Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF SUFFOLK. By J. J. RAVEN, D.D. London: Jarrold and Sons, Paternoster-buildings, 1890.

This is the fifteenth County Bell Book which has appeared, and we believe that most readers will consider it the most readable and the fullest of information. Dr. Raven has had the advantage of being able to resort to the published results of the researches of his brother campanologists, and he has also already written the history of the church bells of Cambridgeshire, and we find that he possesses a strong vein of humour, and extensive knowledge of other branches of archæology, and is able to enliven his subject with numerous side-lights.

The chief problem which every campanologist has to face is to determine when, where, and by whom the pre-Reformation bells of his district were cast. These bells seldom bear any date, or any name or initials of the founder. The earlier bell books accordingly arranged them in groups, according to their lettering, and the crosses, shields, and other stamps which are found upon them. But Dr. Raven is now able to tell us the approximate date of nearly every ancient bell in his county, and the name and abode of its founder. Thus some bells are found bearing the shield, which we here give as Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.

This shield has been identified as belonging to a London bell founder named William Culverden of the date 1510—1523. Culver is an old name for a wood-pigeon; so that the shield bears a rebus of his name.

Another interesting pair of shields, which are always found together, are here given as Figs. 2 and 3.

Fig. 2.

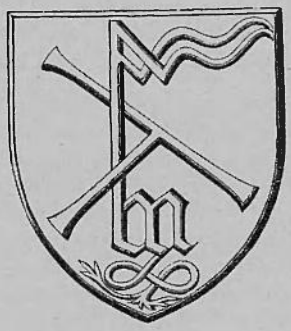


Fig. 3.

These are traced to one Henry Jordon, who lived and, strange to say, flourished in the time of the Wars of the Roses. He was a member of the Fishmongers' Company, and adopted the cross keys and dolphin from their arms. The vessel resembling a coffee-pot is found in the arms of the founders' company, and the meaning of the bell is obvious. There is also reason for believing that the wheatsheaf appeared on the shield of Henry Jordan's mother. The second shield is still unexplained, but we observe that the orthography of this gentleman's name varies, and sometimes appears as Yordan (5 Simon's Reports 571, 1 Milne and Craig's reports, 416), so that if he dabbled in the fishing trade he may have picked up the nautical word "yard," and thought that a mast with a streamer attached, coupled with the letter N at the foot, would form a good rebus of his surname.

The shield, which we here give as fig 4, is only partially explained.

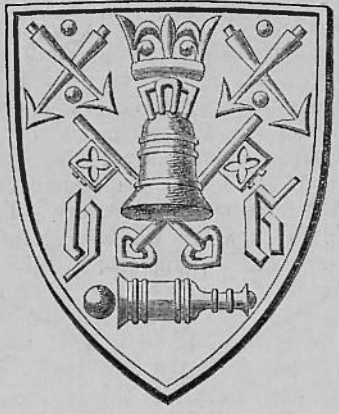


Fig. 4.

The distribution of the bells bearing it, and the presence of the crown and arrows upon it leave no doubt that it belonged to a Bury founder; and the style of the bells points to the latter part of the fifteenth century. But the Bury records reveal no founder having H. S. for his initials. It is clear from the gun upon the shield that this founder cast cannon as well as bells, but no piece of ordnance is known which can be attributed to him. The cross keys may have been copied from Henry Jordan's shield, under a mistaken view of their significance.

Another founder. who cast cannon as well as bells, was John Owen, of London, one of the king's founders of ordnance, who made his will in August, 1549, on being sent into Norfolk against the rebels. This will contains one very touching bequest. "I bequeath to a child that is none of mine, although it is named of me, which is at nurse in south minories, whose name is Samuel £40."

The Norwich founders cut a very considerable figure in Suffolk, but on one occasion, at least, the celebrated Richard Brasyer did not act up to his reputation. He was employed to recast the great bell of Mildenhall, and gave a bond conditioned for the due performance of his work. The bell proved faulty, and the obligees sued him on his bond. He did not contest the faultiness of the bell, but pleaded that the bond premised that the bell was to be weighed and put in the furnace in the presence of the men of Mildenhall, and this had not been done. The plea was argued in Easter Term, 1469, and overruled, two reasons being assigned for its invalidity: one, that it was Brasyer's duty to weigh and fuse the old bell in the presence of the Mildenhall delegates, and he could not take advantage of his own default; the other, that these words did not constitute an essential condition. Dr. Raven gives an entertaining account of the arguments, which adduced illustrations of a contract with a tailor, and a supposed case of a bond to secure that A's son should walk to church and marry B's daughter.

With respect to the spoliation of bells at the Reformation and the Commonwealth, Dr. Raven acquits both reformers and puritans from the charge of having done much mischief in Suffolk. We believe that all writers on the subject of bells have come to a similar conclusion with respect to their respective districts.

Suffolk illustrates the transition from pre-reformation to post-reformation bells. The former, in general, are inscribed in Lombardic capitals down to about 1400, and in black letter after that date. Post-reformation bells in general are dated in Arabic numerals, inscribed in Roman capitals, and bear the name, or at least, the initials of their founder. A founder named Stephen Tonni settled at Bury St. Edmunds about the time of this change. Three bells of his are found dated 1544, in antique Arabic numerals, all inscribed in black letter and bearing mediæval stamps. Then occurs an interval of fifteen years, up to 1559, in which year he reappears in Roman capitals, with modern Arabic numerals; and there is a fair sprinkling of his bells in most years after that date up to his death about 1587. Apparently no bells were cast in his neighbourhood in the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and he ceased to use his old letters and ornaments, and made letters of the new type. Suffolk seems to have fallen in with the new order of things more readily than other counties, and to have been relatively more flourishing in the sixteenth

century than at present. The number of Elizabethan bells found in it is unusually large; and it appears that in 1553 it possessed 1812 bells, while the present number is only 1864.

Stephen Tonni was succeeded by one Thomas Draper, who moved to Thetford, and was mayor of that town in 1595, in which year he presided over the expulsion of a burgess named Roger Herbert, who would not give money for the mayor's diet, repugned against certain orders made respecting "hogges," and called one of his fellow burgesses "splintershanks."

Bell-founding was brisk in Suffolk in the seventeenth century. The Brends, of Norwich, and the Grayes, of Colchester were rivals in trade during a great part of this period. Dr. Raven considers Miles Gray to be the prince of founders, the tenor bell at Lavenham being regarded as his masterpiece. His bells date from 1605 to 1646. Then came the civil war, in the course of which the royalists took possession of Colchester, and Miles Graye's house was burnt during an attack by Fairfax. In 1649 he died, and was succeeded by his sons, Christopher and Miles. In 1657, a bell at Wickham Market, cast by one of the Grayes, proved a failure, and was recast by their rival, John Brend of Norwich, who placed thereon the inscription :—

The monument of Graie
Is passed awaie,
In place thereof doth stand
The name of John Brend.

Another amusing inscription is found on a bell at Great Ashfield, cast in 1735 by one Thomas Newman. It bears the verse :—

Pull on, brave boys, I am metal to the back-
bone, but will be hanged before I crack.

A founder named Henry Pleasant was also a rhymer. A bell of his at St. Nicholas, Ipswich, bears :—

Henry Pleasant have at last
Made as good as can be cast. 1706.

And the tenor there, of the same date, bears his initials, and a verse evidently composed by some literary genius intermediate to Henry Pleasant and Virgil, namely :—

Malburio duce castra cano vestata inimicis.

This, doubtless, refers to the battle of Ramilies. Dr. Raven gives us a still better specimen of Henry Pleasant's English verse from Maldon, in Essex, namely :—

When three this steeple long did hold,
We were the emblem of a scold ;
No music then, but we shall see
What pleasant music six will be.

Henry Pleasant's home was at Sudbury, and he was succeeded there about 1709 by Thomas Gardiner, who exhibits still greater literary degeneracy. His first work was at Edwardstone, where the two trebles and the tenor of six are his casting, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th being older bells by the Grayes. The inscriptions on the bells show that he originally cast the second out of tune, and was compelled to recast it in the following year, with the name of the tuner upon it; but he was, nevertheless, employed to cast the tenor a little later. The inscriptions themselves are as follows :—

1. Mr. Cook and Nutting, C. W., 1709.
2. Tuned by William Culpeck 1710.
6. Abent ty second Culpeck is wrett,
Because the founder wanted wett;
Their judgments were but bad at last,
Or else this bell I never had cast.
Tho. Gardiner.

We have now given to our readers a few of the plums out of Dr. Raven's cake, and can assure them that if they have recourse to the original they will find that we have by no means exhausted the stock. There are mediæval receipts for casting an octave of bells, stories of bell founders, ancient and modern, disquisitions on bell ringing and the various uses of bells, a specimen of early music, more than 110 illustrations from woodcuts or plates, and a complete collection of the inscriptions of all the bells in the county. We have only found a few slips in the course of the work, such as Robert Phelps for Richard Phelps on p. 148, and the insertion of a Reading cross (fig. 44) among the London marks on Plate III.; and there is only one point on which we are disposed to disagree with Dr. Raven. That point is the view expressed on p. 4, that the inscriptions on all English bells have been produced by stamping them in the cope. On French bells the inscriptions are now produced by placing letters and ornaments on the "thickness," as it is called—it ought to be called the coam—and we are strongly of opinion that this practice has prevailed in England also. We feel no doubt that the low broad letters used by the Eldridges, and others, in the early part of the seventeenth century were produced by this means, and we believe that the old Lombardic inscriptions have the same origin. The Lombardic letters usually completely fill the space between the shoulder rims, and we fancy that the original purpose of these rims was to hold the letters. We remember once enquiring at the Whitechapel foundry and being told by a workman that inscriptions had always been put on as they are now. But there happened to be an old bell lying near, and we had little difficulty in convincing the man that the inscription upon it had been produced by placing letters raised in relief upon the thickness.

A. D. Tyssen.

CARTE ET ALIA MUNIMENTA QUÆ AD DOMINIUM DE GLAMORGAN PERTINENT. Curante: Geo. T. Clark. Vol. I, 1102-1350, mdccclxxxv; Vol. II, 1348-1721, mdcccxc.

More than five years ago our learned and industrious Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Clark, who is beyond dispute the first authority on the history and antiquities of Glamorgan, put forth a volume of Charters and Muniments relating to that Lordship, promising, in the preface to that volume, that a second should follow; and in 1890 he fulfilled the promise. We have now before us, accordingly, two most valuable collections, and propose to treat them together as they are alike, and separately as they differ.

Many of the documents were already printed in books; but in every case the book, often somewhat rare, is named, and the reprinting is justified by the plan of the present work, namely, chronological arrangement, in which the already printed and the hitherto unprinted form one chain of evidence, and support and explain one another.

The 277 documents in the first volume range through two centuries and a half—from the beginning of the twelfth to the middle of the fourteenth.

They are so various as almost to defy classification. There are charters and confirmations of charters—some to churches, some to towns, some to private persons; documents more or less representing the authority exercised by the Pope in England and Wales; extents and bailiffs' accounts of lands; extracts from the Pipe Rolls of the Kingdom; conventions and settlements of disputes, to which bishops and abbots, barons and great landholders are parties; royal decisions, protections and writs; orders concerning the tenure of castles; the trespasses on the Marches; rights of water and liabilities touching sea-walls; inquisitions, pleas and trials of various kinds.

The second volume brings the number of the documents to 511, and the period of range to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and comprises even a greater variety than the first volume—there being leases, bonds and settlements which were scarcely in use before the year 1350. It also presents a new and useful feature, namely, explanatory notes to many documents, drawn from the Editor's vast stores of knowledge of Glamorgan history and genealogy, and expressed with his usual precision.

One peculiar value of these collections lies in the historical fact that, down to the Welsh Act of Union, passed in 1535, the district of Glamorgan, although feudally subject to the English King, was yet outside the realm of England, and therefore writs from the English Chancery did not run there.

During that early period the Lordships were petty kingdoms, the tenants were, some "Angli," some "Franci," some "Walenses," the laws and customs as various, the state of society turbulent—all which circumstances are commemorated and illustrated in numberless ways.

Attention should be given to all that is recorded concerning monasteries and monasticism, bishops and their dioceses and courts, of all which antiquaries are now seeking a deeper knowledge.

Further, the charters to towns are most interesting for mutual comparison. They are not charters of *incorporation* (pace the learned Editor), but partly confirmations of old liberties to corporations of immemorial existence, partly grants of new liberties to the same.

Mr. Clark is not accustomed to leave his work incomplete, and, accordingly, we have a copious index to each volume, drawn up, we have no doubt, by his own hand. Let us commend this good example to all editors of books that comprise a like variety of subjects.

Lastly, we remark that, as the preface to the first volume promised a second, so the preface to the second promises a third, and we urge our brother antiquaries to study what they have, encouraged by the hope of more to come.

THE LAKE DWELLINGS OF EUROPE; being the RHIND LECTURES IN ARCHÆOLOGY for 1888. By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Cassell and Company, Limited: London, Paris, and Melbourne, 1890. Large 8vo, pp. xl., and 600.

If the founder of the Rhind Lectureship in Archæology could be permitted to visit for a short time the library of the Society of Antiquaries of

Scotland, now housed, through the liberality of Mr. Findley, in its new quarters, he would see on its shelves ample and convincing evidence that the first object he had in view in establishing the lectureship, viz., "To assist in the general advancement of knowledge," had been thoroughly and successfully carried out by the different antiquaries who have, one after the other, filled the chair. This general advancement of knowledge extends far beyond the mere limits of the subjects treated of in the various lectures. Sir Arthur Mitchell and Dr. Anderson have sought and found opportunities of showing that the methods followed in Archæological inquiries should be as strict as those which are deemed necessary in other departments of science; they have thus laid down canons of archæological art which all future writers will do well to keep in view.

The laborious and monumental work now before us is a worthy companion of those that have gone before; if we may hint at a fault, it is that its larger size, due to the exigences of the illustrations, hinders us from placing it side by side on our library shelves with the nine or ten volumes of its predecessors; however, in this we may, perhaps, be considered somewhat over fastidious. Dr. Munro was long ago well and favourably known for his researches and excavations into Crannogs in Ayrshire, and in 1882 he published a volume on "Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings or Crannogs," which, by the way, does range on the shelves of a library with the other volumes of Rhind Lectures. This book was most favourably reviewed, and, with it on their shelves, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland showed their wisdom in appointing Dr. Munro to the Rhind lectureship for 1888, and in dictating to him his subject—the "Lake-dwellings of Europe." They considerately gave him ample notice, and we gather from his preface that he and his wife forthwith abandoned house and home, and for two years or more perambulated the whole of Central Europe, with note and sketch books in hand, visiting, as far as practicable, the sites of lake-dwellings, and searching museums and libraries wherever they thought relics or records of lake dwellings were to be found. A line drawn from Konigsberg on the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic, passing through the intermediate towns of Krakow, Buda-Pesth and Agram, defines the eastern limit of the region thus visited. The lake-dwellings within this area divide into two classes; those whose period of existence is exclusively confined, or almost so, to the pre-historic ages of Stone and Bronze; and those which, by the remains found therein, apparently belong to all ages. The first are situated round the great Alpine chain of mountains, in the upper reaches of the four principal water-ways which diverge from its flanks, viz., the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, and the Po. Starting in Switzerland, the second are found at La Tène, on Lake Neuchâtel, and thence along the lower Rhine district to North Germany, and also in the British Isles. Dr. Munro deals with the first class in the first three of his lectures, and with the second in his fourth and fifth lectures, while his sixth and last lecture deals with the general culture and civilisation of the lake dwellers. A large part of the information thus brought together is absolutely new to British archæologists, but the subject is itself a new one; within the last few months we have heard English archæologists wrangling over the proper pronunciation of the word "crannog," and many of the technical terms, "terramara" for instance, necessarily used by our author, must be unknown to all but the few who are acquainted with the

continental literature on the subject; this only came into existence in 1854, consequent on discoveries made at Ober Meilen, on the east shore of Lake Zurich, in the dry winter of 1853-4; these discoveries came under the notice of Dr. Keller, President of the Antiquarian Association of Zurich, and the father (so to speak) of the subject.

Dr. Munro commences his lectures with a brief historical preface, in which he sketches the work done by Dr. Keller and his coadjutors, Colonel Schwab, Professor Desor, and Professor Troyon; this naturally takes our author and his wife to Zurich as their starting point, and from Zurich he plans his great work rather by geographical convenience than by historical sequence, and the lacustrine habitations, thus dealt with, group themselves into the classes and lectures already mentioned. From Zurich he passes to the Jura Lakes, and here and at Zurich it is curious to note how archæologists were aided in their researches by extensive engineering operations, undertaken for reasons connected with "filthy lucre." At Zurich the good people, in order to make their town attractive to visitors, dredged up from the lake bottom soil with which to form quays and promenades, and so brought to shore a wonderful medley of antiquarian objects, while the "Correction des Eaux du Jura," by lowering the levels of the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Morat, greatly facilitated the investigations of the Swiss lake-dwellings, and contributed enormously to the elucidation of the culture and civilisation of their inhabitants.

From the "Correction des Eaux du Jura" our lecturer moves on to other lacustrine settlements in Western Switzerland, and concludes his first lecture with those in France. The second lecture deals with the settlements in Eastern Switzerland, the Danubian Valley and Carniola; in this district many of those settlements have lost their lacustrine character owing to an overgrowth of peat-moss which has actually engulphed entire villages with the accumulated *debris* of their industrial equipment, thus hermetically sealing up everything in one of the best antidotes to natural decay, to reappear under the operations of the peat digger. The third lecture is devoted to Italy—the north of Italy. Here lake-dwellings are found both in water and in peat; but, in the valley of the Po, other ancient remains of a similar character known as "Terremare" occur. The section devoted by Dr. Munro to Terremare is one of the most interesting in the book. There seems to have existed in the early Bronze Age, in the valley of the Po, a race of people who built their habitations on platforms above the ground. On forming a settlement they selected a slight elevation of the prevalent blue clay not yet covered by the more recent alluvial deposit, and measured off a rectangular space of about two acres; they enclosed it with a ditch and internal dyke some six feet high; this they backed with a continuous row of little log-houses, framed together, which they filled with rubbish, laying finally a gravel pavement on the top, level with the top of the dyke. Piles were placed in regular order all over the internal area, whose tops reached to the level of the gravel pavement. These piles carried a wooden platform on which these curious people erected their huts. They dropped their domestic refuse into the space under their huts, and when that space was completely filled up they did not shift their location, but built a new settlement of precisely similar character on the top of the old one, and so on as occasion required.

The object of these singular arrangements it is difficult to conjecture; were the terramaricoli, a stray tribe of lacustrine dwellers, who erected above dryland the nearest approach they could to their old habitations above water? Some archæologists have held that they carried the idea so far as to artificially fill the space under their houses with water, but the situations generally chosen, knolls above the recent alluvial deposit, seem to make this an impossibility, unless they knew how to make water run up hill. These mounds, into which the habitations of the terramaricoli have collapsed, are frequently crowned by a modern church or convent; the soil of which they are composed possesses great fertilising power, and they are consequently utilised by agriculturists as available manure heaps, and many of them, in spite of their great extent, covering in most instances many acres, have now entirely disappeared. No attention appears to have been given to these singular mounds until about 1861, when the wave of archæological investigation, stimulated by the discovery of the Swiss lake-dwellings, reached the Parmensian antiquaries. Various conflicting theories were at first put forth, and the terremare became a fine field of battle for archæologists.

The celebrated lacustrine station, La Tène, at the north end of Lake Neuchâtel, was discovered, so early as 1858, to be a rich repository of antiquities of a totally different character from those found in any of the previously explored Pfahlbauten. These were associated with numerous piles, so that antiquaries shortly came to the conclusion that the station was analagous to the ordinary pile-dwellings of the Stone and Bronze Ages, the only difference being that it represented a later age, the duration of its occupation extending into the Gallo-Roman period. The bulk of the relics found consist of iron implements and weapons, presenting a striking difference, not only in material, but also in form and style of manufacture from any found in the ordinary lake-dwellings. Among these are a vast proportion of warlike weapons; everything, indeed, points to its having been a military station, commanding the great highway between Constance and Geneva, and that it fell under an assault by the Romans, in which the twenty-first legion participated. In Lake Paladru, a class of antiquities are found which bring the occupation of the lake-dwellings down to Carlovingian times, probably as late as the ninth or tenth century. Professor Virchow indeed considers, that with one or two exceptions, all the lake-dwellings of North Germany were founded during the Iron Age, and like our Scottish and Irish crannogs, continued down to the Middle Ages. This opinion is not universally accepted, for many local archæologists contend that several of these lake-dwellings have yielded relics that can only be explained on the supposition that they were founded during the earlier prehistoric ages. Dr. Munro observes that much may be written on each side of the question —the Scottish verdict of "Not Proven."

These lake dwellings of North Germany are undoubtedly contemporaneous with the Burgwälle, or Rundwälle, a remarkable class of prehistoric constructions found scattered over the larger part of middle and north-western Europe, including Great Britain. Their foundations now only remain, and these show that the structures were generally circular or oval, from twenty to 100 paces in diameter, and from ten to thirty feet in height; they probably had superstructures of wood, whose combustion may have caused the vitrified condition in which some of their remains

now are. This opens up a very wide field of research, and many problems, both interesting and obscure, will offer themselves for solution. Meerpfahlbauten have been found in the bay of Wismar. By the way, Mecklenberg, in one Sergeant Büsch, can boast a worthy rival of our Yorkshire Flint Jack.

As might reasonably be expected, that singular conntry Holland presents some special varieties of pile dwellings, and Dr. Munro points out that while Roman writers are entirely silent upon the Swiss lake-dwellings, Pliny gives a most vivid account of the artificial mounds constructed by the Chauci along the coast of the German Ocean, on which they built their houses so as to be beyond the influence of the waves and tides. Since the erection of the great sea dykes these marine residences have survived as mounds, known as "Terpen" in West Friesland, "Warfen" in East Friesland, and "Wurthen" in Ditchmarsh. Spite of Pliny's description, and the ready accessibility of these mounds, they failed to attract, until quite recently, the attention of archæologists. The agriculturists were the pioneers that gave the archæologists the lead; they first discovered that the interior of the terpen was composed of a rich ammoniacal deposit, most valuable as a fertilising agent, consequently the excavation of such terpen as do not have churches or villages perched upon them, has become a most profitable speculation, and the excavations have brought to daylight relics that have gradually attracted the attention of archæologists. These terpen, warfen, and warthen present some analogues with the terremare of the Po valley in their internal structure, in the stratification of their deposits, in their tiers of successive occupation, and in their subsequent use as the sites of churches and cemeteries. The operations of turf diggers and bone collectors (for manure) first brought the Irish crannogs under notice, but the greatest discoveries were made in consequence of the workings of the Commission for the Arterial Drainage and Inland Navigation of Ireland, which brought to light no less than twenty-two unknown crannogs. The pioneers in investigating the Scottish crannogs were the lae Mr. Joseph Robertson, F.S.A. (Scot) Mr. John Mackinlay F.S.A. (Scot), and the present Duke of Northumberland, but the main part of the exploration of the Scottish crannogs has been done by Dr. Munro himself, a fact which has to be gathered by outside knowledge and by reading between the lines rather than by any direct statements in the book now under view. Relics of a Christian Age have been found in the Irish and Scottish crannogs, and they lingered on long enough to come within the borderland of history. There is little, comparatively, to be said about lake-dwellings in England: they are neither numerous nor prolific in remains. Dr. Munro considers, and with good reason, that the vast majority of the British crannogs were constructed during the Iron Age, and that their constructors were Celts, who had brought with them from the Continent a knowledge of the art, and who built their crannogs as places of refuge from their enemies, not as the fortresses of a conqueror. But this is highly controversial matter.

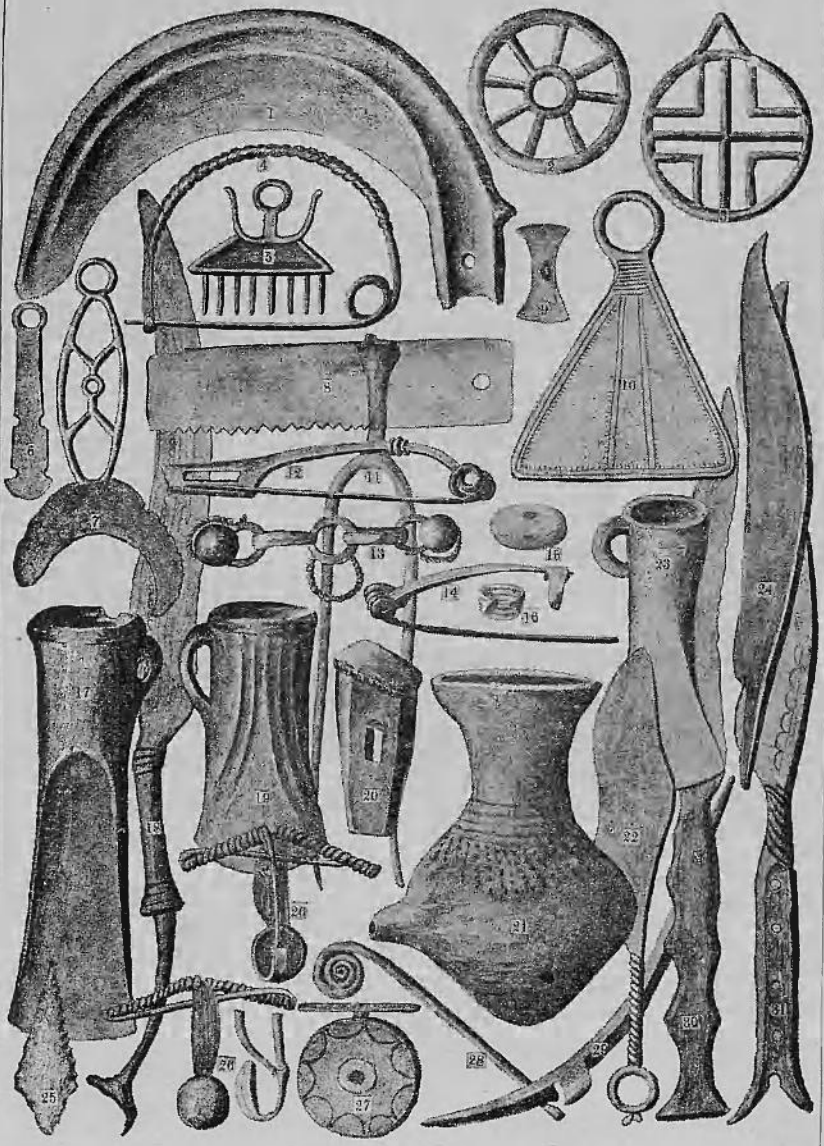
In his sixth lecture Dr. Munro offers some general remarks on the culture and civilisation of the inhabitants of the lake-dwellings which seem to have been of a much higher order than we should expect from persons living in what to our ideas seem very dreary and comfortless homes, haunts of malaria, rheumatism and asthma. Even in the Stone Age the lake-dwellers of Europe were acquainted with various industries, par-

ticularly that of weaving, which they assiduously practised; they reared the ordinary domesticated animals; and they cultivated flax, fruit, including the grape, and various kinds of grain. They were well acquainted with the potter's art, though they did not use the potter's wheel. They were hunters and fishers. They were the owners of a very varied assortment of tools and implements, made of horn, of bone, of wild boar's tusks, of flint, and of other hard stone. With these they cut wooden dishes out of the solid; made cups and boxes of horn; spoons, pins, needles, buttons, awls, knives, etc., of bone. They could bore a round or oval hole through a hard stone without the use of metal. They also fabricated in great numbers implements of jade, jadeite and their cognates; but where they got their supplies of jade from is a problem yet unsolved; that they were in possession of the raw material and worked it themselves, is proved by the discovery in various places of the chips. Their cottages were not devoid of comfort, built of stems of trees, with the crevices plastered up with clay, each having two rooms, a hearth stone or fire-place, weaving appliances, a mill-stone, sharpening stones, etc.; clearly the lake-dwellers must have had the notion of personal property. Vanity, too, was well developed; personal ornaments, pendants and necklaces of shell, etc., frequently occur.

Although several objects of pure copper have been found in lake dwellings, Dr. Munro does not think the evidence sufficient to support the idea that there was a pure Copper Age intermediate between the Stone and Bronze Ages, when the latter metal was unknown. A higher degree of culture and civilisation was reached in the Bronze Age. Sharp edged swords and daggers come in, necessitating the use of sheaths; socketted lance and arrow heads, knives, razors, chisels, gouges, sickles, etc., occur in plenty. Horse trappings show that that animal had been reduced to servitude. The skill of the bronze-workers was such as to excite our astonishment, but we know little as to the methods they employed. They seem to have understood the mysteries of that process of casting known as *cire perdue*. Dr. Munro thinks he has discovered evidence that the lake-dwellers had some religious belief, and gives illustrations of various objects which, he suggests, are evidence thereof. We would not like to say that the lake-dwellers had no religious belief, but some of these objects to our mind appear to be mere symbols of human authority, and others to be the playthings of children. The bronze men did not make much advance upon the agriculture and the horticulture of their Stone predecessors; they added the oat and a small bean, to the three or four variety of barley and wheat, millet and peas, cultivated by their predecessors, and they apparently lost or neglected the art of horticulture. The evidence seems to shew that the bronze people superseded the stone people by degrees, by a gradual immigration. The contrary seems the case, when the iron men came in, they came as conquerors, destroying all before them.

The general conclusion Dr. Munro comes to is as follows:—

> In hazarding an opinion as to the original founders of the lake-dwellings in Central Europe, I would say that they were parts of the first neolithic immigrants, who entered the country by the regions surrounding the Black Sea and the shore of the Mediterranean, and spread westwards along the Danube and its tributaries till they reached the great central lakes. Here they founded that remarkable system of lake-villages whose ruins and relics are now being disinterred, as it were, from another or forgotten world. Those following the Drave and the Save entered Styria, where they established their settlements on what was then a great Lake at Laibach.



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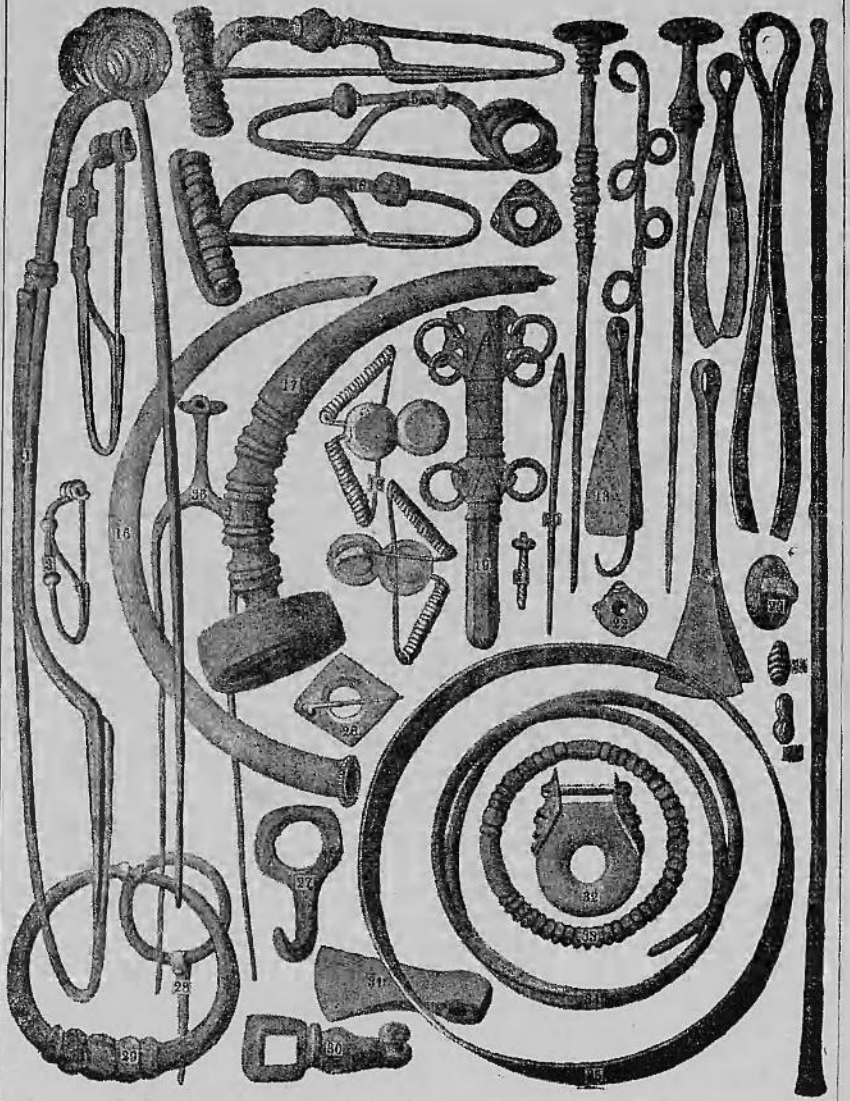

From La Tene.

From this they crossed the mountains to the Po valley, where they founded not only the pile-villages, but subsequently, the terremare. The Danubian wanderers, having reached the upper sources of the Danube, crossed the uplands by way of Schussenried and arrived on the shores of Lake Constance from which they quickly spread over the low-lying districts of Switzerland. From Lake Neuchatel, still continuing a westward course, they reached the Rhone valley, by way of Morges, where they erected one of their earliest and largest settlements. From the Lake of Geneva they had easy access to the Lakes of Annecy and Bourget.

Dr. Munro considers that, after the collapse of the great lake villages, a knowledge of the system remained among surrounding nationalities, which subsequently germinated into activity in various sporadic corners—Friesland, North Germany, Ireland, and Scotland.

We have given a somewhat condensed summary of this great book; it is not a book for light or casual reading; it requires to be studied, but the more it is studied, the more charming, the more instructive, and the more suggestive does it become, bringing clearly home to the reader's mind the conditions under which the lake dwellers lived, and their lines of migration. It contains many interesting episodical bits, such as that on the jade problem already referred to. One of these we cannot refrain from mentioning, that is—the beaver trap episode: certain wooden machines, much resembling a butcher's tray *minus* the projecting handles, but having a large rectangular hole in the bottom, have been discovered at places far apart; the rectangular hole in the bottom is fitted with valves, which are closed by a clever arrangement of hazel rods. The wildest conjectures have been made as to what these objects may be—pumps, peat-making machines, cheese-presses, musical insrumentst, &c.—but the present and most reasonable opinion is that they are traps to be used in water, where the animal could insert its head from below, conditions the otter and the beaver alone can satisfy, or perhaps some sort of wild fowl.

Space does not permit us to discuss the relics found in the various lake dwellings; those interested must go to the book itself, where they will find them most carefully described, and, to the number of over 2,000, most excellently reproduced by one or other of the mysterious processes, which (we do not know how) facilitate, supplement, or supersede wood-engraving. The beauty, vivacity, and softness of these illustrations are in advance of almost any we have seen. No less admirable is the ingenuity with which many objects are packed into one illustration, without any detriment to clearness or appearance of over-crowding. Reading between the lines of the preface ["my wife and I . . . with note and sketch books in hand] we cannot help thinking that to Mrs. Munro much of the credit of these illustrations is due. By the kindness of Dr. Munro we reproduce two of them with this notice, viz., a plate of objects from Estavayer, all half real size, and a plate of objects from La Tène, all quarter real size, except, No. 32, which is one-third.

A complete bibliography of the literature on lake-dwellings, arranged in chronological order, occupies twenty-seven pages of the volume, and comprises 469 items, most of which were effectually entombed in the transactions of various learned societies, and lost. This must have been a work of great and somewhat repulsive labour, but its value to the student cannot be over-estimated; we would fain see similar bibliographies accomplished for other departments of archæological science. The book is well indexed, on good paper, and is printed in a type that at first looks some-

what wiry and thin—American rather—but it is singularly clear and distinct, and the reader, when used to it, soon begins to think the older type coarse and clumsy.

One thing makes one feel somewhat mortified—the contrast between the help given to archæologists by foreign governments and by the British. On the continent the authorities are much prompter to interfere for the protection of objects of archæological value, and in the interests of the local museums than our government, who would care nothing if it pleased the Duke of Wellington [to take an unlikely example] to root up Silchester with a steam excavator.

In conclusion, we congratulate Dr. Munro on the vast amount of knowledge he must have acquired since he was, in 1886, first asked to undertake the duties of the Rhind lectureship; lectures have a twofold beneficial effect—they may teach the lecturees something, more or less; they cannot fail to teach the lecturer a great deal. Dr. Munro must now be, as his subject, *facile princeps*, though we will not insure him that all he has said will be received without controversy.

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. ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES, Part II. London: Elliott Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1891.

This volume is a continuation of the last, and concludes the section on *Architectural Antiquities*. It contains the remainder of the valuable communications of John Carter to the Old Magazine, which did so much, notwithstanding their great unpopularity at the time, to check the monstrous innovations and destruction of our ancient building which set in in the last century, but which, alas! was only "scotched, not killed." Mr. Gomme in his Preface introduces a letter from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1813, which illustrates the light in which Carter was regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities of his day. The writer had recently visited Westminster Abbey, and from curiosity enquired whether Carter was among the Candidates for the vacant Office of Architect of the Abbey Church. The person of whom the question was asked replied that "he did not know whether Mr. Carter had made any application, but observed that he could not at any rate be considered an eligible person from his strong propensity to preserve the works of antiquity unaltered; and, besides, he had been heard to declare publicly, that if he had a casting-vote on the rebuilding of Henry VII. Chapel, he would instantly give it for stopping farther proceedings, except repairing such parts as absolutely required it." Would that this principle generally prevailed among so-called church-restorers since Carter's time, who have wrought their will upon our ancient churches, and in their vanity think that they can effect improvements upon the work of the great masters of the art who designed and executed Westminster Abbey Church, York-Minster, &c., &c., *e.g.*, Lord Grimthorpe!

In the first portion of this volume there is a series of articles descriptive of mediæval and later buildings, divided into periods from the eleventh century down to the time of George I. General descriptions are given shewing, as nearly as practicable, their original condition and the changes which time and other causes had effected. Many of them have been

measured and drawn by Mr. Carter, and the drawings are preserved in his extensive collections. It is difficult for the general reader to fully understand architectural description without illustrations, and Mr. Carter's style of writing and his nomenclature are not very clear. Throughout his descriptions, what he calls *Saxon* must be read as *Norman.*

As belonging to the earlier period, Westminster Abbey Church, York Minster, and several other churches of less importance are briefly noticed; but we must come down to the reign of Henry, VIII., which was rather a destructive than a constructive period. Mr. Carter remarks: "this strange era of universal change, in religion, politics, morals, architecture, painting, costume in dress, and numerous other particulars, none gave way more to the delusive phantom than did that of our ancient architecture, both with respect to our entire subversion in its original character, and by the ruthless devastations wrought on some of its brightest examples; indeed, those left us at this day lie at the mercy of capricious taste and gloomy innovation, under the specious plea of improvement and repair."

"We may readily assert that in Henry's reign, and for near a century after, no ecclesiastical buildings were raised, and it is supposed that Covent Garden Church, by Inigo Jones, was the first structure erected for that purpose; and although adapted to the uses of the Protestant service, yet it bears the form and semblance, in plan and elevation, of a pagan temple, being of the Roman order of architecture. Lordly mansions, princely palaces, engaged all the art of the land in this respect, and they were done on a scale the most extensive and the most costly; a new race of beings were to be accommodated with portals, courts, halls, galleries, chambers of state, and every other arrangement that could invite luxury or gratify ambition."

To this follows a description of Hampton Court, in plan and elevation, interior arrangements and decorations. Of these Mr. Carter writes with much enthusiasm, especially of the great hall, but he laments the removal of the high place, or dais, and the levelling of the floor throughout, and also the loss of the minstrels' gallery. "A door," he says, "has been broken through the eastern wall (at the back of the dais), and a stucco-cast copy of the doorway on the north side of the hall stuck up for entrance to a chamber adjoining. He adds, "this may be called ridiculous and wasteful which is of no use or benefit otherwise than to shew in what contempt modern professionalists regard ancient work." The lantern in the roof is also obliterated. Wilton House, Wilts, receives his attention under this reign. Montacute House, Som., and Burleigh House, Northants, under that of Elizabeth; Hatfield House is noticed under James I. (1611), Kirby House under Charles I., though it was commenced by Sir Humfrey Stafford in the time of Elizabeth. In the reign of the first Charles the Inns of Court and numerous Town Houses, and the Palace at Whitehall, built by Inigo Jones, which is very fully described, measured, and drawn. But we must pass on, omitting much of great interest, to the reign of Queen Anne under which we find a description of Buckingham House (now Palace), contained in letters from John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, to the Duke of Shrewsbury in 1762, which are of great interest. Blenheim is also described under this reign. These are a few only of the great Houses and Public Buildings brought under notice.

We now turn to another section in the volume entitled *Additional*

Notes, which contains Mr. Carter's vigorous letters of condemnation of the proceedings then being carried out under the specious term of *restoration* in the grand and stupendous structure, Durham Cathedral. He spent three months there in the year 1795, in sketching, making plans and sections, and writing notes on this remarkable edifice for the Society of Antiquaries of London. The havoc which had been committed was most distressing. "Imagine for one moment," Mr. Gomme exclaims, "the wanton barbarity in destroying the Old Chapter House, with its stone seats, whereon ecclesiastics of many centuries had continuously sat, and building in its place a modern chamber, with very elegant and fashionable assortment of luxurious furniture." Mr. Carter describes the details of the ancient church in glowing language, but our space forbids us from following him, though we had marked several passages for extract; but there are two or three items which we must not omit to notice. He mentions the existence of four ancient copes still remaining in the re-vestry, one of which is of great historical interest, as it was given to the Church by Queen Philippa to commemorate her great victory over the King of Scots in 1346, before the walls of Durham (Nevills Cross). Of the others no particulars are known. They were probably provided for the Church in the ordinary way. It is to be regretted that the colours are not stated. There is also a fifth cope which possesses a sad interest. It was presented to the Church by King Charles I. It is remarkable that on this cope is worked the figure of a man with a decapitated head in his hand. The vergers say that it represents David with the head of Goliath in his hand. We should also mention that on the porch door remains an ancient "hagody," or Sanctuary Knocker, one of only half a dozen now known to exist.

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Carter's letters, as printed in this volume, practically had the effect of stopping the worst of the work intended to be carried out at Durham; and, it is hoped, had a more extended influence.

Mr. Carter also describes, in similar detail, the Cathedrals of York and Ely, and it is gratifying to learn that vandalism had not been practised to the same extent as at Durham, though there are many things to condemn.

There are other articles of great interest under these heads, *e.g.*, Observations on Timber Houses, which very largely prevailed in this country down to the end of Elizabeth's reign; Construction in Norman Architecture; on Norman Domestic Architecture; Ancient Conduits, &c.; concluding with valuable notes bringing down the history of various buildings, described in the text, to the present time.

The Editor states that there remains over an important lot of materials dealing especially with the Architecture of Churches and Ecclesiastical buildings, which together with some papers on other church topics of Antiquarian interest, will form a volume on *Ecclesiology*. Many important architectural particulars will also find a place in the Topographical volume, but these are all primarily of local importance, and illustrate the history of the parish or town, and its inhabitants, more than the history of the buildings themselves.

We venture to express a hope that the publisher will see a way to publish a further volume or two, containing the records of the births marriages and deaths, preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE AND THE WATSONS. By C. Wise. London: Elliott Stock, 62, Paternoster Row; Kettering: W. E. and J. Goss, 1891.

An ancient castle, a forest, and a family seated there for three centuries, and closely connected with the local history, are materials of which ample and skilful use has been made in the volume, the title of which we have transcribed, and which will be read with advantage by the topographer, the genealogist, and the student of family history.

The enquiries of the Historical Commission, while they have shown the existence, at the seats of the older nobles and landed proprietors, of records and correspondence bearing largely upon the history of the country, have been less prolific in documents of a more private character, such as title deeds, conveyances of lands, early manorial court rolls, local inquisitions, and testamentary papers. It is true the special business of the Commissioners was rather with documents of a public than those of a private character, though they have usually noticed these latter, though briefly, and thus some indication of their existence has been afforded. In Scotland the reverse of this is the case. There the charter chests and muniment room of the historic families, not only of the peers, but of the "Barones minores" answering to our greater squires and to the lesser nobles of the continent are largely occupied with charters and grants, both from the Crown and from individuals, with retours, services of heirship and enfeoffments, and these have been of late years drawn forth and printed by the Spalding and other Scottish societies, besides which, still more recently, the chiefs of many of the greater families, of Douglas, Scott, Grant, Home, Fraser, Wemyss, and the like, the Campbells of Cawdor, and the Roses of Kilravock, have printed family histories, under the superintendence of Sir W. Fraser and Cosmo Innes, works of a very creditable character, though, unfortunately, being privately printed, not very readily accessible.

It is curious that in a country for so many centuries torn by intestine evils, and exposed to savage and vindictive invasions, so large a number of family records, and from periods so early, should be preserved, while in England, where death feuds were almost unknown, and where invasions have generally been at the instance and with the support of domestic factions, the materials for family history should be less abundant, and what there are should have been to a far less extent made use of. But such certainly is the case, and until recently English family history was confined to such works as Cleveland's House of Courtenay, Percival's House of Yvery, Lord Braybroke's House of Nevill, and very recently and of a far higher character, the history of the House of Percy.

For these reasons the Rockingham volume, like that of Mr. Wykeham

Martin on Ledes Castle and the Fairfaxes, has an especial value, besides which being printed for sale, though scarcely for profit, it is readily accessible.

The earthworks which are still seen at Rockingham and especially the mound bearing a fragment of the ancient keep, have been thought to show that this was the site of a Burh, such as the descendents of Hastings made frequent in Normandy, and such as exist in great numbers in every part of England, on the borders and in the accessible parts of Wales, and upon and to some extent within the Scottish border. Not a few of these Burhs with their defensive work in timber were taken possession of and held by the Conqueror; nor was it till after his death and even after that of his son, that it was found convenient to replace the palisades and log houses with structures of stone, the citadels of which, known as shell keeps, in many cases remain, and are seldom, if ever, earlier than the late Norman period of architecture. The keep of Rockingham appears to have been, as was usual, polygonal in plan, and of very considerable diameter. It appears also that it formed, as at Berkhampstead, a part of the outer defences of the Castle, the walls of which abuted upon it, and thus included a small portion of its circumference.

Rockingham, however, though a Saxon Burh, like Warwick and Leicester, had the advantage of being connected with a forest, and so was at once appropriated by the Conqueror, as great in sport as in war, and became, from the first, a royal fortress, and at least fourteen manors were attached to it by the tenure of castle guard—a tenure by no means unknown to the Saxons—and which in this, as in other instances, were probably only confirmed by the new lord. Although there is no record of William's visit to Rockingham, works must have been speedily commenced there, for thirty years after the conquest the castle was selected as a fitting place for the holding a great council of the realm, for the discussion of a question then of primary importance, how far obedience to the Papal seat was consistent with allegiance to a temporal sovereign, or practically whether the recognition of Urban by Anselm was consistent with fidelity to the Crown of England. It was here that one of the greatest of English Prelates, unsupported by his suffragans, withstood alone the most violent and one of the least scrupulous of English sovereigns. The assembly was a full one, and included men of the highest rank, and that Rockingham should have been selected shews the importance of the place, and that the accommodation within and around the castle must even then have been considerable. This was in 1095, only thirty years after the conquest.

That the Conqueror visited Rockingham is probable rather than certain, but both castle and garrison figure in the accounts of the two Henries and Stephen; constables and baliffs, men of rank and trust, were appointed, and the military tenants were summoned strictly to their duties. Certain lands also were held by the provision of a barbed arrow when the King visited the forest. Cœur de Lion was here, with his brother Lion, William of Scotland, in 1194. John hunted much in the forest, and was a frequent visitor at the castle down nearly to his death.

Early in the reign of Henry the III, the Earl of Albemarle (de Fortibus), being constable, turned traitor, and held the castle against the King in person, and was starved out. The accounts shew large

repairs, consequent upon the siege. Under Edward the 1st, a new hall was erected, of which the walls are supposed to be still standing. Large additions seem to have been made to the lodgings, and the accounts shew that women were employed upon the earthworks with shovels and barrows. and at excellent wages. Edward spent more time here, and here were confined certain Scots, taken at Dunbar, in 1294. Under the lax rule of Edward the II, encroachments were allowed upon the Forest. Edward the III was occasionally here, and is recorded to have heard mass in the Castle chapel. Nevertheless under his firm rule the castle declined in military value, and so continued until in the reign of Henry the VII, when it was so dilapidated, that when the King came to hunt he occupied a lodge in the forest, traces of which are still pointed out.

While the castle of Rockingham was falling into decay, the family of its future masters, was rising into importance. A monumental brass at Lyddington in Rutland, records the death of a Captain Edward Watson, Surveyor General to the Bishop of Lincoln, and a man of family and landed possessions. His son, another Edward obtained from Philip and Mary and Elizabeth by leases and grants at Rockingham what became a considerable estate, and to this the family removed, and decided to occupy the castle as their residence.

Edward Watson who thus became the founder of the house of Rockingham, seem to have shewn considerable taste in his conversion of the more than half ruined castle into a handsome and important residence. His work still remains, and beneath the date of 1579, is carved upon a beam the becoming sentence.

> The house shall be preserved and never will decay,
> Where the Almighty God is honoured and served day by day.

The Keep was much too far gone to be restored, but he incorporated the Edwardian walls into the new dwelling house, and preserved the ancient gate house with its grand drum towers and a most respectable curtain wall extending from the gatehouse to the mound of the keep. The general result, much augmented by his descendants, still remains in the shape of a large and most comfortable residence, combining some leading military features with the domestic architecture of the 16th century, in a manner pleasing, if not harmonious, from the contrast, and the gardens with pleached walks and ancient yew hedges are in keeping with the building.

The Watsons, thus established, speedily allied themselves to the Montagus, Digbys, Brookes, Palmers, and Throgmortons, then amongst the chief of the gentry of the adjacent counties, culminating in matches with Bertie and Manners and Strafford, then ennobled, until Lewis Watson, third in descent from the Founder, was created Baron of Rockingham, whose grandson Lewis, having married a Sondes heiress, became Viscount Sondes and Earl of Rockingham, honours which failed in the person of the third Earl in 1745-6, while the Barony continued in the descendants of a younger son of the second Baron, by the heiress of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Their descendant, who bore the name of Watson-Wentworth, became the sixth Baron, and although he does not appear ever to have possessed the estate, was created Marquess of Rockingham, a title which, with the Barony, expired in the person of the second and well-known Marquess, on whose death the Wentworth estates passed with his sister

to the Fitz-Williams, while Rockingham castle continued to the descendants of Margaret, fourth daughter of the third Baron Rockingham, who married Lord Monson. Their second son, Lewis Monson-Watson, obtained a re-creation of the title of Sondes, and was ancestor of the present Earl Sondes, of Kent. The estate of Rockingham was, however, settled upon Lewis Thomas Watson-Monson, a younger son of the second Lord Sondes, who bore the name of Watson only, and was father of the present owner of the castle, to which he has made moderate but most judicious additions, and to whose ancestral piety and liberality, aided by the industry of Mr. Wise, the public are indebted for the present valuable contribution to the topography and family history of the Midland counties.

Thus much of the ancient castle and of the establishment there of its present lords. Their possession, however, has not been altogether of a peaceable character. Its Lord, at the breaking out of the war between Charles and his subjects, was Sir Lewis Watson, who was allied by blood or marriage to the Lords of Eresby and Belvoir, and to the Montagus, and was thus closely connected to both parties in the strife. At the first he joined neither side, and was distrusted, and speedily attacked by both. The result of Edgehill, and the intense activity of Prince Rupert gave the Royalists a temporary ascendancy in the Midlands, which it was thought might induce Sir Lewis to declare for that side. Anticipating this, Lord Grey of Groby with his cavalry dashed into the valley of the Welland, took, plundered, and held the castle, threw up earthworks, traces of which remain, cut down the trees for barriers, levelled the outbuildings, and otherwise did much injury to the castle and the adjacent church.

While this was in progress Sir Lewis and brother, who had lodged their plate and valuables with his brother-in-law, the Earl of Rutland, were taken by the Royalists, and imprisoned at Belvoir Castle under a charge of disaffection to the King. Sir Lewis, whose sympathies seem to have been with Royalty, succeeded, though with difficulty, in making his peace, and finally was created in 1644 Baron Rockingham. Naturally, therefore, when the Parliament got the upper hand the castle, in 1646, in common with other fortified houses, was ordered to be "slighted," which was effected by the pulling down of the keep and the filling up of the ditches. Sir Lewis was treated with lenity. He had the choice between leaving the country or compounding. He chose the latter, and returning his rental at £4,000 he was fined at about one year's income. This, however, upon a charge of an incorrect return, was raised to about £5,000, and he was allowed to return to the castle, where he made his will in 1647. He died in 1652.

The volume is also copiously illustrated by a considerable number of judiciously selected and well executed plates, of which six are from early family portraits, one by Holbein; others represent the gatehouse and other remains of the old parts of the castle, and others the present dwelling with its many and picturesque gables and tower, and the Yew Walk, the special distinction of the ancient garden. Perhaps the most curious of the illustrations are two plans, one shewing the portion of the keep mound with reference to the body of the castle, and another points out in great detail the manner in which the mound was fortified during the siege of 1644.

Since that period the titular vicissitudes of the family, already descri-

bed, shew them to have been prosperous. From sire to son they have filled a foremost position in the counties in which lies their property. Their share of the old Forest is in legal documents dignified by the title of a "Shire." Time, if sometimes a destroyer, is sometimes also, as in this case, the greatest of improvers. Trees, not inferior to those ruthlessly cut down two centuries and a half ago, are scattered gracefully about the slopes; the earthworks, covered with a mantle of turf, shew nothing harsh or unpleasant in their outlines, and the whole demesne, with its bold military entrance, its ancient hall, its Tudor and Jacobean outlines, and the swelling mound of its former keep, presents a happy combination of the past with the present, of the years of war and of the centuries of peace, such as is not infrequent in rural England, especially in her midland Counties.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INCISED SLABS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. By the Rev. W. F. CREENY, M.A., F.S.A. Printed for the Author Norwich, 1891.

We had the pleasure, seven years ago, of noticing "A Book of Fac-similes of Monumental Brasses on the Continent of Europe" (See Journal, vol. xlii, p. 123), by Mr. Creeny, and we reserved at that time a hope that an antiquary of his vigour and enthusiasm might some day bend himself to the far greater labour than that book implied, namely, the bringing out of a work on the Incised Slabs on the Continent, "les pierres tombales gravées au trait," which have been as much disregarded there as in England. The reason for this neglect is the very natural one—even among antiquaries—that they are most of them very difficult to copy, and always require much time and care, involving, indeed, a good deal of ingenuity in deciding, often, perhaps, on the spur of the moment, at a hurried visit, how to deal with them in the most satisfactory way with the view of acquiring a faithful copy.

It may be premised that Incised Slabs cannot always be rubbed with heel-ball. Some have to be traced with the pencil, their incised lines being filled up level with the surface with lead or mastic; others, again, will only surrender a satisfactory fac-simile presentment under a treatment of stone dust rubbed upon the paper with the hand, and probably in some obstinate cases it may be found that a fresh grass rubbing is better than none at all.

However, in the book before us there is not much question of degrees of excellence; all the plates are good, and Mr. Creeny very properly tells us in what way the rubbings, or tracings, were handled by him before they were ready for the photo-lithographic process which has been employed in the work. It was, no doubt, necessary to blot out with a black brush "all the numerous little holes and roughnesses on the surface of the stone, so that only the incised lines might appear white." In the hands of a rubber *quelconque* one might have demurred as to such a manipulation, but Mr. Creeny knows so well what he is after, and is so conversant with armour and costume, that we think there can be no fear on this score; moreover, the plates themselves stand as his *pieces justificatives*, and we congratulate him at once upon the care with which he has performed his very delicate task.

We intimated, when noticing the "Monumental Brasses" that rather a series of hand-books then a review could adequately deal

with the materials set forth in that book, and being confronted by the same *embarras de richesse* in the volume now before us, we must again content ourselves with calling attention only to the more important figures; and our task is made the more difficult because Mr. Creeny has been so generous that instead of "between fifty and sixty illustrations," as promised in the original prospectus, we have as many as seventy-one to choose from.

First, then, in order of date, comes the blue Tournay stone slab of St. Piat holding the tonsured crown of his head in his hands. But we take it that the date, "*circa* 1150," is an impossible one for this figure. The architecture of the canopy, the treatment of the features and hair, and the character of the drapery are much more advanced, suggesting a style and date of at least fifty years later. The effigy of Bishop Jocelyn de Bailul at Salisbury, who is known with certainty to have died in 1184, and that of Abbot Benedict at Peterborough, died 1193, may with advantage be compared to the figure of St. Piat, and it is quite conceivable—taking one detail with another—that the figure of the Saint is as late as 1225. His remains or relics are known to have been at Seclin in 1143, and it is probable that the tomb was put up at a later time to assist in attracting pilgrims to St. Piat's shrine.

We could have wished that Mr. Creeny had rubbed the original slab of Bishop Barthelemy de Vir, died 1158, which appears to be still in existence at Foigny. The print before us was obtained from a rubbing of a "faithful copy of the original monument in the ancient cathedral of Foigny," presented to Laon by the Count de Merode in 1843. This, again, is a monumental slab, not of the time of De Vir, but nearly a hundred years later, and as to its being a faithful copy of a mediæval monument we have great doubt.

The slab of Anton de Loncin "*circa* 1160" is interesting, not only as the earliest incised slab in Belgium, and representing a man in a hauberk, surcote, and cylindrical helm, and carrying a spear, but also as giving an early example of heraldry in the shield which he holds—vair, a chevron—two early charges. In the consideration of the question as to when heraldry first assumed a definite character this figure must form an important item. It appears to be of the end rather than of the middle of the twelfth century. Other instances of the cylindrical helm are given in the plate of a Bellingen, *circa* 1200, and of "Georgius miles de Nevreleies," dated 1262. The three examples show the gradual rise of this particular head-piece, from that of the time of King Richard, to the helm of the period of Henry III. with the hinged aventaile, the successor of the nasal of the eleventh century, the forerunner of the vizor of the fourteenth, and the characteristic feature of the later cylindrical helms.

It will be recollected that only seven instances of cylindrical helms have been noticed upon effigies in England, and we are not sure that any actual examples in iron exist entirely free from suspicion, though there are several claimants.

Not less remarkable than the representations of helms of early character in Mr. Creeny's book are the incised figures with ailettes. Of these puzzling attributes of armed men we have no less than seven instances, ranging from 1262 to the early part of the first quarter of the fourteenth century. The six first are clearly dated

examples, the seventh, with Mr. Creeny's leave, we must put rather before 1318 than *circa* 1330.

The figure of Georgius de Nevreleies, dated 1262, has the additional interest of exhibiting what must be the earliest example of an ailette with which antiquaries are acquainted. But the odd thing is—in two senses—that Georgius only wears a single ailette, in front of the right shoulder. It is a figure that would furnish ample text for a dissertation upon the military costume of this precise period. Nenkinus de Gotheim, miles, 1296, wears large plain ailettes placed diagonally in front of the shoulders, and Humbier Corbeare, chevalier, 1298, has still larger ones, blazoned vair, like his shield, and set nearly upright in the same position. In the figure of Arnuldus de Gothem, armiger, 1307, who wears no spurs—like Sir Walter Treylli, 1290, at Woodford, Northamptonshire—a very rare omission, the ailettes are charged, as is the shield, with a rose, and reach a prepostrous size, from the ear to the bend of the arm. Lambiers Dabeies, "chevaliers," 1312, has his ailettes upright and somewhat reduced; they bear his arms,—semée of fleurs de lis, a label; Raes de Greis, "chlrs," 1318, wears them in good proportion, shown a trifle in perspective, and charged barry of six; and the ailettes of Renier de Malève, the latest of the series, and the figure which we propose to date before 1318, are quite plain.

In considering these valuable and varied representations of the foreign ailettes, it may be observed that they are all shown as worn in front of the shoulders, not one is behind like those on the figures of Septvans, Bacon, Trumpington, and the few other examples from English monuments, and only in the cases of the ailettes of Raes de Greis and Renier de Malève does there seem any tendency to wear them on the sides of the shoulders, a custom so well exemplified in the familiar figure of Sir Geoffrey Louterell. As to how these decorations were fixed, and of what material they were made, there is no fresh evidence to be obtained from the foreign examples. We tend to a belief that the side of the shoulder was the proper position for ailettes, and that difficulty in representing them both in monumental effigy and engraved slab, has brought about the perplexing variety in their situations. The eight armed men in the windows of the choir of Tewkesbury all wear ailettes on the back of the shoulders. This is significant because it may be supposed that the glass painters could have shown them in perspective if it had been necessary. We agree with the French antiquaries that "il est difficile d'en expliquer l'usage," but it seems very doubtful, as regards the large sized ailettes, that they could ever have been of much use as objects of defence. It was impossible to fasten them on firmly enough to prevent their being knocked off at once in action, indeed, the more they approach to the size of the fifteenth century pallet the more they would have served the purpose of protection.

We may not quit the seven military figures which have brought about this digression without calling attention to the very high character of their armour and costume, and the rare excellence of the canopies over those of Raes de Greis and Renier de Malève. With the exception of the earliest example, they all carry their shields on the left thigh, after the French fashion; and their value is much enhanced by the names and dates being distinctly engraved upon the slabs, a

practice so rarely observed as regards effigies of this period in England. Such little bits of concentrated family history have a value which it is impossible to overestimate. For instance, part of the "scripture of declaration" of Raes de Greis tells us in beautiful Lombardic lettering :—Ilh : ala : oute : meir : en : Acre : et : porta : le : standar ; a : Waronk : avek : le : duc : Jehan : et : trepassa : en : lan : de : grasche : m. ccc : xviii : le vigile : saint : Thomas : piis : por : sarme : et : por : son : boin : signovr : le : dvc : Iehan : The bon signeur Iehan died in 1294 from the effect of wounds given him by Pierre de Beaufremont in the lists held in honour of the marriage of Henry, Count de Bar. The standard bearer survived his leader twenty-four years, and retained so kindly a remembrance of him that he asks on his tomb for prayers for the Duke's soul,—a picturesque and chivalrous incident.

In tracking the men with the helms and the ailettes we feel that we have moved far more rapidly than the subjects demanded, but the space of a review is unfortunately limited, and we must now proceed to touch upon some highly interesting incised slabs which we had passed over.

The remarkable memorial of Asscheric van der Couderborch, not, we think, so early as 1250, must be unique. Upon the allure of a battlemented tower stands a cross-bow man in hauberk and surcote, with his arbalest,—an early representation of this ancient weapon, and a warder in the same costume, winding a horn and wielding a falchion. A great part of this curious picture is shown in red lines, quite fresh and perfect, after a lengthy burial in the watery grave of a sluice gate at Cuypgat, near Ghent, from which it was happily rescued a few years ago.

The slab of Thibauz Rupez, about 1260, has the incised lines filled in with lead, an early instance of this mode of treatment. A man is shown riding forth upon a horse ; the falcon is upon his left hand, indicating, we venture to think, rather his high social position than the inferior occupation of a falconer, as Mr. Creeny suggests ; the falcon, like the sword, was the distinctive mark of a gentleman. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the village of Falconswaerd near Herzogenbosh, or Bois le Duc, was famous for its falconers. Up to the early part of the present century this spot supplied the useful servants of an ancient and distinguished amusement to its patrons in England, and many princes on the continent. Harold, in the Bayeux Tapestry carries a falcon, and it may be recalled that in Orcagna's fresco at Pisa, "the Triumph of Death," the gentleman on a white horse, said to be Castruccio, the Lord of Lucca, is girt with a sword and has a falcon on his wrist. In the same fresco falcons are also borne by ladies aud followers. The French of the inscription to Rupez is rather crude ; we suggest that the words—sitesmoigne : on : veraiment : q'l : sot : bien : son : definement : signify, "this witnesses truly that he made a good end." It is a memorial of the greatest interest.

The monument of Hues Libergiers, the architect of St. Nicaise, "qvi commensa ceste eglise an lan de lincarnation MCC. & XX·IX. le Mardi de Paqves & trespassa lan de lincarnation MCC·LX·III" formerly lay in the beautiful church—"le diademe de la cite"—at Reims, which was destroyed in 1798. The memorial is a refined and graceful composition. There seems good reason for believing that

Libergiers created new plans for the cathedral at Reims, which had been destroyed by fire in 1210. His pupil Robert de Coucy survived his master forty-eight years, and carried on that great work until his death in 1311. Thus we have the names of two distinguished thirteenth century architects, the portraiture of the elder bearing a church in his hand, and the chef-d'œuvre of both still remaining in its majesty.

We refer to the slab of Lifranshoms de Hollehule, 1269, merely to point out how hazardous it may occasionally prove for even the most careful man to "touch up;" but Mr. Creeny is very candid. "Dominus Eustatius miles" would certainly have smiled at the seventeenth century heraldry.

The memorial of "Frater Willelmus," dated 1272, is a rare portrait of a bare-footed Franciscan, which was rescued from the watery obscurity of a canal sluice. Not less valuable is the figure of Brocardus de Charpignie, miles, about 1270, who wears a chapel or iron hat, and a protection over the chest, which we believe to be a surcote laced on the shoulders—no doubt in a very unusual way, for the monument comes from Cyprus—rather than a plastron, which was worn under and not over the hauberk. The ponderous shield covers the lower part of the body, and consequently hides the rest of the surcote.

More interesting still—perhaps the most interesting in the book—is the figure of "Frere Gerars," from Villers-le-Temple, dated 1273. This is of precisely the same time as the only hitherto recognised effigy of a Knight Templar, that of John de Dreux, formerly existing at Yved de Braine, near Soissons, engraved by Montfaucon. The example before us differs from it in no important particular, but must be considered as the most authentic representation of the costume of that celebrated Order that we have, and antiquaries should be very grateful to Mr. Creeny for bringing it to light.

We have in England a limited number of diminutive effigies; they appear to amount to not more than fourteen (see *Journal*, vol. xlvi, p. 168). The author gives us an instance, from a rubbing supplied to him, in the figure of the child Ystasses Doyssen, dated 1324, who wears a gown diapered with doves; the face has a decidedly modern character.

From the Cathedral of Chalons-sur-Marne, a building singularly rich in monumental slabs, we have the refined memorial of a mother, Eudeline de Chaubrant, and her two daughters—one in the garb of a religious, the other a woman of the world—who, according to the inscription, died respectively in 1328, 1313, and 1338. The ladies stand under canopies of which the spandrils are filled with very rich geometric tracery; in the upper part of the slab are two angels admirably drawn, offering incense, a third holds up three incorruptible crowns, while the Deity bears the three demi figures of the redeemed souls in a napkin. At the foot of the slab are three compartments; that in the middle represents a hearse covered with a pall embroidered with lions and eagles, with tall tapers at the head and foot. This is a valuable representation of one of the most picturesque passages in a mediæval funeral. On the right and left are six hooded figures in attitudes of grief, four of them carrying books.

Wilheme Wilkar, died 1379, wears a standard of mail, the earliest example with which we are acquainted. A short ample-sleeved surcote

is laced up the front to the waist, and then comes a breast-plate which we would gladly, if we could, recognize as a plastron de fer,—but it cannot be. These and other details constitute a military costume of much interest; the surcote is a variety of this garment we have never seen before. Conrad von Bickenbach, died 1393 at Roellfield, near Aschaffenburg, shows the same coat in a more advanced form.

The clumsy work on the slab of Bishop Nicholaus, 1391, from Linkoping, Sweden, indicates that we have passed for the moment out of the artistic world. The monument of an Abbot from Jumièges, supposed to be about 1400, is an early instance of the canopy thrown into perspective, and is noteworthy from the choir of angels in it, graceful figures making melody upon musical instruments.

We cannot pass over the admirable figures of Johan and Arnolt de Parfondrieu, 1400 and 1413, Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Each wears a standard of mail, and has a short sleeveless surcote bearing the white cross flory of the Order on the left breast. The only effigy in England in the full habit of a Hospitaller is that of Sir Thomas Tresham at Rushton, Northamptonshire. As Lord Prior of the Order, re-erected by Mary in 1557, but abolished in the following year, he is shown wearing the mantle. There is a large number of inlaid and incised sepulchral slabs of Knights Hospitallers on the floor of the church of St. John in Malta. It may be hoped, now that Mr. Creeny has called attention to these interesting Belgian examples, that the monument may be rescued from its pitiable surroundings.

With further regard to the cross born by these two figures, we believe there is an erroneous impression that it was not worn by the Knights Hospitallers until after their establishment at Malta in 1530. It would appear from the illustrations in question that the cross worn in the fifteenth century was simply that of eight points, distinctively so called, which was not known as the Maltese cross until after the establishment of the Order in the island.

The incised slab of Bishop Bartali, died 1444, from the storied floor of Siena Cathedral, is a typical example of an Italian monument, with not a trace of Gothic about it. As is so usual in Italy the name of the artist is known.

Katherine van Nethenen, the Beguine sister, who died in 1459, is shown in her picturesque garb. The minute work, which the hard grey stone made possible of execution to the mason, is just such as a lattener of the period would have done in brass, but it may be doubted whether either artist could have successfully taken the other's place. Many particulars tend to indicate that the artizans of the brasses were rarely the same as those who worked on the slabs; in this view we are at variance with Mr. Creeny. The designs would naturally have much in common, ruled to a certain extent by the nature of the different materials upon which they were to be reproduced, but we doubt whether the lattener or the mason could have so modified his manipulation as to have worked upon both with equal ease and feeling.

For want of space we have hardly been able to touch upon the numerous examples of ecclesiastical and civil habits, and feminine costume, which are scattered throughout the book, and we do no more than simply mention the archaic rudeness of the slabs of different kinds from Gotland. The specialists will not fail to notice the different modes of treating the

stony surfaces for the faces, hands, &c., from "Ma Dame Perone" of 1247, downwards; they will also recognise the intermediate step between the "flat" and bas-relief, the scarcity of the evangelistic symbols, and the frequent appearance of the *Manus Dei*. Certainly the variety and freshness of the subjects illustrated will attract a wide circle of persons interested in the habits and costumes of the past.

We must not omit to allude to the special value a book of this kind has in giving us, as it does, the large proportion of fifty dated examples out of seventy-one illustrations. And if we have somewhat lingered over special examples in our very limited survey of this wide field of study, our reason is a good one—good enough, at least, for antiquaries—namely, that we are not likely to see another collection of examples of such rare interest and value. The fortunate owners of Mr. Creeny's volume will turn it again and again, and whether they are students of history, of armour, of costume, or of architecture, they will alike cherish a feeling of the highest gratitude to the industrious author who has worked so successfully in this almost untrodden foreign ground. A. H.

THE ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCHEQUER. By HUBERT HALL, F.S.A. of H.M. Public Record Office, Author of A HISTORY OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUE, SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE, &c., with illustrations by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., and a Preface by Sir John Lubbock, Bart, F.R.S., F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, 1891.

This is the first volume of a New Series of Books—The Camden Library—commenced by that enterprising publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock, and promises to be as satisfactory as the other series of the same class, issued by the same publisher, have proved.

Madox, the Author of the *History and Antiquities of the Exchequer*, and a great authority on the subject, whose work has now become scarce and costly, says, that from the Conquest down to the time of King John the King's Court of Exchequer formed a sort of subaltern to the *Curia Regis*, and, together with the Treasury and the latter, was held in the King's Palace. The origin of the name "Exchequer" is buried in the obscurity of the darkest antiquity. This was the case even as early as the time of the author of the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, a very early record frequently quoted by Mr. Hall. The original is recorded in the Red Book of the Exchequer, known as the *Liber Rubeus*, and has been printed by Madox.

Madox entered very fully into the derivation of the word "Exchequer," and says: Perhaps the most likely derivation of it is from *scaccus*, or *scaccum*, a chess-board, or *ludus scaccorum* the game of chess. because a chequered cloth, figured with squares like a chess-board, was anciently laid on the table on which the money [paid into the Exchequer] was computed. Mr. Hall, however, does not think that "Exchequer" took its name from the ludus scaccarii, the game that is played upon a chequered board, but from the ludus scaccorum, *sive* latrunculorum from *schach*—a dummy or counterfeit presentation—in the German. It is most essential Mr. Hall adds, to grasp the significance of the origin of the word "Exchequer," which may, in the widest sense, be interpreted as the chamber wherein stood the table employed for the computatorum, or game of money counters. Mr. Hall proceeds to give an interesting description with illustrations of the

manner in which the Chess-game was worked out. We have, however, run ahead of our author, and must turn back.

A very interesting description is given of the intricate arrangement of the Treasury buildings at Westminster, with ground-plans, and also of the Establishment of the Exchequer officials. Considering the character and importance of the charge and the duties involved, the administration would seem to have been most lax and ineffective. During the absence of King Edward in Scotland,—1301-1303,—it is stated that the Royal Treasury at Westminster was left in the charge of a caretaker, who was also the keeper of the Fleet Prison, which appears to have been the custom from the early part of the reign of King Henry II.; but it had been usual during the absence of the Court to place the ushers of the two Exchequer houses in formal charge, though on this occasion, owing to the transfer of the Exchequer to York to meet the necessities of the Scottish war, those two subordinate officials were also removed thither, leaving the keeper of the palace and his servants in sole charge. Though the Treasury of the Receipt, containing the chests of coined money and the Records, being attached to the Exchequer, had been removed, there remained a vast accumulation of historic jewels, the regalia, and the sumptuous gold and silver vessels, &c., used for the service of the King's Chapel, and his table, which would appear to have been deposited in another treasury situated within the precincts of the adjacent abbey. This carelessness was the more culpable inasmuch as only four years before it was rumoured that an attempt had been made to break into this treasury, and it had been hushed up. This, whether true or false, ought to have suggested greater caution and care. The result of the negligence was that the Treasury was broken into, and treasure valued at more than £100,000 stolen. A full and detailed account is given by Mr. Hall, together with the confession of the chief culprit, which shews it to have been one of the most singular, most audacious, and most insolent robberies to be found in the records of crime. For particulars we must refer the reader to Mr. Hall's pages.

In his second chapter Mr. Hall, under the head of TREASURE AND RECORD, gives a very interesting account of the contents of the Treasury. The former term (Treasure) included not only coined money, which consisted chiefly of silver pennies, the various processes of coining which are described, but also the regalia, consisting of crowns and sceptres of great value, and relics of priceless worth. We may mention the cross of St. Gneith (St. Neot), the Black Rood of Scotland, the Cross of St. Louis, &c., also vessels of gold and silver, rich and rare, and vast in number and value; and what, perhaps, was more precious than any, "Domesday Book," and other priceless historical records, many of which, alas! have been since suffered to perish through culpable neglect. Mr. Hall points out the manner in which some of the ancient records are marked externally with rude ciphers and devices to indicate their contents, *fac simile* specimens of these grotesque designs are engraved as illustrations. Besides the Exchequer records, which Mr. Hall has so learnedly treated of, there are many other classes, especially in the Chancery division which was separated from the Exchequer at the end of the 12th century, for the description of which we hope to get from him another learned desquisition. The records in this division are of inestimable value, especially to topographical and genealogical students.

A chapter is devoted to the ancient buildings of the Exchequer, to which we have already adverted. Another to the Officers of the Establishment, full of interest as illustrative of the habits of those Officers at various eras. In ancient times, when the duties of the Exchequer were performed by the studious Canons of Westminster, their lives were devoted to the duties entrusted to them, and their whole attention was directed to the financial interests of the crown. A marked difference is disclosed by a private correspondence printed by Mr. Hall, especially during the last century, when the offices were filled by jovial place hunters whose first duty was *self*, not without suspicion of fraud; many entertaining extracts might be selected of their feastings, joviality and jealousies, had we space, but we must pass on.

In chapter five Mr. Hall explains in much detail the curious and interesting "Game of Chess," between the Sheriff as debtor and the Treasurer of the Exchequer, shewing the singular method in which the accounts of the Sheriffs, or other Crown debtors, were, in ancient times, computed and settled before the Barons of the Exchequer, the Chancellor, and other great Officers of State. It appears to us moderns a singular method of keeping accounts by means of a chess board, counters, and tallies, but it was very simple, accurate, and effective, and lasted from a very early date down to modern times. Indeed, we do not know if tallies are not still used, to some extent, in remote districts. The shaft of the tally consisted of a piece of close-grained wood, about nine inches long, and the amount of money paid in by the accountant was represented by certain well-understood notches deeply cut with a knife thereon. The tally was then divided through the notches, one part being given to the debtor as an acknowledgment, and the counter-part was retained by the creditor. If any doubt of accuracy subsequently arose the two parts of the tally were compared, and if they did not agree it was evident that some fraud had been committed. In this respect they resembled an indenture and its counterpart. Mr. Hall lucidly describes the process of the game, with pictorial illustrations, and by problems showing their application. In connection with this subject arises the ancient practice of the "Trial of the Pix," or method of testing the purity of the metal used in the coinage, a process we believe still in vogue before the Barons of the Exchequer and other high Officers of the State when required by the Master of the Mint, or on other occasions. An account of the "Trial of the Pix" was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1808 by the Rev. Rogers Ruding, the well-known writer on coins, which should be read by those interested in the subject. (See Archæol, xvi., 164, together with Mr. Hall's account).

The last chapter is entitled "the Making of the Budget." It is very interesting, as shewing the various sources from which, during the Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet periods, the revenues of the Crown were derived. They consisted of the following:—

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Crown Lands—

Royal Farms.

Casual Farms, such as woodrents etc.

Lands in the King's hands by escheat, forfeiture, vacancy etc.

Fee Farms of Towns and gilds etc.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Including coinage, tolls, and markets, treasure-trove, wreck, royal fish, deodands, waifs and strays, goods of felons, usurers, fugitives, outlaws, recreants, etc.

Control of Trade—
Purveyance or pre-emption.
Prisage.
Customs.
Issues of Justice—
Fines.
Amerciaments.
Feudal Taxation—
Aids (the three accustomed).
Tallage.
Scutage.
Relief, marriage, wardship, etc.

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

Danegeld.
Aid (imperial; the *Donum* etc).
Scutage and carncage, or hidage (imperial).
Subsidy on land.
Tenth and fifteenths (or other proportion).
Subsidy on woods, etc.

Explanation is offered on many of these heads, and other remarks touching on political economy, with some of which we cannot quite agree.

The volume is ably written, and very useful, and worthy of better illustrations than those which have been provided for it.

THE JOURNAL OF THE EX LIBRIS SOCIETY, Parts 1-7. London, A. and C. Black, Soho Square.

Collectors of Book Plates have at last formed themselves into a society, or, as the President, Mr. John Leighton, puts it, "an organisation that should aid collectors in the perfection of their studies, and the dissemination of duplicate examples of personalities and places of all nations, being a sort of International Grolier et Amicorum Institution for self and friends far and wide." The special objects that the Society seeks are, by means of its Journal, "to encourage the systematic collection and arrangement of Book Plates; the classification and description of examples of especial merit or rarity; the tabulation of plates according to their various styles; the publication of lists of engravers, of dated specimens, and many other matters of interest to *bona fide* collectors." And the literary department "will include the re-printing of articles that have appeared upon the subject of the Bibliography of Book Plates and their allies, with notices, extracts, and illustrations from kindred works, supplemented by original articles, biographies, suggestions, etc."

Thus, Part I contains a short introductory article by the President, re-printed from the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. W. Hamilton follows with a paper containing useful hints to the would-be collector, but why the accomplished writer should affect the style of "The Complete

Angler," is not apparent. Another short paper, by Mr. J. Heanley, notices of Carlander's new work on Swedish Book Plates, and of Warnecke's volume on German ones, letters, and notes, complete the very thin quarto.

In Part II., that for August, 1891, it is at once evident not only that the work of collecting Book Plates will, by means of this Journal, be placed upon a scientific basis, but also that the intelligent study of heraldry will be much forwarded, and information recorded concerning engravers upon wood and copper whose names might otherwise have passed into oblivion. The valuable tabulated article by Mr. Vicars upon Library Interior Book Plates which runs through Parts II,-VII., and the equally valuable list of modern dated Book Plates by Mr. Hamilton, from 1850 downwards, will form constant sources of reference for collectors. Among his numerous antiquarian avocations Mr. Franks found time, in 1887, to print for private circulation a list of English Dated Book Plates from 1574 to 1800. This Mr. Hamilton carried on in the Book Plates Collectors' Miscellany with dated plates, English and foreign, up to 1850. It would seem desirable that the whole lists from 1574 should be incorporated in the Ex Libris Journal.

We are glad to see the name of that excellent antiquary, Mr. R. Day, as contributing a paper on Book Plates by Cork Artists, and another, a continuation of the subject, with many illustrations. The last one will have a special interest for many of us, being the Ex Libris of that much lamented and most courteous gentleman, the late Dr. Caulfield.

There are some questions, of course, that will never be settled, and in this regard we heartily welcome the zest that has already been given to the Ex Libris Journal by the discussion upon the oldest English dated Book Plate. As the matter is at present situated, that of Nicholas Bacon, dated 1574, stands first, but this seems likely to be deposed by the discovery of one in the Bodleian, dated 1518. It recalls the viscissitudes of the Pudsey spoon.

The idea has not been overlooked by the Society that it may become international and publish a French and a German edition. The interesting paper in French by M. Octave Uzanne seems to be a step in this direction. Travelling further afield, Mr. R. C. Lichtenstein contributes two capital articles, fully illustrated, on American Book Plates and their engravers. We are glad to see that these valuable essays upon American families and their armorials will be continued. It is incidentally stated that before 1730 there was no person in America skilful enough to cut seals.

There are many other smaller articles, and plenty of suggestive and useful matter in the *Miscellanea*, touching as much upon heraldry generally as upon the stricter subject with which the Journal deals. We may not omit to mention the profusion of illustrations with which the publication is adorned, though we feel hardly up to the mysterious picture facing page 91, whether viewed as a Book Plate or as a work of art. And as to the excellence of the paper and type, and the good taste which pervades the whole—with Mr. Leighton as President and Mr. H. K. Wright as Editor, we should have been surprised if these features had been otherwise.