

was certain the Society decided, with the good will of the present owner, to carry out its repair. The work required very delicate handling, the thick stems of the ivy having worked under the foundations and into the walls while trees growing on the tops had sent their roots down into the very heart of the masonry. The whole of this vegetation was removed with as little disturbance as possible, the loose interior of the wall was thoroughly grouted, many bags of cement being swallowed up in the process, and the outside faces were carefully pointed with ground lime mortar. Fortunately it proved possible to reconstruct the window which had fallen without the introduction of any new stones. I think a word of appreciation should be given to the men who did the work and thoroughly entered into the spirit of the job. Before the wall was grouted it was possible to rock it about with the pressure of one hand.

The removal of the ivy has revealed a particularly gracious and charming bit of 13th century carving in the heads and shafts of the windows, and I would strongly advise those who have not yet done so to pay a visit to this restful spot.

P. H. CURREY.

THE CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

As the delegate of our Society, I attended the Annual Congress of Archaeological Societies on November 14, 1933.

After the formal business of receiving the Reports, election of Officers, &c., the President, Sir Charles Peers, introduced as a subject for discussion "The publication of archaeological material." Dividing his remarks under the heads of the matter for and the manner of publication he suggested that the local societies, while dealing with all matters of interest in their own area, should avoid the

publication of matter which would be better undertaken by those which specialised in particular branches of archaeology. He urged that Editors should accept only such articles as maintained a high literary and scientific standard, and that they should endeavour to secure matter on subjects which happen to be arousing special interest at the time.

He also deprecated the publication of articles consisting of long introductions, giving matter already of common knowledge, to very small points and suggested that such minor matters should be recorded in a few pages of notes. Our members will know that this has been the custom of our Editor for some years past.

An interesting discussion followed ranging over many points. Mr. St. George Gray, Somerset, suggested the advisability of each society appointing an editorial committee constituted of experts on the various subjects to assist the Editor in approving, revising or rejecting the matter submitted.

Several of the delegates spoke both for and against the suggestion. I think most of us felt that it depended largely upon the personality of the Editor.

The representative of the Dorset Society raised an important point in speaking of the desirability of establishing a standard system of hatching and colouring on plans and sections of both buildings and earthworks. It was suggested that the Congress should issue a leaflet giving suggestions on the subject to secure more uniformity and also hints as to the manner in which photographs should be taken during exploration work.

Some of the delegates expressed objection to the publication of articles of more or less popular character, such as notes on places visited on excursions, wasting space and money which should be devoted to more serious work. I felt for my part, and others were like-minded, that they did not quite realise the difference

that must exist between the work of the central and specialist societies and that of the local ones. Research and record are certainly among the purposes for which our society was founded, but preservation is still more important. To secure the safety of our ancient landmarks we must have the support of all those who have the eyes to see and the sense to care for the story of our forefathers and the beauty of our land, not only of scientific archaeologists who are apt to be looked upon as cranks.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., gave a delightful lecture on Results of twenty years study of the Malvern windows.

P. H. CURRY.

REVIEWS.

DERBY AND THE FORTY-FIVE.

The most important historical event of national significance in which Derby played a part is undoubtedly its connection with Prince Charlie's attempt to seize the throne of England for his father James, and although a whole library of books has been written about the "Forty-Five," hitherto no historian has dealt satisfactorily with that phase of the great adventure which ended with the occupation of Derby by Prince Charlie's troops.

After many years of patient labour, Major Simpson has unearthed and collected a number of unpublished documents dealing with the Prince's sojourn in Derby, which are of the first importance. This book, admirably written and fully documented, may therefore be aptly described as the standard volume upon an important aspect of a great historical event; for Derby was the turning point of the Prince's career.

Major Simpson writes as an ardent Jacobite and Tory,