Notices of Archæological Publications.

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORIES.—A HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE. By Lieut.-Col. COOPER KING, F.G.S. 294 pp. London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1887.

In an age, which teems with little handbooks to every conceivable branch of human knowledge, admirably adapted for perusal in an express train, Dr. Dryasdust himself could not expect that the counties of England would long remain without histories, cheaper, less ponderous, and more popular than the costly, magnificent, and learned volumes which oppress with their weight the shelves of that scholar's library. Perfect mines of archæological and genealogical information exist in them anent almost every parish in England, while their prefaces on the history of the counties they deal with, and their appendices on botany, zoology, geology, &c., contain enough material to rig out, for each county, a much thicker volume than that whose name heads this notice. We own to a profound admiration for these ponderous tomes with their great folding pedigrees, and their engravings of the seats of the nobility and gentry, each with a dedication at foot in terms which our modern taste may reckon a little fulsome. True it is, that the information given is sometimes wanting according to our modern lights, sometimes incorrect. John Evans was not known to their writers, and the prehistoric man, palæolithic, or neolithic, river drift or cave, finds no place in their pages, though we may read of a giant's *humerus*, six feet long, or of the finding of a thunder bolt. "Castles" Clark was not born then, and all earthworks are set down as Roman camps, and the distinction between a square keep and a shell keep had not then been drawn; nor had Willis and Hartshorne shown how to make architectural details explain ancient documents and acconnts, and ancient documents and accounts explain architectural details. In spite of all these deficiences, archæologists of the present day have reason to be grateful to the laborious topographical writers who preceded them; in their works much is preserved that otherwise would by now be irrecoverably lost, such as mention of long obliterated earthworks, Roman inscriptions which have [too often the case!] disappeared; monuments in churches, which have fallen under the attacks of the restorer, and many quaint bits of folklore, which otherwise would be now forgotten. All county histories are not, however, on the same footing, as regards value; wide indeed is the gap between Hodgson's magnificent fragment in seven quarto volumes about Northumberland and Hutchinson's History of the neighbouring county of Cumberland in two volumes; the one is all that a county history should be, the life work of a scholar, the other replete with information, good, bad, and

indifferent, shovelled together as a publisher's speculation. We are not likely in future to see the number of county histories on the old scale added to; the work is now sub-divided and distributed between many societies; the *fauna* and the *flora* and the geology are dealt with in books confined to one branch alone, such as for instance Macpherson's and Duckworth's "Birds of Cumberland" and Ward's "Geology of the Lake District". Mr. Foster and the Harleian and kindred societies take off the pedigrees, while the Surtees, the Chetham, and similar associations take off the documents; local antiquarian and archæological societies (not neglecting pedigrees or documents) go into the parochial and minuter details. Formerly a country squire, curious in the history of his own parts, bought one ponderous and expensive folio or quarto; now-a-day he buys a great many little books and subscribes to the local antiquarian and scientific societies, and we fancy the change is the worse for his purse. When all the matters we have mentioned are drafted into separate publications, there is little left for a county historian to do, but to amplify into an octavo of some 300 pages, what would have merely formed his predecessor's preface or general introduction.

This field, hitherto vacant, Mr. Elliot Stock has made his own; the "History of Berkshire" is the fourth in his series of county histories that he has launched upon the public. For his first volume he issued the history of an eastern county, namely Norfolk, for his second a western one, namely Devonshire, while the third, Derbyshire, he selected from the Midlands. Abandoning now any selection on geographical reasons Mr. Stock would seem to have selected Berkshire, the Royal County, as appropriate to the Jubilee year.

The county of Berkshire is the square of country, which according to Asser derived its name from the abundance of "bearroc" or box trees among its woodlands, a district wedged into an angle which the Thames makes at Oxford, where, after running eastward from its source, it suddenly turns to the south, to cleave its way through chalk uplands to Reading and the Kennet valley. Chalk downs spread over the heart of it from the Thames to Hampshire, and the fertile Kennet valley to the south lies pressed between these uplands and the barren and tangled country about Windsor. In the north, about the vale of White Horse, the deep clay soil supersedes the chalk. Colonel Cooper King, in his first chapter, deals with the broad geological conditions of this district, and asserts that palæolithic man first came upon its scene during the continental period, when the English Channel was dry land and the Thames ran into the German Rhine. Professor Boyd Dawkins has proved that the palæolithic man, if he stood on one of the hills commanding a view of the district above Windsor in the winter time, would have seen vast herds of reindeer crossing the Thames, and in the summer herds of horses and bisons availing themselves of the fords, with wolves and bears in their train. Remains of all these animals were found at Reindeer-ford at Windsor in 1867. The evidences of the existence of palæolithic man in Berkshire are conclusive, though not numerous; they were mostly discovered by Dr. J. Stevens, who was the first to investigate the Reading drifts in 1879; they consist of rude flakes, scrapers, and oval or pointed axes, roughly chipped, associated with teeth and bones of mammoth, rhinoceros, and bos, and may be

seen in the Reading museum. In course of time the land gradually sank, the English Channel came into existence, and the palæolithic man disappeared, to make way for the neolithic man or man of the polished and chipped stone period, a long-skulled or dolichocephalic race, who were overpowered by a stronger, round-skulled, or brachycephalic race, using better weapons of possibly stone and certainly bronze. These races found the country in a sufficiently wild condition; the clayey valleys were the most suitable to the growth of forest trees and vegetation, and the Thames valley was probably full of tangled jungle; the peat beds of the Kennet show that its valley held dense thickets, which, uniting with the woodlands of the Lodden and Blackwater, expanded to the eastward into the great forest that occupied the Bagshot Sands as far as Windsor, the "Bearruc Wudu." The district, afterwards Berkshire, was well protected from invaders on the south, for it was covered to the south and east by the great forest of the Weald, the Andreadsweald, extending for 120 miles from Hampshire to the Medway, while the thickets of Southampton water and the western forest, tending round by Dorset and Wiltshire to the valley of the Frome, covered its south and west. As the Thames covered its east and northern boundaries, access to the district could be had only where fords existed, or passes through the great forests; and by these lines the successive waves of immigrants must have entered. The earlier wave of immigrants, the dolichocephalic, a Celtic race, probably came over from the continent dry foot, and came into Berkshire from the east across the Thames; while the later wave, a brachycephalic race, from the Belgic tribes of Gaul, first of all held the southern coast of England, and came from thence into Berkshire from the south through the forest passes, their ultimate northern boundary, the last of the Belgic ditches, being the Wansdike, a magnificent earthwork, which ran from the woodlands of Berkshire to the Bristol Channel; thus before the Christian era Berkshire was occupied on its north by Celts proper, and on its south by remnants of Celtic tribes, and by their conquerors, the Atrebatian branch of the Belgæ, whose capital was at Gwahl Vawr (afterwards Silchester) on the northern border of Hampshire. The remains in Berkshire of this Celtic and Belgic period are numerous and important, but Colonel Cooper King declines to apportion them between the two with any degree of exactitude; he suggests that the roads and the hill fortresses should be taken to be originally of Celtic construction, unless they can be proved to be otherwise. Colonel Cooper King considers the oldest and most important road in Berkshire to be the Ridgeway, that crosses the Ilsley Downs, and is part of the Icknield or Ickleton-street, which joined the Iceni of the eastern counties with the Damnonii of Devon. In Berkshire it is guarded by a series of hill fortresses to its north at Lowbury, Letcombe, Hackpen Hill, and Uffington, two of which are earthworks of great magnitude. Another branch of the Icknield Way crossed the Thames at Moulsford to Wantage, also guarded by earthworks. Another road ran from Oxford to Farringdon, passing Cherbury Camp. Other roads ran across the south of the county, and no less than seven unite the fords of the Thames and the Kennet; all these pass Celtic earthworks and barrows. Three of the great military roads of Antonine's Itineraries intersect Berkshire, all concentrating at Calleva, the ancient Gwahl Vawr of the Belgæ and the Silchester of

the present day, situate upon the northern border of Hampshire; it was a most important centre on the great road or roads, for they there diverged, from Londinium to the west, and thus our author does well in taking it, though not in the county, as his starting point from which to examine Roman Berkshire. The Roman stations of Spinæ, Thamesis, and Bibracte belong to this county, but Spinæ, at Speen, near Newbury, is the only one that is positively allocated; the district is not very rich in Roman remains, and those that exist are rather of a domestic character than great camps, but the place-names alone would prove the Roman occupation if nothing else did; many large hoards of Roman coins have been found in the county, but Colonel Cooper-King does not tell us, what the Roman antiquary would like to know, the precise circumstances of each find; perhaps Mr. Thompson-Watkin will come after him. The Roman went at last, and there has been much dispute as to the amount of trace in the character of the English people that the Roman left behind him. Colonel Cooper-King thinks he left but little, and that the province of Britain was but a Roman Algeria or an English Hindostan; indeed we think it certain that a visit to our own Indian Empire would facilitate our understanding of Roman Britain.

We know little of the Saxon conquest of Berkshire. The Gewissas, better known as the West Saxons, made a permanent settlement on the south coast about 514, with the intention of forcing their conquests to the upland of the Gwent, and so to strike across it into the heart of England. They soon secured Winchester (Gwent-ceaster); their advance was checked by a defeat in 520 at Badbury or Mount Baden. About 552 they took the fortress of Old Sarum, and swept over the present Wiltshire, and four years later a victory at Cunetio admitted them to the Marlborough Downs, which gave them easy access to the centre of England. From thence they soon overran the district over which the White Horse glimmers, and extended their settlements to the "Bearroc Wudu", on the south of the Thames, east of the new settlement of the Saxon house of the Readings. This completed the winning of the southern uplands, and the future Berkshire became part of the kingdom of Wessex, gradually became Christianised, and its first bishop had his see at Dorchester.

With the advent of the Danes the Berkshire record becomes more exciting. In 871 their host, under Guthrum or Gorm, sailed up the Thames past London, and seized a tongue of land some half a mile from Reading for its camp, from which their foragers sallied for food and plunder. An assault upon this camp by the West Saxons under Alfred and Ethelred the King failed, and as they fell back the Danes pushed on along the Ridgeway and entrenched themselves on the heights of Ashdown. By a masterly pieee of strategy they had cut the communication of the West Saxons with their base at Gwent, seized its encampments, and forced the West Saxons, instead of themselves, to become the stormers. The great battle of Æscesdun that ensued was one of the turning points in our national history. The Englishmen, under Alfred, stormed and carried the heights, and the routed host of Guthrum fled to refuge in its Reading camp. Colonel Cooper-King's speculations on the site of this great battle are well worth perusal, and seem conclusive. The story of the surprise of Wessex, and of the events leading up to the peace of Wedmore, by which the tide of

invasion was ultimately turned, may well be considered Berkshire history; for Alfred himself was a Berkshire man, born at Wantage, and we leave our author to tell it, which he does rather too briefly. He finds little to narrate in the Norman Conquest, and he gives us brief but clear accounts, or rather lists of where Saxon, Danish, and Norman remains exist: the space at his disposal hinders him from going into details.

Two chapters are devoted to the Military History of Berkshire. One dealing with "Its Fortresses: their Rise and Fall"; the other with "Its Wars"—a somewhat confusing and zigzag arrangement, for as "Its Wars" are the causes of "Their Rise and Fall" our author involves himself in a certain amount of harking back and of reiteration. Colonel Cooper-King enumerates as the Berkshire fortresses Wallingford, Windsor, Reading, Donnington, Farringdon, Newbury, and Brightwell. The first three are set down by Mr. Clark as having had shell keeps erected on very ancient earthworks; Wallingford as a good example of a shell keep on the line of the *enceinte* wall. These three, and that at Oxford guarded the valley of the Thames, and kept the fords and were of first class importance. Farringdon guarded the Thames at Radcot Bridge; Newbury the passage over the middle Kennet; Donnington, and Brightwell were probably mere fortified manor houses, the former of which has an interesting record during the troubles of the 17th century. Colonel Cooper-King gives a popular account of Windsor Castle, but he has omitted from his list of interments in the "Tomb House," two or three that he should have known of, and the Prince Imperial is not buried, as he states, in St. George's Chapel. The latter part of the chapter on "Its Wars," dealing with the Civil Wars and the events of 1688 is interesting. A chapter is devoted to the "Monastic and Ecclesiastical Life" of Berkshire; but it is confusing to have to turn back to a previous chapter for the early history of the Abbey of Abingdon, while the monasteries of Cholsey and Hamme are nowhere mentioned in the chapter specially devoted to such, but have to be dug for under the heading of "The Saxon Conquest." Berkshire had within its borders two mitred Benedictine Abbeys, those of Reading and of Abingdon. The accounts given of these make one long in the first case for a plan; in the second for a little excavation. Many of the stones of the Abbey of Reading could strange tales unfold, if they were but vocal. Originally they formed part of the Romano-British Silchester; thence they went to Reading to do duty in the Norman Abbey, and after the dissolution some of them voyaged down the Thames to build the Hospital of the Poor Knights at Windsor; others the Corporation, and divers private persons got grants of and utilised in various ways. The Abbey of Reading had the privilege of a mint: this is mentioned by our author, but he says nothing about the coins issued from that mint; they are comparatively rare, and fetch high prices. The Black Canons had establishments at Poughley, Sandleford, and Bisham, and the somewhat rare order of Maturins at Donnington. The Grey Friars had a monastery at Reading, but the Black Friars had not. The Cistercians had no settlement in the county: as its staple was the clothing trade, which depended on wool, one would have expected to find those astute sheep farmers. This chapter contains curious accounts of the uses the disused monastic buildings were put to, and a

good ghost story—of a ghost with inky fingers. The next chapter is devoted to "The Towns and Villages and their Upgrowth", and is the longest, and perhaps the most interesting in the book, tracing out how first one place and then another has risen to importance; and lost it again, Reading alone having steadily waxed in wealth and importance from its first beginning as a site of palæolithic man down to the railway days of Queen Victoria. Colonel Cooper-King gossips pleasantly about the great clothiers of Newbury and Reading, and the royal visits to those towns. A final chapter deals with "Its Modern Life".

Good as this book undoubtedly is, it makes one long for more. The Berkshire dialect is but little treated of, and we learn less of the county families. A better index is much wanted; but if Mr. Elliot Stock can keep all his authors up to the level of Colonel Cooper-King, he will do well. The book is well printed, on good paper, and nicely got up, but we regret the arms of Reading have been stamped on the back. Some people, ignorant of the fact that a county has, and can have, no armorial bearings, will take these arms to be those of Berkshire.

MODERN METHOD OF ILLUSTRATING BOOKS. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, 1887.

In consequence of the very great advance which has been made within the last few years, in the processes of photography and lithography, the old methods of illustrating books by engravings on metal or wood are fast going out of use, and the writer of the little book at the head of this notice, has rendered good service to authors by directing their attention to the various methods which, within the last two or three years especially, have been produced for book illustrations. He has endeavoured, as far as practicable, to avoid technicalities, but in describing the very varied processes in use it is, of course, impossible to do so entirely; nevertheless his descriptions are, upon the whole, intelligible to the careful though uninitiated reader. The general principles are made clear, and the most suitable systems for the attainment of the best results in the illustration of particular classes of subjects are pointed out. The space within which our notice must be limited precludes us from entering into details. For these we would refer to the work itself, which affords much valuable information, and may be obtained at a trifling cost.

We may, however, remark thus much, that according to the old practice of illustrating there were but two methods pursued, viz.: Engravings, printed from an intaglio plate, or Woodcuts printed from the surface of a wood block. To this was subsequently added a third method—lithography—or printing from a stone or other smooth surface; and the object of the new processes is to obtain the same results more rapidly and at greatly reduced cost.

To avoid the expense of engravings photographs have for some time been occasionally used to illustrate landscape scenery and for other purposes. The results, however, have been far from satisfactory. Without any wish to disparage the Camera, which, for many purposes is a most valuable instrument, it is not successful for all purposes. Among other faults, we may remark of photographs that unless very

good they are very hard and wanting in correct perspective. Their glossy appearance is also objectionable, and they require to be mounted, which in a long edition is a tedious process entailing considerable expense, and, what is worse, they are all more or less liable to fade. One of the greatest difficulties has been to deal with the case of perspective in landscape views, but by a great amount of careful and patient study and experiment, this and other faults have been overcome, and some beautiful results have been obtained.

All, or nearly all the modern improvements have been derived directly or indirectly from photography, and the author proceeds to show in what manner photography can be applied to the production of the three old methods of illustration abovementioned, but he takes them in the reverse order, commencing with the process, which to a great extent will supersede simple lithography. In these descriptions we must avoid the scientific *modus operandi* by which the results are achieved. The method used is what is called the collotype process, which may be adopted with great success in representing objects in low relief, such as coins, medals, ivory carving, &c., and for the re-production of maps, plans and original sketches, in black and white, but great care must be taken in preparing the drawings.

The next subject treated of is the production of surface blocks to be printed with type, like engravings on wood, but it seems doubtful if this method will ever equal good wood engravings. The process is, doubtless, much less costly than engravings on wood, and may answer very well for rough work, but for fine work it is much inferior to the old method.

The process adopted as a substitute for engravings on copper or steel is known as photogravure or heliogravure which has been used with great success. This result is due to the fact that the plates are produced by a combination of mechanical and hand-work. The plate, after having been advanced as far as practicable by the former process, is handed over to the engraver who completes it fit for printing. As the process improves handwork is being gradually dispensed with, and some works of high character have been produced, as is said, entirely by photographic means. Fine specimens of all these processes have appeared in the last two parts issued of the *Archæologia*.

Some very excellent work has been produced by Messrs. Boussod, Valladon, and Co., of New Bond-street, by the Goupil process of photogravure. The cost is very moderate. The processes vary in price from 1s. to 6d. the square inch.

MEMORANDA, HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL, RELATING TO THE PARISH OF KELSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, by the Rev. Francis J. Poynton, M.A., Rector. Privately printed.

It is heartily to be wished that Mr. Poynton would bite a few of his brother rectors, and some vicars too, and inoculate them with some of that love for, and interest in parochial history, which has resulted in the beautiful volume before us. Its production has been spread over many years, and must have caused not only much expenditure of labour, but of money, in the necessary searches. Mr. Poynton gives his readers a history of the advowson of Kelston Rectory. Then follows a com-

plete list of the rectors of Kelston, their patrons, the bishops under whom they were presented, and the authority for these statements, all tabularly arranged, while biographical notices are given of all the rectors from 1500 to the present day with, in some cases, particularly those of Huddleston and Hawkins, long pedigrees. Next we have the family history of the parish with monumental inscriptions, pedigrees, extracts from wills, &c. The rest of the volume is occupied with an exhaustive account of the Haringtons, lords of the manor of Kelston, and pedigrees not only of the Haringtons themselves, but of all their collaterals and alliances, worked out in the most laborious and accurate manner. We confess, with shame, that we never could face the drudgery of compiling a pedigree. All the more honour to those who undertake the work, of which we are ready enough to take advantage and make use. A most interesting account by his second wife, a Markham, is given of Sir John Harington of Kelston, who was born in 1561. He was a courtier, a wit, an author, a poet, and inventor. He invented a dark lantern, which he presented to James I; and he also invented a sweete and savorie "pan" for Kelston House, in other words, a water closet of which he gives a most amusing and proud description. This Sir John had a son, who much to his father's astonishment turned Puritan and Parliamentarian, and was M.P. for Bath, but he found his mistress in his wife Dionysia, daughter of James Ley, first Earl of Marlborough; she got the house and estate for life, and lived to 1672, doing great waste to the estate, which never recovered. Her son, Captain Harington, had four wives and twenty children; he was a captain for the Parliament in the troubles and narrowly escaped being omitted from the general pardon granted by Charles II. With such a dowager as the hon. Dionysia, and such a patriarch as Captain Harington, no wonder the estate came at last to be sold, and the manor house was pulled down in 1764 by Cæsar Hawkins, the purchaser.

The book is a handsome, well printed quarto, with several engravings of seals and arms, and fac-similes of military commissions.

HISTORIC TOWNS, edited by E. A. Freeman and W. Hunt. BRISTOL, by W. Hunt. London: Longmans, Green and Co.

This neat little volume is the second of a series of volumes, proposing to deal with the towns of England with reference to the special part each played in the general history of the kingdom. The history of Bristol, though marked by many stirring incidents, is of a commercial rather than a drum and trumpet character; yet her merchant adventurers and her bold seamen must have seen enough of life and fighting in every known part. Time was when the Bristol "hogs" in number exceeded the ships of any other port but London, though now Bristol has fallen somewhat into the background. It would be interesting to work out the rise and fall of the various seaports on the western coast of Britain. Ravenglass and Chester were probably the earliest, and were both used by the Romans, who, probably, imported cattle for their commissariat from Ireland by way of Ravenglass. Ravenglass silted up, and Edward I used Skinburness, while the Irish trade and the wine trade, and the slave trade (white slaves) centred at Bristol, as later did

the sugar trade and the tobacco. In the 17th century Whitehaven arose and went into slaves, sugar, and tobacco ; but it was superseded by Greenock, as Liverpool, which had taken the place of Chester, superseded Bristol, helped largely, as Mr. Hunt shows, by the folly of the Bristolians themselves.

Bristol has always been an English town ; the first fact we know about it dates from the year 1000. From that time Mr. Hunt traces its history down through the Great Insurrection, the Black Death, and the Civil Wars, showing the effect the discovery of the new world had on its fortunes, and how it was affected by the war of American Independence ; we can well say that he has produced a book that is, to use a well known seaman's phrase, "shipshape and Bristol fashion", a phrase which we may explain refers to Bristol seaman leading their running rigging down to the deck in a different, and (as Bristol thought), a smarter manner than the Londoners did.

Mr. Hunt devotes a chapter to the "Black Death", a visitation, which, while it swept away an already decaying social order, introduced new and more vigorous institutions. It was probably introduced to Bristol from abroad, and there it found a ripe hotbed for its terrible ravages in a place where sanitary conditions were of the very worst. The result, Mr. Hunt considers, to have been a large influx of population from the country. We have noted this in other places about this time ; townsmen begin to appear in the records called by the name of the villages around, John de so and so. This influx of unskilled labour emphasised the distinction between the wage paying and the wage earning classes. The wage paying classes attained possession of the "craftguilds", and kept down competition by restricting the admission to the craftguilds, and by prohibiting persons not members thereof from plying their trade.

The municipal liberties of Bristol are of a very high order, In 1373 it was created a county with an elective sheriff and shire jurisdiction ; this freed Bristol men from all attendance on the shires courts and from the intrusion of the sheriff. Mr. Hunt says this was the first grant of its kind conferred on any town, but from Messrs. Ferguson and Nanson's book on the Carlisle Records, which we notice elsewhere, it will be seen that Carlisle had in 1353 a grant to the same effect, but differing in this —it did not give the men of Carlisle an elective sheriff, but appointed the mayor and the two bailiffs to execute the office of sheriff ; these officials within the last five years successfully resisted the intrusion of the sheriff of Cumberland into Carlisle. The mayor of Bristol was also appointed escheator, and the Town Council of forty was to be elected by him and the sheriff with the assent of the commonalty, but this was gradually dispensed with, and the Corporation became a close body, self-elective, admission being denied to all, who did not belong to the ruling political party. The parliamentary franchise did not, however, as in many places fall into the hands of an oligarchy. As Bristol was a county it remained in the forty shilling freeholders and the freemen. The result was curious. Oldfield, in his history of the Boroughs, says of Bristol "it is entirely free from aristocratic and ministerial controul ; but it is at present represented by a coalition formed by the leaders of the two contending parties. One of its representatives votes uniformily with administration, and the other with opposition ; so that the 6,000 persons

to whom the right of election is supposed to be confined have virtually no representation at all." This agrees with our author's statement that the representation of Bristol was divided between both parties from 1784 to 1831.

In his chapter on the New World Mr. Hunt gives some account of the voyages of exploration fitted out by Bristol adventurers, and he is disposed to think the story true that Sebastian Cabot was born at Bristol. At a later period Bristol, like Whitehaven, went into the privateering business, and during the seven years' war as many as 51 Bristol ships, carrying 1,004 guns, sailed under letters of marque, some of whom turned pirates and flew the "Jolly Roger". The quays of Bristol must always have been rare places for hearing stories of adventure. Captain Richard Falconer sailed from Bristol in the frigate Albian, Captain Wase commander, on the 2nd May, 1699, with a fair wind, and all boys should read his

"VOYAGES
dangerous
ADVENTURES
and Imminent
ESCAPES

with the Laws, Customs, and manners of the Indians in *Amrica*; his shipwrecks; his marrying an *Indian Wife*; his narrow escape from the island of *Dominico*, &c." There must have been lots of Richard Falconers to be found in the hostelries of Bristol quay, as well as one-legged and one-armed mariners of different degrees of rascality with no end of tales of Treasure Islands, singing

Yeeho and a bottle of rum
Fifteen men on the Death Man's Chest.

But these gentry's tales might have carried Mr. Hunt beyond the sober limits that ought to be observed by an historian; to his rôle of historian Mr. Hunt adheres very closely. He will not stray into the paths of the archæologists, and we have no account from his pen of the ecclesiastical, civil, or military buildings of Bristol. He shows us a little of its social life. They were rich and jolly fellows these Bristol merchants, with their gorgeous pageants, their free libations of liquor, their ready hospitality, their treats of fried eggs and spiced wine. The place reeks of memories of the Cabots, of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, of Rogers, of the Duke and Duchess privateers. It reeks of slaves (black and white), of sugar, tobacco, ivory, palm oil, Spanish wine, rum, and of everything that money can be made out of. To do justice to the history of such a place is hard, and Mr. Hunt has not quite succeeded in it because he has confined himself strictly to historical lines.

One blemish we note in this otherwise well got up book—the maps are very poor in point of execution, indistinct.

OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS IN IRELAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND. By the late Sir SAMUEL FERGUSON. Edinburgh: David Douglas. 1887. pp. 164.

The generous founder of the Rhind lectures on Archæology has been the means of bringing into the world a most remarkable series of volumes—five volumes which have done more to raise Archæology to

the level of an exact science than any other recent publications. "The Past in the Present," by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Anderson's four books on Scotland in Early Times, will ever remain classics in every archæological library. A sixth volume is now on our table, less attractive indeed than its predecessors, for it lacks their wealth of pictorial illustration, and it deals with a subject that is certainly drier—that of "Ogham Inscriptions", but equally certain to become a permanent and classic authority on the subject with which it deals.

Of these the late Sir Samuel Ferguson, President of the Royal Irish Academy, had made a life long study, and he embodied the results of his labours in the lectures he delivered in Edinburgh in 1884 as Rhind lecturer. About 200 of these inscriptions exist in Ireland, eighteen in Wales, two in South England, at least six on the mainland of Scotland, and four in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The general key to the reading has been traditionally preserved in Ireland, and could be reconstructed, if necessary, from the Roman inscriptions which accompany and echo the Oghams on the bilingual monuments of Wales. The subject of the texts are almost exclusively proper names connected by the word *Maqi*, accepted as meaning "son of."

"The Ogham is to this extent" [says Sir Samuel] "of the same family with the Rune, that the characteristic of both kinds of writing is the employment of straight strokes easily carved on wood or stone, for forming the alphabetic letters." From the Rune came the Tree Rune, in which an alphabet of sixteen letters is divided into three *Aetts* (sorts or kinds), and each character is denoted as an upright tree with branches, the number of branches to the left denoting the *Aett*, to the right the place of the letter in the *Aett*. For the tree stem two parallel lines are sometimes substituted, and lines half-way across denote the *Aett*, wholeway the number of the letter in the *Aett*. In the Ogham, a similar, but more complicated arrangement is adopted. The alphabet, called the *Bethluisnion*, consists of twenty letters, each designated by the name of a tree: they are divided into four categories of five each, known as the 'B' *aicme* (kind or following), the 'H' *aicme*, the 'M' *aicme*, and the 'A' *aicme*, which contains the five vowels. In writing the characters, one common stem line serves for all the letters, and in epigraphy the arris or straight edge of a stone monument is generally taken. The number of a letter in its *aicme*, is denoted by a corresponding number of straight strokes: the first *aicme* is denoted by the strokes being below the central stem; the second above; the third across; and the fourth on (denoted by dots). As the inscription may be written from either end, the would-be reader has to try it from each end: then, when the stem line is the arris of an upright stone, he has to try on the supposition, first of one side and then of the other being the top, so that four ways exist of reading each inscription; if the inscription runs up one side of an upright stone and down the other, a question may arise as to whether the top and bottom of the stem continues the same throughout or changes. Instances of both occur. The Rune Smitt is frequently careless about his spaces; no divisions are made between the words: and the arris of an upright stone is the most likely part of it to be chipped, and weathered. All these make the reading of an Ogham inscription a matter of much difficulty.

The main questions which arise about these inscription are, Sir Samuel

says the following: whether the Ogham is of Pagan or Christian origin; whether, if of Pagan origin, any of the monuments are Christian; whether the Welsh imparted it to the Irish, or *viee versa*; and whether its forms belong to a vernacular, or to an artificialised and technical language. Sir Samuel does not profess to solve the question of Irish or British, Pagan or Christian origin, but he claims to have brought Irish Pagan and British Christian monumental usage into actual contact in Wales, and to have contributed something towards the further elucidation, as Christian monuments, of the sculptured stones of Scotland. The Oghams in Wales are generally accompanied by Latin inscriptions, and frequently by the sign of the cross, as an integral part of the design. Those in Scotland have the cross and also scenes which Dr. Anderson has identified with scenes in the Christian Bestiaries of the middle ages. As regards the question of the language of the Oghams, Sir Samuel is "content to leave it in the hands of those who have made the philosophy of language their study, claiming only the credit of having supplied their researches with approximately authentic *data* in the texts I have presented". As those texts amount to 226, all that are known, our readers can judge the value of the exhaustive method with which Sir Samuel has treated his subject, and it will be long ere this volume is superseded as the classic on Ogham.

It only remains to add that the book is provided with excellent *indices*.

SOME MUNICIPAL RECORDS OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE, viz.: The Elizabethan Constitutions, Orders, Provisions, Articles, and Rules from the Dormont Book, and the Rules and Orders of the Eight Trading Guilds, prefaced by Chapters on the Corporation, Charters, and Guilds, Illustrated by Extracts from the Court Leet Rolls, and from the Minutes of the Corporation and Guilds. Edited by R. S. Ferguson, M.A., F.S.A. (London and Scotland), Mayor of Carlisle, 1881-2 and 1882-3; and W. Nanson, B.A., F.S.A., late Deputy Town Clerk of Carlisle. Carlisle: C. Thurnam and Sons. London: George Bell and Sons, 1887.

The Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, established in 1866, has been steadily pursuing the object for which it was formed, and, as its works shew, has been doing good and laudable service. In addition to eight volumes of Transactions the Society has printed an *Extra Series*, of which the volume under notice is the fourth, and another, The Pre-Reformation Episcopal Registers of Carlisle, which cannot fail to be a most valuable work, is now in preparation.

The ancient and "Merrie" City of Carlisle is of very great antiquity, having been inhabited by all races of men known in this border district, and this intermixture of blood cannot fail to have had an influence upon the people, consequently we may expect to find unusual interest in the manners and habits of the mediæval inhabitants.

In the first chapter entitled "The Corporation and Charters," an interesting sketch is given of the origin and growth of the City of Carlisle, from the earliest time at which there are any records down to the Revolution of 1688. It shews the struggles and contentions of the inhabitants with the civil authorities, and the gradual extension of the liberties of the town, until as early as 1353 it had become entirely independent of the county of Cumberland, and of all county jurisdiction,

having its own bailiffs to execute the office of Sheriff, and its own Coroners, and free from the payment of any purvey or rate to the county.

Carlisle has sent members to Parliament from the time of Edward I, the franchise, as usual, being vested in the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, which was equivalent to burgess tenure, our editors remarking that at that date men did not rent houses. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries here, as elsewhere, the grossest political corruption prevailed. Bribery existed to the greatest extent, in which the Government were the chief offenders. In the middle of the eighteenth century packing the Corporation by the creation of faggot votes was one of the means resorted to. A lively account is given of the election tactics. Persons were admitted to the freedom of the city who had no title or claim to the distinction, and not in units but in hundreds and thousands. They were known as "mushroom votes." In 1749 they were created in great numbers. Among them 500 colliers were brought up from Lord Lowther's mines in the neighbourhood. The scandal was great, and cannot for a moment be excused; but it is doubtful if it was as prejudicial to the Commonwealth as the Caucus system and other abuses from which the State suffers at the present day.

The second chapter, which treats of the Corporation and the Guilds, is of much interest. The establishment of Gilds, or Confraternities, is of great antiquity. We find faint glimmerings in the very dawn of history, though it is very difficult to discover their origin. Mr. Coote finds them in the *Collegia* of the Romans, and he gives quotations from the rules of the gild of London, which gild, like those of Cambridge and Dover, we find were in existence before the Conquest; and Kemble, in his *Codex Diplomaticus* prints the statutes of three gilds—those of Abbotsbury, Exeter, and Cambridge. Hincmar, Bishop of Rheims, in the middle of the ninth century gives, in his *Capitularies*, instructions as to the management of gilds, and speaks of their members as united in all the exercises of religion. Lugo Brentano, a learned German writer, asserts that "England was the birthplace of gilds," adding that "London may be considered their cradle," whilst Bishop Stubbs says "they may find a parallel in any civilized nation at any age of the world." Whatever may have been their origin they seem to have been everywhere based upon the two great principles—Love towards God and charity and goodwill towards men. The Editors truly remark that "a religious character is always attached to a guild." These principles are abundantly shewn in the volume of *Ancient Gild Statutes* (in English) edited some years ago by Mr. Toulmin Smith for the Early English Text Society. Gilds were of several classes. Some were purely social and religious and others more secular, but the same religious principles pervaded the whole. Of the latter class were the Gilds Merchant and the Craft Gilds; the last, being the most numerous were the most influential as affecting the people, but the first as being the most wealthy were the most powerful. It was the Gild Merchant at Carlisle, as at other places, which worked out the liberties of the city and developed into the Municipal Corporation. There were eight Craft Gilds. They were formed for mutual help and protection, and the interest of the brethren and sistren (for the same plural form is used for both names, and is certainly more euphonious than the added "s"

for sisters) were carefully thought out and provided for. Our Editors write: "The ancient guilds were burial clubs, charitable clubs, dinner and drinking clubs, trades unions, local boards, and the like." They were all these and more. Their periodical feasts were a part of their rules, and were intended to promote sociability and good feeling, but we have no evidence that they degenerated into disorder, and though the craft gilds were in a sense trades-unions they were so in a far different sense from the present associations which pass under that name. They did not ignore the rights of others, nor did they make rules or adopt customs to tyrannize over their fellows, and their rules never tended to set class against class. The gilds consisted of both masters and men, or what in these days the trades unionists would designate the "Employers and Employed," for masters have ceased to exist. The objects of the ancient gilds were to promote honesty between man and man, to take care that the goods manufactured should be of good quality, and that the purchaser should receive that which he supposed he paid for without any fraudulent practice. Gilds were characterised by two great principles distinctly marked in their statutes, the second universally expressed in all their bye-laws:—the constant sense of moral worth and the endeavour to attain it, and the first respect for law and its established forms, qualities, sad to say, not to be found in their successors the present trades unionists, it is to be feared from the entire elimination of that religious element in their organisation which pervaded the ancient gilds.

We have stated above that the Guild Merchant at Carlisle, as the result of its contests with the Crown, developed into the Corporation, or Governing body of the town. The members comprised the landed proprietors, and excluded from all part in municipal affairs the crafts gilds and all the other unlanded inhabitants, "so," the Editors say, "the craftsmen combined and formed guilds for their own protection and for the furtherance of their own interests." We can hardly conceive that this was the origin of the crafts gilds, which, at Carlisle as at other places, must have been in existence at an earlier date. The gilds enumerated are eight, of whom seven were gilds of craftsmen and the eighth a gild of traders, such as grocers, drapers, &c., who called themselves a "Gild of Merchants, but they were entirely distinct from the Gild Mercatory which became the Town Council. The Editors remark that it is curious "there was no Guild of Carpenters or of any craft connected with building," and so it is. Contentions arose between the Gild Mercatory and the Crafts Gilds, the latter claiming a share in the government of the town which the former resisted. Of these early struggles there is now no record, but it is found in the Dormont Book, which commences in 1561, that the crafts gilds asserted themselves and became powerful checks on the Town Council or the Gild Mercatory. The effect of the concordat would seem to be that the Mayor and Citizens thenceforward should not incur any expenditure in the name of the citizens and inhabitants without the advice and council of four persons of every occupation, or gild, appointed for the purpose, and two of the four keys of the Common Chest were to be in the custody of the occupations, and further that the mayor shonld not make any "outmen" (strangers) freemen without their advice and council. So it appears that the Craft Gilds, as representing the inhabitants, had secured an efficient check upon and control over the affairs of the city, though the

administration was in the hands of the Mayor and Council. And this would seem to have worked well for about a century afterwards, when the corruptions before referred to had crept in.

Reference has been made just above to what is called the Dormont Book. A very minute description is given of this curious volume with a *facsimile* of the title page, which reads:—"This | called § the § Regestar § Go | vernor § or § Dormont § Book | of § the § Comonwelth § of § thi | nhabitantes § wthin § the § Citie | of § Carlell § Renewed § in § the § Year § of | Owr § Lord § God § 1561;" and it bears on the first leaf of the book, a floriated escutcheon of the city arms: *a cross fleury between four roses Gu.*, the same as on the Market Cross and Town Hall. The fifth or central rose on the reverse of the Common Seal of the City of Carlisle is absent. On the vellum and paper preceding the title is the date MCCCCCXXXXIX.

The name is explained as being similar in character to the "Coucher book" of a Monastery, or the ledger book of a Commercial Firm, all three signifying large books that lie permanently in a certain place to which they relate, in opposition to smaller ones which are intended to be carried about for ready reference. The book, for nearly a century was not used for any other purpose than to contain the forms of the oaths to be taken by the City Officials and the bye-laws of the City. But during the time of the interregnum, it was, like other things of greater importance, turned upside down and used as a register of the deeds granting away the property which had been seized from the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter. After the Restoration, curiously enough, it was used for the registration of the declarations, made against the solemn league and covenant, and registering indentures of apprenticeship. The contents of this volume are printed *in extenso*.

The City of Carlisle, considering its great antiquity, appears to be singularly destitute of municipal archives. Many mediæval charters and other records are cited in the introductory chapter, but it is not stated which of them, if any, are in the possession of the local authorities. The Gilds are also in much the same condition. They do not possess any record earlier than the seventeenth century, though in some instances reference is made to books of Orders, as early as the middle of the sixteenth, and the Glovers cite a book as early as fifteenth, Henry VII., but it is not now in existence. The rules as now printed make no provision for religious worship, which was the leading feature of the mediæval gilds. There is one single exception of our indirect character in the rules of the Tailors' Gild, in which it is ordered under the date of 1608, that "when any brother or brothers' wife of this occupacon deceases that have y^{e} whole light with y^{e} banner, y^{e} son or daughter to have half light with the banner, and y^{e} apprentice a third of y^{e} light with y^{e} banner, and to carry them where y^{e} maister appoints to y^{e} church upon warneing by y^{e} undermaister upon paine of vj^{d} each offender toties quoties." Also it is ordained and appointed by y^{e} said occupacon that upon Corpus Christi days as old use or custome before time the whole light with y^{e} whole occupacon and banner be in St. Marie's churchyard at y^{e} ash tree at 10 of y^{e} clock in y^{e} forenoon, and he y^{t} comes not before y^{e} banner be raised to come away pay vj^{d} each offender toties quoties." The Editors truly remark that this is a most interesting entry, and carries us back to

the pre-Reformation Corpus Christi processions in Carlisle, of which a description is given in an earlier part of the volume. There is one other order in the Tailors Gild prohibiting work on Saturday night or on the eves of festivals appointed by the church to be kept holy. We do not see, with the exception of attendance at funerals of deceased brothers, which would seem to be general, that any work of mercy or charity was carried out at this time by the Craft Gilds of Carlisle. The rules appear to be secular and selfish. Honest dealing was strongly enforced. Any brother committing petty larceny or other criminal offence was expelled from his fraternity. Searchers were appointed to visit the houses of the brothers quarterly to see that they used good materials and honest workmanship, and that weights and measures were correct. The gilds were kept very close. Great care was taken that no stranger intruded into the City to the prejudice of the brethren, and with respect to the admission of apprentices.

In conclusion we must state that though in some respects the volume is disappointing, upon the whole it possesses great interest, and it is evidently most carefully edited.

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. *Romano-British Remains:* Part I. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1887.

Mr. Elliot Stock has issued the first Part of the seventh volume of this happily devised series. This Part treats of the Romano-British Remains, than which there is no class of antiquities of greater historical value. It illustrates not only the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, but forms also almost the only record of the dark period in British history between the withdrawal of the Roman legions and the incursions of the numerous Teutonic tribes that afterwards conquered and settled in the country. Mr. Gomme, the learned Editor, has, according to his usual practice, enriched the volume with an introductory chapter of great interest. In this he states his opinion as to the condition of Britain after the Romans had withdrawn, and questions the continuity of Roman influence. He cites the great works of the late Mr. Coote. *Romans in Britain*, and that of Mr. Seebohm, *The English Village Community*, but is unable himself to accept the theory of either. He writes:—"So far as history teaches us, we know that the Romans found upon their arrival in Britain several Celtic tribes, more or less barbarous, according to their degree of contact with the commercial nations who traded with the island;" and," that after a vigorous government of about 300 years they left these tribes under much the same civilization, and then the land was practically cut off from continental influences and civilization." He adds, "I cannot ignore the importance of the facts strangely undervalued, if not overlooked, by all historians, that the Britons did not levy a national or imperial force to stem the tide of Saxon conquest—that the Roman occupation of the country was not a social occupation but a military one, and that *Roman* Britain meant little more than the few thousand luxurious occupiers of the villas, the merchants of the cities, together with the various garrisons which dominated the country." This view is probably to some extent correct,

but we think Mr. Gomme has overdrawn his picture of the British population generally. The works of art of the Celtic people which remain to us, proclaim them to have possessed a high degree of culture, though that their condition under Roman rule had rendered them effeminate and unwarlike is evident enough. And it appears to us equally evident that their condition, as regards intellectual culture, was a high one, or they would not have retained the influence of Roman law, Roman Customs, Roman words in Arts and Manufacture which Mr. Coote points out to have survived.

This difficult question can only be solved by a close study of Roman Remains, and Mr. Gomme justly observes that the collection of discoveries from all parts of England during the long period of 130 years, enshrined in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and here brought together, cannot fail to form an independent factor in its solution.

Mr. Gomme treats the subject under four heads :—1, Roman life in Britain ; 2, Romano-British continuity ; 3, Evidence of the conflict with the English ; 4, Results of the conflict.

On the first head it is scarcely necessary to make a remark. Roman power, Roman luxury, and Roman influence during Roman supremacy in this country are pretty well known, but in the second Mr. Gomme draws a contrast between the remains which exist of the Romano-British period, especially during the terrible time between 410 and 450 A.D., when the Romans had left the Britons to themselves, and the period when the cromlechs and stone circles were built, implying that the race had rather deteriorated than advanced in civilization. He says there is no evidence of any Roman influence save in the memorials of the dead and in the appearance of a Romano-British continuity of history in matters of religion, and in respect to the cultivation of open fields upon which Mr. Gomme has something to say ; but we must not enter into the controversy, and for his interesting remarks on the last two heads must refer to the volume itself.

Of course nothing has been brought into this volume beyond what has been contributed to old *Sylvanus Urban*, but the editor has referred to the chief works relating to Roman Remains of a later date. The contents of this volume are arranged alphabetically under counties, that bringing together the discoveries in each local district. The present part extends only to the English counties. The second part, to which we anxiously look forward, will embrace : "Local discoveries in Wales, Local discoveries in Scotland, Stations, Roads, &c., Historical Notes Notes and Index."

SOME HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE O'MEAGHERS OF IKERRIN. By JOSEPH CASIMER O'MEAGHER, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c., London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row.

Mr. O'Meagher, in this curious little Book, gives a Calendar of Events affecting his family from the earliest times down to 1689, and annexes thereto a series of Appendices containing documents from various sources, English and foreign, relating to some of his ancestors, who, being driven out of Ireland by the political events of the time, served with great distinction in foreign armies. And he concludes with a

pedigree shewing his own descent from Oiliol Olum, King of Munster A.D. 212-234.

The territory of this sept, which they long held and took a prominent part in Irish history, was situated in co. Tipperary, and contains in the whole 69,381 acres, divided into twelve parishes, and rated at the annual value of £45,000. They were of pure Irish blood, and, resisting the English Government, were subjected to the pains and penalties which befel others of their countrymen of the higher ranks. In the rebellion of the 17th century, the O'Meaghers took part with the "Irish Confederates" against Cromwell, and, being defeated, were driven out of their lands. The captains and men of war, of the Confederate Army to the number of 40,000, were suffered to embark for the continent, and "forced to feed themselves by the blades of their swords in the service of foreign countries." Those who remained behind returned to their former neighbourhoods, took up their abode in the offices attached to their mansions, or shared the dwellings of their late tenants, and employed themselves in tilling the ground for the intruders on the lands they had lately owned, but at length they were ordered to transplant into Connaught, and the conquering army divided the ancient inheritances amongst themselves by lot.

It is usual to sneer at the Celtic and Cymric pedigrees, and it would be impossible to prove their authenticity. Considering, however, the nature of the tenure by which the tribal lands were held, and the titles of families, it was essentially necessary that an accurate record of the descent of each family should be preserved, and a public officer of high distinction was appointed to have cognizance of this matter. The chief of the principal families also, kept his own pedigree as a check on the officer of the tribe or province. We, therefore, conceive that those pedigrees, though apparently mythical, are as well deserving of credit as many ancient genealogies on record in the College of Arms.

Notices of Archæological Publications.

ROMANO BRITISH MOSAIC PAVEMENTS: A History of their Discovery, and a Record and Interpretation of their Designs; with Plates, Plain and Coloured, of the most important Mosaics. By THOMAS MORGAN, F.S.A. (Whiting & Co.)

The first impression formed in the mind of an antiquary by this book, will naturally be that it is a very elaborately got up work. But let him peruse it, and a feeling of intense disappointment will be the result, the question arising—Is the book intended as a record of all the tesselated pavements found in Britain, or is it merely an enumeration of the chief ones, with plates of those most elaborately ornamented? In either case it is a lamentable failure. From various passages in the work it is evident that the first-named idea is *intended, e.g.*, p. xvi. of Introduction, "the various mosaics of England are described county by county," and p. xxiii. of the same, where the author says—"I have arranged more than a hundred and eighty examples according to counties, without pretending that the list is complete." *Absolute* completeness we can hardly look for, but what shall we say when we find that the volume contains possibly thirty per cent. (though we doubt if even this is not an over estimate) of the pavements discovered; and not only that, but in some cases records the discovery of a few scattered *tesselae*, whilst in others large and elaborate pavements (in some instances bearing inscriptions) are ignored. Mr. Morgan's one hundred and eighty-three pavements are obtained from only somewhere about sixty sites, including large towns. Thus, London absorbs 29, the Northleigh villa in Oxfordshire 20, Castor (Northants) 11, Bignor villa 7, Frampton villa 4, Aldborough 9, Woodchester villa 8, Newton St. Loe villa 5, Canterbury 6, Caerwent 7, Cirencester 5, &c., &c.

Let us consider a few passages in the work. At p. 146 Mr. Morgan says—"In Essex it is very remarkable that the remains are so few," whilst at p. 150 he describes two coarse pavements without design, found at Colchester, and mentions that in the parish of Stanway *tesserae* of various colours were scattered about in the ruins of a building. These are all he can find in the county, the particulars of two of them being taken from the Journal of the *British Archæological Association*, and the third from the *Archæologia*. The fact is that Morant, the historian of the county in his work, published in the last century, gives *eight* found in Colchester alone, the drawings of some of which shew them to have been very handsome. Between 1842 and 1856 *twenty-eight* more were found in the same town, and are described by the late Mr. Wire in the County Society's Transactions. Since then several others have occurred, the last two, which were found before the issue

of Mr. Morgan's book, being in North Street in 1880, and in the yard of the "Red Lion" in 1882. Besides these, splendid pavements found many years since at Wanstead, Tolleshunt Knights, West Mersea (where there are a large series, something like those at Woodchester, only slightly explored), Rivenhall, Pleshy, Ickleton, Hadstock, Alresford (1873), &c., are omitted from Mr. Morgan's book.

If we turn to Gloucestershire we find p. 79 this entry: "Church Piece near Lilly Horn and Bisley. *Tessellae* of different sizes and colours by thousands." This entry is significant as indicating that Mr. Morgan not only wishes to include existing pavements, but those that have been destroyed. But he omits the grand series of pavements found at Lydney, ten of which are engraved in the late Mr. Bathurst's book on that station, one of them bearing a valuable inscription, though it is true, that in his introduction p. xxii, when speaking of works on Britanno Roman pavements, Mr. Morgan has a line to the effect that in 1879, an "*Account of Roman Antiquities in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire,*" was published. This is the only allusion to this splendid series, and Mr. Morgan omits many others at the villas at Tockington, Stancombe, Spoonley Wood, near Sudeley (1882), Wadfield Farm, near Sudeley (1863), Witcombe, Highfield Farm (Painswick), Lechlade, Dry Hill, Leigh, Latton, Stidcot, Old Abbey (near Bristol) and several others. In Gloucester (city) he is even more remiss, for his only allusion to any pavement there is at p. 72 thus:—"A small fragment of a corner of a pavement was seen by Mr. Inskip in August 1843, at Oxbody Lane, now Mitre Street, Gloucester, figured in *Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Gloucester volume, p. 316." In Counsel's *Gloucester*, published at least fifty years since, nine elaborate pavements found in that city are described, some bearing representations of fishes, &c., and many others have been found since that period. In his tabulated statement at the close of the work, Mr. Morgan gives the pavements in this county as ten plain and geometrical, and ten figured, altogether twenty, whilst he omits over forty at the least.

Without analysing the list of pavements in other counties, we will simply name a few of Mr. Morgan's omissions. In Notts the splendid series of pavements at Barton upon-Trent, those at Oldcotes, near Blyth (one of them believed to represent Theseus in the Cretan labyrinth), and one at Thorpe are not given. In Hampshire we find missing three, at least, found at Winchester, *i.e.* those from Little Minster Street, 1878 (now in the Museum), from the Cathedral Close, 1880 (now in the porch of the Deanery), and from St. Thomas Street, 1883, in which latter street another had been found some years before. Mr. Morgan gives none as found in this city. Those found at Wick, Redenham, Bentley, and another at Bittern are omitted under the head of the county. Mr. Morgan gives none in Bucks, Herts, or Suffolk, but in the first named county we remember them at Tingewick, Foscote, Latimers, and High Wycombe, &c. One at High Wycombe had female busts at the angles, with sea monsters in the central parts. In Herts those at Larksfield, Boxmor, and Purwell occur to us, and in Suffolk those at Pakenham, Ixworth, and Whitton, the last named being in the Ipswich Museum. In Dorsetshire the pavement found within the gaol at Dorchester in 1858 (now in the prison chapel), the elaborate one found in 1839 at Lenthey Green (now in the dairy at Lord Digby's seat at Sherborne), the

splendid series (only partly excavated) at Winford Eagle, those at Halstock (very elaborate), Rampisham, Dawlish, &c., find no place in Mr. Morgan's book.

In Sussex Mr. Morgan confines himself to the Bignor villa, whilst the pavements found in Chichester Cathedral and St. Andrew's church in that city, those at Pulborough, Danny Park, New Fishbourne, Clayton Rectory (where a fine series lie under the lawn), two at Eastbourne, North Wick, Whiston, Angmering, Duncton, Preston, &c., are omitted; no reference whatever being made. Amongst the omissions in Wiltshire are the pavements at Colerne and North Wraxall, the former having a representation of a chariot race and bearing an inscription. In Surrey, we miss the pavements at Bletchingley, Abinger, Titsey, and Staines; in Berkshire, those at Eling Farm, Wantage, and Frilford; in Cambridge, those at Litlington and Waldersea; in Devon, that at Holcombe; in Leicestershire, the fine one at Medbourne and that at Wymondham; in Somerset those at Seavington, Whatley, Wadeford, Wincanton, &c.; in Lincolnshire that at Walesby and in Northants, those at Apethorpe.

Of Wroxeter Mr. Morgan speaks at p. 96 thus: "Seeing the importance of the place, it might be expected that more ornate examples of mosaics might have occurred than have been found here," and he then refers to two poor ones found in the excavations 1859-62, but he quite overlooks the rich examples found in 1706, 1734, and 1827, engraved by Mr. Dukes, besides others which have been laid bare at various times. In Yorkshire the pavements at Rudston, Beverley, Well, Langton, Gargrave, Oulston, Dalton Parlours, and Toft Green are omitted. The three last are preserved in the York Museum, and part of that at Well is laid down in the village church. Three or four have been found at Chester, and have been engraved (though with one exception they are poor ones), but Mr. Morgan takes no notice of them, and Wales also he totally ignores in spite of the rich floors at Llanvrynach and Abercover, and the less pretentious ones at Oystermouth, Cayo, &c.

We have neither the time, nor (within the limits of this review) the space, to go more fully into the subject. Our criticism is a superficial one, and the omissions are supplied from memory. It will be seen that a part only of the English counties have been noticed. Had we gone into the whole of them, the omissions would have developed themselves still more extensively, but what has been said is sufficient.

For the proper treatment of the subject selected by Mr. Morgan, it needs some one who can hold Roman Britain "in the hollow of his hand." Mr. Morgan is certainly not of this class. He seems (by his notes) to have confined himself in his researches chiefly to about half-a-dozen works, more especially the *Archæologia* and the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. The references to the *Archæological Journal* are few and far between, and the same may be said concerning county histories, and the transactions of county societies. His work is an elaborate, disconnected, archæological fragment, of no use whatever as a synopsis or as a catalogue. Out of 320 pages only 174 (67 to 240) are strictly occupied with an account of the Roman pavements in England, accompanied by four plans of villas, and fourteen plates, but only six of the latter are in colours, whereas the next forty-nine pages are occupied with an account of numerous foreign pavements accompanied by *eight* plates in very rich colours. There is then a chapter of sixteen pages (with

four plates) describing thirty Roman coins in the British Museum, which Mr. Morgan thinks is necessary to elucidate his description of the pavements, and finally there is a short chapter on the Antonine Itinerary, which although Mr. Morgan adopts in it, without the least acknowledgment, the conclusion first published in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxviii, p. 113, that the Itinerary was compiled in the reign of Antoninus Pius, is, if possible, more erroneous than those on Britanno Roman pavements. It seems a pity, too, that the work should be disfigured by the frontispiece Mr. Morgan has chosen. Why a modern mosaic, representing a locomotive engine, a screw steam-ship, the electric telegraph, &c., should be the figurehead of an archæological work of this nature, we altogether fail to see.

Notices of Archæological Publications.

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 Lawrence Gomme, F.S.A. *Romano-British Remains.* Part II. London: Elliot Stock, 1887.

At page 102 of this volume we inserted a notice of the first part of the section of the Gentleman's Magazine Library which treats of Romano-British Remains, and which covers a period in the history of this country of which there is no time less known or more interesting. It is, therefore, with much pleasure we hail the appearance of the second and final part of the work that relates to this subject.

In the first part Mr. Gomme treated of the Roman Remains found in the several counties of England arranged in Alphabetical Order extending down to Somerset, and in the present part he takes up the subject with Staffordshire, and continues it down to Yorkshire. However careful an editor may be, it is scarcely to be expected that in a work of this nature some items should not be overlooked. These, and they are surprisingly few, Mr. Gomme has gathered up and printed in a like order, as an addendum to his English County Section.

He then, in a similar order, treats of the Local Discoveries in Wales and in Scotland—the Roman occupation of these countries extended not far beyond the border, and hence the discoveries of remains have been but few, at least but few were communicated to Sylvanus Urban.

Having concluded his collection of notes and communications on "Local Discoveries," the Editor introduces a chapter of much interest on Roman Roads and Stations. It is based on the Iters of Antoninus, and contains contributions from some of our most eminent scholars and antiquaries in correction of mistaken theories and conclusions in respect to the routes pursued, and the identity of the sites of the stations on these routes. Some of these communications are of special interest. A chapter follows entitled, "Historical Notes," which is of much value. In it is given a detailed account of the two Campaigns made by Julius Cæsar in the years 55 and 54 B.C., for the conquest of Britain.

A critical examination of Cæsar's Commentaries, which is almost the only record we possess of his invasions, or the condition of the country at the time, shews that his narrative is very incoherent and unsatisfactory. Cæsar, like other unlucky generals since his time, in his official dispatches, from which the Commentaries were afterwards compiled, endeavoured to conceal his misfortunes and losses, representing his defeats as successes. Reading, however, a little between the lines, it is evident that he was

greatly surprised at the valour, the strength and the resources of the Britons, and that on his second invasion, notwithstanding the great exertions he made in preparing for it. his well disciplined army was repulsed, and was, from the bravery of the British levies, and the power of the elements, within an ace of being annihilated. He chose to represent that the Britons had been reduced to subjection, had given hostages for their future obedience and to pay a tribute. He seems, however, to have been glad to get away, leaving the British shores at night, and we hear no more of the hostages, the tribute, or of the Romans themselves for nearly a century.

Much light is thrown upon the Commentaries by the correspondence of Cicero, whose brother, Quintus, accompanied Cæsar's army to Britain and kept up a correspondence with Cicero, who was to have written a Poem on Cæsar's Conquest, but the poem never appeared. Dr. Robson in his remarks on the subject, by means of this correspondence, has been enabled to establish many dates in which the Commentaries are grievously deficient.

This is followed by a somewhat lengthened discussion on the Samian ware, so extensively used by the Romans—treating of its character, composition, and places of manufacture. In this Mr. Birch, Mr. Chaffers, and other experts in Ceramic art take part, and several lists of Potters' Marks from pieces in their collections are introduced. It is greatly to be desired that a complete alphabetical list of the names of Samian Potters, examples of whose wares have been found in England, should be formed, stating the places at which pieces of their respective works have been discovered. In conclusion is added the Editor's valuable notes on items in the volume, and a table of addenda.

The work maintains throughout its serviceable character. It is an obvious advantage to have the discussions on numerous subjects in the old magazines—some of them extended over several volumes—brought together under the eye at once, and Mr. Elliot Stock is to be congratulated on devising this useful series, and on the success which has attended its issue. The next volume will be that on "Literary Curiosities and Notes."

THE ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS OF W. BURGES. DETAILS OF STONE-WORK.—BATSFORD, 52, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

We called attention on a former occasion to the Architectural Designs of Mr. Burges (*Journal*, v. xl, p. 473), and the present volume forms a kind of continuation of that work. It contains a capital series of illustrations selected from the drawings made for the Memorial Church, Constantinople, Cork Cathedral, School of Art, Bombay, Hartford College, Conn., and Knightshayes, North Devon. These are excellent examples of the manner in which architectural drawings should be made, as well as of the more important matter how stone-work should be put together in a dignified monumental way. The practical student of Gothic may learn much from them and we sincerely hope that Mr. Pullan may be induced to carry out his plan of publishing further volumes of Burges's designs for wood-work and metal work.