

Notices of Archæological Publications.

ROMAN LANCASHIRE, OR A DESCRIPTION OF ROMAN REMAINS IN
THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASETR. BY W. THOMPSON
WATKIN. Liverpool : Printed for the Author, 1883.

The appearance of this book is welcome to all students of Romano-British antiquities, not alone for its own sake, but because it marks the recovery from serious and prolonged illness of one of the most accurate, patient, and persevering of archæologists. Mr. Watkin follows up the trail of a Roman find with the nose of a sleath-hound : picks it up here and there and carries it through a maze of indices, newspaper files and local archæological journals, which would baffle any one less keen. In this way Mr. Watkin has frequently succeeded in re-discovering and identifying the Roman finds of past centuries, but we fancy he has, as frequently, had the mortification to discover at the end of a long chase that the relics sought after have hopelessly disappeared. He says himself, (in his preface) of missing and unrecorded finds in Lancashire, " Their loss involves the removal of evidence which would probably have enabled us to identify the name of every station in the county."

A considerable portion of the book is taken up with an account of the Roman roads in Lancashire, and an admirable skeleton map of the county is given. The account involves a discussion of the *vexata quæstio* of the Tenth Iter, which (as the readers of this *Journal* well know) Mr. Watkin, so long ago as 1870, conducted to Whitley Castle. Mr. Watkin is bad to contradict, but we confess to a hankering idea that the Tenth Iter ended at a seaport on the Cumberland coast, probably Ravensglass, and that the *raison d'être* of the Iter was the Irish trade. An inscribed stone was recently found at Ravensglass by a labourer, who seized it as a prize and carried it off. The stone was heavy, the day was hot, and the labourer sat down to rest, and contemplated the stone ; recognising the letters to be the same as the English letters he forthwith cast the stone into the sea, as valueless. A search was instituted the next day, but with no result. It might have settled the point.

Mancunium (Manchester), Bremetonacum (Ribchester), and Lancaster each occupy a chapter, while the minor stations take up a fourth. A plan of Mancunium is given, and the reader will be surprised to find how much of Mancunium Mr. Watkin has been able to find under Manchester. A large number of engravings are given of Roman finds, and the book is well got up.

We would fain see similar volumes produced for other counties, but the undertakers should approach the subject, intending to work it out (to use the language of Mr. Watkin) "as if it were a geometrical problem, or an algebraical equation." This is what Mr. Watkin set himself to do in the case of Lancashire, and he has done it well.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

RETROSPECTIONS, SOCIAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL, Vol. I. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A. Printed by Subscription. G. Bell & Sons, London, 1883.

That veteran archæologist, Mr. Roach Smith, has just printed the first volume of his "Retrospections, Social and Archæological," and of one thing we are certain, that all who read Volume I will be anxious to handle, as soon as possible, Volumes II and III. To the older archæologists Volume I must recall pleasant reminiscences of many old friends and collaborateurs; while it admits the younger men to the behind scenes of the contentions which attended the "split" between the Institute and the Association. Stormy days indeed were those; but what Mr. Roach Smith tells, he tells without bitterness, and none of the survivors can feel hurt when reading his interesting pages; nay, rather the contrary. *Forsitan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit* has become a fulfilled prophecy in their case; while his occasional girds at the Society of Antiquaries will find, even now-a-days, many sympathisers. If we would hint at a fault in the book, it is an occasional want of perspective: all those of whom Mr. Roach Smith writes are placed alike in the foreground, and yet the youngest tyro in archæology cannot fail to see how far (to take but one example) Planché stands out beyond one or two who occupy almost as much space in the volume as the late Somerset Herald.

Possibly the most interesting part of the volume is Mr. Roach Smith's account of Mr. Roach Smith, his "Early Life, and Prelude to Life in London." There is a charming little touch of egotism about it—indeed about the whole volume—which makes us realize the man better; we can almost understand what Mr. Edward Hawkins meant when he said Mr. Roach Smith was "impracticable." "Impracticable" or not (Mr. Roach Smith himself tells the story, and so we can comment on it) no one can fail to recognise the practical and valuable work done by Mr. Roach Smith. Difficulties never daunted him, and if he was sometimes "impracticable" and gave offence, it was because, as in the case of the excavation at Lymne, he would not wait for colleagues, who hummed and hawed, and saw difficulties, but went in and made the score off his own bat. Mr. Roach Smith was the first to commence the systematic preservation of the relics of Roman-London; his collection is well known, and the liberal terms on which he parted with it to the nation, rather than allow it to be broken up, are most honourable to him.

The book is well got up, and by the kindness of Mr. Joseph Mayer is enriched with a characteristic portrait of the writer. Those who have never seen the original will learn from the portrait somewhat of the energy and keenness inherent in the man himself.

We regret to learn that much of the volume now before us was destroyed by fire while in the sheets, and fear that it must have entailed serious loss upon the author.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL HANDBOOK OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. By G. B. WITTS, C.E. Being an explanatory description of the Archæological Map of Gloucestershire by the same author, on which are shewn 113 ancient camps, 26 Roman villas, 40 long barrows, 126 round barrows, and a large number of British and Roman roads. Cheltenham : G. NORMAN, Clarence-street.

There is no district in Great Britain more rich in prehistoric monuments than the county of Gloucester. Long, or chambered, tumuli, alone tell of a people who, at an unknown era, inhabited the country from the south of England to Caithness, and have left few traces of their existence, except, in such structures in their last-named northern home, in Westmoreland and Yorkshire, and in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Gloucestershire. In the northern counties, however, their burial customs, though of the same character, differ considerably in detail from those disclosed to us in the tumuli of the south, especially in Gloucestershire, in which latter county they are somewhat plentiful. Mr. Wits notices as many as forty. Round barrows, also, are numerous, and the county is everywhere intersected by Roman roads and British trackways, whilst many a hill-top is distinguished by a British, a Roman, or a Saxon camp ; and a number of Roman villas testify to the magnificence and luxury of that imperial people.

Mr. Wits has, we believe, devoted several years to the investigation of these ancient remains, and has rendered a great service to history and archæology by publishing the result of his labours in the compact handbook before us, and the map which accompanies it. This map is on a sufficiently large scale, and thereon Mr. Wits has shewn the geographical position of each camp, barrow, and villa, and around the margin he has given detail plans of several of the principal chambered tumuli, and of some of the more important villas, whilst the ancient roads, British and Roman, are distinctly laid down. The latter are especially numerous in the Forest of Dean, to which the Romans resorted on account of the valuable mines of iron with which that forest abounded. This is proved by the numerous hoards and loose coins which have been found in the district.

The full title of the work indicates the extent to which Mr. Wits's researches have reached. Doubtless it is not by any means complete. He has himself made many discoveries, and we believe that his activity and unflagging zeal, and interest he specially takes in this class of antiquities, will lead to further discoveries.

To define exactly by what race of people the several earthworks were respectively raised is seldom an easy task, and Mr. Wits has discreetly abstained from attempting it. Many of them have been occupied by successive races, by each of whom they have been altered to suit their

several requirements. His work is no more than it purports to be—a descriptive handbook, or guide, to the several monuments. It will, in the first place, readily enable the archaeologist to find and study each object for himself, and the description will, to some extent, be a guide in the study, though not to be considered conclusive; whilst the references to other works in which the subject has been more fully treated of, sometimes numerous, which Mr. Witts has appended, will be a further assistance. We give the following as an example:—

No. 64.—LECKHAMPTON CAMP.

On Leckhampton Hill, two miles south of Cheltenham, there is an interesting work of some magnitude. The point of the hill overlooking valley of the Severn has been cut off by an entrenchment, consisting, for the greater part of the distance, of a single mound nine feet high, with each end resting on the escarpment. About fifty yards from the northern precipice there are two entrances through the entrenchments—one leading into the main portion of the camp, and another, at a much lower level, leading into a deep depression running nearly parallel with the edge of the works. Along the line of the entrenchments, from these entrances to the escarpment, there is a considerable ditch outside the bank. On the old Ordnance Survey a bank is shewn parallel to the northern escarpment of the hill. This has possibly been destroyed by quarrying operations. Professor Buckman, in his "*Corinium*," speaks of a true Roman well existing in the centre of the camp, sunk through the various strata of the oolitic rocks down to the clay beneath. I find no trace of this, but there are one or two likely-looking hollows in which a little excavation might be interesting. On the outside of the camp, towards the east, is a remarkable round barrow, 4 feet high and 35 feet in diameter; this is protected by a mound 70 feet square and 2 feet 6 inches high. At a distance of over 300 yards from the main position is another line of earthwork, consisting of a single bank, in some places five feet high, running on a curved line, and thus enclosing a very large area, probably for flocks and herds. Several relics of antiquity have been found in Leckhampton Hill, including a bronze helmet, spear-heads, coins, pottery, flint arrow-heads, &c.; and some human skeletons have been discovered at various times.

See "*Archæologia*," vol. xix, p. 171.

Also "*Archæological Journal*," vol. xii, p. 9.

Also Bigland's "*History of Gloucestershire*," vol. ii, p. 158.

Also Buckman's "*Corinium*," p. 5.

Also "*Proceedings Cotteswold Naturalist's Field Club*," vol. vi, page 209.

Also "*Journal of Archæological Association*, vol. i, p. 43.

Also "*Transactions Bristol and Glouc. Archæol. Society, 1879-80*," p. 206.

This handbook is indispensably necessary to every student who seeks to become acquainted with the early antiquities of Gloucestershire in particular, and of the country generally.

THE PYRAMIDS AND TEMPLES OF GIZEH. By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE
Author of "*Inductive Metrology*," "*Stonehenge*," etc. London: FIELD and TURNER,
1883.

The importance and value of this exhaustive work were so far recognised while it was still in manuscript, that the page which in some books contains a dedication, here contains the following note:—

"Published with the assistance of a vote of one hundred pounds from the Government-grant Committee of the Royal Society." The Royal Society, as a rule, leaves antiquarian research to be dealt with by another body, but in recognising the powers that Mr. Flinders Petrie has brought to bear upon his subject, and the admirable and complete manner in which he has applied them, it has, so to speak, elevated the book to a position which renders mere criticism superfluous. The result of Mr. Petrie's researches is a handsome quarto volume, illustrated with many diagrams, plans, and other plates, and with a beautiful etching by Mr. Tristram Ellis, showing the pyramids of Gizeh from a point of view which will be new to many readers. Instead of criticising this handsome volume—always supposing, that is, that anyone but Mr. Petrie himself would be able to criticise it—the best plan to pursue here will be to enumerate its principal contents, and to indicate the drift and object of Mr. Petrie's labours. "The scope of the present work," he observes in his introduction, "includes the more exact measurement of the whole of the Great Pyramid, of the outsides and chambers of the Second and Third Pyramids, of the Granite Temple, and of various lesser works." He takes it for granted that his reader has a "knowledge of the general popular information" upon the subject, and he also, but tacitly, takes it for granted that his reader approaches the study of the pyramids with a mind wholly unprejudiced by pre-formed theories. The anecdote which closes the introduction is the only direct notice Mr. Petrie takes of the wild, unfounded views which have proved so fascinating to thousands in England and America who never saw the pyramids:—"Perhaps many theorists will agree with an American who was a warm believer in pyramid theories when he came to Gizeh. I had the pleasure of his company there for a couple of days, and at our last meal together he said to me in a saddened tone, 'Well, sir! I feel as if I had been to a funeral.'" We may make one more quotation to show the spirit in which Mr. Petrie approached his work. The first paragraph of his first chapter stands thus:—"The small piece of desert plateau opposite the village of Gizeh, though less than a mile across, may well claim to be the most remarkable piece of ground in the world. There may be seen the very beginning of architecture, the most enormous piles of building ever raised, the most accurate constructions known, the finest masonry, and the employment of the most ingenious tools; whilst among all the sculpture that we know, the largest figure—Sphinx—and also the finest example of technical skill with artistic expression—the statue of Khafra—both belong to Gizeh. We shall look in vain for a more wonderful assemblage than the vast masses of the pyramids, the ruddy walls and pillars of the granite temple, the Titanic head of the Sphinx, the hundreds of tombs, and the shattered outlines of causeways, pavements, and walls, that cover this earliest field of men's labours." Mr. Petrie goes on to show the need of a new system of measurements, and gives an outline of the work in which he engaged. His second chapter deals with the list and details of his instruments, and his third with the methods of measurement employed. In chapter iv. he commences to describe his observations within the Great Pyramid, on the casing of the same, and on the Second and Third Pyramids. The fifth chapter is entitled "Co-ordinates," and is wholly scientific or mathematical. Chapter vi. is headed "Outside of Great Pyramid," and is with the next chapter, "Inside of Great Pyramid," the most important

part of the whole book. Here are examined the relation of sockets to casing, the length of sides, level, angle of the pyramid, form of its top, the casing, the pavement, the basalt pavement, rock trenches, trial passages, air channels, entrance passage, subterranean chamber, Queen's chamber, gallery, antechamber, King's chamber, coffer, chambers of construction, with a summary. Of the Second Pyramid, Mr. Petrie's account will be found in the eighth chapter, together with notices of the barracks of the workmen, which, practically, Mr. Petrie has discovered, though they were guessed at before. The ninth chapter relates to the interior, and the tenth and eleventh similarly to the Third Pyramid. Two chapters are taken up with a brief account of the six smaller pyramids of Gizeh, and with some notes on the orientation of these buildings, and we have next a most interesting account of the Granite Temple discovered by Mariette. The tombs of the pyramid platform, and notes on other Egyptian pyramids come next, and chapter xvii commences the historical part of the book with a dissertation on the succession of the Kings whose names are known, and with criticisms of the later Egyptian and Greek writers on the subject. In chapter xviii the accretion theory of Herr Lepsius is shown to be untenable, a discovery in itself of immense importance. Then follow chapters on the mechanical methods of the pyramid builders, every paragraph of which signalises a new discovery, on the values of the cubit and the digit—which may be considered to set this vexed question at rest—on theories as compared with facts, and an attempt to re-construct, with due regard to ascertained facts, and to facts alone, a "feasible" history of the Great Pyramid. Three scientific appendices, relating to triangulation, close this remarkable work, a work which we have no hesitation in describing as a credit to English scientific and historical investigation, and as being in itself an answer to the numberless sneers which we have had to endure for many years past, from foreigners for our apathy and ignorance in regard to ancient Egypt.

A HISTORY OF LONDON. By W. J. LOFTIE, B.A., F.S.A. Stanford, 1883.

The year 1883 has seen a notable contribution towards the history of London in Mr. Loftie's two octavo volumes. To attack a subject of such alarming magnitude must require no little courage, but, having embarked upon it, one great difficulty of the undertaking must have been to confine it within these narrow limits, while making no remarkable omissions, and without adopting a style of excessive conciseness. Though we travel, in distance, from Greenwich to South Mimms, from Hackney to Hampton Court; and, in time, from shortly before the Christian era to that of underground railways; yet this is all comprised in little more than the bulk of a three-volume novel. Within this compass, however, the author has succeeded in giving us a comprehensive and continuous history of the capital and its suburbs which is both scholarly and pleasant reading. Histories of London, if aspiring at all to the honour of that general term, have, in recent times, been planned too much to meet the popular taste for the romantic and the picturesque, many fictions having such qualities to recommend them being readily passed on from one writer to another when a little enquiry would have exposed them. "Old and New London," by Thornbury, though containing much that is interesting in a popular and cheap form, may be mentioned as an instance

of the kind of loose work referred to, of which the object has been primarily to be entertaining. For full accounts of particular periods in the history of London, or of separate parishes or societies, the enquirer must of course look elsewhere; but the book under notice will be found to be a valuable and trustworthy *guide*, giving an intelligent general view of a vast subject, and indicating the most reliable sources where fuller information may be gained.

The political history, with which we are not so directly concerned, is carefully traced. The author has, to use his own expression in speaking of Messrs. Besant and Rice's account of Whittington and his times, "breathed life into the dry bones" of Stow and other historians, has ruthlessly swept away the cobwebs of fiction which have gradually accumulated; and, by a skilful re-sifting of evidence previously available, is often able to lead the way to a juster conclusion, and to throw a new light upon doubtful or disputed points.

The excellent series of maps and plans form a special feature of this work and add greatly to its value, reflecting much credit upon publisher as well as author. The first two well illustrate the site and chief natural features before they were obscured by the growth of the town. In the second the three streams, West Bourne, Ty Bourne and Hole Bourne, called the Fleet near its junction with the Thames are shewn, which now can hardly be traced except in the degraded form of sewers. Mr. Loftie accounts for the forking of the Watling Street at Tyburn—in one direction to what became Westminster, and in the other by the road still so called to Billingsgate—by supposing the Thames to have been crossed, in the Roman occupation, at both these points, and, in view of the great width of the river at Westminster and Stangate, inclines to the theory of a ford there and a bridge at London. In a tidal river a ferry would seem more probable than a ford. The author combats a good deal that has been written on Roman London, remarking that "it is rather in spite of what has been written about it, than with its help, that we must approach Roman London." Amongst other fallacies exposed is the conjecture that there was a temple of Diana upon the site of St. Paul's, which, notwithstanding the trouble Sir Christopher Wren took to disprove it, has been constantly stated—in Murray's Handbook and elsewhere. He contends that after Roman London or *Augusta*, as it was called for a brief period, was walled in, it was always a Christian city; so accounting in some measure for the absence of remains of temples, and points to the very indifferent collections of Roman antiquities found in London as evidence that Roman magnificence was never much displayed here; but Mr. Loftie has to deplore, with others, the scarcity of our information about London during the Roman occupation, and concludes that portion of the history which terminates with the departure of the Romans, with the rather melancholy remark: "If I have succeeded at all, it is only in showing how very little we know about the early history of the city."

We find an interesting enquiry into the origin and sometimes singular nomenclature of the different parishes in London proper, or the "City," to use a convenient though rather misleading term. Instances are given of the breaking up into smaller parts of large parishes, two or even more, while the same dedication was adhered to with the addition of a local name, the name of the owner, or even of some natural peculiarity of the site, for difference. For example, the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene,

St. Mary Mounthaw, now wholly absorbed by Queen Victoria Street, and St. Mary Somerset in the ward of Queenhithe, the second one of these having been originally the chapel of the family of Montalt; while two other parishes in the same ward are both dedicated to St. Nicholas. St. Martin Pomery and St. Michael le Querne may, perhaps, be instances of the distinguishing addition being taken from a natural feature of the site.

The history of the City Companies, it is remarked, is much complicated by that of the guilds, of which latter, "some were religious, some were merely social, but those of greatest importance were mercantile." Miss Toulmin Smith is quoted as a good authority upon the subject of guilds. Their antiquity is hardly realised. They are referred to in the laws of Athelstan, in the canons of Edgar, and by Henry I., and are believed by the same authority to have been originally institutions of local self-help. In the guild of handicraftsmen, who were among those fined in 1180, and their struggles with the mercantile guilds Mr. Loftie recognises a resemblance to the modern trade union. Herbert is much quoted as to the City Companies, but the writer differs from him in some of his historical conclusions, holding that there is "no proof to be found connecting the companies formed under Edward III. with the guilds which existed before the time of his grandfather"—Herbert's struggle to prove the contrary notwithstanding—"yet it would be rash to say the companies did not grow out of the guilds." From 1340 to our own day these associations have been "so universally recognised that every mayor's or sheriff's name has been followed by that of the trade to which he belonged . . . the companies have, in fact, from that day to this been, so to speak, the very city itself." The mansions of the old London families were in some cases appropriated as halls by the companies, such as those of the Basings, Bukerels, Lovekyns, and a house built by Sir Nicholas de Segrave which was occupied by the goldsmiths.

The author is justifiably severe with "restorers" of ancient buildings and monuments, but the application of the odious term within commas to Sir Christopher Wren (i, 82) in connection with his work at the Tower conveys, to our mind, an undeserved reproach. Wren had too much of the wholesome belief in his own powers to be guilty of the modern folly (about to be exemplified by H.M. Office of Works on the same spot) of counterfeiting the work of a past period. The modern Templars receive a castigation for the treatment of their church: "one is tempted to wonder at the audacity rather than the bad taste which has wiped off every trace of age, has renewed every crumbling stone, re-chiselled every carving, filled the windows with kaleidoscope glass, painted the roof with gaudy patterns, and taken the old monuments, rich with heraldry, down from their places, and bestowed them under the bellows of the organ."

In a work of such extraordinary scope it would be almost impossible that no minor errors should have crept in. Ossulston Hundred, which though perhaps unknown by thousands who have spent their lives in it, has existed so long, has had a sudden end put to it (ii, 2) with as little remorse as the author deplores in the modern Templars, when they scarified their church. A reference, however, to the Post Office Directory will re-assure us as to its fate. Merchant Taylors' School, in Suffolk Lane, is said to have been destroyed by the Metropolitan Railway; but

the Inner Circle completion railway does not take it in its route, passing under Cannon Street at its nearest point. This railway, however, has indeed worked sad havoc otherwise. Eastcheap, which is part of perhaps the oldest road in London connecting the central stronghold of the capital by Watling Street with the interior of the country is the chief sufferer. One side of it has disappeared, and, nearer the Tower, the line has gone perilously near one of the few mediæval churches in the city which escaped the fire.

Sir Thomas Gresham, whose name does not occur in the index, is surely incorrectly described (i, 327) as a goldsmith. Mr. Price, in his "Handbook of London Bankers," seems to be the authority for this. Thomas Fuller, in his "Worthies," describes him as "bred a mercer and merchant." Norden speaks of him as "merchant adventurer," and Camden as *Mercator regius*. Perhaps the most notable omission from the book is the absence of any account of the origin and history of the Royal Exchange and its successive buildings; and the great impetus which Gresham undoubtedly gave to the commerce of the city by the erection of his "stately fabrick," and in other ways. This is the more remarkable, as the history of the Bank is carefully traced. The index is a weak point in the book, being far from complete; and it is to be hoped this will be remedied in the next edition.

In the second volume, which takes us without the walls, many interesting, though brief, notes are to be found concerning places that still remain more or less rural; and some account is given of Middlesex families and the singularly brief tenure by any one of them of manors or lands in the county; the curious fact is stated that "every family owning land in the county since the suppression, bought it or inherited it by a female line." The late Mr. Shirley could find no Middlesex family eligible for admission to his list of "Noble and Gentle Men of England," holding land before Bosworth. Upon the derivation of numerous disputed place names Mr. Loftie does not theorise much; and, in the West-end, such names as Soho, Piccadilly, Pimlico, to mention only a few of the most familiar, must still remain a pleasant puzzle to antiquaries. Much skill is shown in tracing, so far as practicable, the growth of the different parishes which resulted from the disintegration of the great parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, which extended from the wall westward to Chelsea. It is related that when, a few years ago, an appointment was made to the prebendal stall of Rugmere, a question as to where Rugmere might be went unanswered round the papers. Few, in truth, are probably aware that it is the name of a manor in the hundred of Ossulston, which included Bloomsbury. An ingenious suggestion is made for explaining both the origin of the name Rugmere and the reason for the deflection to the south which the Roman road, now Oxford Street and Holborn, made, until recently, at St. Giles', namely, that at this spot may have been the "mere," and that the road made a circuit to avoid it.

Travelling further westward, we quote the following account of a bit of "Old Kensington" which has passed away, written with an appreciation reminding us of Miss Thackeray's well known story: "Kensington Church, as I remember it in my boyhood, was one of the few really picturesque buildings of the kind near London it harmonized well with what is left of Kensington Square, and the cupola on the palace, and the old vestry hall and its blue-coat children, now sent in disgrace to

the back entrance; and with Colby House and Kensington House, formerly known as Little Bedlam The old church, with its quaint curved gable to the street corner, and its well-weathered red brick has disappeared all is gone, the reading desk, with its initials of William and Mary, and the royal pew with its curtain, and the seat occupied by Macaulay, and the rails where the Duchess of Kent was churched after the birth of Queen Victoria."

It is more difficult to coincide with some of Mr. Loftie's architectural criticism, notably in his evident preference of the new Law Courts to the Houses of Parliament, which latter must certainly rank as the most successful public building in England hitherto erected in the present century. The Westminster clock tower may look like a "clock case," but it is certainly a noble one; but when we are told that the Victoria tower "differs chiefly in size from the tower of St. Mary Aldermary" we can hardly look upon this as serious criticism. The "hideous red" of the brickwork of St. Thomas' Hospital is by no means the worst thing about that building; the brick portions of the adjoining manor-house of the Archbishops of Canterbury were once probably as red; but it is rather the unquietness of the roofs of the new hospital blocks which mar the effect of what with little alteration might have been a noble building.

Wilkins who is responsible for the design of the National Gallery, is given the entirely undeserved credit of the authorship of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

In the last chapter of the book Mr. Loftie makes merry over the looseness of the governing system of the "metropolis;" and points out how that it is only since 1855 that a name has been given to the vast accumulation of houses that has grown round London. Parliament was invoked and the great city was labelled the "metropolitan area." "When the Board of Works was formed in 1855, under Sir B. Hall's Act, the name was boldly assumed; and the Board is appointed for the purpose of diverting the sewage of the metropolis. Thenceforth this, so to speak, diverting use of the word has been usual." Unfortunately however several different bodies each have their own metropolitan district, the Board, the Police, the Post Office, the Registrar General, all differing slightly one from the other, so that even the name "Arean" which Mr. Loftie suggests for the dwellers in the Area would not be entirely comprehensive. But we may leave these questions for others, and conclude this notice with a warm recommendation of this interesting book. In addition to the numerous maps there are also a few good reproductions of old engravings.

W. N.

SCOTLAND IN PAGAN TIMES.—THE IRON AGE.—The Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1881. By JOSEPH ANDERSON, LL.D., D.D., Edinburgh. DAVID DOUGLAS, 1883.

This third volume of Dr. Anderson's Rhind Lectures is of no less interest than his two former. As in the last-mentioned he treated of Scotland in Christian times in this he confines himself to the Pagan period; and in both he pursues the same plan. Starting from the borderland where the historic and unhistoric meet he ascends the stream of time, making such remarks in his passage on the facts and phenomena observed as would "determine their relations by comparison with the facts

and phenomena already familiar to us ; and to deduce conclusions, as far as they are sound, which will serve as materials for the construction of a logical history of culture and civilization within the area investigated."

In this volume Dr. Anderson begins by dividing the Pagan period into the usual ages of Iron, Bronze, and Stone, according to the ascending scale he has chosen, but, as is well known to all antiquaries, these so-called ages are by no means distinct, and have no chronological significance. The introduction of improved arms and implements depended upon the amount of culture possessed by different races, and upon their local circumstances.

In his first chapter Dr. Anderson treats of the various customs which obtained in Pagan times in respect to the burial of the dead, and points out that previously to the introduction of Christianity this was marked by practices which were afterwards discontinued. "There were," he says, "two customs especially which gave a distinctly typical character to the graves of the heathen period—first, the burning of the bodies, and secondly, the deposit with the dead, whether burnt or unburnt, of grave goods—arms, weapons, clothing, personal ornaments, implements, and utensils of domestic life." The substitution of Christianity for Paganism produced an alteration in the character of the grave deposits, and this difference, Dr. Anderson says, is a true archaeological distinction ; but there was no hard and fast line. The transition was gradual, and Pagan customs still continued in the usages of Christian burial, and, indeed, their survival may still be traced. No customs are so permanent as those connected with the treatment of the dead. Natural affection prompts the survivors to dispose of their deceased relatives as their fathers had been disposed of before them, and, though, from a deeper view of the resurrection of the body and hope of a future state, cremation was at once abolished upon conversion to Christianity, other practices lingered ; hence cremation or inhumation were the most marked characteristics, which distinguished heathen from Christian burials. The Pagan practice of the deposit of grave goods, such as arms, weapons, and implements, was also discontinued, but Dr. Anderson points out that the practice of strewing charcoal and ashes ritually in the open grave, and laying the unburnt body upon them, was a wide-spread Christian custom in the Early Middle ages. He also refers to the Pagan practice of placing vessels of clay and glass with the unburnt body, and says this was continued, with certain modifications of form and significance, as a Christian usage. Vases of glass and clay were buried with the early Christians in the catacombs. The difference was that in Pagan times these vessels contained food and drink, whereas in Christian times they held holy water, and charcoal, and incense. Vessels pierced with holes and containing remains of charcoal have been found all over Europe in Early Christian graves. In demolishing the old town steeple at Montrose, in 1833, under the base of the structure a rude stone cist was found at a depth of three feet. The cist contained a skeleton disposed at full length, and beside the skeleton were four vessels of clay, placed two at the head and two at the feet. One of these vessels is preserved in the Montrose Museum and is figured by Dr. Anderson, who describes it as "of reddish clay, four ins. in height, five ins. in diameter at the widest part, and three ins. across the mouth." It is pierced with five holes and "it is evident," Dr. Anderson says, "they have been pierced by driving a sharp-pointed instrument through them, not



Clay Vase, one of four found
in a mediæval stone coffin at
Montrose.

when the clay was soft but fired. All the characteristics of the interment, (he further remarks), are those of the commonest form of Christian burial with incense vases as manifested in Continental examples later than twelfth century."

This vase does not resemble any variety of urn found with Pagan interments but it closely corresponds with the form of incense vases represented in an illumination from a manuscript of the fourteenth century which represents a funeral. The vases are placed alternately between the tapers, and in the illumination the fire is shewn through the apertures. Another pierced vase, in which the holes were pierced while the clay was soft, was found with two others under a flat stone at the Castle hill at Rattray. The three vessels were filled with ashes when they were first discovered. Dr. Anderson remarks "In the special features of such survivals as these, we read the story of the transition from the older to the newer forms of burial, resulting from the change of faith. We see the custom of burial with grave-goods continued as a ceremonial observance in Christian sepulture, and the practice of cremation succeeded by the symbolic act of strewing charcoal in the open grave, and by a ritual which still regards the act of burial as consigning of 'ashes to ashes;' and by those and similar links of connection we



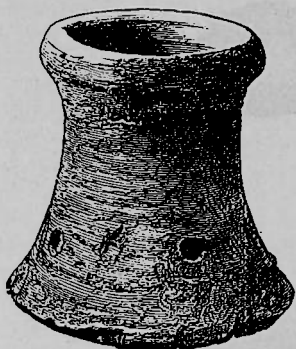
An illumination from a 14th century MS., representing incense vases,
placed alternately with candles, round coffin during the funeral service.

pass gradually from the Christian system to the system of Paganism, which preceded it."

Dr. Anderson next proceeds to treat of the Viking burials in those parts of Scotland which were at one time occupied by the Scandinavian invaders. In the island of Islay, in 1878, two contiguous graves were found, each containing a skeleton lying at full length, with the head to the east and feet to the west, the boundary of each grave being formed by

an enclosure of stones set on edge. Each interment was accompanied by its appropriate grave-goods, that of the man by his arms, weapons, and implements, and that of the woman by her personal ornaments and domestic utensils. There was an entire absence of all indications of Christianity. The bodies lay east and west, but contrary to the position usual in the interment of the Christian dead, under which the proper position, at least for the laity, has always been to lay the bodies with the feet to the east, so that rising they may face their Lord as he comes from that quarter. This, however, was not the case in respect to priests, according to the Roman Ritual. Maskell in his *Monumenta Ritualia* cites the following:—"Presbyteri vero et Episcopi habeant caput repositum versus altare et pedes versus populum." We not unfrequently find ancient grave stones, sometimes distinguished with an incision of the figure of the chalice and host, so laid. There is an example at Tyntagel in Cornwall,

and another at Iron Acton in the county of Gloucester. The practice was, however, not universal. The theory was that priests should face their people, and conduct them to the judgment seat. The characteristics of the relics found in these graves were as striking for the entire absence of every appearance of ante Christian Celtic art and ornament, as they were of prehistoric Paganism. Dr. Anderson remarks with reference to this discovery, "that when we find in a grave along with the ordinary weapons of war, a group of actual tools of iron scarcely differing in shape, and not differing in material from those now in use in our workshops, we instantly realise the presence of a phenomenon at once unusual and suggestive. It is unusual in this country because our forefathers re-



Clay Vase found at Castle Hill of Rattray, Aberdeenshire (5 inches high).

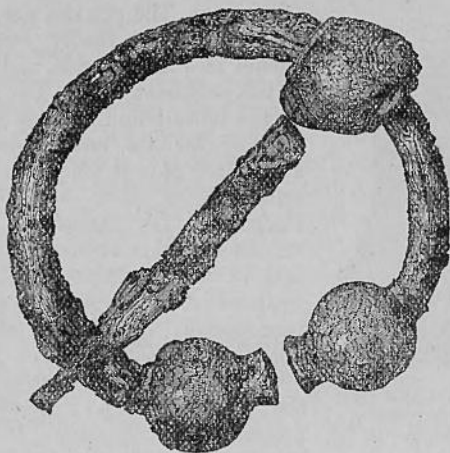
ceived Christianity early, and Christianity abolished the custom of placing implements in graves. It is suggestive because it enables us to perceive how closely the characteristic customs of the man we call primeval, may be linked with the arts and culture of modern times."

A description is given in detail of the relics found in these graves, the form and ornamentation of which, he says, are totally unlike Celtic designs. Perhaps one of the most remarkable objects is the brooch found in the woman's grave, which differs in every respect from Celtic



Brooch found in a grave near Newton, Islay. One of a pair (4½ inches in length).

design and workmanship It is of an oval shape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 3 in., convex on the exterior, and concave in the interior. The back is arranged into equal segmental divisions, roughly resembling the back of a tortoise. These divisions are perforated by zoomorphic ornamentation, though differing in character from the zoomorphism of Celtic art, and this perforated ornamental shell is placed over an inner shell, which is smooth and highly gilt upon the upper surface, so that the gilding may appear through the open work above. A large number of similar brooches have been found in Viking graves in Norway, generally, Dr. Anderson says, in pairs. They have also been found near Dublin in like manner, in the graves of men, and Sir William Wilde is of opinion that one was worn on each breast, and hence they have been called mamillary brooches. They are purely Scandinavian, and their geographical distribution shows the range of the Scandinavian conquests. In a grave in Eigg was found a penannular brooch of bronze, silvered, ending in knobs of the shape of



Brooch of Bronze, silvered, from Grave-mound in Eigg
(2½ inches diameter).

thistle heads. This, though associated with grave-goods, is more of a Celtic than of a Scandinavian type.

Before passing from the Viking period, we may just mention that while this notice was being written a paragraph in the 'Times' newspaper announced the remarkable result of the opening, by Mr. James Rutland, hon. sec. to the Berks Archaeological Association, of a tumulus in the church-yard at Taplow. It would seem, from the dignity of the grave and the magnificence of the grave-goods deposited therein, to be the burial place of a great Saxon chieftain. It is called the grave of a Viking of the Pagan period, but in its proper sense the appropriation would not seem to be probable. The body was laid with the head to the east.

Having shewn that the intrusion of the Norwegian Pagans into the northern and western area of Scotland produced an extension into those districts of types that are purely indigenous to the Norwegian area, and that along with it in the area of the intruded Paganism is found a series of modified types, neither purely Celtic, nor purely Scandinavian, but to some extent partaking of the character of both, Dr. Anderson proceeds to describe a series of burials within the area mentioned in which the

distinctive form of burial with arms, implements, and ornaments of purely Norwegian types also occur, but differing from these, inasmuch as that though they present indications of Paganism, they do not as distinctly indicate their origin. He brings under notice the discovery of interments in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, within the area of the old Earldom of Orkney. The bodies were usually burned, and the ashes deposited in urns of steatitic stone. These urns, of irregular shape, were placed in cisted mounds. They were not circular, but oval, or roughly four-sided, very variable in size, and without much attempt at ornamentation, and no grave goods were discovered with them. Urns of steatite, Dr. Anderson says, are common in the grave-mounds of the Viking time in Norway, but they are rarely placed in cists, and are usually accompanied by deposits of arms, implements, &c. These Scottish burials, within the area of the Norwegian colonization, are not completely comparable to the common form in Norway, but they present in their characteristic feature the single point in which Norwegian burials of that period differ from all others. Nowhere else in Europe are steatitic urns the characteristic feature.

Dr. Anderson next passes to another class of objects, having no distinct connection with interments, but possessing characteristics which also link them with the intrusion of the Norwegian element into the northern districts of Scotland. In 1858, a boy chasing a rabbit into a hole in the links of Skaill, in Orkney, found a few fragments of silver at the mouth of the burrow which the rabbits had dug out. This led to the discovery of a large hoard of personal ornaments, ingots of silver, and a few coins, weighing in the aggregate sixteen pounds avoirdupoise. The personal ornaments formed the great bulk of the deposit, and consisted of a great variety of brooches, neck-rings, and armlets, all of silver. The brooches were all of very large size and massive, and the neck-rings and armlets were made of twisted wire, tapering towards the ends, which terminated in hooks for fastening them together. All were of elegant design and excellent workmanship. The coins were of much interest as indicating the date of the deposit. One was a St. Peter's penny struck at York in the tenth century. Another is a penny of King Athelstan (A.D. 925) struck at Leicester, and all the others were Asiatic ranging between 887 and 945.

Dr. Anderson remarks that no similar hoard has been found in Scotland but, he says, "hoards of similar articles have been frequently met with in the eastern part of Sweden, less often in Norway, and occasionally in Denmark. A large hoard, weighing about 1000 oz.," he observes, "was found in Cuerdale in Lancashire, in 1840, the personal ornaments being much of the same type as those found in the Skaill 'find.' Many of these are described in much detail and beautifully illustrated. We must however pass on to the next chapter, in which Dr. Anderson treats of Celtic Art of the Pagan Period.

Under this head he introduces to our notice a group of relics, the characteristics of which he recognises as distinctly Celtic. The first is a bronze object found in Kircudbrightshire in 1820, which passed into the hands of Sir Walter Scott, and is now in the museum at Abbotsford. It has the appearance of an elongated mask, somewhat resembling the frontal of a horse. It has two curiously curved cylindrical tapering horns which spring close together between the two circular eye-like holes. Its ornamentation Dr. Anderson considers as peculiar as its form, but generally

it is identical with the character of Celtic art. It consists of irregularly divergent spirals in *repoussée* work repeated symmetrically on either side of the meridian line in front of the object, with a zoomorphic termination at the ends. The object being incomplete, its purpose is not very obvious, but Dr. Anderson considers it is suggestive of the probability of having formed part of a helmet.

Among other objects which Dr. Anderson brings under our notice, under this head, is a remarkable bridle bit found in a moss at Birrenswark, in Annandale, which he describes as exhibiting Celtic art in a very striking manner. "It is," he says, "no less peculiar in its design and construction than in the character of its ornamentation. It is a single casting of bronze. The loops of the cheek-rings have been cast within the loops of the centre-piece, an operation implying technical skill and experience of complicated processes of moulding and casting. The design, however, is the most remarkable feature of the object. It is designed as carefully as if it were a piece of jewelry." Both the design and the surface decorations are of a high character, the latter being heightened by red and yellow enamel *champlevé*. Dr. Anderson remarks that "it is a peculiar feature of an art so singularly decorative that it was applied so largely to the ornamentation of objects that were appropriated to the commonest uses. Enamelled horse-trappings, of the most finished and beautiful workmanship, have frequently been found in England, sometimes associated with the remains of chariots. Not only is the use of enamel in the decoration of such objects unknown beyond the area of the British Isles, but the special system of design which accompanies its use is confined within that area. And it is an interesting fact that there is historical evidence as to the nationality of these remains. The only classical author who mentions the art of enamelling is Philostratus, a Greek sophist in the household of Julia Domna, wife of the Emperor Severus. In the notice of the variegated trappings of



Bridle-bit, found in a moss at Birrenswark, Dumfriesshire ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length).

the horses in a painting of a boar-hunt, he accounts for their peculiar appearance as follows: They say that the barbarians who live in the ocean pour such colours on heated brass, and that they adhere to it, become as hard as stone, and thus preserve the designs that are made in them. Horsetrappings of bronze decorated with coloured enamels have hitherto been found in the British Isles alone."

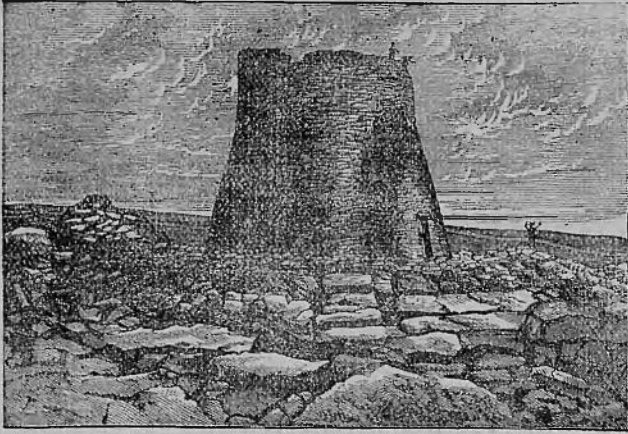
Among the many objects commented upon and illustrated are some very elegant bronze mirrors, the backs being ornamented with the peculiar pattern of spirals and converging and diverging curves characteristic of Celtic art. Among these is the magnificent example which was found at Birdlip, in Gloucestershire, in 1879, and is now in the Gloucester Museum. It is described and beautifully illustrated in colours in vol. v, p. 137, pl. xiv of the Transactions of "The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society."

It is this characteristic treatment of the decoration of their metal work by this early school of Celtic art that Mr. Kemble refers to in the following passage: "When, as is often the case in metal, this principle of the diverging spiral line is carried out in repoussé—when you have those singularly beautiful curves, more beautiful perhaps in the parts that are not seen than in those that meet the eye, and whose beauty is revealed in shadow more than in form—you have a peculiar characteristic, a form of beauty which belongs to no nation but our own, and to no portion of our nation but the Celtic portion. It deals with curves which are not arcs of a circle, its figures are not of the class which we usually designate by the term of geometrical; above all it calls in the aid of enamel to perfect its work—not cloisonné like the enamel of the East; not mosaic work of tesserae like the many so called enamels of the Romans, but enamels *champlevé* as Philostratus has described the island barbarians to have invented. The engraved spiral line, with double winding, is found from America to the Baltic, from Greece to Norway, but the divergent spiral *repousse* in metal and ornamented with *champlevé* enamel, is found in these British Islands alone."

Dr. Anderson in quitting this portion of his subject, remarks that "the technical skill displayed in the fabrication and finish of these objects (the objects of which he has treated) is great, and the quality of the art displayed in their decoration is high. There is implied in their production a special dexterity in preparing models and compounding alloys, in casting, chasing, and engraving, in polishing and setting of jewels, in the composition and fixing of enamels. But there is further implied an artistic spirit controlling and combining the results of these various processes, giving elegance and beauty of a peculiar cast to the forms of the objects, and increasing the intrinsic elegance and beauty of form by the harmonious blending of its special varieties of surface decoration, in which forms that are solidly modelled are intermingled with chased or engraved patterns and spaces filled with colour. A style of art characterised by such originality of design and excellence of execution must count for something in the history of a nation's progress, must have its place to fill in the history of art itself, when once we have begun to realize the fact that art was not the exclusive privilege of classic antiquity."

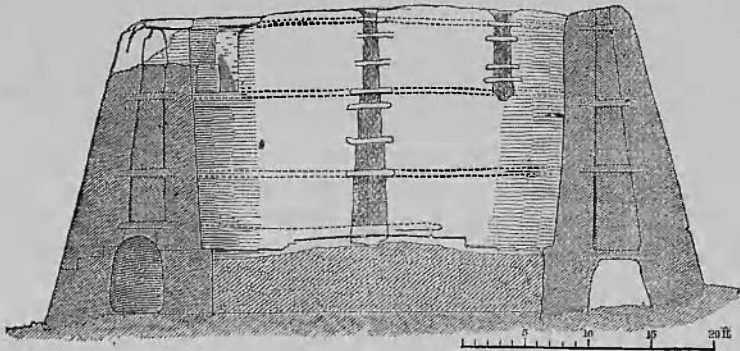
In his fourth lecture, Dr. Anderson proceeds to the consideration of a class of antiquities of a totally different type, and of a more ancient period, the product of a style of architecture which he considers Celtic in character, of an early date and limited to the Scottish area. These

structures are known as *brocks*, and are very peculiar in design and construction. They are circular towers, built of undressed stone without



Exterior View of the Broch of Mousa, Shetland.

mortar. The walls are fifteen feet thick and rise to an elevation of some forty or sixty feet; and, being considerably battered, have an appearance of great solidity and strength. They enclose an area some twenty or thirty feet in diameter, into which all the windows open. The only external opening is the door, from which a narrow passage leads through the thickness of the wall to the inner court; and this passage is, in most instances, flanked by what may be considered guard-rooms. On the basement are passages to chambers, also in the thickness of the walls, which are about fourteen or sixteen feet long, from five to seven feet wide, and some nine or ten feet high, being in plan something of an elongated oval. The roofs are formed of a vaulting of over-lapping stones in the manner so familiar to us in the construction of the bee-hive huts. In each of the chambers are small aumbry-like recesses, but there are no indications of fire-places. With the exception of these rooms the walls are carried up as high as their roofs solid, but above this height there is a vacancy in the thickness of the wall so as to form a series of galleries placed one immediately above another, and crossed, successively, from the lowest to



Section of the elevation of a Broch near Glenbeg.
(From Plan by Sir H. Dryden.)

the highest by the rise of the stair which gives access to them. These galleries, like the rooms below, are lighted by windows, placed close to each other vertically, with merely the thickness of the lintel between them; these lintels being the stone slabs which form the ceiling of the gallery below and the floor of that above. The illustrations are numerous and very clear and effective.

Dr. Anderson considers that this remarkable class of buildings point more or less obviously to a double intention on the part of their builders of providing strongholds for shelter and defence, to which purposes they were admirably adapted. Though some of them are situated in places of great natural strength, generally they are found in the most fertile straths, following the curves of rivers for many miles inland. They were therefore, he says, the defensive strongholds of a population located upon arable lands, continually exposed to the plundering forays of bands of marauders, affording secure places of refuge for non-combatants and cattle and for the storage of the products of the soil.

The question of the age of these structures is one of some difficulty. Relics have been found in the ruins of stone, bone, bronze, and iron. This does not afford us much evidence. The discovery of iron articles does not lead us to doubt the antiquity claimed for these curious buildings by the author. Probably the Scandinavian pagans found them existing and occupied them, hence the relics of the latter class. The mode of construction is closely identical with early Celtic work as found in Ireland, Wales, and Cornwall. They do not indicate a low condition of culture, and may probably be assigned to a period within the first five centuries of the Christian era.

We must not close our remarks without expressing a strong sense of the great service Dr. Anderson has rendered to art and archæology in the publication of these lectures. With the aid of such workers as have already filled the chair founded by the late Mr. Rhind, a vast light will be shed on the history of this country and the progress of art and civilization.

THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS OF WILLIAM BURGES, A.R.A. Edited by RICHARD POPPLEWELL PULLAN, F.R.I.B.A. London: 15, Buckingham Street, Strand.

The architectural profession and the public are to be congratulated in at length possessing, in a collected form, the principal designs, whether in church or secular architecture, of the lamented William Burges. Seventy-five plates appear in this volume, of which thirty-seven, or as nearly as possible one-half, are original; the rest being derived from the *Builder* and *Illustrated News*, the *Architect*, the *Ecclesiologist*, and the *Building News*—except two, which come from the *Transactions of the Institute of British Architects*. These two are amongst the most remarkable in the series, being designs for a School of Art at Bombay. In Mr. Burges's own words, given in an account read before the Institute in 1865, the style selected was that of the end of the 12th century, as being one "which, without entailing any difficult stone-cutting, would admit of much or little ornament, and, above all, present those broad masses and strong shadows which go so far to make up the charm of Eastern architecture." The result is a highly picturesque and original

building, in which the style has been so far modified as to show flat roofs, far projecting eaves, and perforated slabs of stone for windows where the walls are not protected from the heat by an external corridor. But as this description has already been made public, we turn to some of those now published for the first time. Such are those of a Plan, Elevations and Sections for Chiswick Church, a design which was not carried out. This, the editor, Mr. Pullan, observes—is one of Burges's most vigorous designs. The chancel is remarkably simple—indeed simplicity of plan is as much a feature of Mr. Burges's compositions as elaboration of ornament. A powerful effect is produced by solid treatment, and amongst the minor arrangements, the plan of a priest's door in the wall of the chancel may be observed as peculiarly skilful. Next in order are a series illustrations of Cork Cathedral, one of the author's most important works. The foundation stone was laid in 1865, and the building consecrated in 1870. Having £15,000 at his disposal, the architect thought it better to erect the body of the church in thoroughly good style for that amount, and to leave out the western towers and spires for future completion. This crowning of the edifice has since been happily accomplished, and leaves nothing to be regretted, but the want of length in the nave, which gives to the whole building somewhat of a crowded or "huddled" appearance. How far this was due to the peculiarities of the site, or to the lack of funds, we are unable to say. Cork Cathedral is nevertheless one of the most perfect churches of modern times, in point of unity of design. The ornamentation at the same time is amongst the most varied and ingenious that Mr. Burges ever invented or adopted. The plate No. 22, shewing the Bishop's chair and part of the south transept, is a charming picture, and the interior roofs are especially elegant as well as in good keeping. The floor ornaments, representing the scriptural net, whereinto are gathered all ranks and conditions of men is peculiarly Burgesian in its humorous and contemplative feeling. The groups of virgins at the main western portal, and other assemblages of figures in the tympanum and soffits of the arches may be studied with great interest. At the angles of the square in which the great western circular window is enframed, are four evangelist types, designed with unusual force and noble vigour. The editor appropriately quotes the verse of Revelations in which these attributes are recorded. It is to be observed that according to the sacred text, "the fourth was like a flying eagle." Seldom is the eagle of this evangelist given as "flying"—and Mr. Burges's, we observe, like the rest, stands on its feet, with wings expanded as in the act of rising to fly. It may, possibly, be argued that the original justifies this form of interpretation. The "Memorial Church at Constantinople" seems to have been a disappointment. Mr. Burges, we learn, gained the first prize with this design, but it was never executed. The restoration of Waltham has attractive features, but does not fit so well upon the old garment as some other adaptations. Harrow Speech Room is one of the most interesting of all these efforts of skill. The difficulty was to devise a Gothic building, having a flat roof, and a semicircular plan, which should answer the requirements of a large audience. The ingenuity and resource here displayed are very admirable. It is impossible in a short notice to enumerate, far less to describe, the mass of combinations which these twenty-five plates lay open to the student. Omission must not be made, however, of the famed Cardiff Tower, which is here

copiously illustrated. The elaborate, not to say overpowering, detail of ornament in this now celebrated building is abundantly displayed. The grandeur of the tower stands confessed, but the cumulation of decoration, often evidently the result of repeated after thought, is somewhat fatiguing. Nor can the detail of the winter reading room be considered wholly successful. Only two of the groups of figures can be said fairly to exemplify the text, consisting of a Latin line, in which we note, moreover, a grievous error of prosody. The interchange of "nos" and "et" would turn a faulty line into a correct one, and would add a little strength to a tame and hackneyed bit of expression. The designs for Edinburgh Cathedral, and for the Law Courts, are full of suggestions and instruction; nor must the private houses be overlooked,—Mr. McConnochie's at Cardiff, and Mr. Burges's own house in the Melbury Road, on which he lavished a world of ingenious and cultivated thought. The frontispiece is a Sabrina fountain, embodying the legend as it is to be found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, another example of the abundance of resource of which Mr. Burges was so accomplished a master.

STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. By RICHARD POPPLEWELL PULLAN, F.R.I.B.A. London: 15, Buckingham Street, Strand. 1883.

As a companion volume to the foregoing, Mr. Pullan, the relation and successor of William Burges, issues a series of designs, ninety-six in number, some of which have been executed and some submitted in competition. The rest are studies in architecture of various ages and countries. Amongst the former is the octagonal church in the grounds of Mr. Henfrey at Baveno, well known to English tourists and winter residents. The octagonal form was partly rendered necessary by the nature of the site. The splendid ornamentation of this chapel is here carefully presented. Another design is that of the church at Pontresina, which was consecrated in 1882.

Mr. Pullan competed for a memorial church at Pera, in memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in the Crimean war. In this competition Mr. Burges obtained the first-prize, but Mr. Street, who received the second, was commissioned with the building. Mr. Pullan's design received special mention from the judges. In the Lille Cathedral competition, Mr. Pullan's design obtained a silver medal. It was considered "worthy of consideration for the second, if not for the first, prize;" and the seventeen plates here exhibited testify to its unity of style and elegance of proportion. In this design, Mr. Pullan and his coadjutor, Mr. Evans, adopted a principle of geometrical uniformity which had been observed to prevail in the cathedral of Amiens, the abbey church of Westminster, and other cotemporary buildings. The same angle, in this instance of about $33\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$, is found to govern the construction of the whole edifice, as is shown in Plate 23 of the present work. This is the perfection of geometrical arrangement, and the result is a building which satisfies the eye and mind by its studied regularity, and at the same time relieves them by appropriate ornament. The ground plan of this cathedral seems especially noteworthy. A baldachino and altar on Plate 26 are very appropriately and gracefully enriched.

St. John's at Hawarden was decorated in polychromy throughout under Mr. Pullan's designs in 1848, modified in part by the introduction of

tempera pictures and other decorations. This was one of the earliest churches in England thus treated. Amongst the more important works here illustrated was a design submitted by Mr. Pullan and Mr. Heath Wilson of Florence, for the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's. This is a learned and classical composition (plate 43), and deserves close attention to its carefully studied arrangements, whether in the draping and attitude of the figures, or in their combination as a picture, or in the subordination of their ranks in the hierarchy of men and angels. There is moreover a grandly designed framework of arabesques. The hymn selected for this illustration was the *Te Deum*. We find in this volume also, a number of finished designs for Government offices, where a carefully preserved uniformity of style gives dignity to large masses of building. Mr. Pullan's competition designs for the Liverpool Exchange Buildings is an effective conception of the same class. The front being very extended, a single order is made to embrace the entire height. The design for the Natural History Museum Kensington, again, is one of the happiest in the whole series, and in great measure resembles the arrangement of the existing South Kensington Museum. Notwithstanding Mr. Pullan's great proficiency in the Gothic style, we confess we think it is rather in the direction of Italian elevations, that his special strength and taste lie—and if we are not mistaken this opinion will be confirmed by an examination of the specimens of Italian and French renaissance which are to be found in the latter part of this work. The above enumeration, however, does not exhaust the list of styles illustrated in the volume, which embraces examples of Byzantine, Neo-Greek, and other less familiar developments of architectural science.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY : being a classified collection of the chief contents of *The Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS. London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1883.

"The present volume (as its successors will be)"—we quote from Mr. Gomme's Introduction—"is something more than a mere volume of selections. It aims at reproducing from the old *Gentleman's Magazine* all that is really of value on the subject of which it treats—Manners and Customs."

The idea of printing miscellaneous selections from *The Gentleman's Magazine* was first suggested by Gibbon in 1794 and, acting partially only upon this advice, Dr. J. Walker issued in 1809, in four octavo volumes, *A Selection of Curious Articles from The Gentleman's Magazine*. This was certainly a good beginning as far as it went, but a selection for one student may be, and often is, of no use to another and, as Mr. Gomme says, "The reader is therefore at the mercy of the taste and discrimination of the editor;" and the value of Gibbon's suggestion that the different articles should be "chosen and classed" was apparently either not realized, or Dr. Walker was content to deal with the voluminous series under his hands in much the same kind of way that the compiler of "Elegant Extracts," about the same time, treated the British classics.

Dr. Walker was, however, in his way a pioneer, and we have a kindly feeling towards men of this class, and specially towards pioneers of a literary or antiquarian kind, for they are often rather roughly and

unjustly handled in the present intolerant age. Dugdale was a pioneer, and so was Horsley, and Warburton of *Vallum Romanum* note; the imaginative Stukeley, the learned Petrie, the lucid Willis—all were pioneers, and Dr. Walker may have a place, though a modest one, amongst a band of workers to which we of the present day are more indebted than many modern aspiring wanderers in “the primrose path,” authors “qui font jeter en moule un livre tous le mois,” care always to allow.

The extreme value of the contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is well known to all literary students, but he is a bold spirit who would attempt the task of tracking any special subject through the whole 224 volumes in which, as a tiny thread, it may meander; and he must be a lover of books indeed,—or, speaking perhaps more strictly, of book backs,—who would care to cumber his shelves,—we use the expression advisedly,—with so long, and, to all outward seeming, so dreary a series, in which so much solid rubbish enshrines so much of real value. As a matter of fact, writers of the present time do not attempt the toil of unearthing this hitherto almost untouched information. Life is too short, the reading public cannot wait, and the world goes too quickly for us, so no one, as in former days, loiters in dull libraries or spins out his existence in writing, in “a dead language,” a ponderous volume that shall hand his name onward to future ages. For now is the period of magazines; “articles,” not books, are the fashion, and literature is condensed, much to the comfort of many of us.

But the modern system has, perhaps, its disadvantages, for while, on the one hand, we no longer have the interesting spectacle of a worthy man spending twenty years of his life in compiling a Latin tome, his bulwark, it may be, in a mighty controversy, and nobody any the worse,—on the other we may wake up any day and find ourselves “snuffed out by an article.”

But it is not only writers of “articles” who will be rejoiced by the appearance of the first volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*. The authors of a more enduring class of literature, a class to which Mr. Gomme has himself contributed so largely and so well, will heartily welcome the beginning of a very valuable collection of materials, at last placed within easy reach, and we shall soon cease to hear the constant lament—“I believe there is something about it in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but —.”

The following are subjects into which the work will be divided, and to which the fourteen volumes will be devoted:—Manners and Customs; Dialect and Popular Sayings; Popular Superstitions and Traditions; Archæology—Geological and Pre-historic; Archæology—Roman and Saxon; Archæology—Foreign and Later English; Numismatics; Historical Antiquities; Original Letters; Topography; Literary Curiosities; Biography and Family History; Natural History; Anecdote and Humour.

It would be impossible, within the limits of a short notice, to do more than indicate the general divisions into which “Manners and Customs” are divided in the volume before us; they are as follows:—(i) Social Manners and Customs—Customs of a certain Period; Miscellaneous Customs connected with certain Localities; Agricultural and Land Customs; Marriage Customs; Funeral Customs; Birth Customs; Pageants; Feasts, &c. (ii) Local Customs. (iii) Games.

We are glad to hear that the whole of the labour involved in bringing out the series will not fall solely upon Mr. Gomme—indeed, we want some of his energies for other works—but that he will be assisted by specialists in the several departments of study which the publication covers.

Archæology, however fascinating, is apt, occasionally, to be a little dry, as those who have most to do with the science best know; and we fancy that many antiquaries will look forward to the appearance of No. 14 as a book of light reading. which, coming from such a source, they may, without any misgivings, place upon their shelves next to other volumes of more deep and weighty research. In any case, no one will grudge Mr. Gomme the amusement and solace which we trust he may derive from the compilation of the liveliest and possibly not the least interesting of the series when his arduous undertaking is nearing its end.

"Manners and Customs" has a useful index, it is excellently printed and does much credit to the publisher, and will doubtless gain for the editor, as he deserves, a wide range of intelligent sympathy. We conclude that the fresh white glazed cloth binding has been adopted upon the same principle that white paint is said to wear better in London, and show the dirt less, than any other colour.

Archæological Intelligence.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF CORFE CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK, DORSET. By THOMAS BOND, B.A. London: Edward Stanford.

At the moment of going to press this careful account of a famous fortress, by an esteemed member of the Institute, has been placed in our hands. We shall hope to bring before our readers on a future occasion a notice of a volume which unfolds the history of Corfe Castle with much freshness of detail from the public records.