

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SOME FAMOUS BUILDINGS AND THEIR STORY: BEING THE RESULTS OF RECENT RESEARCH IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE. By ALFRED W. CLAPHAM and WALTER H. GODFREY. 9½ x 6½, xii + 276 + viii pp. 108 plans and illustrations. London: Technical Journals, Ltd. Caxton House, 1913. 5s. n.

Messrs. Clapham and Godfrey are among the most accomplished of our younger antiquaries, and in dealing with architectural problems they seem to have a special faculty for throwing "new light on old subjects"—the title under which some of their papers, now published together, appeared not long ago in the *Architectural Review*.

The royal palace of Nonsuch near Cheam in Surrey is first discussed. Regarding this example of the extravagant energy of Henry VIII as a builder, our information has hitherto been rather incomplete, in spite of the parliamentary survey of 1650, and the many literary references to it down to the time of Pepys and Evelyn. Mr. Clapham has helped us to understand this sumptuous fabric better by his discovery that the engraving in *Vetusta Monumenta*,¹ hitherto described as "Richmond Palace from the Green" really represents Nonsuch from the north-west. The original building, begun in 1538-1539, consisted of two courtyards; that to the south, towards the garden, with its elaborate gatehouse and the wonderful series of plaster figures in relief by Italian workmen, is well shown in views by Hoefnagel (1582) and by Speed (1611). Toto del Nunziata, a Florentine, and that elusive person, John of Padua, who in 1544 appeared as "deviser" of the king's buildings, may have had a hand in the work. The outer or northern courtyard, also with a gatehouse, is much more likely to have been built by the earl of Arundel, early in queen Elizabeth's reign, than by his son-in-law lord Lumley, to whom Evelyn ascribes it. To judge from the illustration in *Vetusta Monumenta*, this addition appears to have been not especially remarkable; for it had its own gatehouse: there were therefore two, an unusual feature. A short distance to the west was the detached timber "Banqueting house." The artificial platform upon which it rested and the remains of an enclosing wall still exist. Nothing else remains of the famous Nonsuch, which came to an ignominious end at the hands of the duchess of Cleveland, to whom it was given by Charles II.

In the second paper Mr. Godfrey works out the construction of the Fortune theatre, in Golden lane, Cripplegate. The original contract or specification for the building, dated 1599-1600, is at Dulwich. A copy of this is given, and in discussing it the writer touches lightly on the various theatres and amphitheatres of the Bankside, Southwark, about which there is probably still much to learn. The Fortune was constructed partly after the model of the then newly-erected Globe, the first of that

¹ Vol. ii (1765). This was copied from a picture then in the possession of Lord Fitzwilliam. It would be interesting to

know if it still belongs to the Fitzwilliam family.

name, burnt in 1613. It differed, however, in one material point, that its wooden frame, built on a foundation "of pyles, bricke, lyme and sand" was "to be sett square," while the first Globe, to some extent its prototype, "this wooden O" of the prologue to Shakespeare's *Henry V*, was round, as shown in the view by Hondius, 1610. Using the measurements of the contract as far as may be, Mr. Godfrey has drawn plans and elevations of the Fortune, which in their main features must certainly be accurate. We know that in the earlier Elizabethan time galleried inn-yards were often used for the performance of stage-plays. The square plan of the Fortune was somewhat after their pattern. This first Fortune play-house, like the first Globe, had but a brief existence, being burnt in December, 1621, and rebuilt of brick and tile in circular form immediately afterwards.

There are several points about the paper on the Tower of London which, so far as the present reviewer is aware, are quite original. It has hitherto been assumed that the Normans, in building the nucleus of the existing defensive works, began their operations by destroying a large piece of the Roman wall, which appears to be rather an inept proceeding. It is here suggested that the original fortress, planned probably by the Conqueror and built by his successor, was placed at the south-east angle of the Roman wall, being thus protected by it on two sides. At the date of the building one may suppose that the old wall with its bastions was to some extent intact. Its eastern course, for a considerable distance, is clear; for a piece was found not long ago under the floor of the Bowyer tower, another fragment being still above ground a short distance south-east of the White tower, and touching the ruined remains of the mediaeval Wardrobe tower, which seems to have been built upon a Roman bastion or wall-tower. There is no space here to follow Mr. Clapham's theory. Suffice it to say that from the Wardrobe tower the suggested course of the wall would be south of the Lanthorn tower, and then west along the inner line of the fortifications, various existing towers marking the sites of the former bastions.¹ Here we have the probable course of the Roman wall which, as regards direction, fits in with modern discoveries further west on the south or river front. The great extension of the Norman fortress and the digging of the ditch came by degrees, the latter being begun towards the end of the twelfth century.

The paper on the royal palace at Eltham has doubtless been suggested by the discovery at Hatfield house of a plan of the principal apartments within the moat, probably by John Thorpe. A plan of the outer courtyard of offices by Thorpe was already known, and Mr. Godfrey has combined these into an interesting general plan. Among the facts revealed is the position of the chapel, which intruded picturesquely but irregularly into the courtyard, some distance north of the great hall. This latter, still happily in existence, although begun twelve or thirteen years after Crosby hall, is in various ways more archaic in style. Some day, perhaps, excavations will elucidate further the Hatfield ground-plan.

An article on the probable origin of the domestic hall is of value as combating the idea that its origin is to be looked for in the Norman keep.

¹ Mr. Clapham gives two instances of the extraordinary persistence of ancient building lines in London. A recent one

occurs to us: the ground plan of the oriel window of Crosby hall is exactly reproduced in the bank now occupying its site.

Antiquaries generally will, we think, agree that such types as Eltham and Crosby halls just referred to, the halls of the Inns of Court, of university colleges, and many others still in use throughout England really follow the model of the monastic frater. There is also a rare type, that of the aisled hall, the earliest seeming example of which appears to be that at Oakham. Mr. Clapham holds that the genesis of this was a barn-like wooden structure of Saxon origin, which may have suggested the form of the monastic infirmary and guest-hall, often at first of this material, and afterwards rebuilt in stone.

In describing Sir Thomas More's house at Chelsea, demolished in 1739-1740, Mr. Godfrey, while he does not neglect the history of its ownership, applies himself more particularly to the architectural problems, which he solves to a great extent, after careful study of various plans and views of the mansion, and of less important residences built on the estate. One of these, Lindsey house, though much modernised, still exists. More's house came to the Cecils in 1595 on the death of Anne lady Dacre, who founded the recently-destroyed Emanuel hospital, Westminster. This accounts for the fact that the earliest plans, here reproduced, are among the Hatfield papers. They were drawn by John Symonds, who also made the remarkable plan of Aldgate priory, published by Mr. Lethaby in *The Home Counties Magazine*. Mr. Godfrey's key-plan of the More estate, studied with Kip's view (1699), enables one mentally to form a vivid picture of old Chelsea. Lindsey house is on the site of the farm-house bought by More; the Moravian chapel north of their burial-ground, which has now been turned to other uses, marks the site of his stables.

The paper on the rebuilding of Crosby hall at Chelsea is a modest account of an undertaking successfully carried out by Mr. Godfrey. We all deplored the removal of the only important ancient domestic building left to us in the City, but every effort to keep it in its original place having proved unavailing, it is some consolation that what it was possible to save has been put together with rare skill and judgment. The curved and panelled ceiling, so different in construction from the open timber roofs of Westminster hall, Hampton Court and Eltham was found almost intact under a great thickness of paint. It is a splendid example of mediaeval carpenter's work, and there is now a better opportunity of seeing it than has been the case for centuries. The oriel window, its central boss adorned with Sir John Crosby's crest, is also exquisite of its kind and needed hardly any repair.

Mr. Clapham has collected various references to the castle of Hertford and the palace of Havering near Romford, in each case throwing new light on an old subject with the help of unpublished plans. The book also contains informing papers on the church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, on Northumberland house in the Strand, on the abbey of Barking, and on the friars as builders, but space does not permit of more than a passing reference to them. By the destruction in 1874 of Northumberland house, the last of the great mansions which once lined the river-bank south of the Strand, London sustained a severe loss. The house was built in 1605, but the famous Strand front, surmounted by the lion, was chiefly an eighteenth-century restoration.

The paper on the friars as builders shows the particular character given

to their architecture by the mendicant orders. The London churches have been specially studied, and the four plans of buildings of the orders in London, of course partly conjectural, are of great value both to students of architecture and to lovers of old London. It seems to be a well established fact, first pointed out by Mr. Clapham, that the present Apothecaries' hall, Blackfriars, has the same size and position as the friars' guest-house, and that here Charles V lodged when he came to visit Henry VIII in 1522.

The authors are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their joint publication.

PHILIP NORMAN.

A GLOSSARY OF MEDIAEVAL WELSH LAW, BASED UPON THE BLACK BOOK OF CHIRK. By TIMOTHY LEWIS. 10 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. xxii + 304 pp. Manchester University Press, 1913. 15s. n.

This is an attempt by Mr. Lewis to place within the reach of all students of mediaeval Welsh reliable information as to a large number of words in that language. The inadequacy of existing dictionaries and the want of a lexicon of mediaeval Welsh led Mr. Lewis to undertake the task. He started with the idea of preparing a glossary to the Black book of Chirk, somewhat similar to Dr. Kuno Meyer's glossary of the text of "Peredur ab Evrauc" or the Rev. Robert Williams' to "Y Seint Greal," but the work grew as he proceeded with his task, and from a glossary to the Black book of Chirk it has expanded into a lexicon of mediaeval Welsh based upon the earliest reliable Welsh text. Mr. Lewis is to be congratulated upon the result of his labour, for his book fills an unoccupied place in Welsh literature and incidentally in Welsh history; for, as he states, the compilers of the Welsh laws gave more heed to folk-etymology than to law, with the result that the true translation and meaning of the terms of art used in the Black book throw a light on the habits and customs of early society in Wales that it is impossible to find in any other place.

To say with anything approaching certainty what are the true meanings of the different terms is a matter of considerable difficulty, owing mainly to the various processes to which the Welsh laws, as they now stand, have been subjected. The Black book of Chirk is the earliest extant example of any magnitude that we have of mediaeval Welsh, and it cannot be assigned to a later date than 1200, but it is almost certain from internal evidence that it is a transcript of an earlier document. What that earlier document was, and in what language it was written, Latin or Welsh, whether it recorded purely Welsh custom and laws or whether it recorded customs and habits, not as they actually existed but as in the view of the scribe they ought to have existed, are points on which Welsh scholars will possibly never agree; but Mr. Lewis' book gives important help in enabling us to see what the customs and their designations were, and to form our own opinions as to whether they were purely native or had been influenced by Latin ideas. For instance, the expression *Benedicamus*, which probably refers to the sequence in the mass, is almost certainly a Latin importation; it is also probable that the term *dibu pa[s]c beccan*, for Low Sunday, comes from the same source. Many others might be

noticed. The distinction between the abbot and the bishop, a most important distinction in early Welsh history, is well brought out in the two terms for the land of the abbot and the land of the bishop. Originally, the abbot was the head of the monastery, the bishop only a monastic official, but at the beginning of the thirteenth century the book of Chirk shows their position was changed. *Abbatyr* did not mean land the property of the abbot, but land belonging to the abbey, the religious house, while *Escoptryr* meant land the individual property of the bishop, not of the see as a corporate body. *Tir lan* meant in Welsh church land, but in Irish open land; the open, enclosed, unbuilt-on land round the church, the churchyard. This may be the true explanation of the distinction between *llan* and *eglwys*. The *ecclesia*, the *eglwys*, the building, the fabric; the *llan*, the enclosure in which the fabric stood. Mr. Lewis makes one suggestion that upsets a good deal of the popular ideas as to the Arthurian court: he says the word *gwyn*, which often occurs in mediaeval Welsh, means warlike or fighting, but that various Welsh translators, beginning with Lady Charlotte Guest, have assumed it to be the same as *gwyn*, white, and hence blessed, and have in translating the *Mabinogion* rendered *Kei guin* or *Kei wyn* as "the blessed Kai"; for instance Lady Charlotte asserts that a dialogue between Arthur, Kai and Glewlwyd Gavaelwawr the porter, which Davies had supposed to refer to some druidical mysteries, should be thus translated

Who is the porter?
Glewlwyd Gavaelwawr.
Who is it that asks?
Arthur and the blessed Kai.

Mr. Lewis in his turn questions this and would read "the fighting" for "the blessed Kai." He says, and it would seem rightly, that Kai was far from being a blessed or a saintly character, but on the contrary, to use Lady Charlotte's own words, "a compound of valour and buffoonery," somewhat like the American child described by the poet as being "always ready to swear and to fight;" so his reading the "fighting" for the "sainted" would seem to be more appropriate.

This is only one instance out of many that might be given where Mr. Lewis' book throws new light on various accepted interpretations and, whether we agree with him or not in all his conclusions, we most heartily thank him for his book, which is a most valuable contribution to early Welsh literature and history.

J. W. WILLIS BUND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA, vol. 1, parts ii and iii. 8½ x 5½. 117 pp. 31 illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis, 1912. 3s. 6d. n.

It is no disparagement to say that this publication attracts notice chiefly on account of its being the recognised organ of the advanced school. The issue of parts ii and iii fully demonstrates the length to which this section has been carried by its conclusions, and shows on what its contentions are based.

It must not be supposed that the East Anglian Prehistoric Society consists entirely of extremists, for some of its members contribute

papers in direct opposition; yet the preponderance of advanced papers distinguishes this Society from all others. The official view is well shown in the address of the president, Lieut.-Col. W. Underwood, who speaks of some of the most debatable points as "proved beyond a doubt." "Eoliths," "Pre-Crag" and "Interglacial Implements," the conclusions of M. Rutot and such-like, in his view are established facts. Col. Underwood does not admit that the subject of figure-stones is "one of keen controversy," but betrays his impatience of those who dissent by calling them "Popes of science who claim a species of infallibility and object to any discoveries being made by anyone but themselves."

The question of "human agency" or "natural force" forms the main point in dispute concerning "Sub-Crag Man," whose existence Mr. Reid Moir claimed to have proved by his observations in Suffolk. The chipped flints on which his contention rests were readily accepted by some prominent authorities as the work of man, but by most they were regarded as the result of natural forces. Now Mr. W. G. Clarke comes forward with similar objects found under the glacial beds in Norfolk. On the other hand, another observer, Mr. F. N. Haward, who had been working independently at the same beds, has arrived at the conclusion that the chipping of these flints, although simulating the work of man, is due to natural causes. The account of Mr. Haward's close and careful observation is given in two papers which form a most valuable contribution to these *Proceedings*. Although they may not definitely answer the points raised in the controversy, they will at any rate keep the question an open one until such time as more conclusive evidence is obtained.

In view of this bold claim for "Pre-Crag Man," it is easy to understand that the famous Red-Crag shell, with the rude representation of human features, should again be dragged from the obscurity into which it had lapsed since its advocacy by the late Mr. H. Stopes. Miss Stopes gives a very useful and impartial account of the history of this object, so far as it is known, with all the attendant doubtful possibilities. The report of the committee appointed to enquire into the questions which this specimen involves is not so satisfactory; for one of the first qualifications for such an investigation should surely be some knowledge of the deposit itself. This can hardly be said to be the case, when we find its members gravely declaring that the tiny boring near the hinges of the shell "may have been made by *pholas*."

Dr. Allen Sturge contributes some lengthy papers based on the classification of his extensive collection. These have the value that attaches to all attempts in the arrangement of surface finds, but few of his conclusions are likely to receive acceptance until confirmed by collateral evidence.

Besides the papers already alluded to, these *Proceedings* contain many admirable contributions which show that the East Anglian Society is doing much good work of an unobtrusive nature, and although this may at the moment be overshadowed by the more startling theories of some of its members, it may eventually be found that the modest spade-work of such observers has done a great deal more to clear up many of these vexed questions than all the assertion and discussion which is being indulged in on insufficient data.

F. W. R.

NOTES ON PRE-CONQUEST CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN HAMPSHIRE AND SURREY. By Col. H. L. JESSEP. 8 x 5½, 32 pp. 7 illustrations. Winchester: The Wykeham Press, 1913. 1s. n.

These *Notes* appeared originally in the *Winchester Diocesan Chronicle* of April and May, 1913; and Colonel Jessep has done good service to archaeology by republishing them in pamphlet form, with some excellent illustrations.

After a useful little introduction, in which some sound criteria are laid down for the help of the student, Colonel Jessep gives in alphabetical order brief descriptions of the well-known Saxon churches of Boarhunt, Breamore, Corhampton, and Headbourne Worthy, with the lesser known examples at Fareham, Hambledon, Hinton Ampner, Little Sombourne, Tichborne, Titchfield and Warblington. He also mentions the destroyed, or restored-away churches of Brown Candover, Chilton Candover, Nutley and Kilmeston, and puts in a claim for "a few small nave-and-chancel churches, such as Greywell, Tufton, Tunworth, Ashley and Quarley, . . . mostly with unusually small chancel arches," and two (Tunworth and Ashley) with windows of an early character. Quarley, which Colonel Jessep thinks to be the oldest in this group, has "herring-bone work in flint, and also fragmentary long-and-short work in one jamb of a small round-headed west window, the head of which is formed in a single stone."

Of the better-known group the oldest example is assumed to be the lower part of the tower at Titchfield, "which may belong to the ninth century." The others are classed as within the period 950-1066, Boarhunt and Tichborne being assigned to near the close of the reign of Edward the Confessor. Boarhunt had a western chamber, or porticus, now incorporated with the nave, which may have served as a two-storied priest's dwelling or baptistery. The chancel gable has vertical and horizontal strip-work, resembling that of Corhampton west gable hard by; and a similar square-edged rib serves as a hood to the chancel arch. The same church, of which there is an excellent illustrated account by the late J. T. Irvine in the *Journal of the Brit. Archaeol. Association*, xxxiii, 367, is noteworthy for its fine-jointed chisel-tooled masonry, the excellence of its original plastering, and for a highly remarkable double-splayed window with a mid-wall slab, on which are still remaining traces of the shutter-fastenings. Colonel Jessep might well have compared the curious herring-bone platted or cable band that surrounds the mid-wall slab with that round the head of the doorway in the north wall of the nave at Somerford Keynes, in the adjacent county of Wilts. There are also points of resemblance to the Saxon churches on the other side of the Sussex border, such as Stoughton, Bosham and Singleton.

Breamore church, c. 1050, is better known, largely through the paper in vol. IV of this *Journal*, where the interesting arch from the central tower to the south transept, with the contemporary Saxon inscription, is illustrated. Colonel Jessep gives a good photograph of this arch, with the inscription rendered, "Here is made manifest the covenant to thee." The cable mouldings of the heavy square imposts are a link with Boarhunt; and the present writer sees much in this interesting cruciform church to compare with the other well-known late Saxon cruciform church of Worth, Sussex.

particularly in these crux-arches and the character of the long-and-short work and pilaster-strips. Woolbeding, in west Sussex, might also have been brought into comparison. The very interesting sculptured rood, with Mary and John, over the south doorway at Breamore (enclosed within the upper story of a twelfth-century porch), is compared with that over the doorway at Headbourne Worthy, near Winchester, which is assumed, but without any evidence, to be earlier in date. The two pre-Conquest roods at Romsey, and those let into the south porch at Langford, Oxon. may well be studied in this connexion.

Tichborne, also c. 1050, has two double-splayed lights, having a mid-wall stone slab pierced with a round-headed opening; and the pilaster-strips, here of unusual width, 2 feet at the angles and 13 ins. elsewhere, seem to be a connecting link with the Norman pilaster-buttress. At Titchfield and Warblington there is early work in the towers, both having originally formed a western porticus; a fact which explains the existence of an upper-story doorway, 15 feet from the ground, at Warblington.

The small stone crucifix at Alresford, the so-called font at South Hayling, which is probably part of the stem of a cross, the remarkable memorial headstone at Whitchurch, to Frithburga, inscribed with Anglo-Saxon capitals, and the fragment of a cross-shaft at Steventon, are briefly noticed. The illustrations of Corhampton, including the curious Saxon sundial, are excellent.

Of Saxon church architecture in Surrey there is less in quantity and quality, but Colonel Jessep gathers up all the fragmentary remains, placing first the barbarously "restored" church of Stoke d'Abernon. Since this pamphlet was issued the present reviewer has published in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* (xxvi, 121) an account of the discoveries lately made by himself, to which Colonel Jessep refers, and in this the reproduction of Mr. William Twopenny's drawings, made in 1828, have greatly helped to reconstruct the original plan with its ovoid apse. The pink mortar and plaster, made of pounded Roman brick, favour a relatively early date for the apse, which may be of the seventh or eighth century, while the nave is perhaps mid-tenth. The absence of pilaster-strips is a mark of "earliness." Here are a sundial of pre-Conquest date, and a priest's chamber doorway, with long-and-short jambs, recently opened out by the present writer.

Fetcham, hard by, has a remarkable little window of the splayed-loop type, formed of Roman bricks (illustrated in *V.C.H. Surrey*, ii, 446), and the dimensions of the plan closely approximate to those of Stoke d'Abernon. In both churches Roman bricks are largely used, as also in Ashted, which is another case of mischievous restoration.

The curious "eye-holes" in the east gable of the nave at Godalming, over which the Norman builders carried up their tower, and the remarkable carved fragments, are noticed. The tower of St. Mary's, Guildford, with its flint pilasters and double-splayed windows (one till lately retaining a Saxon painting on its splay of the Sacrifice of Isaac) comes under review; as do also the slight remains at Wotton (tower arch), Albury, Wonersh, West and East Horsley, and the curiously rude west tower of Compton, built of rag-rubble without dressed quoins.

P. M. J.

CAMPING IN CRETE: WITH NOTES UPON THE ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE OF THE ISLAND.

By A. TREVOR-BATTYE. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, xxii + 308 pp. map and 32 plates. London: Witherby & Co. 1913. 10s. 6d. n.

The only fault the reviewer has to find with this work is the name, which, without the subordinate title, is inadequate and misleading, for the notes and observations, printed as appendices, are by far the most important portions of the work.

Mr. Trevor-Battye writes a simple and pleasantly told account of his expeditions, which, as the map at the end of the volume shews, cover the major part of the island. But to readers of travel in Greek lands, still more to travellers and archaeologists themselves, there is little arresting in his account of the everyday events of Cretan travel.

He proves himself an agreeable and modest travelling companion, but for that end three hundred odd pages were too much. The essence of the book is the author's first-hand observations of natural phenomena, and in this respect Mr. Trevor-Battye shows on every page evidence of his real interests. Dr. Philippson has long since shewn us what a happy hunting-ground is the Peloponnesus for geologic study. It seems highly probable, from Mr. Trevor-Battye's observations, that Crete would repay the same patient effort. In this connexion we may note his impressive photograph of the "ripple markings" near Ardhakio, his account of the lake of Kurnas with its vicissitudes, the singular terrace on Mt. Viglia, and the fresh water in the sea near Rumeli. In other fields he cites a good instance of protective resemblance, that of the *Vitex Agnus-castus*, and has some interesting remarks on the wild goat of Crete—he does not say how far the specimen which he secured resembled the lovely little faience relief from Cnossos.

By way of preface he gives a select and descriptive bibliography of works on Cretan exploration, and this enjoyable though oddly-compiled work closes with 60 closely-printed pages of notes and observations (to which Miss D. M. A. Bate contributes two sections) dealing with the flora and fauna of the island and its physical and political characteristics. The photographs, though for the most part traveller's snapshots, are occasionally very good.

J. FF. B. P.

A SHORT CRITICAL HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By H. HEATHCOTE STATHAM.

8 × 5, xv + 386 pp. 583 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, 1912. 10s. n.

Although many books have been written, and no doubt will yet be written, concerning architecture, the subject is one which may fairly claim to be inexhaustible. If proof of the fact were needed it is surely to be found in Mr. Statham's volume, which is designed to present an aspect and treatment quite out of the ordinary. The author's aim is to supply such an account of the development of forms and styles as shall be no mere statement of dry chronological facts, "but a critical commentary on the merits and weaknesses of the various buildings described and illustrated;" so that the reader, equipped with the general principles, and with the knowledge as to what constitutes good or bad architecture, may be stimulated to

observe for himself and to discriminate between buildings and buildings. The writer naturally dwells largely, though, as he claims, not disproportionately, on the period to which he has himself devoted a paramount share of attention, namely, the intermediate period between the decline of classic architecture on the one hand and the development of Gothic on the other. Indeed the author occupies 358 out of his 545 pages of text before the subject of "the Gothic period" opens at all, and that period itself is treated in some 84 pages. The principles of construction are rightly insisted upon as of far greater importance than those of ornament. Thus the elucidation of vaulting occupies a considerable space in chapter vi, and is explained in Mr. Statham's lucid manner, assisted by ample diagrams and other illustrations. The latter, it may be observed, amount to nearly 600 in the whole book, and are generally excellent in quality, clear and to the point. It may be noted in passing that Mr. Statham does not hesitate to employ Rickman's classification and terminology, namely, "Early English," "Decorated" and "Perpendicular," which the newest school, as represented by the editorial body of the *Victoria County Histories*, has condemned. One is glad to see that, in treating of modern buildings, the writer bestows generous praise on Barry's Houses of Parliament, which he pronounces "the greatest modern Gothic building in England, or in the world." Incidentally he emphasises the fact that the ornamental detail, which is not the finest part of this great work, is Pugin's, but the grand conception, the plan and mass, which has the rare merit of grouping excellently in various combinations, from whichever point of view it be regarded, was Barry's own. The volume is enhanced, at intervals, by chronological charts of the several periods, and concludes with a useful glossary as well as an indispensable index.

A. V.

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ANCIENT TOWN-PLANNING. By PROF. F. HAVERFIELD. 9 × 5½, 152 pp. 7 plates and 31 illustrations in the text. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1913. 6s. n.

In this book Professor Haverfield dresses in academic robes a lecture given in 1910 to the London Conference on Town-planning. The original offered to a modern movement a scholar's estimate of the analogies or contrasts provided by the ancient world during periods of a similar activity. The enlargement treats in greater detail the accumulated evidence on which the lecturer based his offering. As a practical contribution towards the developments of modern architecture the value of this essay is perhaps slight, and indeed its author presents his evidence without any such attendant claim. Its value to the architect lies rather in the opportunity which it affords to a new activity to review the germs of its evolution, and in its appeal for some degree of sympathy between the conscious efforts of to-day and yesterday in a common humanising movement, though it is doubtful whether there is really any common basis of *humanitas* in the tendencies of modern and of ancient town-planning. The examples which antiquity affords, scattered as they are, and in many cases incomplete, reveal an undoubted consciousness and even uniformity of design, based on the use of the right-angle, and culminating in the purely chess-board pattern; but one sees in this evidence of economy rather than of economics, which doctrines are not always entirely allied. The ancient town was, for the most part, built and developed within the limitations of a wall. In the majority of plans which have been recorded, a fully-grown and homogeneous population, of a military character, discharged veterans and so forth, called for more or less immediate accommodation on an existing site, and this accommodation would not unnaturally conform to the most economical arrangement possible within the given limits. Such an arrangement would be the straight street and the chess-board plan which Professor Haverfield shows to have been the culmination of ancient town-planning under the Roman empire, as in fact we should expect. For two thousand years the germ of ancient town-planning, the sacred processional avenue, shown in the plan of fifth-century Greece, or even in the stone avenues leading to the menhir of Dartmoor, has been lost in the developments of military and of industrial life; but to-day the modern architect is doing something to restore the due proportions of civic activities. The chess-board plan of the ancient world indicates a measure of uniformity in the life and activities of a town which is quite inconceivable to-day, when the inevitable grouping of the administrative and industrial quarters, of the various types of business offices, of the theatres, and other classes of building, leads to the establishment of a *centro* in each group from which radiate long straight avenues, themselves communicating in such a way that from almost any point direct access is obtainable to any centre. The resulting tendency

is to relegate the right-angle plan more and more to the subdivisions of the intervening spaces and the outlying residential quarters. "The problems," in fact, "of the modern architect are quite unlike those of the ancients. It is not, therefore, likely that he will learn many hints from plans of Timgad or of Silchester."

This book, therefore, affords a greater interest to the archaeologist, for whom Professor Haverfield finds, even in the meagre material at his command, some measure of historical continuity in the successive stages of ancient town-planning. The germ came from the East and, after pervading Greece, became obscured and even lost in the long era of military domination which the Macedonian age inaugurated. The transition from the dominance of the broad processional avenue of Pindar's Greece to the cold and formal rectangularity of the Roman town marks also, perhaps, the passing of the devotional pageantry of worship in Hellas, through the newer philosophy, to the sterner formalism of Roman religion.

Professor Haverfield is careful, in presenting his conclusions, not to force facts beyond their real significance. When, for instance, the evidence of the prehistoric terramare settlements, or of the Etruscan Marzabotto, suggests other than eastern sources for the Italian rectangular plan, he is content to refer to the evidence and, in noting its limitations, to avoid any attempt at definition of the seeming "relation between prehistoric and historic." "Of early Greek town-planning we must admit that altogether we know little." He is, in fact, concerned with developments rather than with origins which "are seldom well known or well recorded."

The plans and other drawings in the text are admirable. The appearance of this book is appropriate to a year in which the art of town-planning is being given the highest recognition by our younger universities.

A. M. W.

IRISH SEAL-MATRICES AND SEALS. By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG. 9 x 7, xii + 146 pp. 80 illustrations. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co. 1913. 5s. n.

Mr. Armstrong's book is a useful addition to the little-known subject of Irish seals. It is divided into eight chapters, including an introduction to seals in general, and chapters on matrices of equestrian, heraldic and miscellaneous, local and ecclesiastical seals, of seals of monasteries and gilds, on some English and foreign seal-matrices in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, and some Irish seals.

The book differs, it will be seen, from the ordinary treatises on seals, in dealing with seal-matrices and the impressions of them instead of the latter only; and the eighty illustrations for the most part represent, and in the most adequate manner, the matrix, the side view, and an impression of each seal described. Many of these are of considerable interest, especially those which may be regarded as truly of Irish origin, since it is quite possible that some few seals are the work of English engravers. The descriptions of the seals are carefully and clearly written. The only defective part of the book is the index, which by no means contains the name of every person or place mentioned in the text, and the footnotes seem to have been entirely overlooked.

W. H. ST. J. H.

ANCIENT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS. By F. SYDNEY EDEN. Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5, xi + 160 pp. 28 illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1913. 1s. n.

Mr. Eden's little book has many merits. It is reasonable in price and of a size convenient for the pocket. Simply and clearly written, it traces the story of stained glass from the twelfth to the eighteenth century concisely and directly, without straying from its theme into any of the tempting by-ways offered by the subject. Despite the slovenly vocabulary of the glass-painter, a vocabulary responsible for much of the prevailing ignorance of stained glass, its author has fallen into none of the usual pitfalls, and has produced a handbook likely to be of real value to the student.

A little more vigilance in proof-reading would have enhanced this value, more especially where dates are concerned. To ascribe the geometrical grisailles at Exeter to the sixteenth century, and consistently to mis-spell Ockwells (Berks) "Ockholt" are instances of this carelessness. It is also to be regretted that Mr. Eden has not adhered to the admirable practice at which he hints, when in his preface he points out that many of his examples are drawn from his own native county, Essex. It seems a pity to instance foreign windows for purposes of illustration when examples offer nearer home. Granted that "Pressoir" windows cannot be seen in England, why refer the student to Troyes for a "Creation" window when the east window of York minster would serve his turn.

The illustrations to the book are good. Like the letterpress, they are simple and clear, and each does something to elucidate a point left hazy by unaided description. Mr. Eden's suggestion as to Hundred Councils for the preservation of minor ancient monuments is provocative of thought, and his book can be sincerely recommended.

F. M. D.

LA CATHEDRALE DE ROUEN. Par ARMAND LOISEL (Petites monographies des grands édifices de la France). 8 x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 136 pp. 46 illustrations in the text, and 5 plans. Paris: Henri Laurens, 1913.

The interesting collection of *Petites monographies des grands édifices de la France* well deserves the addition of this valuable work on Rouen cathedral, whose beauty and architectural problems make it one of the most interesting in France, alike to archaeologists and tourists.

Following the plan laid down for the series, the Abbe begins with the history of the building, and then proceeds to give a full and detailed description of it. He points out the most important date as being the year 1200 when, according to the chroniclers, a great fire completely destroyed the Norman church with all its bells, books, and furniture. There must, however, have certainly been some exaggeration in the contemporary accounts of this disaster, as the cathedral was open for worship from 1204, Philippe Auguste making his solemn entry as king on 1st July in this year; and in 1206 it was consecrated.¹ It would obviously have been

¹ And also because the books were not all destroyed, as some have come down to us, notably the *Livre d'Ivoire*, and the *Benedictionnaire* by archbishop Robert.

impossible to rebuild entirely an edifice of such importance in the interval of four, or even six, years. Abbe Loisel offers a solution, therefore, which of course requires verifying by careful and close study of the monument itself. He thinks that at the time of the fire in 1200, the building of the nave of the Gothic church was well advanced, and that while the quire, transepts, and central tower were burnt down, the nave remained intact.

Immediately after the destruction of the eastern part of the church, the work of finishing the nave was continued with renewed zeal. In this way it is possible to account for the certainty of the dates of the fire of 1200, and of the consecration in 1206.

It is this ingenious supposition which gives the special character and originality to Abbe Loisel's book.

The author then gives a description of the interior and exterior of the church, telling us the dates of each part, and remarking especially on the wonderful tombs of the cardinals d'Amboise and Louis de Breze, and the marvellous sculpture of the great doorways, so rich in beauty of detail.

The book ends with a complete catalogue of the beautiful stained-glass windows, dating from the beginning of the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth centuries, which are here for the first time fully studied and described by M. Jean Lafond.

The volume is well illustrated, and will prove a most instructive as well as an attractive guide to all who visit Rouen.

A. M. LEVE.

A GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH HERALDRY. By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE. 6s. x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$, xiv + 128 pp. Frontispiece and 164 illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1913. 1s. n.

In a recent issue of this *Journal* Sir William Hope's *Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers* was noticed with high appreciation. Since then he has published a smaller and cheaper book on a different aspect of the same subject, called *The Grammar of Heraldry*, in other words, a text-book for beginners. Herein the student may learn the elements of heraldry in a rational and common-sense way, free from many of the technicalities and the involved language which have hitherto made it a "mystery" difficult to penetrate. The author is all for simplicity, and is opposed to the use of the heraldic jargon which sprang up in the sixteenth century and became obligatory in the seventeenth. He is for the simpler language and readings of the earlier times when heraldry enjoyed its greatest vitality.

Stripped of the cumbrous phraseology of the later heralds, the subject becomes far more intelligible, and likely to interest a wider public. The student, having acquired the essentials from Sir William Hope's *Grammar*, will be equipped for most of the purposes with which he is likely to be confronted; he can then, if he wishes, master as much of the more complicated language as his historical researches demand, for in this relation the custom of two or three centuries cannot be wholly ignored. As in his former book, so here, he draws upon early authorities and upon original sources for his illustrations, and he takes his reader to the real heart of the subject. A

theme which is not intelligible will never be attractive, and the author's simplicity should do much to advance the study of heraldry; but there is something to be said for the quaint terms used by the seventeenth-century heralds to express certain attitudes of animals and so forth: they add an agreeable twang to heraldic descriptions, and perhaps a *via media* might be adopted, which, rejecting the terrible involutions so justly ridiculed by Sir William, might still preserve some of the old-world piquancy of the heraldry of our youth. But leaving this point, any one who wishes to learn about heraldry, any one who knows something of it but wishes to refresh his mind as to its first principles, cannot do better than read this *Grammar*.

J. A. GOTCH.

ETUDES HISTORIQUES SUR LE DROIT DE JUSTINIEN, vol. I. Par PAUL COLLINET. 9 x 5½, xxii + 338 pp. Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey, 1912. 10 fcs.

This is an age of surprises in all spheres of human effort, and it behoves us to keep calm when we are informed by M. Collinet that the code of Justinian, which we had always fondly imagined to be the phoenix rising from the ashes of ancient Roman law, as collected in the books of the Digest, was not, in fact, a western bird at all, but one that in some mysterious way had flown in from the east. The key-note of M. Collinet's wonderfully learned and interesting book appears to be that the code of Justinian, if not absolutely eastern at the core, is nevertheless permeated with eastern influences. Whether his readers will be convinced by his clever if somewhat intricate arguments is quite another matter, but the book at least arrests one and makes one pause and think, and all books of that kind are very welcome. "L'oeuvre de Justinien est plus romaine en apparence qu'en realite." This certainly comes as a shock to those who have always been taught to regard Justinian as the last word in the development of that wonderful system of law under which the Greeks and early Romans prospered, and which had reached such a state of intricacy in the days when the great Ulpian was consulted by the judges and gave those 'counsel's opinions' which had more weight than the opinions of any two of his less learned brothers, like Julius Paulus or Herennius Modestinus. When the learned author speaks of the 'orientalism' of Justinian we must be careful to discover the true meaning of that word. It has not the wide meaning which we give to the word to-day. It ought, perhaps, to be described as 'near-eastern' influence, as it was in the days of Justinian. That is really Greek influence, the influence of the cultured races who lived on the coast of Asia Minor, descendants of such ancient civilisations as that over which Mausolus ruled. This partly explains the learned author's position. His brief is not for Persian, Syrian, or Jewish influence on the laws of Justinian, but for 'near-eastern' influence.

Now what is his case? First and foremost the increasing isolation of the people dwelling around and ruled from Constantinople from the influence of Rome itself. Secondly, the ancient civilisation of the residents around

Constantinople and on the coasts of Asia Minor. Thirdly, the fact that the lawyers who helped to compile the Code and Institutes were Greeks. Fourthly, the force and strength of the customs of the resident population, customs which in course of time become forced into, and form a necessary and important part of any system of law which is not indigenous to the place where it is being administered. Lastly, the decay of respect among the 'populus' for the Roman law owing to its intricacy and the excrescences which had been engrafted on it by the ignorance of the later jurists during the two hundred years preceding the time of Justinian. All these factors call for serious consideration, but have they really, in fact, had upon the old law the revolutionising effect which is claimed for them by M. Collinet? One is inclined to think that the very learned author has fallen into the danger of deducing too much from first principles which arise in the early development of all systems of law. We see this in his deductions from the evidence of the efforts of the later Roman jurists to arrive at the precise moment at which the stage of 'negotiation' was passed and the stage of 'completed contract' arose. There was no doubt a development from the earlier law when the time arrived at which the giving of an earnest to bind the contract fixed the point at which mutual enforceable obligations arose. But this is a perfectly natural development which would take place in any system of law. It is a significant and material consideration in this connexion that the Digest is concerned almost entirely with private, civil, and criminal law, while questions of religion and political affairs scarce find any place at all in it. On the other hand, the 'novellae' of the post-Justinian emperors deal for the most part almost exclusively with religious and political affairs. The learned author adopts a method of selecting certain examples from the works of Justinian and drawing his deductions therefrom. This is a method fraught with danger because, in a work like that of Justinian, which is itself a work of compilation and compression, false deductions may be made from the consideration of too small passages. Thus, in our opinion, the author's comments on the 'litterarum obligatio' are not justified. Justinian possibly gives the explanation of the origin of it when he says: "*hoc enim saepissime constitutum est. Sic fit ut et hodie, dum queri non potest, scriptura obligetur et ex ea nascitur condictio, cessante scilicet verborum obligatione*": a purely natural origin, not necessarily derived from the influence of any contiguous or adjacent civilisation. With another example taken, namely the 'arrhae,' or earnest to bind the contract, we have already dealt, and this seems capable of a simple explanation somewhat similar to the above. With regard to the 'receptum argentarii,' what more natural than that Justinian should abolish the old special form of procedure against bankers. There was the ordinary 'actio de constituta pecunia' which could be brought against them. Nothing can be safely postulated from the omission of certain long-accepted rules of law as administered in Rome, which had acquired a certain sanctity by reason of their antiquity. Such rules may well have been jettisoned by Justinian and his advisers as being unsuitable of application to his eastern subjects ruled from Constantinople. The learned author makes much, we venture to think too much, of the omission from the Code and Digest of the subject of 'mancipatio,' which was such a time-honoured institution of ancient Rome, but this institution, although still in existence, had long ago become

obsolete, and had been replaced by simpler and more effective rules of law. The question of the 'dictio dotis' need not be here discussed, but by a comparison with other legal systems, such as the English, an explanation of the change readily suggests itself to us. Thus, on the whole, we are of opinion that, although the general thesis of M. Collinet gives much food for thought, the examples selected do not prove his case, for while much may be said for the influence which the new geographical aspect of the empire may have had upon the learned compilers of the Code and Digest and Institutes, they had ample material to draw upon from the old Roman sources, suitable and sufficient for the needs of their vast eastern empire.

L. M. MAY.

THE BEASTS, BIRDS AND BEES OF VIRGIL: A NATURALIST'S HANDBOOK TO THE GEORGICS. By T. F. ROYDS, with a preface by W. WARDE FOWLER. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, xx + 107 pp. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 3s. 6d. n.

There is a lack of mystery about the *Aeneid* of Virgil which renders it to some extent cold and lifeless. But few readers of sensibility can resist the charm of his *Georgics*. Virgil himself, the inspired Mantuan peasant, is so clearly behind these poems that they sound a personal note in their admiration for nature, a nature ordered for the service of man, but not devoid of beauty or of mystery. They display also the best side of Italian patriotism, just as the *Aeneid*, with its ideal of an iron heel upon a prostrate world, displays the worst. Any work, therefore, which enables us to seize Virgil's point of view more accurately than before, and to become more intimate with these delightful poems, is to be sincerely welcomed. Mr. Royds' charming little book deserves this welcome, and should prove a valuable supplement to the larger commentaries. The author is already known from his translation of the *Georgics* which appeared in 1907. In the present volume he provides a running commentary in three parts, on (1) beasts and insects, (2) birds, (3) bees. Most commentators on Virgil have been town-bred, and even those who have been well acquainted with country life have tended to study the poems from the point of view of the 'northern farmer.' We must, of course, except Keightley, who lived for some time in Italy, but much has been discovered by agriculturists and naturalists since 1846 when Keightley wrote. Mr. Royds has drawn upon his own experience, has consulted all the authorities published or unpublished that are available, and often succeeds in throwing light upon the obscurities of the text. Good instances of this will be found in his remarks on the ant (p. 29), on *hirundo* (p. 51), and the whole treatment of sheep in the first chapter. Now and then we should not always agree with him on a point of interpretation, e.g. in 3, 141, we should like some evidence for 'saltu superare viam,' meaning to gallop along a road. 'Superare' always seems to imply some ascent either actual or metaphorical. In 4, 183, we should still adhere to the accepted translation of 'pinguem tiliam.' 'Pinguis' always seems to sound a note of grossness, and may well be applied to the sticky exudation of the lime-tree at the time when the bees are visiting its flowers. On *corvus* and *cornix* (p. 40) it would have

been well to give a reference to Keightley who sets out the evidence more fully. In conclusion we would commend especially the chapter on bees. It is most illuminating and full of fascination.

F. W. HALL.

STEYNING, SUSSEX: THE HISTORY OF STEYNING AND ITS CHURCH. By ANNA M. BUTLER. 10 x 6, 136 pp. 22 illustrations. Croydon: W. D. Hayward, 1913. 5s. n.

This little book consists chiefly of miscellaneous excerpts from ancient and modern writers, strung together in the loosest possible way, with and without acknowledgment. Where there is acknowledgment it is often incorrectly made. "Mr." Abbot Gasquet (!) is thanked on p. 11, and Mr. Percy D. Mundy as "*author* of '*Memories of Old Sussex*'"—that gentleman being editor—a very different thing from author—of "*Memorials of Old Sussex*." In the same slipshod fashion the *Victorian History of Sussex* is quoted throughout. Where a writer cannot even get the titles of books correctly, it is safe to assume that other inaccuracies will be found. Thus, on page 51, we meet with the astounding statement that, "In 1791, Pope Nicholas, in his valuation," etc. this being put in a chronological list of dates concerning Steyning church. The year 1291 was, of course, the date of the famous *Taxatio* of pope Nicholas IV. This reviewer finds himself quoted more than once, but without acknowledgment, or even inverted commas.

These would, after all, be small blemishes by themselves, but when one looks for any solid original information as to the grand Norman church, it is simply wanting; no serious attempt has been made to describe its many interesting features: and the same criticism applies generally to the many delightful old buildings in this ancient Sussex town.

In contrast with the disappointing letterpress, some of the photographic illustrations are excellent, though the absurdly unauthentic "portrait of King Alfred," from a nineteenth-century steel engraving, might well have been omitted.

In these days of scientific archaeology there is no use for this class of work, and the pity of it is that it spoils the ground for writers better equipped.

P. M. J.

THE ORDER OF KEEPING A COURT LEET AND COURT BARON. Facsimile reproduction of the 1650 edition with introductory note by CHARLES GREENWOOD. 8 x 5½, vi+51 pp. London: Manorial Society, 1914.

This book fully vindicates the old saw which says "There is nothing new under the sun." From the very first to the very last page one is constantly coming upon legal usages and practices which are current still. For instance, the oath of the foreman has a very familiar ring. "You shall diligently enquire and true presentment make" does not differ very widely

from the well-known phrase "You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make" in use in our courts to-day, and we find that nearly three hundred years ago the foreman was enjoined to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

It is interesting to notice that high-treason, petty-treason and felony, although not punishable there, are to be inquired of and presented in court leet. The explanation lies in a passage which occurs a little further on: "You shall understand that the lord of whom the land is holden shall have the lands by escheat when their tenants be attainted of petty-treason or felony." As the property forfeited passed to the lord and not to the crown, presentment in the court leet was jealously guarded, and with the abolition of forfeiture for felony these courts fell into abeyance.

There is clearly a survival of the old Saxon responsibility of the hundred-men for the peace of their hundred in the following passage: "If a man be robbed in the daytime, and the thief escape, and be not taken within fourty dayes after the robbery for lack of hue and crie, the borough or hundred shall answer to the party all his goods and damages: also if any person be killed in a town in the daytime, and the murderer or manslayer escape not taken or arrested by those of the town, then the township shall be amerced."

In the regulations of the court baron we find a limit of jurisdiction similar to our county court limit to-day. Special stress is laid in the exhortation on the fact that the lord of the manor does not insist on court baron being held every three weeks, but "for your ease (which he esteemed more than his own profit) suffereth the same to be kept but seldom."

It is certainly a little difficult to understand the article about waste, and we cannot help the speculating on the forensic arguments which might be expended upon the meaning of the words, "But if waste be done with a tempest, no tenant shall be punished for such waste, but if waste be done by any danger, the tenant shall be punished for such waste." In view of a recent decision in the High Court in the Mitcham Common case, where the profit à prendre of grazing rights was held to be destroyed in the use because there was no "stint," it is interesting to observe that, where the tenants overcharged the common with beasts "levant and couchant," the lord of the manor could distrain the surplusage damage feasant.

On the whole the book is one which should interest quite a large class of antiquaries, lawyers, and curious persons, and its value is very much enhanced by the scholarly introduction by Mr. Greenwood. It fully justifies its motto, "*Quicquid agas, prudenter agas, et respice finem.*"

L. M. MAY.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT. By HEINRICH MUTSCHMANN. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{3}{4}$, xvi + 179 pp. Cambridge University Press. 1913. 7s. 6d. n.

This book is a sign of the welcome change which has taken place in the study of place-names during recent years. From cover to cover it is a thoroughly scientific treatise on the subject, and though we do not always agree with the results of the author's inquiries, yet we feel that no suggestion

he makes is light and unsupported; each is worthy of the closest consideration. Dr. Mutschmann is very cautious, and on this account his work is of greater value, for it opens the way for future students of this branch of archaeology by showing them how to approach the subject.

Our chief criticism is that too much attention has been paid to Anglo-Saxon personal names and not enough has been given to natural objects and Celtic words. For instance, in the place-name *Everton* we think that the first two syllables are the O.-E. word *Eofer*, a wild boar, and not a similar personal name. Again, *Bramcote* appears in *Domesday* as *Broncote*, and we would venture to suggest that here we have the Celtic word *bron*, a breast or rounded hill. Several place-names owe their present form to prosthesis. *Tuxford* is probably "At Uxford" and not "Tucca's ford," and *Teversall* is more likely "At Eofer's holt" than "Tefer's holt." Similar interpretations of the place-names *Toton* and *Thrumpton* will also, we think, be found correct. That the last syllable of "Rainworth" is *wath*, a ford, is evident from the mention of this place in the *Close rolls* for 1280 as "Rayngwath." That this name is "Regnhere's wath" and that *Regnhere* is the man mentioned by *Bede* as having been slain at the battle of the *Idle* in 617 we are almost certain, but space does not permit us to give our reasons.

Nottinghamshire is no exception to the rule that the oldest names are to be found attached to the most permanent objects such as hills and rivers. We think that the author should have paid more attention to the former class of names, many of which are of the greatest historical interest.

But even when we have found all the faults we can with Dr. Mutschmann's work, we must feel that he has done a very useful and a very valuable piece of work, and he deserves the thanks of all antiquaries for his labours.

E. L. G.

INSULAE BRITANNICAE: THE BRITISH ISLES, THEIR EARLY GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES. By A. W. WHATMORE. 9 x 5½, xvi + 375 pp. 4 maps. London: Elliot Stock, 1913. 20s. n.

This is a remarkable work in several ways—remarkable for the labour that must have been expended in its compilation, remarkable also for some extraordinary theories and explanations which the author lays down. As far as we have been able to discover, Mr. Whatmore has not availed himself of any of the recent researches into the early history of these islands. We learn that *Ulysses* journeyed to the west coast of Scotland, that *Circe's* island of *Ææa* is *Hi* or *Iona*, and that the island of the *Sirens* is *Bardsey*. The island of *Ogygia* where *Calypso* dwelt is identified with the island *Gigha* off *Cantire*. So extraordinary is this part of the book that we hesitate to recommend it to any one, but the account of Roman Britain contains a certain amount of information which has some value. Mr. Whatmore has used Gaelic as the basis for his etymology, but his results hardly seem to be justifiable.

E. L. G.

THE ROMANCE OF NAMES. By ERNEST WEEKLEY. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. xii + 250 pp. London : John Murray, 1914. 3s. 6d.

We should like to draw the attention of genealogists to this useful volume. Professor Weekley's companion work, *The Romance of Words*, was welcomed by leading English journals, and the book before us does not fall short of its predecessor either in interest or value.

The author groups together the surnames derived from some one common source, and we find that the most astonishing changes have taken place. Names that are usually taken as representative of the bluest blood are frequently derived from the same ancestral name as some distinctly bourgeois and uneuphonious surname. For instance, Molyneux and Mullins are both derived from the French *moulins* = mills. It is rather interesting to find that "Bacchus" is really a corruption of "bake-house" due to folk-etymology, while "Homer" is old French *beaumier* = a helmet-maker. We find further that "Pentecost" has given us "Pankhurst." Nearly all the trades of mediaeval England can be traced in modern surnames, but there are one or two omissions which are difficult to account for. What has happened to the descendants of those who were "bear-wards"? We have our Woodwards and Haywards, but no Bearwards, unless we are to look for them among the Barretts.

It is impossible in a short notice to give any impression of the many problems suggested by Mr. Weekley. This is certainly a book which all genealogists should possess.

E. L. G.

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BRUGES: A RECORD AND IMPRESSION. By MARY STRATTON. Illustrated by Charles Wade. 8½ × 5½, xiv + 163 pp. 97 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, 1914. 5s. n.

The writer of this attractive essay tells us in her preface that to her "Bruges is a personality," and that her "endeavour has been to outline her history and indicate her main characteristics." Even without the aid of the drawings which illustrate it, the book, carefully and unpretentiously written, would attain its end of suggesting to the imagination much of the individual charm of Bruges. Mrs. Stratton knows the city intimately and is in full sympathy, not only with its civic and artistic traditions, but with the religious spirit which is inseparable from the place. Its chief painters are duly mentioned, but their works are outside the scope of the volume. The general sketch of the history of Bruges, which includes a short account of the neighbouring town of Damme, is almost too slight. The ground which it covers is familiar; but it might have been possible to explain for the benefit of the ordinary reader the course of events which brought the Valois dukes of Burgundy into possession of Flanders, and the subsequent transmission of their authority to the house of Hapsburg, by adding a few short sentences to the first chapter, which gives an inadequate impression of the later story of the city.

From an architectural point of view, Mrs. Stratton rightly lays stress on those aspects of Bruges which the visitor either neglects altogether or notices with too little attention. She devotes her second chapter to the public buildings, of which the chief are in the Grand' Place and the adjacent Place du Bourg, the centre of the mediaeval life of Bruges; and the churches are the subject of her last chapter. The most important chapters, however, are the third, fourth, and fifth. In the third she points out some of the main features of the streets and quays, without attempting a systematic perambulation. The fourth is concerned with the Beguinage, the Hospital Saint-Jean, and the numerous almshouses or *godshuizen*. The fifth is an admirable summary, to which the writer's husband, Mr. Arthur Stratton, has lent his aid, of leading points in the domestic architecture of the city. A classification of the façades of the mediaeval and early renaissance houses of Bruges is of real value to the student of architecture in brick, and is supplemented by some notes upon sculptured tympana and craftsmanship in iron and wood. These chapters are refreshingly free from the generalisations into which the enthusiast is readily betrayed; but they contain here and there general observations of much clearness and value. For example there is an allusion (p. 80) to "the genius which characterised the brick builders of Bruges in giving variety to their dwellings and solving problems as they arose," which proves the writer's capacity as a critic of domestic

architecture; and her characterisation (p. 119) of the "combination of Gothic structure and renaissance detail" in such buildings as the Ancien Greffe or chancery of Bruges, as "a transitional phase which charms by its very imperfections and human appeal," could hardly be improved upon. It is unquestionable that the later renaissance buildings of Bruges are wanting in local character; but the Prévôté of the cathedral church of Saint-Donatien, on the north side of the Place du Bourg, deserved at least a passing mention as a good example of the transplantation of French seventeenth-century architecture into Flanders.

Nothing is more difficult in a book of this kind, which contains many facts and dates in a small compass, than absolute accuracy. Slips appear, however, to be few and far between. It is extremely doubtful (p. 13) whether any part of the chapel of St. Basil, the undercroft of the Chapelle du Saint-Sang, is as early as the end of the ninth century: although the work is very simple, it would be difficult to prove that any of it is earlier than the authentic date of its building about 1150. Guy de Dampierre (p. 18) is stated to have died in 1304, and, on p. 31, 1305 is given as the date of his death: he died on 7th March, 1304-1305. Whether the marriage of Margaret of York with Charles the Bold (p. 45) could have brought about Flemish influence upon the Tudor architecture of England may well be questioned: such an influence was the result of constant intercourse between the two countries rather than of one particular event. If Max Laurin (p. 70) lived in the middle of the nineteenth century, he can hardly have given hospitality to Erasmus. The Boterhuis (p. 70) is not south, but north-west of the Grand' Place. There is a curious mistake on p. 145, where the eighteenth-century screen of Notre-Dame is referred to as the "rood-loft," and the organ-case is said to stand "on the rood." It might also have been pointed out that the spire which crowns the noble brick tower of this church, a feature hardly less characteristic of Bruges than the belfry, was rebuilt in 1853, while the pinnacles at the angles are quite modern. Mary of Burgundy (p. 147) died on 27th, not 22nd March, 1482. The name of the founders of the Eglise de Jerusalem (p. 156) was Adornes, not, as is twice stated, Adorne: their house was the Hôtel d'Adornes. These, however, are small points among much which is valuable and trustworthy.

The fact that the see of Bruges is of sixteenth-century foundation is noted on p. 142. Until the reorganisation of the hierarchy of the Netherlands in 1559, the church of Saint-Donatien had been merely collegiate. In view of the melancholy prominence into which recent events have brought the ecclesiastical monuments of Belgium, it may be noted that until 1559 the only cathedral churches in the country now known by that name were at Liège and Tournai, Liège being an independent ecclesiastical principality, and Tournai a suffragan see of Reims, and after 1559 of Cambrai. In 1559 the archbishopric of Malines was created, with the new suffragan sees of Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Namur, and Ypres. The sees of Antwerp and Ypres were suppressed in 1801, and the present suffragans of Malines are the bishops of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournai. The cathedral churches of Bruges and Liège were destroyed during the French revolution, and the present cathedrals are churches to which the cathedral bodies were transferred. The great church at Antwerp is no longer a cathedral, and the so-called cathedral of Sainte-Gudule at Brussels has never had that rank.

Mr. Wade's drawings, thirty-five of which are full page, add much to the attraction of Mrs. Stratton's book. Some of his smaller drawings are somewhat thin in effect; but, for the most part, they are faithful representations of the buildings which they illustrate, and do full justice to their picturesqueness. A view of one of the entrances to the Belfry (p. 12) and another of the Boterhuis and Ghistelhof (p. 71) show great skill in the accurate rendering of material; while a view of the lower part of the Belfry, the beauty of which is easily overlooked in the contemplation of the octagon above, from a gallery in the courtyard (p. 32), and a striking picture of the windmills on the east side of the city (p. 84), have a specially pictorial value in addition to the merit of fidelity to their subjects. Mr. Wade does full justice to the steeple of Notre-Dame, which is the prominent feature of seven of his pictures. The papers at the beginning and end of the book contain a sketch plan of Bruges, the value of which is much impaired by the reduplication of a considerable portion in each half of the plan: this avoids the disappearance of part of it in the crease of the cover, but gives rise to some confusion in reference.

A. H. T.

YE SUNDIAL BOOKE. By T. GEOFFREY W. HENSLOW. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. iv + 422 pp. 374 illustrations. London: Edward Arnold, 1914. 10s. 6d. n.

The author of this handsomely bound and printed volume prefaces it with his own photograph and a dedication in verse to Wiltshire men. Two short preliminary chapters on the history and associations of sun-dials, illustrated by two photographs of a sun-dial built into the south porch of Stanton St. Quintin church, are followed by a practical chapter on the setting of the sun-dial, supplied by Messrs. Francis Barker and Son of Clerkenwell. The rest of the book is occupied by a series of verses embodying Mr. Henslow's reflections upon sun-dials, ancient and modern. The archaeology and poetry are alike of an amateur order. Miss D. Hartley has illustrated the writer's verse with a large number of pretty drawings of dials, chiefly from English sources. These would form a valuable record, were it not that the dials, with one or two exceptions, are drawn in imaginary settings. Thus a sun-dial from Catterick is placed upon the gateway of a German town, while, in apparent compensation, another from Aussee in Germany (sic) is translated to St. John's college, Cambridge. Although Mr. Henslow explains that these transformations are intended to harmonise with the verses which they accompany, their appropriateness is not clear. The well-known dial at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, appears upon the wall of a much less interesting building; a small dial from Potterspury, Northants, is represented in connexion with the double triangular-headed opening in the tower at Deerhurst; the beautiful figures of angels holding dials at Chartres and Laon are removed from their proper surroundings; and dials at Badminton and Compton Wynyates are made to adorn, one the lawn of an Elizabethan house, the other the gatehouse of a fourteenth-century castle. Names of places are not invariably spelt correctly: Little Brighton should be Little

Brington; Llantysilis, Llantysilio; Marwenstow, Morwenstow; Harworth, Hurworth. Orchomenus in Boeotia becomes Orchomenes. Wrest park in Bedfordshire and Trelleck in Monmouthshire are Wrests and Trellech in the text, Wreste and Trillick in the index. Places are also localised carelessly, appearing sometimes with the name of their county, sometimes with that of a more or less neighbouring town (e.g. Bedale, Darlington): in the case of a dial from Prestbury, the writer leaves us with an alternative between the Gloucestershire and Cheshire villages of that name. The picture of a dial at Stoke Albany church, Northants. includes the board above the south doorway with the inscription "Take Notice. Men are desired to scrape their Shoes and Women to take off their Pattens before they enter this Church," and has the merit of not altogether dissociating its subject from its actual setting.

A. H. T.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE CHARTERS, ROLLS, DEEDS, ETC. FORMING THE JACKSON COLLECTION AT THE SHEFFIELD PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY. Compiled by T. WALTER HALL and A. HERMANN THOMAS. 10½ x 7½. xvi + 419 pp. 5 plates. Sheffield: J. W. Northend, 1914.

In a prefatory note to this fine assemblage of historical material Professor Henry Jackson, of Cambridge, says: "The collection has for its nucleus books and papers accumulated in the course of ninety-five years by three generations of Jacksons; but its most important constituents are certain memoranda of the late Joseph Hunter which my brother Arthur bought at the Phillips sale, and, above all, the very important papers which he purchased from the representatives of the late William Swift."

Swift was the Assistant Distributor of Stamps in Sheffield, and in that capacity had great facilities for becoming acquainted with the solicitors of the town, who, knowing his bent towards genealogy, gave him opportunities of collecting facts which fall to the lot of few investigators in that subject, and appear to have presented him with numerous old charters and papers, too old to affect the titles of their clients, which, in Swift's time, were regarded as of little value. In addition to this, our genealogist, following the example of his predecessor Hunter, obtained much information from that most valuable of all sources, the memories of the living, so that Swift's volumes of pedigrees are not inferior to Hunter's *Familiae Minorum Gentium*.

A great part of the collection consists of charters, not all relating to the neighbourhood of Sheffield, beginning in the thirteenth century; and many throw new light on social and economic history. For example, we read of a man holding land at Holdsworth, near Sheffield, by 'hastilar service.' The word 'hastilar,' or 'hastler,' occurring in the phrase 'hastilar land,' is frequent in documents relating to Hallamshire, though it is not recorded in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Here, for the first time, we read of 'hastilar service.' The men who rendered hastilar service, or who held hastilar land, were probably the freeholders and others who had each

to send a man and horse on Sembly Tuesday, to be viewed by the lord of the manor, or his steward, at Sheffield castle. They were javelin-men, tenants by military service, 'hastilar' being an adjective formed from the Latin *bastile* or *bastula*.

In 1614 the rector of Rawmarsh claimed the right of taking wood from the common "for the repaire of his house of the chancell." It is remarkable that the rector should speak of the chancel as "his house," though I have seen a chancel described as *domus*, and also as *rectoria*. In this volume Rawmarsh appears in such forms as Raumarsh, Romaris, Roughmarsh, Routhmarsh, and the editors notice that about 1240 the parson of the place is described as *de Rubio Marisco*. The etymologist of the thirteenth century was right in explaining the name as 'red marsh.'

The volume contains interesting facts about land-measures. A Norman-French document of 1304 shows that at Staveley, near Sheffield, there was a local perch in use, differing no doubt from the standard perch. In 1591 measurements at Norton, near Sheffield, were made by a cord or rope. Now in 1592 Valentine Leigh, in his *Surveying*, thus advises the surveyor; "Your line being foure perches of length, and at everye perche ende a knot, would be well searced with hotte wax or rosen, to avoide stretching thereof in the wete, and shrinking in the drought." The surveyor's rope was the base or breadth of an acre, and by its help strips of half or quarter of an acre in the open fields could readily be measured by means of knots.

Of much greater interest is a document of 1581, from which we learn that the oxgangs in Norton were taxed and rated "by the measure of the church wall," meaning the churchyard wall. Only those oxgangs which contributed to the repair of the wall were at first taxed and rated, but there were other oxgangs in the parish which had escaped taxation altogether, and even the lord of the manor had paid nothing. This state of things caused discontent, and the award of 1581 was intended to rectify these inequalities.

Messrs. Hall and Thomas must be congratulated on the conclusion of a laborious and most useful work by which they have earned the gratitude of scholars and historians. For the purposes of local and personal history it is a mine of information, and one can hardly turn to a page without finding some welcome addition to our knowledge of the manners and customs of past centuries. The index is very full.

S. O. ADDY.