GUIDE TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, FARINGDON (ed. P. S. Spokes, published by the Berkshire Archæological Society, and the Faringdon Parochial Church Council, 1949; pp. 16 (plates), 1/6).

This is the fifth of these Berkshire Church Guides to be issued, and the series is already becoming most valuable. This guide is well illustrated, and the printing of the plates on the ordinary text paper of the guide cannot obscure the fine quality of the photographs, which, it should be recorded, were taken by Mr. Spokes and Mr. Ian Taylor. We need many more guides of this quality in the county, and that with all due speed, and we are all exceedingly indebted to those whose efforts produce them for us.

E.M.J.

Bibliographical Notes.

Trans. Newbury & District Field Club, **9**, No. 1 (1948), contains appreciations of the late H. J. E. Peake, and Sir Robert Soundby's Presidential Address. This number is mainly a full account of Sinclair Hood and Hilary Walton's excavation of *A Romano-British Cremating Place and Burial Ground on Roden Downs, Compton, Berkshire.* They trace the development of the site as a cremating and burial place from the 2nd to the 5th centuries: cremating places have been rarely recorded in Roman Britain. Traces of wooden, and one leaded, coffins were found. Remarkable were the unrusted nails from the pyres, and technical reports are given by Dr. Norman Davey and Dr. Plenderleith.

Archaeological Journal, **104** (1948), 82–111; *The Plough in Ancient Britain* by F. G. Payne, a most important paper, discusses the plough-shares from Silchester (pp. 94–6).

THE WAR AND ARCHÆOLOGY (H.M.S.O., 1949, 1/6) describes briefly Mr. Grime's emergency excavations at Membury, on the Wilts–Berks border, giving an illustration of the Early Mediæval circular tower found (p. 25). This remote site might have remained unexamined but for the war. During the early middle ages it was a small fortified residence, later completely ruined and built across by a larger normal type of house, subsequently enlarged.

WHITE HORSES AND OTHER HILL FIGURES, by Morris Marples, discusses the Uffington horse and its history in some detail, without adding much, however, and shows how it is probably the progenitor of most of our hill-figures. There are numerous illustrations, both good and bad, useful and superfluous.

THE ARMORIAL GLASS OF THE OXFORD DIOCESE 1250–1850. By E. A. Greening Lamborn. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxi + 179 with 65 plates and 8 pedigrees. Published for the Society by Geoffrey Cumberlege, London, 1949.

Heralds and glaziers alike are deeply indebted to Mr. Lamborn, to the Society and to the Pilgrim Trust for this book. The mere record of the glass is a most important contribution, but its value is enhanced many fold by Mr. Lamborn's scholarly and often elaborate notes, the fruit, it must be, of many, many hours of loving toil. The introduction will be specially helpful to tiros but even those who are already adepts in the "misteries" of armory and glass-painting will find in it matter of interest. Mr. Lamborn's foibles are, no doubt, well enough known to members of the society for them to need no such warning, but others must not take his thunderings against the heralds seriously; there is another side to the question. In the matter of terminology, for instance, even if, and I say "if" advisedly, even if the "jargon" was invented by professional heralds, it was amateurs, such as Upton and Gerard Legh, who are mainly to blame for its propagation.

Mistakes in a work of this range are inevitable. Mr. Lamborn's are venial. Some are referred to elsewhere, as for instance the misnaming of Lord Danvers' leopard and Henry VI's antelopes as yales; the rather surprising

statement about the crowned rose-spray (this is one of the badges in the gates of Henry VII's chapel at Westminster), and the misdescription of the third Garter who was not a knight, was not named Wriothesley and was not appointed Garter in 1479 but in July 1478. It is also suggested elsewhere that the " sunrays " which encircle the Stafford shield at Nether Winchendon (p. 90) are really the star of Baux, which, inherited from Jaquetta of Luxembourg, was given as a badge by the Wydvilles and through them by Wingfield and Stafford. As for Richard of Gloucester's " bore," the temptation to read this as an anagram of Ebor is hard to resist although it was not he but his father who was Duke of York. Nevertheless the well-known list of Yorkist badges in Digby MS. 82, a list which dates from the reign of Edward IV or even earlier, expressly says that the boar was " by Kyng Edwarde " and that attribution is borne out by the fact, apparently unknown to Planché when he criticised the list, that Edward III is often called " aper " in some contemporary verses. The Digby MS. list also explains the couched stag at Waterperry (p. 162); it is the white hart of Richard II, which was also counted one of the Duke of York's badges, though it is unusual as pendant to the collar of suns and roses. The " small shield " on the knight's shoulder is really the sleeve of his tabard, witness the tip of a fleur de lis visible in the angle of his collar.

Mr. Lamborn is no doubt right in identifying the scene at Shiplake (p. 154) as St. Gregory's Mass, but the suggestion that the crowned sable lion is meant for the saint himself is less convincing. St. Gregory was, or was supposed to be sprung from the great Anician gens from which the Savelli and Frangipani and other Roman families claimed descent. The Savelli bore Bendy or and gules, on a chief argent (sometimes supported by a fillet vert) a rose surmounted by a bird and flanked by two lions gules, and that or some variant thereof is the coat usually assigned to St. Gregory. A popular variant replaces the rose and bird by a host in allusion to St. Gregory's Mass, and in this form the coat was painted in the chapel of Our Lady Undercroft at Canterbury (15th c.) and in St. Michael Coslany, Norwich (18th c.). Less often St. Gregory was given the canting coat of the Frangipani, Gules, two gold lions breaking a loaf, *i.e.* holding up a silver roundel charged with a red cross. It is true that Gold, a lion gules was attributed to another St. Gregory, Pope Gregory VII, 1073–85, but I have yet to see a single lion for St. Gregory the Great. The coat which Mr. Lamborn tentatively assigns to St. Margaret (p. 141) is a singularly uninspired composition which would serve for any martyr. One would expect some combination of her usual emblems, the dragon and cross, as in the arms of King's Lynn and of Osterhofen Abbey (Bavaria), and in that displayed for the saint herself in a window at Catton, Norfolk. Still, if Mapledurham church is dedicated to St. Margaret that is the most likely attribution for the palms and crown.

Sandford's statement (p. 35) that Edward IV was the first king to introduce the arched crown instead of the earlier coronet applies only to the royal seal; the arched crown had already appeared on the rose noble of Henry VI.

The subject of marshalling is one which needs much further study and some of the examples in this book must have taxed even Mr. Lamborn's ingenuity. In two cases, at Fifield and Bradenham respectively, it is the *pattern* of the marshalling which is anomalous. The Fifield case (p. 128) is also interesting for the curious duplication of the three quarters, due, as Mr. Lamborn points out, to a double descent from a single ancestor. The other, Baroness Wentworth's achievement (p. 58) shews an unusual, perhaps unique way of arranging a quarterly coat on a lozenge. An earlier and even happier solution of that problem, hailing from Berkshire was communicated by Mr. H. H. Coghlan to the Antiquaries' Journal (**29**, 206–7, 1949). In that case the lozenge is quartered per saltire, displaying the voided scutcheon of John Baliol in pale and in the flanks the chequers of his wife, Isabel Warenne. This may well be the sole instance of quartering per saltire in English armory, but I recall seeing a 17th or early 18th century example in Quito and Woodward gives several foreign examples, the most familiar being the coat of Aragon-Sicily.

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