NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PREHISTORIC LONDON : ITS MOUNDS AND CIRCLES. By E. O. Gordon. 9×6, xii+212 pp. 22 plates. London : Elliot Stock. 1914. 10s. 6d. n.

In case it might be supposed from the title that this book endeavoured to deal with the question of prehistoric London, it may be well to say at once that it is merely a farrago of fancy built on the fables of the Romanticists and the quaint notions of Stukeley, interwoven with the inventions of modern Welsh national revivalists.

We are told a great deal about druids, Stonehenge, Glastonbury, Troy, Babylon, etc. but little reference is made to London, and for the most part any such allusions are inaccurate.

Certain hills and mounds in the neighbourhood of London are assumed, quite arbitrarily, to have formed a system of druidic places of worship. Keltic names are boldly invented for them, or if the existing name lends itself to a Keltic derivation it is promptly pressed into service regardless of how modern may be its origin. As an example Pentonville is glorified as the 'Pen-ton (Pen signifying in Keltic a hill rounded like a head).' Perhaps it may be consoling to Henry Penton, esquire, who died just over a century ago, that at this time he at least is not considered to have been a 'tête carrée.' Connected with this district an opportunity has been missed in failing to mention the celebrated mounds near Battle Bridge. There is no question as to these having been artificial, while their antiquity is as great or perhaps greater than that of the name of 'Penton.' They never seem to have been known by any other name than the ash or rubbish heaps, but as Parliament hill is renamed 'Llan-din' these mounds might have been similarly dignified.

Of course Gospel Oak is associated with the druids, as is also Maiden lane. There have been people irreverent enough to suggest that this is only a corruption of Midden lane from the aforesaid rubbish heaps.

Having settled the sacred antiquity of Pentonville hill the author claims the inherent probability of king Arthur's astronomer having established his observatory in the neighbourhood, evidence of which is provided by the public house known as 'Merlin's Cave.'

'An underground passage at the bottom of the hill led to the cave; the entrance to which, in the cellars of Merlin's Cave Tavern, has only recently been bricked up, the passage being considered no longer safe.' Whatever truth there may be as to a subterranean passage, there is no doubt that the present squalid public house derives its name from an attraction added in 1740 to the gardens of the 'New Wells,' which was an imitation of the grotto constructed in the royal gardens at Richmond by the order of the consort of George II in 1735.

London Stone, we are told, is the 'index-stone' connected with an imaginary druidic circle supposed to have occupied the site of St. Paul's. In the first case it is admitted that no actual evidence of such a circle has been found, but the name College street is presumed to be the survival of this druidic seat of learning, from which we may suppose that 'Dick Whittington,' in founding a college here early in the fifteenth century, was led to do so because the street was already so named.

The number of assumed sacred mounts in the neighbourhood of London, we are told, forms unmistakable evidence of the large population and great importance of the capital in remote antiquity.

It is also claimed that the objects in our museums give support to this view. A great deal is made out of the marshes which are said originally to have surrounded the elevated ground on which the city stands, and from the marshes on the north the stream of the Walbrook is said to have had its source. 'The City Mile,' we are told, probably covers more buried history than any other mile in the world. Be this as it may, the evidence yielded by the soil of London has, in this book, been totally ignored or grossly distorted.

That any considerable settlement existed on the site, before Londinium was founded by the Romans, has been abundantly disproved by the great paucity of relics of earlier periods. Such objects as are shown in our museums come mostly from the outlying districts or from the bed of the Thames, remains of settlements of the bronze and early iron ages have been found higher up the river, but in London itself no evidence of any settlement earlier than the Roman period has yet come to light.

Sir Laurence Gomme's oft-repeated error as to Keltic pile-dwellings in the Fleet is naturally seized on to support the argument, while all the relics of the early and late stone, the bronze and early iron ages are subtly confused together as if they represented the traces of one race of people, the Kymry, whose principal business was druidism.

The examination of the soil of London has proved clearly that the marshes north of the city did not come into existence until long after Londinium had been founded. When the Romans enclosed their city, the Walbrook was flowing freely over a clean, gravelly surface. Culverts were constructed for carrying the stream through the wall, and it was not until later times that neglect of these passages caused the waters to accumulate on the north of the city wall. Had the elementary facts of the earlier history of London been known to the author, this book would never have appeared under its present title, and much that it contains would never have been written except, perhaps, as a romance. Stukeley, whose name is synonymous with all that is extravagant and fantastic in archaeology, was sufficiently candid to warn his readers that his writings were not a mere relation of history, but a means for the improvement of the morals of mankind. The writer of *Prehistoric London* gives no such warning, but may have been animated with a similar idea.

The book in fact may be excellent morality, but with this we are not concerned; to look to it for reliable information on the prehistory of London will be labour in vain.

F. W. R.

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN SUSSEX. By Col. H. L. Jessep, R.E. 8 × 5¾, 62 pp. 23 illustrations and map. London: Simpkin, 1914. 2s. 6d.

Following upon the author's treatise on pre-Conquest architecture in Hants and Surrey, reviewed in this *Journal* (lxxi, 93), comes a companion booklet dealing with similar early remains in the important county of Sussex. The title used in the former, 'Pre-Conquest,' would have been preferable in the case of Sussex also, as the early church architecture, especially in the case of Bosham and Lewes, must probably be more Danish than Saxon. One sympathises with the author's dilemma, as in the case of Sussex especially there is so much work which is on the border-line, pre-Conquest in character, yet possibly post-Conquest in actual date, though executed by native builders. To meet this difficulty, apart from the question of a title, Colonel Jessep has followed the classification adopted in the article on ecclesiastical architecture in the *Victoria History of Sussex*, vol. ii, by which three groups of early churches are recognised, viz. (A) the fifteen churches whose pre-Conquest date is now generally admitted by authorities; (B) nineteen where the evidence, although not so clear, is favourable to a pre-Conquest date; and (C) ten, a number that might be extended, where, though the date may be post-Conquest, the technique is not that of the early Norman builders, but rather that of the Saxons. As might be expected, the first group merges into the second, and the second into the third. It is impossible to draw hard and fast lines; but taking the three classes together for the purpose of critical study, we have between thirty and forty churches, a far higher total than any other county can show. It should be remembered, on the other hand, that the earlier Saxon building period, c. 600 to c. 850, of which thirty examples remain in England, has left us no buildings in Sussex (save, perhaps, the remarkable 'aula' lately disinterred from farm-buildings at Nyetimber, Pagham); and that the earliest churches in the county are probably not older than the end of the ninth or tenth century. Colonel Jessep remarks that the great majority of pre-Conquest churches belong to three building periods: '(1) to the reign of Ine (688–728); (2) to that of Edgar (959–975); and (3) to the reigns of Canute and Edward the Confessor.' He might have added the last twenty years of the reign of Alfred, c. 880 to 901, when, the Danes being more or less subdued, there was some chance for the peaceful arts to flourish. Moreover, tradition connects Alfred with certain places in west Sussex, such as Aldingbourne and Arundel; and Athelstan (925–940) is credited with the founding of a nunnery at Lyminster, some walls of which were traced in recent excavations.

St. Olave's Chichester (in spite of its Danish dedication, which would suggest the reign of Cnut), placed by Colonel Jessep in list B, is probably on the site of a Roman Christian church, and should be in list A. In the destructive restoration through which it passed in the 'fifties its walls were shown

to be largely of Roman bricks, and an arch of the same was brought to light. Its south wall still retains a very narrow early doorway. It may be noted here that St. Andrew's, Chichester, beneath whose churchyard is a tessellated pavement, and St. Pancras are both of very early foundation.

Roman bricks, not perhaps an infallible test of the highest antiquity, occur in six out of the fifteen churches in list A,[1] and in five in list B,[2] but in none of those in list C; and in some cases, such as St. Olave's, Chichester, Rumboldswyke, Westhampnett, Eastergate and Walberton, all within a length of ten miles, they form a very prominent feature in the construction. Hypocaust flue-tiles were found used in the building of the chancel arch at Westhampnett, when that feature was destroyed to make way for one of early French design (!) in 1868. When this reviewer watched the cold-blooded destruction of large parts of Walberton church in 1903, he noted that the south-west angle of the nave was composed of large and carefully-laid Roman bricks, and in the demolished gable-end was found the pre-Conquest gable-cross mentioned by Colonel Jessep, perhaps the only one remaining in England. When last seen it decorated the vicarage rockery!

A curious feature, not noticed in this work, is the triangular-headed tabernacle, in the southern half of the east wall at Ovingdean. These triangular-headed openings, a marked feature of Anglo-Saxon architecture, occur at Sompting (windows and piscina), Bosham and Singleton (doorways in upper stage of towers) and Jevington (tower window). There is also one in the west gable of Old Shoreham church, in what was evidently a Saxon 'porticus,' but this has been embellished with a moulding in the fourteenth century, which marks its real date. Colonel Jessep notes in two churches, Ovingdean and Westhampnett, an upward 'scoop' in the circular heads of the narrow lights (turning the outline into an ovoid form[3]): the same peculiarity, never found in Norman windows, has been noted by the writer in the early windows of Hardham and of Westdean, near Seaford. It is also very noticeable that the jambs of all these slit-like openings incline as they go upward, so that they are considerably narrower at the springing line than at the sill. At Eastdean (east Sussex), in the early semi-attached north tower, which originally had an apse on its east face, are windows displaying this peculiarity, but there the work is perhaps post-Conquest. In this case and at Ovingdean the internal, as well as external, jambs incline upward.

It is interesting to contrast with these ovoid arches the instances of horse-shoe shapes. These are most marked in the tower arch, Bosham, and in the chancel arches of Bosham, Stoughton, Elsted and Chithurst, all of the eleventh century, and the two last probably post-Conquest, built by Saxon workmen. Colonel Jessep comments upon another peculiarity noted by the present writer—the 'through' openings of certain early doorways derived no doubt from those of the mud and rubble cabins still found in England and Ireland, where the wooden doorcase is not rebated into the

[1] Arlington, Bosham, Jevington, Rumboldswyke, Sompting and Westhampnett.

[2] St. Olave's (Chichester), Eastergate, Hardham, Ovingdean and Walberton.

[3] This ovoid form occurs in the arches of some pre-Conquest doorways and chancel arches: e.g. Somerford Keynes, Wilts. north doorway, Lyminster chancel arch, etc. It is a peculiarity found also in early Irish architecture, together with inclined jambs; and in early apse-plans, as at Rochester and Stoke d'Abernon.

inside angle of the opening, but planted up against it. So here, in the instances of the Saxon 'aula' at Nyetimber (perhaps as old as the beginning of the eighth century), and the north doorways of Lyminster and Selham, we have unrebated, or 'through' openings, and at Selham the wooden door-frame is simply planted up against the inside edge of the doorway. Earl's Barton, Northants. furnishes a prominent instance of this treatment in another county. No doubt one reason for this mode of forming the doorway, so different from that of the Norman and later buildings, where the door itself usually approaches the outside face of the opening, was to afford a sort of porch or shelter, by reason of the thickness of the wall. Its whole appearance is very suggestive of primitive usages.

Colonel Jessep does not comment upon a peculiarity shared by the tower arch of Bosham and the doorway of St. John-sub-Castro, Lewes, namely that the lower courses of their arches above the springing are not jointed from the arch-centre, but are laid almost horizontally, though cut to the arch-form on their intrados. This method of building an arch of small compass is of frequent occurrence in Ireland. So far as the doorway at Lewes goes it suggests the imitation of wooden forms in stone. The arch here is stilted, as well as eccentrically jointed. Its flatly rounded strip-work and beaded impost are noteworthy.

Of other well-known features peculiar to pre-Conquest work, such as thin and unbuttressed walls, double-splayed windows (which occur at Singleton, Stoughton and Arlington), pilaster-strips (found at Worth, Woolbeding and Sompting), and long-and-short work (at Arlington, Bishopstone, Bosham, Sompting and Worth), Colonel Jessep makes mention. He also describes the remarkable double windows at Bosham, Sompting and Worth, the last high up in the north wall of the nave, with a rude mid-wall-shaft of bellied cylinder form. He might have emphasised the great height and span of the chancel arch here, the finest of its period in England, and the astonishing height of its north doorway, which is 15 feet, with a width of 3 feet 8 inches. Stress is rightly laid upon the great height of the walls in most pre-Conquest churches, such as Bishopstone, Bosham, Clayton, Stoughton, Woolbeding and Worth. The details of the Sompting tower, with its strange, square spire, the angles of which rise from the points of four gables, a form common in the Rhenish country, but of which this is the only English example, are perhaps hardly enough emphasised for their extraordinary interest; such as the shaft or rib that divides the upper stages vertically, with its voluted and Corinthian capitals; the double windows with their roll-mouldings and mid-wall shafts having corbel-capitals with voluted scrolls. It is a pity also that the loose statement of an eighteenth-century writer that the spire has been reduced in height 25 feet should be repeated: there is no evidence that this has been done, and on the other hand the present writer can vouch for the probability that the spire-timbers remain much as they were left by the Saxon builders.

There is room for a few ground-plans in such a treatise as this, and it necessarily suffers for the want of them. Space is found at the conclusion for a notice of most of the carved fragments of early date, such as those at Tangmere, Sompting, and Jevington; but it is unfortunate that Colonel Jessep follows Rivoira (as in other of that writer's sweeping dicta) in assigning the famous bas-reliefs from Selsey in Chichester cathedral church to the end

of the twelfth century. Whether pre- or post-Conquest, probably the former, they are certainly of eleventh-century date. The very remarkable grave-slab, perhaps of the eighth century, at Bexhill, which the late Mr. J. Romilly Allen described as 'by far the most interesting monument of its kind in the south of England,' is noticed, as is also that found by this reviewer in a builder's yard at Walberton. Mention might also have been made of the very early slab recently restored to Steyning church, which may have covered the grave of the eighth-century founder, St. Cuthman; also of the fragments of what may have been an early cross-shaft built into the modern porch of Selsey church. The rare instance of a Saxon sundial at Bishopstone is briefly recorded. Due mention is made of the quite numerous tub-shaped fonts of west Sussex, of which it may be said that those of Walberton, Yapton, Littlehampton, Tangmere, Selham and Didling are probably of pre-Conquest date. The numerous photographic illustrations are useful, but some suffer from the tilting of the camera, which has distorted the vertical lines.

A distinctly useful feature is the map of Sussex at the end, on which the situations of the actual and conjectural pre-Conquest churches, together with the principal towns, are marked. This little book should be of solid value to students.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

LE LIVRE ENCHAINÉ OU LIVRE DES FONTAINES DE ROUEN, 1525. PUBLIÉ INTÉGRALEMENT PAR VICTOR SANSON. Text 20×16, 81 pp. and 14 illustrations in colour. Portfolio of 81 plates, 18×13. Rouen: Imprimerie Lucien Wolf, 1911.

In 1845 M. de Jolimont published a selection comprising forty-nine lithographic reproductions with the title, 'Principaux édifices de Rouen en 1525'; and in 1892 twenty etchings were published; but the work is now for the first time reproduced in its entirety. It is indeed a most sumptuous monument, quite out of the ordinary, even among special archaeological publications. The plates numbering 79 (exclusive of the two key-charts and two supplementary plates) are of the same size as the originals and are tinted by hand. So, too, are hand-coloured the illuminated portions of the text, which is reproduced faithfully in facsimile, not only as to its ornaments, but even to its errors. No modern rectification nor editing has been allowed to mar the freshness and ingenuousness of the early sixteenth-century original.

The first recorded conduit was that anciently called 'Gaalor,' and later the castle fountain, of which there were supplies at six or seven separate spots in the city as far back as 1257. Cardinal Amboise established the Fontaine de Carville in 1500. In 1510 the old market-place benefited by the Fontaine de Yonville, and in 1515 the water-system of the city was still further extended. These three main supplies are dealt with in the body of the book, which follows the course of each one in detail. Incidentally, since it is impossible to describe the fountains, conduits and drainage-system without reference to streets and buildings, the work forms an invaluable record of the topography of Rouen at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Many buildings, including churches, are illustrated. Thus in plates 50 and

51 are views of the façade of Saint-Maclou with spire complete, views which will show at a glance how far the existing reconstruction is or is not accurate.

In Rouen there is one spot which far exceeds even buildings in interest, namely, the site of the burning of the inspired maid and deliverer of France, Jeanne d'Arc. And strangely enough, though an inscribed stone now marks the spot in the market-place where the tragedy is believed to have occurred, there is no certain identification. 'It is stated that the execution took place in front of the church of Saint-Sauveur, and facing the principal street which leads to the market-place, thus accommodating a larger number of spectators than was possible in any other part of the place. . . . But as the cemetery (of the church) was religious ground and the execution was, nominally at least, a secular one, the ground chosen must have been on land belonging to the municipality of Rouen. Probably this was in the Marché aux Veaux, as we find an order for the burning of a heretic there in 1522: *lieu accoutumé faire telles exécutions*.' Unfortunately one's curiosity on the point remains unsatisfied by the work under notice; for though the holy See, by a process of inquiry in 1449, and again in 1455–1456, had completely vindicated the sanctity of the maid, the actual cultus of Jeanne d'Arc was unknown in the time of the author, and he ignores her very existence. He refers to the fountain by the wall of the cemetery of Saint-Sauveur, but not to the death of the heroine. He refers to a certain 'reparation' which took place at a certain fountain, but it was only a material repair, not reparation in the sense of restoring her good name, who had given her life for France. Nevertheless Jacques le Lieur's work must have been held in high esteem from the outset, for a note at the close records how it was written on parchment, in a cover of black velvet enriched with mounts of latten gilt and of fine gold, enclosed in a casket under lock and key, and in January, 1525–1526, solemnly offered by the author to the representatives of the city of Rouen, and accepted by them to be preserved among the possessions of the municipality for all time.

AYMER VALLANCE.

THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH: AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF BUILDING TYPES AND OF THEIR MATERIALS DURING NINE CENTURIES. By J. CHARLES COX. 8¼×5, xix+338 pp. 2 plates and 271 illustrations in the text. London: B. T. Batsford, 1914. 7s. 6d.

The Rev. Dr. Cox is so well known as a writer on architecture, ecclesiology and kindred subjects, that a new work by him is certain to command attention. The subject of the present volume is in some important respects novel, at least as regards its arrangement and peculiar treatment. Many books have already been written about churches in general, but none has hitherto dealt exclusively with the parochial church in all its aspects, as distinct from the greater churches of cathedral, monastic, and collegiate status. Even the parish churches of towns are to a great extent outside the scope of Dr. Cox's book, the purpose of which, as he himself explains in his preface, is 'to put into plain language the origin, development, and aims of the old English parish church, more especially in the country districts. Notwithstanding the wear of time, the ravages of civil war, the fierce flames of religious bigotry, the devastating consequences of contemptuous neglect,

or the ill-judged zeal of reconstruction, our ancient churches remain the envy of other parts of Christendom for their frequency, their innate beauty, their marvellous adaptability to surroundings, and more especially for the way they reflect the life and devotion of successive generations of our forefathers.'

This is a long extract, but no better nor more succinct account could be found for setting forth the author's object and intention. While the mediaeval church was always primarily a place of worship, it must be remembered that the union of soul and body is so intimate that our fathers habitually used the nave for purposes which, in our modern eyes, are regarded as secular or civil. This fact is highly important, and helps to explain why the parish church was the centre of the life of every parish community, the house of houses in a village, which held a unique place in the esteem and affection of every man, woman, and child in the place.

Special attention is directed by Dr. Cox to the materials out of which churches were constructed, and the local influences and conditions which determined that a building should take this or that peculiar form in any given locality. Thus, while the purpose of the church was one from end to end of the country, the expression of that purpose was necessarily subject to almost infinite modifications and varieties. With this subject is more or less closely associated that of the plan, which was at no time a fixed or stereotyped entity, but continually in a state of growth and flux as special needs or circumstances might dictate. The volume is admirably enriched with plans which (with rare exceptions of unusually large buildings) have been reproduced to a uniform scale of twenty-five feet to the inch. In a work of this kind a short resume of architectural changes and developments could not altogether be omitted, but as the subject has been amply dealt with by other writers, this particular section of the book has purposely been compressed to the narrowest limits compatible with the elucidation of the subject-matter as a whole. In this, the third chapter, which deals with architectural styles, the author, contrary to the latest school of archaeologists, favours and defends the use of Rickman's classification of the pointed styles, namely, 'early English,' 'decorated' and 'perpendicular.' Only he would go further and supplement Rickman's terms with extra subdivisions, namely, 'transitional,' between Norman and 'early English,' and 'geometrical,' between the latter and 'decorated.'

The last chapter, 'What to note in an old parish church,' deals in Dr. Cox's peculiarly lucid way, one by one, with the various objects in an ancient church. He is not least interesting and instructive when he demolishes such cherished popular illusions as 'leper-windows,' 'sanctuary-knockers,' or 'frescoes' in English churches.

On page 297 may be noted a misprint, Byarsh for Ryarsh, in Kent; and there are two misprints in the rendering of Latin, 'quod idie' for 'quotidie' on page 307, and, in the final text, 'Domine dilexi decorum domus tuae.' The middle word should, of course, read 'decorem.'

The book concludes with two capital indexes, of which the one of the illustrations, arranged according to counties, shows by its impartial distribution how widely the writer has travelled throughout the country, and how well qualified he should be, therefore, to write the interesting volume under notice.

A. V.

RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NOTTINGHAM. Vol. vi (1702–1760). Published under the authority of the Corporation of Nottingham. Edited by E. L. GUILFORD. 10 × 6¾. xii + 390 pp. plate. Nottingham: Thos. Forman & Sons. 1914. 12s. 6d. n.

The municipal corporation of Nottingham was one of the first to publish its early records, and five volumes of the series have already been issued. After an interval of fourteen years a sixth volume has now appeared, covering the period from 1702 to 1760. These more recent records are very voluminous, and the value of the book depends upon the evident skill with which the editor, Mr. E. L. Guilford, has made his selection of documents.

Naturally the first object which has guided him is the retention of all that relates to the development of municipal institutions. There had been a long-standing struggle of the burgesses against the close corporation of the town council, which came to a head when the former in 1749 obtained a mandamus for the restitution of their rights of admission to the control of municipal affairs.

The domestic life of the period is illustrated by references to old customs, such as bull-baiting in 1720, and the use of the ducking-chair for women in 1729. Licences are issued to a *badger* or fish-hawker, and a *kidder* or provision-dealer. Three mazes are kept in order by the corporation, one of them probably being St. Ann's *Chemin de Jerusalem*, described by Camden, and perhaps parodied by the public-house sign, 'A Trip to Jerusalem,' which still exists under the cliffs of Nottingham castle. The sheriffs are evidently puzzled by the alteration of the calendar in 1752, and apprehensive that the loss of eleven days may deprive them of their famous goose-fair.

Echoes of what was passing in the larger world outside the town are heard in the ringing of bells by the loyal citizens to celebrate the very frequent victories of our forces by sea and land, on no less than eighteen occasions, including the Prussian victories in 1757. The date of an entry on 17th April, 1747, of a payment for ringing for the victory at Culloden, is questioned in a footnote on the ground of the impossibility of the news reaching Nottingham in one day. But as Culloden was fought on 16th April, 1746, the obvious explanation is that the bells on this occasion were rung on the anniversary of that date. Interesting matter is given in reference to the Jacobite rising of 1745, when Nottingham is found preparing itself for attack, and the rebels came as near as Derby.

Lists of mayors, aldermen, burgesses, etc. during the period covered by the volume, are added; there are three excellent indices to localities, names, and subjects, and a reproduction of Deering's map of Nottingham in 1751.

A. D. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA, 1913–1914, vol. i, part iv. 8½ × 5½, 106 pp. London: H. K. Lewis, 1914. 3s. 6d. n.

This number of the Proceedings contains, for the most part, articles dealing with the classification of flint implements according to type. Unfortunately these objects are either surface-finds or from localities in which

no associated relics are found to throw light on the people who made and used the implements.

In the absence of any better evidence, classification according to form, patination, etc. is all that can be hoped for, and it is useful especially when the description is well and amply illustrated. The form of implements, however, owing to recurrence of type, may be quite misleading as to the period of their origin. An unfinished implement of a later age may reproduce, in an embryonic manner, its remote ancestor. 'Throw-backs' also occur, as in the case of late highly-finished implements which have met with disaster and been split into small rude forms, which, according to their type, would be considered early. The tendency of classification by type seems to make the once restricted cave-age assume vast proportions, while the former important neolithic period shrinks to insignificance.

The examination of living sites, and the extended observation of stratified deposits may, in time, modify many conclusions based on the large quantities of implements that have been collected without reference to their surroundings.

It is interesting to notice that Mr. Reid Moir admits the natural flaking of flints in the 'Bull Head Bed.' It is doubtful if so much argument were necessary to show that such chipping differed from that on flints in the gravels. Different forces, natural and artificial, as well as different conditions of the flint, naturally produce different results. The difficulty in accepting the dictum of those who claim to discriminate between the natural and artificial is therefore increased.

The 'Drove' road is an interesting piece of topographical work, and if the effort to prove it prehistoric is not very conclusive, it has many points in its favour. The authors admit at the outset that 'it is difficult to prove that a road is prehistoric—in many cases more difficult to prove that it is not.'

An interesting find of a flint workshop floor near Thetford is described by Mr. Haward, and he displays sufficient courage to confess that, in his opinion, this is a true neolithic site. Mr. Moir also describes a floor discovered at Ipswich, with which are associated pottery fragments and bones. The flints point to an earlier period than the pottery, and Mr. Moir wisely leaves open the question of age, but makes a suggestive remark regarding the flints: 'If these floors are not of the Cave period, then they must be of neolithic age, and if so then we must imagine that in this latter period there occurred a remarkable recrudescence of the late palaeolithic cultures.'

It is possible that some of our former ideas on the prehistoric periods will have to undergo great changes, but the recent lines of enquiry have shown as much divergence from each other as they differ from the earlier conceptions, and until more has been done by spade-work and observation of the objects in situ, no wide speculations can be regarded as satisfactory.

F. W. R.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF LINLITHGOWSHIRE. By F. C. Eeles. $8\frac{3}{4}\times6\frac{3}{4}$, 34 pp. 12 illustrations. Edinburgh: John Orr, 1913. 2s. 6d. n.

Mr. Eeles is well known to campanologists as the pioneer in the investigation of Scottish bells. He has in fact the sole credit for the work done so far in that country, for unfortunately no one else has yet followed the

excellent example he set with his admirable monograph on the church bells of Kincardineshire, published in 1897. In the eighteen years which have since elapsed he has collected much information from all parts of the country, but we have had long to wait for the publication of another completed county. Now that it has come, it is but a little one, Linlithgowshire being in size almost the smallest county in Scotland; but we are not ungrateful, for it contains more than one bell of special interest.

Linlithgowshire only contains twelve ancient parishes, besides one formed in 1718; and in these thirteen parish churches there are in all twenty-one bells, of which nine are not older than the nineteenth century. The remaining twelve Mr. Eeles classifies as follows: three mediaeval (two Scottish, one doubtful); five seventeenth-century (two Scottish, three Dutch); four eighteenth-century (one English, one Dutch, one Danish, one doubtful).

The high percentage of mediaeval bells is to be noted; it is about 14 per cent. a ratio surpassed by very few English counties. The three mediaeval bells are, moreover, of exceptional interest. The oldest is at Bo'ness, and though Mr. Eeles classes it as doubtful, it appears to the writer to be unquestionably of English, probably north-country, make. The general character of the lettering resembles that found on bells of the northern English counties, though it does not correspond exactly to any known examples. The inscription 'En Katerina vocor ut me per virginis alme' is obviously incomplete, and must have been continued on another bell. It is difficult to date bells of this north-of-England type, but the date is probably about 1400.

The other two are a pair, from the same foundry, and (says Mr. Eeles, who finds parallels in other counties) of undoubted Scottish casting. They are, however, ornamented in the continental style, and both are dated, so that the founder must have come under the foreign influences always so powerful in mediaeval Scotland. One is at Linlithgow, a beautiful bell dated 1496, with the inscription 'Lynlithqw me villa fecit vocor alma maria tum Iacobi quarti tempore magnifici seno milleno quadringeno nonageno' in Gothic minuscules. The other, at Uphall, is dated 1503. Both have as founder's mark 'Xt' on a rectangular die.

The seventeenth-century bells include two by John Meikle of Edinburgh and three of Dutch work; among those of the eighteenth century we have another Dutch bell. and a Danish bell of 1781 from Copenhagen. The book concludes with an interesting section on ringing customs, and a note on the belfries of the county, of which the best example is at Kirkliston. It is admirably printed, and forms a valuable record. Campanologists should not grudge the price, which works out at about a penny per page! We hope it will soon be followed by other monographs from the same pen.

H. B. W.

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARABIC NUMERALS IN EUROPE. By G. F. Hill. 10×6½, 125 pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1915. 7s. 6d. n.

Some five years ago Mr. Hill read a paper before the Society of Antiquities, which, printed in *Archaeologia* (lxii, 137–190), has been revised and expanded into this useful volume. Although the question of the origin of Arabic numerals has been frequently and fully discussed, no previous attempt of so comprehensive a character has been made to exhibit the development of their forms. While a number of German examples, almost exclusively, as Mr. Hill points out, from the monumental evidence of a comparatively small district, were collected by Mauch and formed the subject of his articles in *Anzeiger für Kunde der Deutschen Vorzeit* for 1861, Mr. Hill has brought together a thousand examples from a number of countries and a large variety of sources, among which manuscripts take an important place. The fifty-one tables of drawings of numerals which appeared in *Archaeologia*, with some rearrangement of four of them, have been increased to sixty-four, and to these is prefixed an explanatory introduction and a list of some doubtful examples. Between 976, the date of a series of numerals in the Spanish Codex Vigilanus in the Escorial, and 1500 Mr. Hill has included all or most of the examples which he has noticed. After 1500 the use of Arabic numerals becomes so frequent that he has given only selected examples from his collection, which amount to between a quarter and a third of the whole number.

Although thoroughly representative, this collection of instances does not profess to be a complete *corpus* of its subject. The six tables (xvii–xxii) of examples from British monuments, brasses and bells, are admitted by Mr. Hill not to cover all the known cases of Arabic numerals in such connexions; and he mentions four dates of the late fifteenth century, two from Fountains and two from Ripon, which he has had no opportunity of verifying or using. Sixteen tables are devoted to manuscripts, three (vi, viii and ix) being taken from English manuscripts ranging from the third decade of the fourteenth century to 1460. German monuments, seals, paintings, printed books, engravings, coins, etc., occupy no less than twenty-three tables (xxiii–xlv): this is due to the abundant evidence, especially from Austria and Bavaria, for examples of authentic dates. Of the remaining tables, six (xlvii–lii) are from coins and paintings of the Low countries, nine (liv–lxii) are from Italian sources, one each from Swiss coins (xlvi), French medals (liii) and inscriptions in Rhodes (lxiii),

while the last (LXIV) is a miscellaneous collection from various objects between 1301 and 1521. It is surprising to find no monumental examples from a country so rich in mediaeval architecture as France. Of the eight dates selected from French medals more than half appear to be due to Italian influence. While it seems that no adequate attempt has been made by French antiquaries to collect examples and their poverty may be only apparent, one may on the other hand conjecture with Mr. Hill that this lack of material cannot 'be wholly due to accidents of search or publication.'

A comparison between the contents of the German and Italian tables substantiates Mr. Hill's conclusion that 'of the two countries . . . it is racially characteristic that while the Germans seem to be ahead in the practical use of the numerals, the Italians lead the way in the development of their forms.' British examples, though backward in development, display considerable variety of form, especially in the case of 5, the last of the numerals to attain its present normal shape, and at all times susceptible of various treatment. The selection provided in this volume will be of the utmost assistance to students of manuscripts and inscriptions, who, as the 'black list' at the end of the introduction shows, are somewhat easily misled by the gradual but perplexing changes in the form of the numerals, and should be an incitement to the discovery and record of instances as yet unnoticed.

A. H. T.

CITIES IN EVOLUTION: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE TOWN-PLANNING MOVEMENT AND TO THE STUDY OF CIVICS. By PATRICK GEDDES. 9×5¾, xvi+409. 59 illustrations. London: Williams and Norgate, 1914. 7s. 6d. n.

Professor Geddes, in this survey of the town-planning movement, writes from the standpoint of the cultured sociologist who, taking the broadest view of his subject, appeals to every section of the community to co-operate in the work of realising the ideal city of the new age. Much of his work lies outside the province of this *Journal*, and with the social and economic theories with which his enthusiasm is largely concerned we have little to do. The town-planning movement is a modern development whose ultimate success depends upon a complete revolution in the existing order of things. Its pioneers are still looking about them, giving their consciousness free play amid circumstances which are at present anything but wholly favourable to their efforts, and feeling their way in cautious and, so far as our own country is concerned, comparatively insignificant experiments. To those who regard the movement mainly from the point of view of its connexion with present-day phases of architectural activity, this essay will be a revelation of the many-sidedness and complexity of the problem which its advocates, with earnestness and conviction, have set themselves to solve.

With ultra-modern and progressive views Professor Geddes combines a sense of the importance of the history of the past, and among the creators

of the city of the future he finds a place for the archaeologist and historian. It is a favourable augury for his Utopia that, instead of being 'pinnacled dim in the intense inane,' it is founded upon a careful observation of local conditions. He himself belongs to the class of thinkers who are occupied primarily with the philosophy of civic science. But this class, to give practical shape to its thought, needs the help and guidance of the architect and antiquary alike and in its turn directs their work into new channels. In such surveys of cities as that which is in progress in the Outlook tower at Edinburgh, and in the various town-planning exhibitions which Professor Geddes has helped to promote, these three classes of workers are drawn more closely together and exercise their mutual influence. Other sciences, of course, have their contributions to add to the sum total of observation which is a necessary starting-point for the regeneration of the modern city, and the plan and description of the exhibition organised at the *Exposition universelle* at Ghent in 1913 illustrate the variety of interests which it is possible to enlist to this end. No influence, however, can be more important than that of the well-informed antiquary, whose sense of the local spirit of his town and knowledge and love of its history and older buildings may be used at once to inspire modern improvements and restrain unsuitable developments.

While Professor Geddes' historical studies have naturally been merely subsidiary to his other work, they bear fruit in some of the most interesting passages of a book which is lively throughout. The historical generalisations in which he indulges are admirably expressed and for the most part rest on a sound basis of truth. Profoundly impressed by the modern activity of Germany in town-planning, he nevertheless sees clearly the distinction between the old burgher spirit which was responsible for the beauty of the mediaeval cities of Germany and the spirit of imperial centralisation which has created Berlin and has impressed itself upon the civic architecture of other towns. He sees and describes with some humour the variety of influences at work upon the buildings of a great modern city like Dusseldorf. While such abundant evidence of progressive energy has its fascination for him, he readily recognises its less promising elements. His ideal city is an individual growth, taking its life and colour from its special conditions of climate and natural surroundings and expressing its idiosyncrasies in buildings of local material. The grandiose and often pretentious architecture of the modern capital, with its dominating influence upon the lesser cities of the state, is hostile to such individuality, and the 'Caesarist' ambitions of the great world-cities, of which the Hausmannisation of Paris was the prototype in our own day, are to Professor Geddes a step in the wrong direction. Of the modifications in town-planning which have been due to war he has much to say. The present war broke out after his book was in type, and, although he admits courageously that he has altered nothing on that account, we imagine that, had the tide of Prussian aggression broken over Europe at the time of writing, some of his conclusions might have been considerably qualified in the light of recent events. The ruthless destruction by German artillery of the cloth-hall at Ypres, the most magnificent monument of the civic spirit in western Europe, confirms his conviction of the intolerance of Caesarism for his

own ideals, while it can hardly encourage his optimism for an immediate future in which an age of war and devastation is to give way to an era of peace and civic reconstruction. In a concluding paragraph the adverse influence of the war upon the town-planning movement is acknowledged, but the spirit of the enthusiast rises superior to depression.

The book contains several allusions to mediaeval town-planning, the survival of which is illustrated by reproductions of plans of Salisbury in the eighteenth century and Oxford in 1578. The first of these is on too small a scale to be adequate, which is also the case with several other plans at various points in the text. It is pointed out that the open spaces and gardens of the mediaeval town have been built over and crowded out by the utilitarian energy of the industrial age which is now passing, the 'paleotechnic' age, as Professor Geddes calls it in contrast to the 'neotechnic' age heralded by fresh applications of the forces of nature. As a vivid example of 'the change from the old regime to modern paleotechnic conditions' he cites the view of Durham from the railway. While the view in question certainly exhibits a remarkable antithesis between mediaeval beauty and modern ugliness, the 'vast development of the modern mining town' is an exaggerated phrase. As Professor Baldwin Brown has pointed out (*The Arts in Early England*, i, 95), we have only to 'think away railway and railway quarter,' and 'mediaeval Durham still lies before us.' The view of Lincoln from Canwick hill and of Norwich from Mousehold heath strike us as better instances of the engulfing of a mediaeval city by modern industrial surroundings, although neither is perhaps quite so striking or as familiar to the ordinary traveller. Durham is not 'a beauty-spot of the coal age.' It is a spot whose old-world beauty the coal age has indeed invaded, but has been powerless to destroy.

A new science must to some extent coin its own terms, and these for a time cannot but seem outlandish and obscure to all but their inventors. Doubtless we shall become reconciled, as time goes on, to the curious substantives and adjectives, usually compounded from the serviceable languages of Greece and Rome, which help Professor Geddes to formulate his ideas. Even the *infima Latinitas* of such a word as 'conurbation,' used to describe the various congeries of industrial cities for which he coins the English terms Lancaston, Midlandton, Waleston, etc. may become familiar and even cease to be obnoxious. This delight in neo-scientific phraseology is frequently too apparent, and neither enlivens Professor Geddes' style nor enlightens the reader. His writing at its best is clear and attractive. While the cautious student of his pages will hardly be ready to discover in the town-planning movement all that he claims for it and will lay due stress on certain elements incidental to human progress which seem scarcely to enter within his ken, it is impossible not to admire the enthusiasm and vivaciousness of his view of the past, present and future of our cities. Ruskin and William Morris are naturally among the modern writers who have affected his thought, and the book contains at least one attempt to convey an idea in the characteristic manner of Ruskin's later years, which, detached from its context, might be well taken as serious parody. Its style is also not free from a certain amount of vagueness and repetition, but, as the careful arrangement of its component parts

begins to be seen, these defects become less noticeable. Much that at first appears to be merely vague and fluid writing is more firmly defined, and repetitions and recapitulations are recognised as inalienable from the novelty and difficulty of the subject. Clear print and short summaries at the head of each chapter add to the readableness and intelligibility of the volume: there is a useful index; and the illustrations, where they are not too small to be more than visible, form an agreeable comment on portions of the text.

A. H. T.

THE ROMAN SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. By the late W. T. Arnold. Third edition revised by E. S. Bouchier. 7⅛ × 5. x+284 pp. With a map. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 5s. n.

Mr. Arnold's original essay was written in 1870, and, however much modern archaeological research has expanded our conception of the subject, this book is probably still, as the late Dr. Shuckburgh claimed it to be ten years ago, the best introduction to the subject that could be put in the hands of a student when beginning a serious study of Roman history. The treatment is somewhat disconnected, but the author's main estimate of the fabric of the Roman empire is always clear, showing, as he does, the fundamental flaw of ruling an immense empire without federation and without any representative system, the flaw of excessive centralisation, substituting machinery for organism, until the old and genuine municipal constitutions were finally and inevitably broken up. In this new edition Mr. Bouchier has wisely confined his notes and alterations to the needs of University students. He has added an appendix in which the provinces are arranged, together with a brief summary of their history, in the order of their acquisition; and he has brought the bibliography up to date, and at the same time removed from it many of its less important references.

A. M. W.

BYGONE HASLEMERE. A short history of the ancient borough and its immediate neighbourhood from earliest times. Edited by E. W. Swanton, aided by P. Woods, C.B. 8¾ × 5½, xvi+394 pp. 40 plates with plans and other illustrations. London: Newman & Co. 1914. 7s. 6d.

The editor of this carefully compiled and attractively produced volume has been for eighteen years curator of the educational museum established at Haslemere by the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. His preface bears witness to the active interest taken in his work by local residents, and the result of this co-operation is a valuable collection from a large variety of sources of the chief facts in the history of the place. The earliest mention of Haslemere

occurs in a precept to the sheriff of Surrey (Close roll 5 Hen. III, m. 12) to deliver the manor and hundred of Godalming and the market of 'Heselmere,' then forming part of the manor, to Richard Poore, bishop of Salisbury; but the chapel of Piperham, which represents the later parochial chapel of Haslemere, is mentioned in the register of St. Osmund among the possessions of the church of Salisbury as early as the last quarter of the twelfth century. Evidence for the mediaeval history of the place is somewhat scanty. Piperham was a chapelry of Chiddingfold, which seems originally to have been a chapelry of Godalming, and there can be little doubt that the chapel of Haslemere, which, with its churchyard, was licensed for consecration by bishop Edington of Winchester in June, 1363—a period at which, owing to the crowding of churchyards in consequence of recent pestilences, such licences are common—was the twelfth-century chapel already mentioned. The independent growth of the market town of Haslemere is obscure. In 1393–4 bishop Waltham of Salisbury obtained a grant of a weekly market on Wednesday and a yearly fair from 13th to 17th September. The borough, with the hundred and manor of Godalming, was conveyed in 1542 to Sir Thomas Paston, who on 20th April in that year exchanged them *inter alia* with the Crown for property in Norfolk. By charter of 24th May, 1596, queen Elizabeth granted a weekly Tuesday market and two yearly fairs, one as before and the other from 1st to 3rd May, to the bailiff and burgesses. Earlier than this, in 1584, the borough, though in no flourishing condition at the time, began to send two members to parliament. The Mores of Loseley, to whom the hundred and manor of Godalming were granted in 1601, subsequently influenced the representation, but not without considerable and successful opposition. After the disfranchisement of the borough in 1832 the history of Haslemere was uneventful. Its position on the Portsmouth road prevented it from lapsing into complete obscurity, and situated in unusually beautiful and healthy country and on one of the main lines of the London and South-Western railway, it developed gradually into the centre of a large residential district.

In addition to a survey of its history, the twenty-eight chapters of this book contain some account of the older buildings and antiquities of Haslemere, the local industries, local folk-lore and legend, and the cricket club. From the sketches reproduced among the illustrations, the old church appears to have been much altered internally during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A plain oak arcade, cased with lath and plaster, remained till the later thirties of the last century, when it was superseded by iron pillars and arches. At the same time what remained of the old rood-screen was removed, and the plain rectangular east window, which in 1801 had been filled with nine panels of early sixteenth-century stained glass, brought from a house in Kent, was enlarged. Haslemere became a separate parish in 1868, and in 1870 the old church, except the base of the tower and some part of the north wall, was taken down and the present church built. Eight of the old glass panels have been placed in two of the modern windows, but the ninth and an alleged tenth have vanished. The new building is in the 'Early English' manner then fashionable; and at the present day the old church, injured though it had been in 1836–7 and even earlier, would possibly have met with more conservative treatment. It would seem from

the sketches of the interior that the woodwork removed in 1870, particularly the western gallery, was not without merit, and it is certainly matter for regret, to say the least of it, that the old font was allowed to disappear.

The volume is dedicated to the memory of the architect of the new church and editor of the parish registers, Mr. J. W. Penfold, a member of an old local family, whose collections for the history of the parliamentary borough and transcripts of the monumental inscriptions in church and churchyard have been utilised by the editors. Portraits of him and other modern celebrities of Haslemere are included among the illustrations, which also include several views and drawings of local interest and some clear and excellent photographs of documents from the close and charter rolls, the Loseley monuments, and one or two other sources. A plan of the parliamentary borough in 1735 is also given, with a sketch-plan by Mr. Penfold of the church and churchyard, and a map of the parish with field-names. The utmost pains have evidently been taken to ensure accuracy, and such errors as we have noticed appear to be mainly the fault of the printer. Local histories frequently suffer from want of proportion and a somewhat bald presentation of facts. In this case some of the wealth of information crowded into the text—e.g. the biography of general Oglethorpe in chapter xvii—might have been put with advantage in an appendix. The book as a whole lacks that clarity and compression of style which, by giving its proper value to each necessary detail, makes even the driest material readable. Its editors, however, may be congratulated upon producing a highly valuable work of reference, which should be gratefully appreciated by their neighbours and by Surrey antiquaries in general.

A. H. T.

NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BAMFF CHARTERS A.D. 1232–1703, with introduction, biographical summary and notes. Edited by Sir JAMES H. RAMSAY, bart. of Bamff. 9¼×7, viii+392 pp. 3 plates. Oxford University Press, 1915. 15s. n.

Bamff, which the Southron may be warned not to confuse with the county town of Banff, lies some three to four miles north of Alyth, near the boundary of the counties of Perth and Forfar. By charter of 9th October, 1232, the lands of Kynkel, Petdreyne, Ardormyne and Banefe in the fee of Alyth, and the lands of Foyl were granted to master Neis, the king's physician, by Alexander II. Neis, a name which appears in these charters in the Latin forms Nessus, Nisius and Nicasius, and in the vernacular forms Neis, Nesche, Nethe or Neche and Nech, is reported to have obtained this reward for the service of cutting a hair-ball from his royal master's heart. In 1534, when, in the time of his descendant in the twelfth generation, Alexander Ramsay of Bamff, a dispute arose concerning the boundary between Bamff and the hill of Alyth, it was stated that upon the north side of a cross called the Red cross, standing upon that hill, there was 'ane picture of ane scheir with the manner of ane ball within the plaits and schering of the sheiris with ane flourdelyce assendand up to the pictour of ane mans heid at the hycht of the cross.' Whatever may be the truth of this legend, and although the actual relationship between Neis and his immediate descendants cannot be stated with absolute certainty, there is at any rate a strong probability that the Ramsays of Bamff, now represented by the historian Sir James Henry Ramsay, tenth baronet, originally came into Scotland from Ramsey in Huntingdonshire in the service of king David I, who was earl of Huntingdon, and that master Neis founded the fortunes of the family as landed proprietors. Their 'place of Banf' appears, from the inventory of the goods of Alexander Ramsay, who died in or about 1535, to have been a small manor-house with the plainest appointments; but George, the grandson of Alexander, seems, after his accession to the estate in 1580, to have enlarged or rebuilt the house. In 1595 the chief estate is described as 'the Manes of Banff, tour, fortales, maner place, ortcheardes'; and the tower here mentioned forms the nucleus of the present mansion. In the Crown charter granted to George Ramsay in the same year, the annual value of the barony of Bamff, hitherto rated at £40, is doubled. Gilbert, the grandson of George, was made a baronet in 1666, as a reward for the deeds of his son James at the battle of Rullion green.

The documents calendared by Sir James Ramsay in this handsome and well-printed volume begin with the charter granted to master Neis, of which an excellent photographic facsimile is given, and end in the year 1703, some six years after the death of Sir Gilbert Ramsay. They are arranged in chronological order and in sixteen sections corresponding to the sixteen heads of the family during the four and a half to five centuries which they cover. No documents of the second and fourth generations remain, and it is at these points that the pedigree becomes somewhat obscure.

From the beginning of the fifteenth century they begin to increase in number, and those of the next two hundred years are full of interest. Each section is prefaced by biographical and explanatory notes, succinct and full of information, which are invaluable as connecting and elucidating the various documents.

Much of the material thus collected from the Bamff muniments is mainly of interest to the Scottish genealogist and topographer. The general student, however, will be glad to possess a volume which sets forth so clearly, by a judicious arrangement of the actual instruments, the descent and growth of a Scottish estate. Sir James calls attention to such differences between English and Scottish feudal law as the payment of avail by a tenant-in-chief upon his heir's marriage, as specified in the Crown charter of 1595. The book naturally abounds in legal terms unfamiliar to the English reader, and, although many of these are explained in the prefatory matter to each section, a short glossary and index of the more uncommon might have been added to the indices of names and places with advantage. Much matter is furnished illustrative of agricultural prices, particularly with regard to oats and barley, and a comparative table of the values of English and Scots currency from 1355 to 1601, taken from R. W. Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, is given in an appendix. More personal interest is supplied by some of the documents. No. 13, a marriage-contract between Gilbert, son of Alexander Ramsay of Woodwrae and grandson of Finlay Ramsay of Bamff, and Margaret, daughter of Sir James Ogilvy of Airlie, in 1482, provides for the payment of 190 marks of dower by the bride's father, the first fifty marks of which were to go to the redemption of the lands of Easter Mawes, to be settled on the young couple. The parents of both parties engage to pay forty marks in equal shares of twenty each 'to the suportacion of the said Gilbert and Margaret to fill a tyk to thair owne ouse utilite and prophet,' and Sir James Ogilvy undertakes to board the pair and keep his daughter in clothes for a year after the marriage. An inventory (no 47a) of the goods of Gilbert and Margaret's grandson Alexander illustrates the extreme simplicity of the appointments of a small 'manor place' early in the sixteenth century, and may be compared instructively with the much more elaborate inventory, some hundred years later, of master Samuel Ramsay, minister of Montrose, presumably a great-grandson of the austerely provided Alexander (no. 195). Perhaps the most curious document printed here, occurring at a time when the general interest of the family deeds has declined in proportion to their plentifulness, is a contract (no. 278) made in 1667 between the first baronet and his son James, by which the father, 'for certane good deid done be the said James to the said Sir Gilbert' and for other causes, undertakes, in case of the pre-decease of his wife Elizabeth, to give the son possession of the lands and barony of Bamff, and reduce the life-rent of the estate reserved to himself in his son's marriage-contract of the previous year to a sum of 800 marks and 'thrie chalders meall victuall' yearly. It appears that at any rate James Ramsay was prepared to exact a price for the baronetcy which his doings had gained for his father in 1666. Whether Sir Gilbert was actually willing to dispossess himself is uncertain, but it is significant that a provision is made whereby, if he 'after his said Ladyes decease can nocht agrie in familie with his said sone, in that caice it shall be leisume and laufull to him to mak choyse off any maner duelling place and house upon any part

of the said lands.' Dame Elizabeth died some twenty-one to twenty-five years later: her husband survived till 1696 or 1697.

It has already been noted that a glossary of legal terms would be a desirable addition, and this applies also to other obsolete words in which the text abounds. Some of these terms are insufficiently explained, and the interpretation of 'post pan and gryt tymmer,' mentioned in a tack or lease of the lands of Easter Mawes in 1636 (no. 218), as referring to the door-posts, wall-plates and rafters of the houses on the estate is too summary. 'Post' more probably is a general term for the upright timbers or the framework of the building, 'pan' is the boarding for panelling or wainscot, while 'gryt tymmer' corresponds to the Latin *grossum meremium*, large timbers for the ceiling and other necessary uses. Some of the terms in Samuel Ramsay's inventory (no. 195) need further comment. The 'twa great tables wrocht weill in Holland, the ane of the historie of Abrahame feasting the angells, the ather of the historie of Isaak and Jacob' were probably tapestries. The 'Flanders back' is more likely to have been a Flemish fire-back than a Dutch oven. 'Twa sasters,' explained as possibly dishes or ashets, look more like bowls or saucers. 'Damas dirnik' is interpreted as 'diaper-damask': it might have been noted that the actual meaning is Tournai damask, 'dirnik' being one of the many forms, such as 'dornick' and 'darnex,' into which the Flemish Doornyk was corrupted in English.

A strange passage occurs in the certificate of the pedigree of one John Ramsay, who in 1623 was in the service of Gustavus Adolphus (no. 181). It is stated that his father was captain Alexander Ramsay, 'qui regias secutus partes bello civili virtutis documenta egregia dedit, maxime quod arcem Britanne (sic) diruensem munitissimam expugnevit.' There can be little doubt that the somewhat indefinite wording may be taken to mean that Alexander had served on the side of Henry IV in the French civil war and had taken part in the storming of a strong fortress in Brittany. The modern copy from which the document is printed is not unimpeachably accurate, and the word 'diruensem' is obviously wrong. Sir James Ramsay on p. 187 quotes it as 'dimensem,' while failing to explain it. Probably the word is really 'diniensem,' and the allusion is evidently to the storming of Dinan, which would be appropriately described as 'arcem Britannie munitissimam,' by the forces of Henry IV of France in 1598. 'Dinanensem' would be the more correct form, and probably 'diniensem' was the original copyist's error.

The documents, Latin and English, appear to be transcribed with great accuracy. Comparing the grant to master Neis in 1232 with the reproduction of the original charter, we notice a want of uniformity in the extension of proper names. If 'Petdreyn'' and 'Ardormyn'' are extended as 'Petdreyne' and 'Ardormyne,' 'Banef'' should not be left as 'Banef,' and 'Meyners'' as 'Meyners,' while the extension of 'Mar'' is not 'Marr' but 'Mare.' In addition to the reproduction of this charter, illustrations of three seals are given. There is an excellent index of persons, but we observe the omission of several names from the index of places. On p. 36 an unnecessary question is raised with regard to the pontifical year of pope Innocent VIII mentioned in the text. If the pontificate of Innocent is reckoned from his coronation on 12th September, 1484, he had entered upon his fourth year in November, 1487, and the text is therefore perfectly right. Those who remember Ramorny, the villain of Scott's *The Fair*

Maid of Perth, will remark with interest the name of 'Dominum Johannem de Remorgeny militem' in a charter (no. 10) granted by Robert, duke of Albany, at Falkland, names which also recall the incidents of the romance.

A. H. T.

BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE. By Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$, xx+274+viii+285 pp. 165 plates and 148 illustrations in the text. Cambridge: University Press. 1913. 42s. n.

Beginning with an introduction, the author deals first with Roman architecture, especially in its later stages, tracing its decline, and the rise of Byzantine architecture, especially as exemplified in Santa Sophia. He then deals with the Iconoclast movement, later Byzantine, Italo-Byzantine, Lombardic and Venetian architecture; notices of Pisa, Florence and Lucca bringing the first volume to a close. The second volume begins with German Romanesque and passes on to French Romanesque, divided under the local heads of Aquitaine, Provence, Toulouse, Burgundy, Auvergne, Normandy and the Île-de-France. Next the author treats of English Romanesque, both before and after the Norman conquest, and then sums up, his work ending with a chronological list of examples, and finally an index.

A highly important feature of the work consists of the illustrations, a large proportion of which is from original drawings, some few of them by the author's son, but the greater number by himself. Some of them were drawn more than fifty years ago, and thus furnish valuable records of buildings since altered or improved away. Thus a drawing of the exterior of the south side of Le Puy cathedral shows a charming little chapel of the fourteenth century, no longer in existence. Delightful, indeed, are the facsimile reproductions of pencil sketches; and there are four in colour from water-colour drawings, namely, details of the interiors of St. Demetrius at Salonica, of San Vitale at Ravenna and of the apse at Parenzo, and lastly of the exterior of the cloister at Le Puy cathedral. To do justice to the chromatic decoration in each of these cases coloured illustrations are absolutely indispensable. A limited quantity of the illustrations is from photographs; and the work includes a certain number of sections and plans to scale.

Plate III in the first volume, a capital from St. Demetrius at Salonica, gives an excellent representation of two characteristic Byzantine features, (1) the so-called 'wind-blown' foliage of the capital, and (2) the impost-block (technically known as the dosseret, or pulvino) planted on the summit of the capital and intervening between the latter and the superstructure. The author attributes the introduction of the dosseret to the necessity of making a shaft, with a Corinthian, or Corinthianesque capital, carry a bulk of wall in excess of the diameter of its own abacus. Such a motive may indeed have stereotyped the dosseret, when once its structural possibilities had been recognised, but is it not rather a survival of the moribund entablature of classic times? Such certainly is the meaning of the strange, late-Roman conglomeration at the springing of the vaults in the baths of Caracalla (begun A.D. 216), the baths of Diocletian (*c.* 300), and the basilica of Maxentius (306). Compare the feature in question with the similar detail

of the façade of the arch of Constantine (A.D. 312), and the identity of the entablature in all four cases alike will admit of no doubt whatever. And yet from these to the dosseret of San Vitale at Ravenna (begun 541) is but a step. Mr. Statham, in his *Short Critical History of Architecture*, offers another explanation of the dosseret. According to him it was in origin only a device to bring capitals on columns of various heights to one level, a very necessary expedient when the practice became common of re-using columns, etc. from older despoiled buildings.

The impossibility of dating with absolute confidence buildings produced under such ultra-conservative traditions as those of Byzantium is exemplified by the famous Church of the Apostles at Salonica, which is variously ascribed by Texier to the seventh, by Rivoira to the eleventh, and by Diehl to the fourteenth century—a difference of seven centuries. One or other of these three attributions must be very wide of the mark. The question is, which.

In the course of his work Sir Thomas Jackson repeatedly has occasion to speak of mosaics; and in volume i, chapter 4, trenchantly exposes the futility 'of the plan, common in modern times, of tracing the pattern reversed on linen, and glueing the tesserae face downwards on it, and then pressing the whole into the cement, so that till the mosaic is set and the linen removed, the artist never sees the face of his work.' Mosaic is essentially a mobile art, and every separate cube has a relation to the rest, and should be fixed, not with mechanical precision in one even plane, but just where it may catch the glint of light and display most effectually its radiant qualities. Such work necessarily demands to be executed by an artist who not only watches all the time the effect of what he is doing but works *in situ*. No other method of executing mosaic is of the smallest avail.

In his preface the writer remarks that whenever he has to describe a building that he has not personally seen, the fact will usually be noted, since second-hand information is unprofitable. He is careful to point out that the reason why he has omitted all reference to buildings in Sicily and south Italy is because he has never visited those parts. In some cases, however, of buildings which he has visited, he seems to rely on memory, proverbially treacherous, instead of on written memoranda. Thus, speaking of the church of Notre-Dame-du-Port at Clermont-Ferrand, he calls the windows of the triforium gallery 'small slits.' Now this description might lead one to suppose that the windows are mere narrow loops, whereas they are in fact of the respectable width of some 12 or 15 inches. Again he speaks of the triforium arcade in the same building as consisting of 'horse-shoe trefoiled arches,' in such a way that might imply that the triforium arcade is of this pattern throughout; whereas it occurs only in some of the bays on the south side, and not at all on the north side of the building. He rightly records the presence of the same feature also at Issoire.

The artistic effects obtained by the grouping of external parts, though not, of course, a point which the Romanesque builders had particularly in view, is, nevertheless, a subject not to be overlooked. 'Six towers is the full complement of a Rhenish church of the first rank, and this is the number at Worms, Speyer, Laach and Mainz. All these churches (except Laach, which is a little later) date from the first half of the eleventh century, though they have been altered to some extent in the twelfth century and afterwards.' The plan reached its culmination in the seven-tower scheme in two buildings of very different character, but virtually contemporary, viz.

Limburg on the Lahn (1213–1242) and Rheims cathedral (1211–1295). Both these churches, however, are outside the scope of the present work.

Referring incidentally (vol. ii, p. 190) to the church of St. Regulus, or Rule, at St. Andrews, Fife, the author says: 'The tower . . . has a strange likeness to the Lombard campanile, and might have been transplanted bodily from Italy.' The resemblance, however, is rather superficial than real. That which differentiates the Scottish example is the fact not only that it is not a detached tower but also that it is a middle tower between nave and chancel. The nave, it is true, no longer exists, but that it did exist and that it did form an integral part of the scheme of the building does not admit of doubt. From the context the author would obviously imply that St. Regulus' tower stands at the west end of the nave.

In the matter of the vaulting of Durham cathedral nave, Sir Thomas Jackson observes that 'the stone vault, which is thoroughly developed with rib and panel construction, is supposed by some to have been finished before 1133. I think it more probably dates from the thirteenth century, or at the earliest from the time of bishop Pudsey (1153–1195), the builder of the Galilee.' Incidentally there never was a bishop of Durham of the name of Pudsey. His name was de Puiset, and it is only due to pedigree-forgers of Elizabethan days that the bishop ever came to be misnamed. As to the early date for the vaulting, Sir Thomas Jackson only names one authority, viz. Canon Greenwell. The point is one of particular interest to members of the Institute, who have been wont to pride themselves that a distinguished member of their body, Mr. John Bilson, had conclusively vindicated the claims of the Durham builders to have introduced rib vaulting—the quire of the cathedral being vaulted between 1099 and 1104, and the nave between 1128 and 1133. Sir Thomas Jackson's book reopens the question, which may yet need further elucidation and argument before it is finally settled and universal agreement reached.

A. V.

ENGLISH COURT HAND, A.D. 1066 TO 1500. Illustrated chiefly from the public records. By CHARLES JOHNSON and HILARY JENKINSON. Vol. I, Text: 10×6½, xlviii+250 pp. Vol II, Plates: 20¾×15¼, 44 plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1915. 2 vols. 25s. n. or separately: vol. I, 10s. 6d. n.: vol. II, 21s. n.

These volumes deserve the heartiest of welcomes alike from the palaeographer and from the student of original documents to whom their palaeography is, comparatively speaking, a matter of secondary importance. One of the compilers of the present work, Mr. Jenkinson, has shown us in a previous essay what differences may exist in the handwriting of mediaeval documents composed during the same period and within a short distance of each other. He now essays with the aid of Mr. Johnson, one of his colleagues in the Public Record office, to trace the progress of the formal and more or less stereotyped style of writing which, taking its original shape, like the common forms of legal documents for which it was used, amid the procedure of mediaeval law-courts, is distinguished as court hand from the book hand employed by the writers and transcribers of manuscripts in

monasteries and other seats of learned leisure. The work covers a more limited period than Wright's *English Court-Hand Restored* and other volumes familiar to the student, but it covers that period with more thoroughness and with a more complete scholarly equipment than earlier works. As 'a good practice-book for the student and a convenient collection of material for the teacher,' to quote the modest words of the introduction, it is unlikely to be superseded.

The compilers have provided the teacher and pupil with a series of photographic reproductions of examples covering a period from about 1070 to 1501, which form the volume of plates and are arranged in chronological order. The greater part of the volume of text (pp. 79–250) is devoted to fully extended transcripts of the documents illustrated, each of which is preceded by a general note upon the handwriting of the original and its classification, and by further comment upon the formation of individual letters, the use of abbreviations, ligatures and stops, and upon occasional peculiarities which call for notice. These elucidations are prefaced by a treatise on the history of individual letters, illustrated by a carefully prepared set of facsimiles to show the development in the court hand form of each of the letters of the alphabet, for which it is justly claimed that they 'are on a scale and of an accuracy which have not been attempted before.' The object and scope of the work are thus strictly limited to the evolution of one particular type of handwriting: the development of 'book hand,' and that part of the subject itself, save in so far as it is related to the earlier forms of court hand, are left untouched. While any attempt to trace the history of abbreviations of words is strictly avoided, fourteen pages of the introduction contain a short practical discussion of this subject and a list of ordinary contractions, the brevity of which is in inverse proportion to its excellence and representative value. Dictionaries of abbreviations, as the compilers point out, have obvious disadvantages, and a list such as is given here is of more profit to the beginner than many dictionaries. The introduction is marked throughout by pregnancy and power of compression: the three pages of hints on transcription, for example, cover most of the errors which, especially in the case of proper names, may be fatal to the most careful transcribers, and are not unknown, it may be remarked in passing, even in official calendars of historical documents. In addition to these and other general remarks, the introduction provides a useful bibliography and a conspectus of documents from which the plates have been selected.

The plates themselves, which have been made as large as possible with only very slight reductions, where necessary, in the size of the handwriting, are admirably clear and afford no cause for the reproach, often incurred justly by reproductions of manuscripts, that they are more difficult to read than their originals. Although their editors disclaim any endeavour to have chosen examples of special historical or artistic value, their presentation of 'specimens of the average humdrum material of historical research' is attractive enough to give even the stranger to such material some idea of the peculiar charm which it exercises over its devotees. The collection, moreover, of so large a number of specimen documents, eighty-two in all, from the most representative sources, charters, pipe rolls, patent and close rolls, plea rolls, charter rolls, etc., has a double value in addition

to its specifically palaeographical interest. A beginner who masters the contents of these plates with the aid of the full and accurate transcripts provided will find himself in a fair way to deal intelligently and independently with original documents belonging to these various classes and to others not represented here; while the ordinary student of history who, with small opportunities for original research, has largely to depend upon the labour of others for his information, will be happy in the possession of a book which gives so comprehensive an object-lesson in the nature of the documentary sources of English history.

At a time when the custody and preservation of records is something of a burning question, it is gratifying to find work of so thoroughly competent and scholarly a character proceeding from two of the assistants in the Public Record office. Their work, by its exhibition of actual examples of the documents under their care, cannot but have the effect of spreading more widely the knowledge of the unparalleled value of the treasures of that great storehouse of the materials of national and local history. Their claim is perhaps too exclusive when they say that 'no other repository in this country possesses unbroken series of homologous documents stretching from the middle of the twelfth century to the middle of the nineteenth, or from the beginning of the thirteenth century to the present day.' A modest exception might be made in favour of the great series of episcopal registers at York and Lincoln, which are, it is true, not absolutely unbroken, but with comparatively slight intervals are continuous from the first quarter of the thirteenth century and afford abundant opportunities for the study of the progress of a secretarial handwriting hardly to be differentiated from court hand during most of the period covered by these volumes. The student will gratefully remember that it is also to one of the officials of the Record office that he owes the late Mr. C. Trice Martin's *Record Interpreter*. The primary object of that book was different from that pursued by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jenkinson; the two works are complementary to one another, his as an aid to the interpretation of records, theirs as a study in their formal characteristics. While they lay stress upon the empirical rather than the scientific nature of their conclusions, and while it is possible that those conclusions may be modified in some degree by future writers, their labours must inevitably form the starting-point for any stricter investigation of a similar kind.

The printing of the text throughout is as free from errors as we should expect of writers so cautious, accurate, and well-informed as Mr. Johnson and his colleague. If they have any fault, it is the too conscientious purism which induces them to such practices as the use of the unfamiliar *mesnagium* instead of *mesuagium* and the consistent latinisation of place-names whose declensions the original compilers of these documents, especially in the later middle ages, did not trouble to consider. To the list of Latin glossaries in the bibliography might have been added that of Maigne d'Arnis, published in connexion with Migne's *Patrologia Latina*, which is more easily procurable by the student than the more voluminous and valuable Du Cange; while, among the smaller hand-books of chronology, Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History* should not be omitted where Bond's *Handy Book* finds a place.

A. H. T.

MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS, OLD AND NEW: TWO HUNDRED SUBJECTS CHOSEN FROM SEVEN CENTURIES. By LAWRENCE WEAVER. 9×6, 479 pp. 258 illustrations. London: Country Life, 1915.

Mr. Lawrence Weaver has to a large extent broken new ground in giving us this portly and well illustrated volume. His object is 'to provide an historical account of the development of those types of memorials which are the most suitable for present use' . . . 'to focus attention on good examples, old and new,' and to save our churches, churchyards, cemeteries and public buildings from the melancholy disfigurement that followed in the wake of the South African war. Mr. Weaver fears, not without reason, that this disfigurement may be repeated, on an altogether vaster scale, as a result of the present world-wide conflict, and such a book as this not only meets a want, but its avowed aim should heartily commend it to antiquaries, architects, the clergy and people of cultivated taste.

In a field so vast it is inevitable that many omissions must suggest themselves to the critical eye. Why is no mention made of such magnificent early Gothic monuments as those of Aymer de Valence, Edmund Crouchback and Aveline countess of Lancaster, in the sacrarium of Westminster abbey? or that noble series of tombs, contemporary or slightly later, representing the climax of Gothic art in Winchelsea church, Sussex? or a hundred other peerless triumphs, the joint creative labour of artist, sculptor and stonemason? They rise before one's mental vision in serried ranks, those canopied recumbent praying figures of man and woman, child, warrior, great lady, ecclesiastic, king and queen; at Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Lincoln, Ely, Wells and numberless cathedral, conventual, collegiate and parish churches. Can we beat such works for beauty to-day? And then there are the brasses: Mr. Weaver might perhaps have dealt more fully with some of the lovely *ancient* examples, so well worth study and adaptation to modern needs.

This is, in fact, the weak side of an otherwise admirable book, that it suggests a bias in favour of renaissance, classical, and even 'new art,' to the neglect of the Gothic school of monumental sculpture and design. Similarly, such a beautiful, simple and inexpensive memorial as the stone or marble coffin-slab might well have been illustrated and commended. Why should it be tacitly assumed that Gothic art is dead, or outworn, and that the classical styles, with their modern developments, are, for practical purposes, alone worth going to for inspiration by our latter-day designers. If one may judge merely by the enormous preponderance of illustrations in this book that may be classed under the latter headings, that would appear to represent Mr. Weaver's conscious or unconscious conclusion.

What, for example, could be more charming, natural, and suitable to a Gothic church of fourteenth-century style than the monument (illustrated on p. 183) of the Hon. Francis Meynell, with its ogee crocketed canopy and the dignified figure in court dress kneeling at a faldstool? And what, *per contra*, more oddly inappropriate than the bust of Bodley, one of the most eminent of our neo-Gothic architects, set in an elaborate Jacobean monument of alabaster and coloured marbles, with the inevitable pagan obelisks crowning the entablature?[1] Bodley's own work, in fifteenth-

[1] Evidently inspired by Shakespeare's monument at Stratford-on-Avon, but not a happy instance of adaptation.

century style (p. 193), is a sufficient refutation of the modern heresy that Gothic art is inapplicable to wall-tablets. Perhaps Sir Thomas Jackson's similar tablet design (p. 195) is hardly so successful, with its eruption of paterae, and others of this school, like Sir Robert Lorimer's designs (pp. 233, 245, 313), are too strongly tinged with the weird fancies of the 'new art' nightmare to be pleasing to a sober taste. What could be more beautiful and satisfying than the South African memorial at York, as an outdoor memorial (G. F. Bodley, p. 385), founded as it is on the Eleanor crosses of the late thirteenth century, but translated into a later phase of our national Gothic? Excellent old examples of Gothic wall-memorials are given on pp. 35 and 37. It seems allowable to enumerate these examples, because they not unfairly represent the somewhat meagre selection of Gothic that Mr. Weaver allows us. In chap. xiii he gives some excellent ancient and modern graveyard crosses, but none of the characteristic Irish specimens, marvels of beauty.

The very much larger number of renaissance and classical monuments which are set before us are, in their different way, full of instruction and interest, though often unconscious witnesses of what to avoid. Among the ancient, Torrigiano's gorgeous tomb of Henry VII, dated 1517 (p. 307), in black marble and gilt bronze, can hold its own with anything modern in the same class and style. So will the similar monument by the same artist, put up some seven years earlier in Westminster abbey, to Margaret Beaufort.

The examples of seventeenth-century wall-tablets and monuments of more elaborate design, chiefly from Westminster abbey and London churches (Chelsea, Cripplegate, etc.), and some few from the provinces, as e.g. Robert Aldworth's tomb in St. Peter's, Bristol, are exceedingly good and interesting renaissance work. One misses any reference to such fine things as the monuments at Sanderstead and Horsham, and the series of the Evelyn family at Wotton, Surrey, but it is impossible to mention a tithe of the many beautiful examples, early and late, which our ancient churches afford. Nicholas Stone's legacy of work comes in for due notice and praise; so does the magnificent figure-sculpture of Flaxman and Chantrey. Mr. Weaver gives us many modern works in a style of their own. The chapters on the use of heraldry, lettering, outdoor memorials, and tablets for historical buildings, are well done and most useful.

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX, with the Inscriptions of all the Bells in the County in 1864, and a jubilee article thereon written in 1914. By AMHERST D. TYSSEN. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$, 215 pp. 51 illustrations. Lewes: Farncombe & Co. 1915. (Reprinted from vols. lxvii and xvi of the *Sussex Archaeological Society's Collections*.)

It is not often given to a man to produce a jubilee edition of his own work, and Dr. Tyssen's must be almost a unique performance. He was the first to bring out a complete description of the bells of an English county (Lukis' *Wilts.* in 1857 was only a partial account of that county),

and he has now been given the opportunity to use the labours of his fellow-workers during the intervening fifty years. The original book of 1864 was in its way a *tour de force*, written as it was by a young man (we believe Dr. Tyssen was then at Oxford) setting out to explore a virgin territory; and it is remarkable that so much which he then wrote still holds good. After fifty years Dr. Tyssen's hand has not lost its cunning, and while he naturally owes much to other writers, he has contributed much new and original matter.

This new edition deals mainly with the mediaeval bells, which, from the problems they present to investigators, are naturally of more interest than those of later date. Most of the mediaeval bells in Sussex are the work of London founders, and here Dr. Tyssen has had the advantage of the late J. C. L. Stahlschmidt's labours; but though in the main accepting Stahlschmidt's results, he has some interesting and almost revolutionary theories of his own to propound. The most startling is the dispossession of Henry Jordan, whom most writers have regarded as the maker of a large and widely-distributed group of bells, distinguished by two trade-marks known as the 'cross-keys' and 'banner' shields. Dr. Tyssen brings forward several ingenious arguments for assigning these to one William Chamberlain, of whom indeed we know little. We are not sure that he has proved his case, but at all events the argument for placing these bells earlier than the wars of the Roses (the time of Jordan's activity) carries much weight. We have also new views on the bells assigned to Walgrave, Crouch, and Danyell, all London founders of the fifteenth century, which are worked out with remarkable skill and knowledge. But unfortunately space forbids us to discuss these questions in detail.

The full discussion of the mediaeval bells and their founders is followed by some notes contributing more up-to-date information about the post-Reformation bells, and an interesting description of the method of casting bells and the imprinting of the inscriptions. An entirely new feature, raising some points of interest, is the table, which must have entailed immense labour to compile, of the number of bells cast all over England in each year between 1560 (when bells first began regularly to be dated) and 1860. The historical events of each year are also noted, the author's object being to show how far these affected the industry. Except for the time of the Civil wars (1644 to 1649), when hardly any bells were cast in England, little difference seems to be observable. But one curious result of these researches is to show that during three centuries the most prolific years are 1624, 1723, and 1824, and next to these, 1636 and 1737.

The illustrations reproduced from the old edition are supplemented by some useful plates of the lettering on the mediaeval bells; these are very welcome, as previous writers have for some reason neglected to give the same attention to the forms of letters, capital or small, which they have paid to the initial crosses, trade-marks, and other stamps.

In one respect the book might have been improved, namely by some notes (if a full list were impossible) on the changes in Sussex belfries during the last fifty years. Some of the old bells of which Dr. Tyssen writes, e.g. those at Findon, Fittleworth, Pevensey, Rotherfield, and doubtless other places, have now gone into the melting-pot, and in many other cases the rings of bells have been enlarged or renewed. Some mention might also have been made of Mr. Garraway Rice's discovery, recently con-

tributed to the Sussex Archaeological Society, that the well-known founder, Samuel Knight, spent some time at Arundel when he left Reading about 1705, and that the Samuel Knight who subsequently worked in London (1720 to 1738) was not this man but his son.

H. B. W.

A PICTURE BOOK OF BRITISH HISTORY. Vol. ii, 1485–1688. By S. C. Roberts. 13½×10½, xii+70 pp. 200 illustrations. Cambridge University Press, 1915. 3s. 6d. n.

Mr. Roberts has already given proof of his skill and judgment in the selection of historical illustration in the first volume of this picture book. In the present volume, the material for which is much more abundant, he must have exercised considerable self-restraint amid the variety of contemporary sources of which he has made use. The result is a series of pictures, several of which are familiar but none hackneyed by constant repetition, arranged in thirty-four sections, each with a clearly defined heading, and supplemented by brief and interesting notes. Where several illustrations have to be brought together on a single page, clearness of detail must occasionally be sacrificed; but this is only now and then the case, and the excellence of the reproduction of such portraits as that of Henry VIII, attributed to L. Hornebolt, the print of the Marian martyrs called 'Faiths victorie in Romes crueltie,' and the engraving of the portrait of Hampden, at Port Eliot, deserves the highest praise. The book is especially rich in well-chosen portraits and pictures of historical groups, and some of these, particularly the marriage-feast of Sir Henry Unton and the picture at Holyrood of the young James VI and the Lennox family at the tomb of Darnley, are well calculated to excite the curiosity and interest of the young student for whom they are intended. The architectural illustrations are chiefly taken from photographs. Of the five depicting Tudor architecture and the early renaissance, the beautiful spire of Louth church, although built in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, has nothing about it which is characteristically Tudor, and we should prefer to see in its place a photograph of some such early Tudor house as Compton Wynyates or East Barsham. The renaissance detail of the Salisbury chantry-chapel at Christchurch is too delicate to be effective in a small illustration: Gardiner's tomb-chapel at Winchester, though later in date, would have conveyed the lesson of Gothic construction with subsidiary renaissance ornament more successfully in the same space. The seven illustrations of Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture include Moreton old hall and the market-hall at Ledbury as examples of timber building: Wollaton, Blickling and Holland house are the noblemen's palaces selected; while the Schools tower at Oxford and the Banqueting hall at Whitehall offer a contrast between picturesque pseudo-classical work and the genuine architecture of the renaissance. Wren is represented by Temple bar, St. Mary-le-Bow, the Monument and Trinity college library at Cambridge, while his chapel at Pembroke college, Cambridge, is well shown in a good reproduction of Loggan's view of the college, illustrating the subject of education under the Stewarts. The notes are printed in a bold and attractive type, and necessary facts and dates are given briefly and accurately. It is perhaps

too sweeping a generalisation to say that 'practically no churches were built in England' between 1539 and the time of Wren. St. John's, Leeds, is cited in a note as the chief exception, but there was more building and rebuilding in country places during the interval than is often recognised, and the Gothic work of the first half of the seventeenth century still awaits its historian. To speak of the Salisbury chapel at Christchurch as a 'chapel or chantry' is somewhat misleading. Henry VII's chapel, illustrated on the same page, may equally be called a chantry. A chantry is primarily a service, and not a building, and the use of the word, as applied to a building in which a chantry was founded, while it has tended to obscure the original meaning, is not exclusively applicable to any special architectural type.

A. H. T.

BRISTOL MERCHANT MARKS. By ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. vii. Bristol: Georges Sons.

A valuable and important addition to our knowledge of these marks. Mr. Hudd has illustrated and described no fewer than 483 examples ranging in date from 1284 to 1635, all from Bristol deeds, and the paper may be compared with that published many years ago by the late Mr. C. Muskett on the Norwich marks, the only other paper dealing with marks in a given district. Comparatively few examples have come down to us on buildings, monuments, portraits, or in glass, etc. and it is to the deeds and seals that we have to look for new light to clear up many still doubtful points. The labour of going through masses of deeds is great, and all antiquaries are indebted to Mr. Hudd for the time and labour he has spent on these Bristol examples. In the introduction Mr. Hudd briefly sums up the story of the marks and gives a list of the collections of deeds from which his examples have been drawn. Looking through the illustrations one is struck by the number of combinations it is possible to make out of a simple device like a cross and streamers, which forms the basis for most of these marks.

M. S.