Notices of Archæological Publications.

A TREATISE ON HERALDY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, with English and French Glossaries. By JOHN WOODWARD, F.S.A. (Scot.) and the late GEORGE BURNETT, LL.D. (Lyon King of Arms), W. & A. R. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1892.

The sumptuous work now on our table, was undertaken by the late Dr. George Burnett. On his lamented death, the manuscript, supposed by his friends to be complete, was handed to the Rev. John Woodward, Rector of S. Mary's, Montrose, in order that he might see it through the press. Examination however showed that three fourths of the book remained to be written, and the majority of the illustrations to be drawn. Arrangements were then made by which Mr. Woodward undertook to re-write the book, converting it into an introduction to general European Heraldry, and incorporating therein the most interesting and valuable portions of Dr. Burnett's manuscript. The result is seen in these two noble and finely illustrated volumes, which a contemporary with great judgment calls "by far the best heraldic work produced in England during the century." It supplies a real want in shape of a key to Foreign Heraldry, so much more elaborate and rich than that of England, cramped by pedantic rules, which have no force abroad. It gives also, in addition to an excellent English glossary a most valuable one of the French terms of blazon, both of which are well supplemented by an index, which cannot be too highly praised. But getting so early to the index we are a little premature: let us return to the other end of the book.

The first chapter deals with a subject intimately connected with armorial distinctions:—differences of rank and surnames; the difference between *nobilis* and *ignobilis*, and the restricted use of the term "noble" in England, as compared with the Continent: a restriction, which leads to newly hatched "Barons" and "Herr Vons" of no importance claiming, erroneously, the *pas* of all members of the English Aristocracy, who are not actual peers. We have also in this chapter a discussion on the *Particule Nobiliaire*, [*de* in French, *von* in German] which is shown not to be a *titre de noblesse*—an infallible mark of gentle descent. Our own experience, founded on a study of municipal and monastic records is that *de* in England is often a mark of the *ignobilis*—a lad in the 14th century comes up to his county town from some village of Blackhovel, and is apprenticed to a tailor: he probably has no name but John, and so is known as John de Blackhovel to distinguish him from some other waif and stray, John de Clayholes. John de Blackhovel's descendants wax rich, become mayors and aldermen, buy church lands and become country squires: in the 19th century they are De Blackhovels baronets

and M.P.s with family legends of lost manors and lands at Blackhovel, a place at which they never owned an inch of soil. Several silly modern assumptions of the *particule* are pointed out by our authors: we will add one known to us—a gentleman bearing the fine north country name of Dacre, and whose ancesters called themselves De Dacor, or De Dacre, styles himself D'Acre and babbles of crusaders.

Space fails for an attempt to go *seriatim* through the twenty-three chapters of this work: the first volume is the more useful to the beginner; the second to the advanced student. The reader is a little apt to be stunned by the amazing wealth of instances, British, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Polish, Swiss, &c., with which the writers illustrate their definitions and support their propositions, and yet he feels, intuitively, that Mr. Woodward's note-books are far from exhausted.

A comparison of British and Foreign Heraldry shows clearly that many things accepted as axioms by the professors of the first are mere vain imaginings in the broader schools of the Continent. Thus the first assert that coats of plain metal or colour, or of a single fur, are almost unknown, but in the work under review we find forty instances of such, which might easily be expanded to a hundred. Again it is frequently laid down that the arms of the Kingdom of Jerusalem are the only known instance of a violation of the supposed heraldic rule, saying: "Metal on metal is false heraldry." But Mr. Woodward instances two dozen cases of colour upon colour, and metal upon metal, and tells us they are to be reckoned by the hundred rather than by the dozen.

The first volume is mainly taken up with definitions, and with the consideration of the various charges, animate and inanimate, used in heraldry, and much curious information is to be found in the pages devoted to their consideration. Thus few people are aware that the Prester John seated on a tombstone with a sword in his mouth, given as the arms of the See of Chichester, is a ridiculous travesty of the figure of the Blessed Saviour seated in majesty, as represented in Revelation i. 16—ii. 12—xix. 15. Some very singular charges are mentioned in the chapter on "animate charges—the human figure." The most so, certainly the most ghastly, is the green coat of the Heshuysens of Amsterdam, having in fess two human eyes proper. Another singular, but comic, coat is that of the Spanish family of Bones Combes, *Or two legs issuing from the flanks of the shield, the feet immersed in water in base all proper*. Apparently it commemorates the successful cure of a bad cold. Beards, lips and teeth are all used as charges, and among the animals inferior to man, apes, rats, leeches, worms, wood lice and fleas may all be found utilized as armorial bearings, particularly if they can be tortured into a pun for the manufacture of *armes parlantes*. A curious instance of this is the coat, *Or a lion rampant dismembered* (mautelent), or *couped at all its joints, gules* carried by Maitland. Over the chapter on monsters we need not delay, save to note that the devil is reckoned an heraldic monster, and Teufel of Germany bears *Or a devil gules*. His majesty does not appear to be carried *proper*, though naked women and boys are often so blazoned.

The chapters of the highest scientific interest to the student are the four that commence the second volume, on Cadency and Differencing, on Marshalling, on Augmentations, and on Heraldic Marks of Illegitimacy. The subject of Cadency and Differencing has been neglected by

all English writers on Heraldry, except the late Mr. Boutell. This is probably owing to the unsatisfactory use of what are known to English heralds as the *Marks of Cadency,* which are alone recognized by the English College of Arms, and which deprive the subject of all interest. On the Continent, too, the system of differencing by *brissures* has fallen into disuse, but in Scotland it has never ceased to flourish. Historical conditions account for this survival of almost the most picturesque aspect of heraldry, and Messrs. Woodward and Burnett detail and illustrate no less than sixteen methods of doing so. The chapter on Marshalling is long and important, and some of the foreign coats by which it is illustrated are models of complication. Luckily for the student the blazon is set out in the text.

A separate chapter is devoted to Badges and External Ornaments; Crests, Crowns, Coronets, Supporters take three: then comes a chapter on Flags, Banners and Standards, followed by a final chapter—headed Miscellaneous, in which Mr. Woodward expresses his belief that by far the larger number of the arms assumed in early times were phonetic in character—*armes parlantes*—allusive to the name, title or office of the bearer. We have long thought so; incidentally Mr. Woodward and his colleague give, particularly in the first volume, numerous instances, which it would be well worth while to collect into a chapter on heraldic puns. One or two instances may amuse. The Gryns of Cologne bore, *Sable three human heads affrontés, grinning* or *grimacing proper (!) and crowned or*: Voet and Sneevoet of Flanders, *Azure, three human feet argent*: Taylard, *Or, on a mount gules in base three lion's tails erect of the second curved towards the sinister*: Keats, *Argent, three cats in pale sable.* Compton of Catton also bore three cats. Ham of Holland, *Gules, five hams proper*, 2, 1, 2: Verhammes, *Or, three hams sable*: Papillon, *d'Or, à trois papillons de gueules.* Fieramosca of Venice, *Paly gules and argent over all on a bend or, three flies sable.* Claps of Flanders bears a landscape and a thunderstorm; and the Italian Tempesta, *Gules, eleven hailstones argent*, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1. The list might be extended indefinitely.

The printing of these volumes is all that could be desired, though there is rather too liberal a use of capital letters; and there are no less than forty-eight well executed coloured plates, in addition to eight black and white ones, and ten illustrations in the text. The two volumes are most sumptuous, but are somewhat spoiled by the hideous light blue binding.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, HAWKSHEAD PARISH: By H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Kendal Wilson, 1892.

Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. and member of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, has in the little book now on our table made a valuable contribution to the necrological library of the diocese of Carlisle. Owing to the energy of Mr. Bellasis the whole of the monumental inscriptions in the ancient parish churches of Westmoreland have been printed; so have isolated parishes in Cumberland, and now Mr. H. S. Cowper has taken in hand an important parish in Lancashire North of the Sands. He has done the work thoroughly, for he has not only included the monumental inscriptions in the church and church-yard of Hawkshead, but those in the Baptist, Quaker and

other burial grounds in the parish: these last only contribute some 36 inscriptions out of the 217 the book contains. Judging from the inscriptions the Becks, Rawlinsons and Sandys's are the families of most note in the district: of the first was Thomas Alcock Beck, the antiquary and author of *Annales Furnesienses;* the second contributed to London two of its chief citizens in the persons of Daniel Rawlinson and Sir Thomas his son, Lord Mayor of London 1706, whose huge marble monuments, grandiloquent in Latin and ornate with heraldry, oppressed the wall of the church of S. Dionis Backchurch in Fenchurch Street until, on the demolition thereof, they were brought down to Hawkshead and placed there: the third found York an Archbishop, who erected the Sandys chapel in Hawkshead Church, and put therein an altar tomb bearing the effigies of his father and mother.

The book is well got up, and well printed; and the editor has supplied some excellent notes and a good index.

PER LINEAM VALLI: A New Argument touching the earthen rampart between Tyne and Solway. By GEORGE NEILSON. Glasgow, William Hodge & Co. 1891 pp. 62.

A few of those archæologists—an increasing class in number—who take an interest in the history of the Roman occupation of Britain have for long been aware that the question of the relative age of the stone *murus* and the earthen *vallum*, which extend from the Solway to the Tyne, was by no means a closed book; nay, that its re-opening had been postponed by one well-known writer on Roman epigraphy out of mistaken respect for the venerable scholar, who has earned the title of *genius praetenturae*, until the proposed re-opener had himself joined the silent majority; "mistaken respect" we have said, because we think that Dr. Bruce's arguments will withstand a very vigorous assault. That assault has been now delivered from a very unexpected quarter, from Glasgow, and by a scholar, Mr. George Neilson, not previously known in connection with the Great Barrier of Hadrian, but whose able and lucid exposition, in conjunction with Mr. William Jolly, of the Vallum of Antonine will long be remembered with admiration and pleasure by those members of the Institute, who in August last visited that earthwork; two better guides the Institute never followed, and now Mr. Neilson has, at one bound, sprung into high rank as an authority on the Great Barrier of Hadrian, and all future writers thereon will have to reckon with him.

Mr. Neilson commences by showing that the normal form of a Roman fortification consists of a rampart, or wall, either of stone or of sods (*murus cespiticius*) or heaped up earth, with a *berm* in front, then a V shaped ditch (*fossa fastigata*), and beyond that a mound, which he calls the "upcast," or spoil from the ditch: he describes it thus. "This upcast is not laid in a symetrical mound, or in any semblance of such. Its usual width is from 30 to 50 feet. Sometimes it is piled up in untrimmed masses. Oftener it is spread out with a broad flattish surface, which at its northern extremity drops rapidly to the normal level of the ground. This is the exact description of a *glacis*,[1] the use of which is to throw up the attacking party, so that more of their

[1] *Glacis*, that mass of earth which sloping easily towards the champa gn or erves as a parapet to the covered way, field. *Encyclopedia Britannica.*

bodies may be exposed to the fire from the parapet of the wall, stone or sod, or earth, than would be the case if they continued on the level. With regard to the *berm*, Mr. Neilson seems to us to have not rightly understood its use; the necessity of the interposition of a *berm* or platform between the base of the wall, and the lip or edge of the fosse was pointed out by Lord Percy on the occasion of the Institute's visit to the Vallum of Antonine; were the wall placed on the edge of the ditch, its foundations would be too weak to bear the weight, and the wall itself would shortly be at the bottom of the ditch; the stone *murus* of Hadrian, eight feet thick, sixteen feet high with a parapet of four foot more, could not with safety be placed on or near the edge of any ditch; it must be kept well back therefrom, and so with the *murus cespiticius* of Antonine's Vallum. Another reason is this,—were the wall breached by the fire of the enemy, without a *berm* its ruins would rush into the ditch, and form a ramp for the enemy to cross by.[1] We do not agree that the chief object of the *berm* was to enable the defenders to command the whole ditch by direct, oblique and occasionally flank fire. We do however believe that the ditch was most extensively defended by palisades, or *cheveux de frise*, sharpened to a point at the end, one row projecting slightly downwards and outwards from the inner lip of the ditch; another upright at its bottom, and a third projecting upwards and inwards, parallel to the line of the *glacis*, from the outer lip.

Here let us dispose of Mr. Neilson's argument derived from the expressions *a vallo* and *per lineam valli*, used in the *Iter* of *Antonine* and the *Notitia*. He concludes that the word *vallum* refers to the earthen rampart, and that therefore the earthen rampart preceded the stone wall, and so was not superseded by the word *murus*. But *vallum* does not necessarily imply an earthwork: "It is derived from *vallus* (a stake), and properly means the palisade which ran along the outer edge of the agger, but it frequently includes the agger itself."[2] The term would apply equally to the palisades we have conjectured as defending the north ditch of the stone wall, as to those defending the earthen agger to the south of it. The Romans were liberal in their use of *valli*: Carlisle was surrounded by a close set triple row of oak *valli*, and any traveller who was allowed to penetrate *trans vallum* probably passed through many a row of sharp pointed palisades. This, however, is a digression, and so, perhaps, is the difference of opinion about the *berm*. We are agreed with Mr. Neilson that the normal form of a Roman fortification consists of rampart or wall, either of stone or of sods, or heaped up earth with *berm* in front, then a V shaped ditch, and beyond a mound, (Mr. Neilson's upcast, our *glacis*). This is the normal form of a modern earthwork, except that in these days of gunpowder, the dimensions would be much less, a banquette and shelter trench being added on the inner side. To this normal form the Vallum of Antonine, and the *murus* of Hadrian's Barrier both confirm. Not so, as Mr. Neilson points out, the Vallum of Hadrian's Barrier: there is too much of it—a *fossa fastigata* with a *berm* on either side of it, and an agger on the far side of each *berm*. A marginal mound, upcast or glacis is found

[1] *Berm*, a space of ground left at the foot of the rampart, on the side next the country, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart and prevent their filling up the fosse. *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

[2] Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

on the southern lip of the fosse, "where," to use Mr. Neilson's words, "the south side of the ditch was by natural slope appreciably higher than the north side, no marginal mound was made." Of course not: in that case no glacis would be necessary to throw up the attacking force into the line of fire. Now two *berms*, our author argues, imply two purposes, and the new argument that he advances is that the Vallum served two purposes, *i.e.*, one first, and the other afterwards: first as a defence against the north, while the stone wall was being built; second, after that wall was completed, as a defence against the south, into which it was converted by the addition for the first time of the north agger.

Mr. Neilson thus comes to the conclusion by a series of closely reasoned and able arguments that the vallum was made by Hadrian as a defence against the north during the construction of the *murus* or stone wall; that after the *murus* was finished, Hadrian converted the vallum into a defence against the south by piling up the north vallum. Mr. Neilson's ingenious arguments will probably convince all his readers who do not know the wall or have only a superficial knowledge of it. Those who do know more, more than a visit of eight days can teach, will probably say with Lord Eldon, *curia vult animadversari*. Mr. Neilson's arguments may be difficult to answer, but there are difficulties he will have to answer when the weather permits of sections and plans being taken; that can only be done in the summer.

It should be noted that Mr. Neilson's conclusion is not adverse to the Hadrianic theory of Dr. Bruce; it is a mere modification or expansion thereof, and it is advanced with a courtesy in happy contrast to the "Mural Controversy" of thirty-five years ago.

THE HISTORY OF THE POPES FROM THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES: Drawn from the Secret Archives of the Vatican and other original sources. From the German of Dr. Ludwig Pastor, Professor of History in the University of Innsbruck. Edited by FREDERICK IGNATIUS ANTROBUS, of the Oratory. Volume I. John Hodges, Agar Street, Charing Cross, London, 1891.

On the back of the title page of this book the Editor has printed the encouraging Breve of Pope Leo XIII., addressed to the writer, January 20th, 1887, in its original form, and also in an English translation, and in his short preface tells us that his part of the work consists only of the supervision of the translation which has been done by other hands. We can, of course, scarcely judge how much is due to the translators, and how much to the supervisor; but we may congratulate both on the result of their labours, which have produced a thoroughly readable book which for all that appears might have been originally written in English.

The author gives us in a short preface of three pages some account of the archives from which he has derived the information with which the introduction and the subsequent parts of his volume teem. He has been among the first to explore the MSS. of the Vatican, which the present Pope, has thrown open to students, and he has added to the materials collected from that, and from other libraries at Rome, and has enriched his work by researches made in various towns of Italy, France and Germany. He seems to have spared no pains, if we may judge from the catalogue of printed books which he refers to as frequently quoted in this, and a second volume, which we suppose is meant shortly to appear in print. This list extends over thirty-five pages, and contains the complete titles of some 500 different works.

No part of the work is more interesting than the introduction, which extends to fifty-six pages, and is devoted to the consideration of "The literary renaissance in Italy and the Church."

The author's consideration of the subject is naturally restricted to the relation which it bears to the Church and the Holy See. The two conflicting currents of the Renaissance he thinks are discernible from the first, Petrarch being founder of the one, and Boccaccio of the other. He apologizes for the attitude assumed by the Church towards this development, as it appears to us quite unnecessarily, for as Leo XIII. observed in his Encyclical, it is the privilege of the Church to spoil the Egyptians, and there is no necessary inconsistency in the study of theology, and that of ancient classical literature. And it certainly does not appear that the low standard of morality that existed in Ecclesiastics as well as laymen, is at all to be laid to the charge of the revival of classical learning. On the contrary, those who were most ignorant of the classics, and most opposed to their study, appear to have been quite as immoral as others who were devoted to literature. Clement of Alexandria did but anticipate the present Pope when he said that "Philosophy was to the Greeks what the law was to the Jews, the school-master to bring them to Christ? With regard to this subject we shall only observe further that we wish the translators or editor had been a little better scholars than we judge them to be from the miserable mistakes made in the accents of the few Greek passages which appear in the notes.

But though we need not condemn the Renaissance for the universal corruption that existed in the Church, contemporaneously with its rise and progress, it is quite impossible to justify the Popes for employing in their service some of the most immoral of the adherents of the worst form of its development. When Petrarch said that there were people who deemed literary culture incompatible with faith, it would have been more to the point if he had observed that the lives of many Ecclesiastics, whether Humanists or not, were a disgrace to the faith they professed. The main body of the work is divided into two books: the first, roughly speaking, being devoted to the 14th century, and the second to the first half of the 15th. The 14th century coincides very nearly with the Babylonian Captivity of the Popes, when the Papal Court was at Avignon, and the Supreme Pontiff was more or less the creature of the French King. Our author thinks that the publication of the Records of the Avignon Popes preserved at the Vatican, which has lately been set on foot by Pope Leo XIII., will tend towards a more impartial appreciation of this period than it has hitherto obtained. But whatever opinion may be formed of the Popes who remained at Avignon, the place itself became a sink of iniquity, and when after sixty years the saintly Urban V. revisited Rome he found it sadly deteriorated in point of morality, whilst the city itself was in a most deplorable state of ruin. But he remained only a short time, and returned to Avignon, where he died shortly afterwards, in the year 1370, and was succeeded by Gregory XI. Gregory was the last of the French Popes. He returned to Rome to quell the rebellion which had broken out all over Italy against the Papal power, but died before he could achieve much in pacifying his enemies, and was succeeded by Urban VI., the first Pontiff, who for seventy-five years had been elected by a conclave at Rome. Under this Pope the schism which had been impending ever

since the time of Clement V., broke out, and from 1378, when the Anti-Pope Clement VII. was chosen, to 1417, people were in doubt which was the real and which was the false Pontiff of the West. England was in favour of Urban, but Charles, the French King, on the election of Clement, understood the state of the case, and exclaimed "I am now Pope." The mutual hostility of the two nations accounting for their respective attitudes.

The mischief caused by the schism was great and lasting. Christianity was derided both by Jews and Mahometans, and the existence of two Popes, between whose pretensions it was difficult to decide, paved the way for the idea that a Pope was not indispensable, and undoubtedly was the precursor of the great schism of the 16th century. And before the end of the 14th century an Englishman characterized the Pope as the Anti-Christ of the Apocalypse. This was the time when worldliness in the Church had perhaps reached its greatest height, and when consequently heretical movements sprang up all over Europe. Amongst others was that of Wyclif, in England, who anticipated the Calvinism which two centuries afterwards overran all England, and was the received doctrine of English Churchmen for the most part during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. These opinions spread rapidly in Bohemia, and led to the heresy of John Huss, the marriage of King Richard II. with Anne of Bohemia, having led to an increase of intercourse between the two countries. We have no space to notice the short reigns of the successors of Urban VI, who died in 1389. Boniface XI, Innocent VII, and Gregory XII, followed in quick succession, till the dispute was finally settled at the Council of Constance, 1414-18, when Cardinal Colonna was elected, and assumed the name of Martin V.

The University of Paris had in vain attempted to settle the difficulty by suggesting three methods, the first called *Cessio* which involved the resignation both of the existing Pope and Anti-Pope, the second entitled *Compromissio* viz., the decision by Commissioners selected by the two rivals, and the third by appeal to a General Council. Under this state of things there naturally arose the question as to the highest authority in the Church, whether it resided in the Pope or in a General Council, and which of the two is to be regarded as infallible. The synod of Pisa which met in 1409 proceeded to settle the question to their own satisfaction by deposing both Gregory XII and the Anti-Pope Benedict XIII, and elected the Archbishop of Milan who took the name of Alexander V. And now confusion was worse confounded for there were 3 Popes who had each their respective followings. Neither was the matter mended when in the following year 1410 at the death of Alexander, the miserably worldly minded John XXIII, was chosen to succeed him. Under this Pope, Sigismund King of the Romans summoned the Council of Constance for the 1st of November 1513, and John had to sign the bull convening it. This Council deposed John after which Gregory XII resolved to abdicate, but did not actually abdicate till he had sent his Cardinal Legate with his Bull convening the Council, and thereby proclaiming that the act of the first five Sessions were destitute of Authority. The Assembly by accepting this, acknowledged that its authority was derived from him and accordingly upon his subsequent abdication, proceeded to a new election after deposing Benedict XIII, (July 26th 1417). On the following S. Martin's

day Cardinal Colonna was elected and took the name of Martin V. Gregory had died Oct. 18th 1417. And thus the schism was apparently healed after it had lasted 39 years, and the 17th General Council of the Western Church terminated on the 22nd of April, 1418.

Nevertheless the Anti-Pope Benedict XIII., lived on till 1424 and clung to the last to his usurped dignity creating 4 Cardinals as one of his last acts, and accordingly after his death two Cardinals of his creation claimed the title, one as Clement VIII and the other as Benedict XIV. Of these only the first figures in history but on his resignation in 1429, Martin remained the acknowledged Pontiff of the west, and the schism which had rent the church for 52 years was closed. He was succeeded in 1431 by Eugenius IV, in whose pontificate the next General Council was held at Basle. The time was one in which the idea of the supremacy of the Pope or the Council was being tested. And Eugenius was forced to acknowledge the Council which he himself had been long opposed to. During his pontificate a Revolution occurred at Rome which forced him to flee from the city, but such a scene of anarchy ensued that in the course of a few months he was enthusiastically welcomed back with the cry "the Church, the Church." By the transference of the Council from Basle to Ferrara, the temporary union of the Latin and Greek churches was effected, and the Papal power seemed to be consolidated upon the Pope being declared to be the head of the Church Universal. The Council of Ferrara however has never been ranked as a General Council. It sat for exactly one year, and its operations were continued for the reunion of the east and west at the 19th General Council of Florence, which sat from February 29th, 1539 till April 26th, 1542. Meanwhile the Council of Basle was still sitting till 1543, and had in 1538 pronounced the suspension of Eugenius, and in the following year issued a sentence for his deprivation as a heretic. The sentence was pronounced by seven bishops only and of it the late Dr. Döllinger observes "so shameless a perversion and abuse of natural order and positive justice had never yet been known in the Church."

On the 5th of Nov. 1439, Duke Amadeus of Savoy was elected by one Cardinal and 11 Bishops as Pope taking the name of Felix V. Both these Councils had come to an end before Eugenius re-entered Rome, Sept. 28th, 1443, and was recognized as Pope by the whole church, since which time there have been no more Anti-Popes set up. Aneas Sylvius Piccolomini afterwards Pope Pius II, had changed sides and come over to Eugenius. The author gives an account of the profligacy of his early years—but the history of his occupation of the Papal See, does not come within the limits of this volume, which ends with the death of Eugenius, Feb. 23rd, 1447.

The whole of the work is most interesting, and it contains a good deal of matter not easily or perhaps at all accessible elsewhere in the author's accounts of the lives of the Popes, and the more illustrious Cardinals of the time.

Its principal defect is in its omissions and in its taking for granted a much more extensive acquaintance with the period of Church history than most of its readers will be found to possess. Of course the author writes in the interest of Papal as opposed to Conciliar Infallibility, and though he does not attempt to conceal the facts of history, he seems to us far too indulgent to the prevailing immorality and general wicked-

ness of the clergy of the period. The research which he has brought to bear upon his subject is prodigious, and a very small specimen of this may be seen in the documents which now appear for the first time and occupy the 40 pages of the Appendix.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE FAMILY OF LESLIE from 1057 to 1868-9. By Colonel Leslie, K.H. of Balquhain (Edmonston and Douglas, 1869).

The visit of the Institute to the capital of Scotland, and the cordial welcome there accorded to us have, as it were, given us seizin of the land, and will, we trust, introduce our readers to a large field of archæological research, and especially to those contributions to family history for which Scotland has been of late years especially distinguished: contributions unknown, we suspect, to most of us, and almost unnoticed by English genealogists. It is proposed, on the present occasion, to call attention to the volumes recording the family of Leslie, as an example of a work very complete of its kind, in which the branches and members of the family are enumerated and traced out with great minuteness, and the proofs of descent recorded with unusual accuracy. There are but few of the English gentry whose intermarriages, successions and connections with the land could be established in so satisfactory a manner. There is little of that vagueness which is not uncommon in the earlier descents of an English, and the rule in those of a Welsh pedigree.

The Leslies are one of the most ancient, and not the least distinguished, of the greater Scottish Barons, the "Magnates Scociæ," as they were termed. If not so powerful as the house of Douglas, or allied so closely to the throne as that of Hamilton, they yet played a very considerable part in Scottish history, and one yet more considerable on the Continent of Europe. The "Red Harlaw" was fought within their territory, and the Leslie who there commanded a division of the Lowland army left six of his sons upon the battle-field. A Leslie led the vanguard, and was himself slain at the fight of Halidon Hill; another held a command at Brechin; another fell at the storming of Dundee, and others figure on the rolls of Flodden and Pinkie. The broadsword, lance, and leader's baton came naturally to their hands, and rare was the strife in which the Leslies did not take a part. Nor were they unknown as civilians, having in the fourteenth century represented Scotland at the Courts of England and France, besides giving Bishops to Ross and the Orkneys, and long afterwards to many Irish Sees, chiefly springing from the branch of Castle-Lesley in Monaghan.

But their chief renown was won in other lands. In the Empire, in Hungary, in Russia, in Sweden, the Leslies commanded armies, governed provinces, filled important embassies, acquired high rank and large estates, and matched with the proudest of the Imperial families. In France they served in the wars against Edward III, and a Leslie led the Scottish lances at the battle of Renti, and there fell in 1554. Count Walter Leslie served under Wallenstein, and subsequently became a Field Mareschal, a Marquis of the Empire, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and as Imperial Ambassador at the Porte displayed unusual magnificence. Another of the family, also a Field Mareschal, was Colonel proprietor of an Imperial regiment, aided in the repulse of the Turks from before Vienna, defeated them afterwards in Hungary, and became Governor of Buda.

On the other side, in the thirty years war, a Leslie attained to the rank of Field Mareschal under the Lion of the North, and held Stralsund against Wallenstein in person. In command in the Russian service a Leslie fell at the storming of Igolwitz, in Poland, and yet another in far later times held a command under Suwarroff, and was present at Marengo, Eckmuhl and Aspern; while on the English side a Leslie led the first line of the English cavalry at Roncoux, in 1746, and in the succeeding century another won medals and clasps in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at Talavera. Wherever hard knocks were going, or military fame, high rank or great wealth were to be won at the point of lance, sword, or bayonet, there a Leslie was pretty sure to be found among the foremost.

The history of the two kinsmen who took service under the Swede deserves a separate mention. David Leslie, a scion of the House of Rothes, was invited to Scotland in 1637 to command the army raised to support the English Parliament against Charles I, in which capacity he was present at Marston Moor, in 1644, and defeated Montrose at Philiphaugh, but encumbered by clerical dictators, was beaten by Cromwell at Dunbar in 1650, and ten years later was created Lord Newark by Charles II, who afterwards raised his kinsman to the title of Duke of Rothes.

The other Leslie, Sir Alexander, who became legitimate by a marriage long subsequent to his birth, began his career under Lord Vere in Holland, and became a Field Mareschal in Sweden. He also was invited to Scotland, where he commanded the army of the Covenant in 1639, besieged and took Edinburgh Castle, entered England in 1640, beating the Royal Army, and finally was created Earl of Leven in 1641. Two very curious episodes in the history of the family.

It is pleasant to observe the attachment of the foreign members of the family to their native soil, and their readiness, when at the highest pitch of their fortunes, to acknowledge and assist their poorer kinsfolk at home. So close, indeed, was the connection, that in many cases the actual head of the main Scottish line, that of Balquhain, was in the Imperial service, and only precluded from the legal ownership of the lands and castle by his foreign nationality, and latterly by the ecclesiastical divergence. On the failure of the Protestant Lairds, in the male line, their Catholic cousin strove hard to restore the male heir, and proffered exceedingly liberal terms to the heirs of line who held the estates. One at least of them, a Grant of Ballindalloch, changed his Church in order to keep the property.

Unfortunately, though provided with an excellent index, these volumes contain no general pedigree of the family, and without this it is difficult to follow out the narrative. It is impracticable here to supply this want, but perhaps the following sketch may be found useful.

The founder of the family, as of many others in Scotland, was a stranger, a certain Bartholf or Bartholomew, who came from Hungary in 1067, in the suite of Margaret, afterwards the Queen of Malcolm Canmore, whose sister Bartholf is said to have married. A tradition attributes to an incident of that date the crest and motto of the family. During a journey, Margaret, seated as was usual on the saddle behind her esquire, was warned on crossing a river to "grip fast" to his belt. "Gin the buckle byde," returned the lady, and in consequence the belt

was reinforced by two more buckles, and the three became and have since remained the cognizance of the family, and "grip fast" their device. The family name, too, on about equal authority, is attributed to an exploit of an early member, who

"Between the Less Ley and the Mair,
Slew a knight and left him there."

The name is accounted for in other ways, savouring also of the mythical.

In the sixth generation appears a Sir Andrew Leslie, the father of six sons, ancestors of as many main branches, and of a vast number of subordinate offshoots of the family. The first son, also Sir Andrew, of that ilk, was ancestor of three generations, when a daughter carried Leslie by marriage to a cousin of her own name. Their issue for two generations were of Leslie, when a second time an heiress married a Leslie cousin, and there were Leslies of that ilk for four more generations.

Walter, the second son of Sir Andrew, married the heretrix of the great Earldom of Ross, under which title their descendants in the male and female lines continued until 1476, when the eleventh Earl surrendered the Earldom to the Crown, and it became a royal title.

A third son became of Rothes, and was ancestor of the Earls of that name; of a Duke of Rothes, and of the Lords Newark.

The fourth son, Sir George Leslie, was of Balquhain, a property which has been held by seventeen generations of his descendants, and for twelve of them in the male line. The Balquhain Leslies have been marvellously prolific, having given off eighteen distinct branches, each with a landed estate, and several of them still extant in the male line. Not only are all these branches enumerated, but each individual of them is named in Colonel Leslie's books, much of the matter of which is by no means dryly genealogical, but contains anecdotes and accounts of the adventures of the foreign members of the family, making them pleasant reading even for those who have the misfortune not to have been born Scotchmen, nor, equally to be pitied, to have acquired a taste for genealogical research. But few families, even in the land of Dugald Dalgetty, or his prototype, Sir James Turner, can produce ancestors who have fought against the Black Prince and Napoleon, or have served under Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, Suwarrof and Wellington.

DIOCESE OF SALISBURY: THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS: By J. E. Nightingale, F.S A., (Salisbury: Printed by Bennett Brothers, *Journal* Office, 1891).

This is the companion volume [though somewhat more bulky, 256 pages as against 216] to *The Church Plate of the County of Dorset*, by the same author, which was the subject of a notice in the 46th volume of this *Journal*. A melancholy interest attaches to the present volume, from the fact that its author did not live to see his work published, although he evidently saw the sheets through the press. He died about three weeks before its publication, and his death will long be regretted by his many archæological friends, to whom he was endeared by his knowledge, his courtesy, and his modesty. The two volumes together rather more than cover the diocese of Salisbury, for part of the county of Wilts is now included in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol: some idea may be formed of the labour involved in the compilation of this and the companion volume, if we mention that the county of Wilts

alone contains the round number of 360 parishes; each of which, we gather from the preface, Mr. Nightingale has visited, Cripps in hand, and noted the details on the spot.

The main features of the Church Plate in Wiltshire, are the considerable number of mediæval pieces found in South Wilts, and the many good examples of Elizabethan and later Chalices in the northern part of the county. The mediæval (pre-Reformation) examples amount altogether to fifteen, the greater part of which occur in the rural deaneries near to Salisbury. They include the well known thirteenth century Chalice of Berwick St. James, which was in continuous use until a few years ago, but is now deposited in the British Museum. They include also another well known Chalice, that of Wylye, hall marked 1525, and one at Highworth, dated 1534, remarkable for having upon it the seated figure of our Lord as the "Man of Sorrows," instead of the usual Crucifixion: this Mr. Nightingale suggests, seems to indicate a change in the religious feelings of the time. Eight mediæval patens now survive and are in actual use—of these the one at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, 1533, is elaborately engraved, while that at Highworth, is almost without ornament: plain ancient patens without hall marks occur at Teffont Magna, Knock, and West Grimstead. At Lacock, a fine piece of secular plate of mediæval date, does duty as chalice; it is a standing cup and cover, not in shape unlike the founder's cup at Christ's College, Cambridge, but perfectly plain, devoid of all ornamentation but a little cresting.

The Wiltshire Church Plate appears to have been mainly supplied from London, and from a great many different makers, judging from the number and variety of their marks, some of which are not to be found in the fourth edition of *Old English Plate*, or any other list. Several Elizabethan cups, without any marks at all, probably have a common provincial origin; the Dorset provincial mark occurs once, but, with this exception, no provincial maker's mark is found on the Wiltshire Church Plate—this is probably due to communication with London being easy and speedy.

The history of the church and artistic treasures belonging to Salisbury Cathedral, is melancholy reading. Mr. Nightingale prints in the Appendix to the book now before us, the list of the ornaments and furniture given by Bishop Osmund, to his church of St. Mary, Sarum, 1078-1099, and a register and inventory of the jewels and riches belonging to the cathedral church of Sarum, in 1536. The lists are too long to be quoted here, but they record a vast wealth of ecclesiastical vessels and furniture, now, alas! represented by an empty cope chest (the shell without the kernel), and a mutilated chasuble, nor does record remain of how the valuable treasures accumulated during some 400 years had disappeared. The church of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, was a wealthy foundation. In 1476, it possessed no less than fifteen chalices with their patens, weighing exactly 274 ounces, and two silver gilt candlesticks weighing 109 ounces, which cost 3s. 4d. the ounce in London, in 1461, while one Richard, servant to Robert Bellers, received 3s. 4d. for riding to London and bringing these candlesticks back. One wonders what one would have to pay now to a horseman for a ride of 160 miles, carrying a pair of big candlesticks in his saddle bags for half of it. In 1482, 6s. 9d. was paid to another man for a similar ride, also to bring back a pair of candlesticks for the same church. In 1531, an inventory shows that the fifteen

chalices had dwindled down to five, and in 1554, to two and with a paten, one weighing 23 ounces and the other 13, which was the one left by the Commissioners of Edward VI, for the parish use, while the other was given in Queen Mary's time. Its paten still survives, hall marked 1533, and appear in later inventories as "one silver sawser gelded," 1597, "one silver plate for the Comvnyon, all wholie gilt," 1618; and "1 smal silver dish guilt," 1688. By the way a "spoute pot" appears as the name for a flagon. St. Martin's, Salisbury, has an alms dish, which was made evidently as a rose water dish, for Lord Chancellor Clarendon, whose atchievement of arms is on it.

Particular attention has been paid to the heraldry on the Church plate. The practice of engraving the arms of donors, though known before the Reformation, is hardly one to be commended; it may be excusable upon candlesticks, or possibly flagons, but not upon chalices or patens. But, whenever they are found they must be dealt with; their identification and elucidation adds much to the interest of "The Church Plate of Wilts," and Mr. Nightingale has supplied an Index of Armorials. He suggests that it is desirable to complete the Church Heraldry of Wilts by a record of the arms on glass, on hatchments, and elsewhere in the churches. Most local archæologists will be with him there. Ordinaries of arms for each diocese or each county so compiled would be of the greatest value in local research. With the kindred subject of family history, Mr. Nightingale has been equally painstaking, and his Wiltshire readers and others will be rewarded by much curious information—as, for instance, that the five daughters of Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, all married Bishops. What a mother they must have had! What a manager! How far seeing a woman to discern in the budding Curate or rising Vicar the future Bishop!

The book is most liberally and excellently illustrated from original drawings, mainly by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, which are now deposited in the Museum of the Wilts Archæological Society at Devizes.

Notices of Archæological Publications.

THE DOUGLAS BOOK, by WILLIAM FRASER, C.B., LL.D. Quarto, 4 volumes. Edinburgh, 1888.

These handsome volumes, due to the industry of Sir William Fraser and the liberality of the Earl of Home, the heir of line of the Earls of Angus, and himself the chief of a great Border Clan, are worthy of the race which they record, and not unequal to the account of the Scotts of Buccleugh from the same pen, or to that of the Percies from the other side of the border. The combination of history with biography, peculiar to works of this character, though heretofore not unknown, has of late years become popular in Scotland, a country specially rich in the necessary material, and what is more rare and more important, rich also in subjects suitable for its employment.

"Caledonia stern and wild," inclement in climate and of an unfruitful though not ungrateful soil, whose wealth, agricultural and pastoral, has been wrung by skill and industry from an unwilling nature, has, nevertheless, been rich in the best and most enduring kind of wealth, the vigour and persistence of her children. There is no country whose sons are scattered more widely over the globe, who are more successful in the pursuits of industry, or who manifest a stronger desire to return to the home of their childhood when their work is done; no country whose great men in times past have so completely identified themselves, are so closely intertwined with their native story. Campbells, Hamiltons, and Gordons, Erskines and Napiers, Scotts, Homes, Kers, Murrays, Leslies, Drummonds, Malcolms, Monroes, Cockburns, and Dalrymples are but a few of the names distinguished in the history of Scotland, in war when through war lay the path to fame and power, and in the arts of peace when a happy accident gave them access under a common Sovereign to a country superior to their own in wealth, though in wealth alone.

But among all the inhabitants of Scotland, Highland or Lowland, from whatever stock derived, the House of Douglas has ever held the foremost place. Before the first Bruce turned his back upon Skelton to compel fortune beyond the Tyne and the Tweed, while the first of the Stuarts was but Alanus Dapifer, or a dweller upon the Burh of Clun, William of Douglas held a place among the magnates of Scotland, the husband of the sister of the powerful Earl of Moray, and a liberal donor to the religious Houses of Kelso and Arbroath.

It is not surprising that the origin of so great a race should have been a subject of interest at a very early period.

> "Of Murrawe and the Douglas,
> How thare begynning was,
> Syn synddry men spekis synddryly,"

are the words of Andrew of Wyntowne, whose own opinion was that the "three sternys set in like manere" in the arms of the two families was evidence of their near kinship if not of their common origin. Since those days much has been written laboriously but loosely on the subject, and much that modern criticism has disallowed has been generally accepted concerning the origin of the Douglasses

"——— Nulli virtute secundum,
Seu numero heroum, seu robore mentis et armis
Sive fide in patriam."

So that there may be truth in the boast of their panegyrist, that "men saw them in the stream but never in the fountain," and it may be that the "dark grey man," their reputed ancestor, is but an expression derived from the waters of the Douglas and Douglesdale, the earliest of their known possessions by either flood or fell. If this be so Scotland is not deprived of the belief that one family at least of the greatest of her children was derived from no foreign source. If it be that a cloud hangs over their origin, it is a cloud destined to be illumined by the deeds of many generations of descendants, for there is little of exaggeration in the inscription upon the sword still preserved at Douglas Castle—

"So mony guid as of the Douglas beine,
Of ane sirname wer never in Scotland seine."

The Douglases, besides their part in Scottish history, have not wanted their own special record. Home of Godscroft, whose book has hitherto been the authority for the Douglases, though corrected in many important particulars by Sir William Fraser, who writes with the authority of records, hitherto inaccessible, is full of interest, and, if less accurate, is far the most readable of the two, being quaint in style and full of anecdote. Both have their merits, nor does the later story supersede the earlier. It is curious that the Douglases should owe the best records of their race to two members of a rival Border family, and that the latter of the two should represent them in blood and be the heir of their principal possessions.

William, 1174-1214, who drew his sirname from the dale and water of his lordship, is vouched by a charter of William the Lion, and seems to have been eminent in arms and lord of an extensive Border territory. Of his six sons five, strange to say, were ecclesiastics, and one, Brice, became Bishop of Moray, selected Elgin as the site of his cathedral, and having been canonized, long retained a day in the Scottish calendar.

Sir Archibald, 1213-1240, the eldest son, and ancestor of the whole race of Douglas, black or red, succeeded, and was father by his first wife of William, and by his second of Sir Andrew, ancestor of the Earl of Morton, the earliest of the cadets of the family, if indeed the conjugal irregularities of the older lines do not place Morton, genealogically speaking, as the real head of the name.

Sir William, 1240-1276, sirnamed like the first Edward from his length of limb, well known upon the Tweed and the Tyne, and the owner of a Northumbrian Lordship, was father of Hugh who died childless, and William, 1288-1302, sirnamed "Le Hardi," who well earned his to-name by his feats both in love and war upon the Border. Though often in open opposition to Edward I his land lay too near to England to allow of a refusal to pay homage, but he opposed the

elevation of Baliol and held Berwick against Edward in person. Finally indeed his patriotism lead him to adopt the cause of Wallace, and being made prisoner he was committed to the Tower of London, where he died. By his first wife he left James, and by his second Hugh and Archibald, and from the first and last of these, sprung the two great divisions of Douglas and Angus, or the Black and Red Douglases.

Sir James Douglas, 1298-1330, known in Scottish history as the "good Lord James," raised the name and possessions of the family to a very high pitch of splendour. A bold and determined leader of commanding stature and great personal strength, but of gentle and courteous demeanour, he directed the hands and won the hearts of his countrymen From early youth he supported the claims of Robert Bruce to the throne. He was present at the picturesque ceremony of his coronation at Scone, where each landed noble contributed a handful of earth from his lands by way of homage and acknowledgement of the royal superiority, and thus declared their determination to restore the independence of his country then grievously endangered by the "Malleus Scotorum." It appears to have been his observation upon the persistence of the spider that encouraged the hunted and depressed king to persevere, and shortly afterwards came what was the dawn of Bruce's fortunes, when he landed on the shore of Carrick and took Turnberry castle, while Douglas invaded his own confiscated territory, took by surprize his paternal castle of Douglas, and, being unable to retain it, heaped up its contents, furniture, provisions, and the bodies of the slain, and set fire to the whole, a deed well remembered in Scotland as "the Douglas Larder." Douglas Dale was then occupied by Clifford, and the English forces in the Lowlands were led by de Valence, Mowbray, Percy, and Monthermer, the best and boldest of the English captains. So precarious, however, was their hold upon the country that Edward himself was advancing to their aid when he was overtaken by death on the Scottish Border, to the great discouragement of his army. In consequence Douglas again took his castle, and joining his forces to those of Bruce, who had put down the Comyns in Buchan, they overran Lorne, beat the Campbells at the Pass of Brander, and penetrating far into Argyle compelled the Lord of Dunstaffnage to do homage to King Robert. Their next considerable exploit was a raid into England, when Douglas marched from Hexham to Durham and laid the Northern counties under contribution, and on their return expelled the English from the Castles of Edinburgh, Perth, and Roxburgh, which last was taken by a peculiarly audacious stratagem. The reprisal for these successes led to the battle of Bannockburn, at which Douglas held a command, and on the defeat of the English pursued them to Dunbar in their homeward flight. Sir James's later successes on the Border, his Wardenship of Scotland during the King's absence in Ireland, his part in the capture of Berwick, and in the Chapter of Mitton, are recorded in the history of his country. He not only recovered his paternal lands but added largely to their extent, and received from King Robert a charter of unusual privileges, which the King ratified by placing upon Sir James's finger his own ring, "annulus cum quodam lapide qui dicitur emeraude," whence the document is known among Scottish records as "the emerald charter."

The affection between Sir James and the King is recognized in every Scottish history, and is portrayed in one of those touching passages by

which Froissart redeems his delight in deeds of violence and brutality. "I know not in all my realm," said the dying King, "a knight more valyaunt than ye be . . . my own dearest and aspecial friend," and so committed to him the well known charge to convey his heart whither his body was denied the privilege to go. The heart, enshrined in a silver casket, was taken in charge by Sir James, who, commending himself to God and St. Bride, attended by a royal suite, and accepting a safe conduct from King Edward, proceeded by way of England to Spain, then at war with the Moors of Granada. In the battle that ensued Douglas held a command, and finding himself opposed by an overwhelming force he flung the precious casket into the thickest of the throng, and, shouting "Pass forward as thou wert wont," fell in the attempt at its rescue. Of the particulars of Sir James's mission and death many versions are on record, but the Bruce's heart was finally deposited at Melrose, and the mission was commemorated by the addition of a heart to the armorial bearings of the family, on which a crown was subsequently placed. Never did a coat of arms receive a more honourable augmentation. Of Sir James himself the tomb and effigy are still preserved in the church of St. Bride.

Sir James left two sons, legitimate and illegitimate. WILLIAM, 1330-1333, the elder, has been confounded with his cousin of Liddesdale, but Sir W. Fraser has shewn that he succeeded his father and fell childless at Halidon Hill, when the Douglas estates passed to his uncle of the half blood, HUGH Douglas, 1333-1342, a canon of Glasgow, who took little part in public life. He surrendered and took a re-grant of the estates, and settled them (1) upon the son of his late brother Archibald, (2) on Sir William Douglas of Lidderdale and his family, descended from Archibald their common grandfather, (3) upon another Archibald, the natural son of Sir James, and thus Canon Hugh's half nephew.

Sir ARCHIBALD, 1296-1333, the brother of Hugh and half brother of Sir James, and who died before them, was a brave soldier though an unskilful general, and is sometimes called the "Tyne-man," a designation more generally and with greater reason applied to a later Archibald. He was Regent of Scotland, and as such fought and lost the battle of Halidon Hill, at which both he and his nephew received mortal wounds. The Regent's surviving son was WILLIAM, 1342-1384, the first Earl of Douglas and by marriage Earl of Mar, an energetic supporter of David Bruce, at that time a prisoner in England, whose liberation he finally effected, becoming himself one of the hostages for the King's ransom, business connected with which made him familiar with the English Court. On the death of King David and the extinction of the line of Bruce, Douglas at first opposed Robert Stewart, having himself some pretension to the vacant throne. A compromise was effected by the marriage of the Earl with one of Robert Stewart's daughters. Towards the close of a very active life Douglas figured in the very unusual character of a trading monopolist, making large purchases of wheat, malt, and articles of domestic use from England for sale in Scotland. By his first marriage he wielded the powerful Earldom of Mar, and by a second the scarce less powerful fee of Angus, both of high antiquity and derived from the Celtic Marmaors. He left sons by each, the second, George, being the ancestor of the line of Angus.

JAMES Douglas, 1384-1388, the eldest son, second Earl of Douglas and

Earl of Mar, of whom it was said that whether with mace, sword, or spear, he needed never to double his stroke. He married, while yet of tender age, Isabel, daughter of King Robert Stewart. His first achievement was probably to share with his father in the recovery of Teviotdale from the English. In company with his kinsman, the Earl of Morton, he welcomed Sir Geoffrey de Charny and the French knights who came in quest of warlike adventures to Scotland Nor could they have come to a better school, though some regarded them with distrust, and asked "Quel diable les a amenés?" Earl James speedily gave them a taste of Border warfare, leading them against the Northumbrian Percies, to whom the Earl was "na les noysum" than had been his father. The French knights at first reported so favourably of their reception that they were soon followed by a body of 2,000 men under the Admiral of France, who brought with him 1,400 suits of armour and 50,000 francs in gold. The result was the siege of Carlisle, while the English attacked Edinburgh, without any permanent advantage on either side. The French were soon tired out, and becoming dissatisfied. returned to France, notwithstanding which Douglas again entered England, taking advantage of the quarrel between Richard II and his uncles. The Scots marched in two bodies, and those under Douglas reached Durham by way of Newcastle and Branspeth. On their return they met Percy before the walls of Newcastle, when occurred the combat between Douglas and Percy so celebrated in Border song, and which led to the battle of Otterbourne, when Douglas, "of great haste and hygh of enterprise," rushed into the thickest of the fray, where he fought with a mace which no other man of his time could weild, and there met his death wound. As he lay dying he said, "I pray you rayse up agayne my banar which lyeth on the ground—but shew nothen to frande no foo in what case ye see me in" No Scottish leader has in dying won so popular a fame. The banner, the cause of so deadly a conflict, is still the subject of an active but more peaceful controversy, and with the Percy gloves is preserved at Cavers by the Earl's descendants.

Earl James left two natural sons William of Drumlanrig and Archibald, ancestors of the Marquesses of Queensbury and the Douglases of Cavers. Douglas Dale and the main estates passed under the entail of Canon Hugh to Archibald the eldest natural son of Sir James the Good, to whom the King seems to have allowed the honours of legitimacy.

ARCHIBALD, 1388-1400, who was allowed by special favour the title, and thus became 3rd Earl of Douglas, was surnamed the "Grim" because of his "terrible countenance in warfair." He was the ancestor of the Black Douglases. He was taken on the French side at Poitiers, but ransomed at a cheap rate by a ruse of Sir William Ramsay, who treated him as a serving-man, who had stolen his master's armour. On his return he purchase the Lordship of Galloway from the Earl of Wigtown, and refounded Holywood Abbey. He married Joanna Moray the heiress of Bothwell Castle and broad lands in the north of Scotland. He seems to have become Constable of Scotland and Warden of the Western March, and distinguished himself in one or two missions and not a few border wars. He also converted the Abbey of Lincluden into a College with a Provost and Canons, and refounded Sweetheart an abbey in Galloway, and the Collegiate establishment at Bothwell, where he was buried. He was remarkable for great personal strength and

wielded a sword two ells in length with which he fought on foot, mowing down all opposed to him. Besides two sons by Joan Moray, Earl Archibald, left a natural son, William Douglas of Nithsdale, who inherited his father's personal strength and bravery. He was very large in the bones, of almost gigantic stature, of a swarthy complexion, and as was the fashion of the family the sweep of his sword carried all before it. After an active career in Scotland he took service with the Prussians at Dantzic, then called Spruce, as their Admiral against the French. He was soon afterwards assassinated, it was said at the instigation of Lord Clifford. He married Egidia a daughter of David II. His son, also William of Nithsdale, appears to have died without issue. Of his legitimate sons Archibald succeeded and James afterwards became seventh Earl of Douglas.

ARCHIBALD, 1400-1424, Master, and on his father's death fourth Earl of Douglas was the real "Tyne-man," and certainly deserved the name, for though as brave as became his race he was eminently unsuccessful as a general. He took a leading position in Scotland, and was accused, though upon very insufficient evidence, of joining Albany in the murder of the Duke of Rothsay. He commanded at and lost the battle of Homeldon, but on Hotspur's quarrel with Henry IV., he joined the Percies at Shrewsbury. He was then taken prisoner, and afterwards served under "Jean sans peur" of Burgundy, and on his return to Scotland shared in the defeat on the Border known as the "Foul raid." Nevertheless he frequently visited the English court and was on the point of joining that King in an expedition against the French. To France indeed he went, but it was to support Charles VII., who made him Duke of Touraine with the Town and celebrated Castle of Chinon as an appanage. These glories came to an end at the battle of Vernuil, in which the Duke, his son James, and his brother-in-law the Earl of Buchan were killed By Princess Margaret, elder daughter of Robert III., Earl Archibald had two sons, Archibald who succeeded, and James who fell with his father at Vernuil.

ARCHIBALD, 1424-1439, 2nd Duke of Touraine and 5th Earl of Douglas, better known as a civilian than as a soldier, began life as a hostage for his father in England, and was there educated. While yet Master of Douglas he bore the title of Earl of Wigton and took part with the Dauphin of France against the pretensions of Henry V. For his conduct at Baugé he received the Earldom of Longueville and lands in Berry. He seems to have shared in the defeat of the Scottish auxiliaries at Crévant, after which he returned to Scotland, where he was regarded with great jealousy by James I., and resided chiefly at Bothwell. At the coronation of James II., then a boy, he became Lt.-General of the Kingdom, which office he held till his death. He was buried at St. Bride's where his effigy still remains. He left William his successor, David who was beheaded with his brother in 1440, and Margaret known as the "fair maid of Galloway."

WILLIAM, 1439-1440, third and last Duke of Touraine and sixth Earl of Douglas, though but fourteen years of age, was the heir to the vast estates and great political power of his family. His first act was to do homage for his Duchy, of which he retained nothing but the barren title. Parties in Scotland were at that time divided between the adherents of Sir Walter Crichton and Sir Alexander Livingstone, each seeking the

supreme power, and each jealous of the Queen's mother as having the charge of the infant King. Against a third and most dangerous rival both parties combined, and upon fabricated charges the young Earl and his brother were imprisoned and beheaded without form of law in the Castle Yard of Edinburgh.

At their death the Dukedom became extinct, but the estates were parted between their sister and heir of line who had the Lordship of Galloway, and the male heir who had Douglas dale and other male fiefs. Annandale only, under a special limitation, fell to the Earl of March, and soon afterwards by an attainder came to the Crown. The male heir was James, second son of Archibald the Grim, and great uncle to the last Duke.

James Douglas, 1440-1443, seventh Earl of Douglas, called, from his corpulence, "the Gross," already enobled as Earl of Avondale and Lord Balveny, an impetuous and violent man, who had burned the town of Berwick and been guilty of the death of Sir David Fleming. He just lived to inherit the Douglas title, and left by his first wife six sons and four daughters. Of the sons William, 1443-1452, the Long Willie of Godscroft, succeeded as eight Earl of Douglas and second of Avondale. He married his cousin Margaret, the Maid of Galloway. It is recorded of him that he burned Alnwick and Warkworth, but he is best known in Scottish history from the fact that he was assassinated by James II, James with the fiery face, in breach of a safe conduct under the King's hand and seal. He died childless, and was succeeded by his brother.

James, 1452-1488, ninth and last Earl of Douglas, was twin with his brother Archibald, created Earl of Moray. He was with his brother at the burning of Alnwick, and with him visited Rome. He came to terms with the King, and laid aside the avenging of his brother on condition of being allowed to marry the widow, which done the feud was resumed and broke out in open war, in which Douglas was worsted and fled to England, where he received the Garter from Edward IV. Many years afterwards, returning to Scotland he was made prisoner. He retired to the seclusion of Lindores Abbey, where he outlived James II and his son, to the former of whom the ruin of the Black Douglases must be attributed. The Earl's younger brothers were Archibald, Earl of Moray, and Hugh, Earl of Ormond; each had a son, but of them little is known save that one of them was Dean of Brechin, and thus came to an end the elder line of the Black Douglases, but neither the name nor the preeminence of the family was ended.

It has been stated that Archibald, the elder Tyne-man, and the younger brother of Sir James the Good, was father of William, the first Earl of Douglas, who by his second wife Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, was father of George Douglas, 1389-1402, to whom on his marriage with Princess Mary Stewart, daughter of Robert III, was granted the Earldom of Angus. His career was brief. He was taken at Homilden, and while a prisoner in London fell a victim to the plague when but twenty-five years of age. He was succeeded by his only son William, 1382-1437, second Earl of Angus, then an infant. Soon after coming of age he accompanied the King on an expedition against the Lord of the Isles, and soon after went to England to negociate the continuance of a truce, in which he succeeded, but on its rupture by the English he, as Warden

of the Marches, opposed their entry, and gained the victory of Piperden after very hard fighting. He also took an active part in the pursuit and capture of the murderers of James I. He died under the age of forty, leaving James and George successive Earls of Angus, and William of Cluny, guardian to James III and custos of his nephew's estates, but who died unmarried.

James, 1437-1446, third Earl of Angus, seems to have suffered from the jealousy of his kinsman the Black Douglas. He was bethrothed to Princess Jean, third daughter of James I., the dumb Lady of Dalkeith, but he died before the marriage was completed, and was succeeded by his brother George.

George, 1446-1462, Earl of Angus, styled by Godscroft "the Great Earl," since, during a career of but fifteen years he added very considerably to the power and dignity of the family. His capacity as a Warden on the Marches was early displayed when he amply avenged a Percy inroad and fought the battle of the Lochmaben stone. When the Black Douglas took up arms to avenge the murder of their chief by the King, Angus stood aside and took ample reward for his forbearance. His wardship of Tantallon was converted into a fee, and he had grants of the Kings customs of North Berwick and a charge upon those of Haddington. He built also the castle of Angus at the mouth of the Tay as the "caput" of that Earldom. He was present at the seige of Roxburgh Castle and was wounded by the explosion to which the King fell a victim. At the subsequent coronation a doubt having arisen as to the form to be followed, Angus himself placed the crown on the young King's head, with the words: "Now it is on your Majesty's head by my own setting: let me see who dare be so bold as to take it off again." His weight, inherited and personal, caused him to be regarded as the first person in kingdom. He opposed the regency of the Queen's mother, acquired a large share of the possessions of the Black Douglas, and weilded even more than their power. With the castles of Tantallon and Angus he commanded the mouths of the Forth and the Tay, and the Lord of Hermitage Castle was second to no chieftain on the Border. When Henry VI., took refuge in Edinburgh it was to Angus he applied for aid against his rebel subjects, offering him an English Earldom with an appanage upon the Trent and Humber. In consequence he invaded Northumberland with a force of 20,000 men, his first object being to relieve Alnwick Castle, then besieged by Edward IV. He so far succeeded that he rescued and removed the garrison. This, however, was the last act of his life, which came to an end very shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

Archibald Douglas, 1463-1514, fifth Earl of Angus, surnamed "Bell the Cat." A most popular character in Scottish History and not the less so that his name has come under the wand of the great magician of these later times. He inherited and in no way diminished the vast power of his family. The Black Douglases between whom and their red kinsmen there had latterly been little love, had come to an end, and the power of the name was now undivided. The character of the young King was ill-suited to his position in such a country as Scotland. He cultivated the arts and sciences, especially music, and his habitual associates were men of low birth to the exclusion of the great nobles. The discontent broke out into open rebellion, and the King's army led

by Angus refused to obey their Sovereign. The most obnoxious of the royal favourites was a certain Cochrane whom the nobles decided to put to death. Lord Gray dwelt on the danger of the attempt, and related the fable of the mice who decided that a bell should be attached to the cat's collar to give warning of her approach, but who, said he, will tie on our bell. "I," said Earl Archibald, "I will bell the cat," and Cochrane was hanged over the bridge of Lauder, and the King was conducted to Edinburgh in guise of a captive, until set free by his brother Albany, when he fell back into his old habits and again the discontent broke out, which some years later led to the battle of Saunchie Burn and the violent death of James III., when the Earl became for a short time Guardian of the Realm. The Earl's position was too great to be secure, and his relations with the English Court were suspected to be of a treasonable character. In consequence he was compelled to surrender the lordship of Liddesdale and the Castle of Hermitage, possessions on the English Border, and ill-exchanged for Bothwell which became the seat of the Douglas power. Notwithstanding the distrust he manifested, Angus became Chancellor of Scotland and even held high office on the Border. The King, encouraged by a treaty with France, decided to invade England, contrary to the order of Angus, who however, when the step was taken mustered his vassals in support of it. On his recommending prudence the King on the battle field was so ill-advised at last to say that "if afraid he might return home." The aged Earl burst into tears at the unmannerly taunt and quitted the army, but he left his two sons to lead his men, and charged them to preserve the family standard. The result of the battle of Flodden is too well known. With the King the two Douglases and many of their followers were slain. The Earl remained loyal, and was present at the crowning of the infant King, and was of the Queen's Council of Regency; soon afterwards he died. Sir William Fraser in correction of Sir W. Scott and Tytler, and the Earls boast that "no son of mine save Gawain e'er could pen a line," gives evidence that the Earl wrote a good hand, and adds a fac-simile of his clear bold signature. Of his sons, GEORGE, Master of Angus, fell at Flodden leaving issue. Sir William the second son, who also fell at Flodden, was ancestor of the line of Glenbervie. The third was Gavain, who "gave fair Scotland virgils page," and the fourth Sir Archibald, called by James V. his "Gray Steel," from his valour and ability of body, was of Kilspindie and ancestor of that branch now extinct. GEORGE, Master of Angus, fell at Flodden having had a sharp altercation with the King upon the battlefield. Of his sons, Archibald succeeded; Sir George was of Pittendrieck whose descendant continued the line, and the third William, Prior of Coldingham, was a conspicuous figure in the time.

ARCHIBALD, 1514-1556, sixth Earl of Angus, young and handsome and the head of the House of Douglas, married Margaret the Queen's mother, a clever, beautiful, and amorous woman, and thus became brother-in-law to Henry VIII and to Louis, the King of France. Margaret, with her husband's consent retained the regency which she had legally forfeited by her marriage, and they were opposed by Albany and a powerful body of the nobles, who also attempted to force the custody of the children. The Queen and her husband fled to England. On their return Angus was bitterly opposed by the Earl of Arran, and it was at a meeting of

the two parties that the Chancellor, striking his breast to attest upon his conscience his peaceable intention towards his brother Bishop, betrayed his armour beneath his rochet, and gave rise to the rejoinder "Methinks, my lord, your conscience clatters." The rejoinder was not confined to words, and Arran and the Hamiltons were put to flight in the well-remembered fray of "Clear the Causeway," notwithstanding which Albany succeeded in banishing the Earl to France, whence after a time he escaped to England. Soon after, the Queen, desirous to preserve her regency, by great interest at Rome, obtained a divorce, to which Angus refused to submit, and finally getting possession of the boy King regained most of his power, though opposed in arms by the Queen and Arran. The remainder of Angus's life was spent in warfare, sometimes with, but more frequently against, the King; the Earl being, more or less, supported by Henry VIII, a state of things which only ended with the death both of the Queen's mother and the King, when Arran and Angus came to terms, the Earl recovered his forfeited estate, and Lenox, who had arrived from France, married Lady Margaret. The Earl, after a life of great vicissitude, died peacefully at Tantallon, leaving daughters only, his son by his third wife having pre-deceased him.

David Douglas, 1557, who succeeded as seventh Earl of Angus, was the son of Sir George Douglas, of Pittendrieck, celebrated in Scottish diplomacy, and next brother to Archibald, the sixth Earl. He was never actually infeoffed of the family estate, and it seems doubtful if he was ever recognized as the Earl. He died within the year, and was succeeded by his son.

Archibald, 1557-1588, eighth Earl of Angus, who became also Earl of Morton. His life seems to have been chiefly employed upon the Border as Lieut.-General south of Forth, an appointment given him when but eighteen years old, by his uncle, the Regent Earl of Morton, to whom he gave strong support and was involved in consequence in the King's attack on Morton, upon whose death, standing alone and unsupported, he fled to England and became intimate with Sir Philip Sidney, and was afterwards employed by Elizabeth in her negotiations with the Scottish Court. James always distrusted him, but was forced to dissemble, and finally Angus received the Morton estates, and was replaced in power upon the Border. After an active life, and one full of events, he died at the early age of thirty-three years, leaving a great reputation for courage and resolution. He had but one child, Lady Margaret, and his title and the Angus estates passed to his cousin, the male heir.

William Douglas, 1588-1591, of Glenbervis, the ninth Earl of Angus, was the great grandson of Bell-the-Cat, and grandson of Sir William of Braidwood, who fell at Flodden with his elder brother George, Master of Angus. He was weak in body, and took little part in public affairs. His succession was at first opposed by the King, and he was put to great expense before he gained the Earldom, which he lived but a short time to enjoy. He left thirteen children, of whom William succeeded; Sir Robert held Glenbervie, and was ancestor of that branch, and Gavin and John were ancestors of the branches of Bridgeford and Barras, now extinct.

William Douglas, 1591-1611, tenth Earl of Angus, who adhered to the old faith, was persecuted on that account by the King and Scottish Presbytery, and incurred something approaching a forfeiture. He obtained

his investiture as an Earl, but fearing the evident determination to effect his ruin he joined the northern Earls in their rising, but finally was received into favour, having nominally been reconciled to the Kirk, and by a considerable payment recovered his lands. The close of his life was spent at or near to St. Germain-des-Prés, where he was buried beneath a magnificent monument.

"Qui fueram, satus ille Heroibus, ingens
Duglasidum princeps, Augusiaeque Comes."

Englished by Godscroft,

"Of the great Douglas sprung, and chiefest child,
By Angus' Earldom being only styled."

Of the three sons William succeeded; Sir James of Mordington became Lord Mordington, whose male line failed in the fifth generation. Francis of Sandilands died childless.

William, 1611-1660, eleventh Earl of Angus, being supposed to have Catholic sympathies, was regarded with suspicion, to escape which he travelled abroad for three years, and a little later visited France and Italy. He was formally recognised as Earl of Angus, with their privileges, one being the leadership of the van in battle. By Charles I he was created Marquis of Douglas. He was both Royalist and Episcopalian, and being attacked by the Covenant party visited England for a time, was present at and escaped from Philiphaugh, was fined by Cromwell, and at his death was buried before the high altar in the old Church of Douglas. He survived his eldest son Archibald, and was succeeded by his grandson. From his fourth son Lord William, those Dukes are descended. The fifth son George was created Earl of Dumbarton, a title now extinct.

Earl William seems to have had some taste for genealogical lore, since Scotto Conte d' Agazano writes acknowledging his gift of "l'Albero della famiglia da vostra Signoria illustrissima." His correspondent had written, claiming descent from the House of Douglas. The Italian House bore the same arms but being Guelphic partizans, and all things with odd numbers being considered Ghibelline, they had reduced the stars the two, and differenced the coat, it would seem, by a bird. The Scotti were of Piacenza and claimed to descend from a William Conte de Douglas, contemporary with Charles the Great, a somewhat mythical origin. The Earl at that time, 1626, contemplated taking service with the Venetians.

James 1660-1700, second Marquis of Douglas and twelfth Earl of Angus, succeeded his grandfather while still under age. He paid little attention to public affairs, held with William of Orange against James II., but the heavy debts which he had inherited and the loose management of his estate brought on embarrassments which continued until his death. He had three sons of whom James died before his father. The others in succession bore the title and the daughter was Lady Jane whose claim caused the famous Douglas cause. The eldest son James bore the courtesy title of Earl of Angus—he commanded the Angus or Cameronian regiment, at the head of which he fell unmarried at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692. William his next brother succeeded, but also died before the father, unmarried. Their successor was the third brother.

The heir male, and therefore the head of the House of Douglas was the Duke of Hamilton, who became twenty-fourth Earl of Angus, but the heir of line was the Duke's sister, Lady Jane, who had married Sir John Stewart of Grand Tully and had led a wandering and adventurous life. Her claim to the estates gave occasion to the famous Douglas cause, fought hardily, and at a great length, but decided at last, on appeal, in her favour. Her son, who finally inherited, was created Baron Douglas, 1790, a title which failed with the fourth Lord whose half sister and heiress married Lord Montagu. Their elder daughter and coheir inherited the Douglas estates and married the Earl of Home, whose son, the present Earl, is their actual possessor.

The Douglas Book is composed of four very substantial volumes, of which the two first contain the pedigrees and the biographies of the Black or Red Douglases, that is of the houses of Douglas and of Angus. The third and fourth volumes contains the family charters, preceded by very full and very well executed abstracts. These are followed by the charters themselves given at length, mostly in Latin, but some in Lowland Scotch. Many of the armorial seals are engraved, and fac-similes are given of many of the most important charters and of several of the signatures. The fourth volume also contains letters official and domestic, with a fac-simile of one from the Queen of James VI., and plates of several seals and signatures, the whole completed by a very copious and most useful index.

EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY DYKE AND WANSDYKE, 1888-1892, by Lieut.-General PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Printed privately, 1892. Vol. III.

The volume now before us, though titled differently from its two predecessors,[1] is numbered in continuation of them: it is an imperial quarto of 308 pages of letter-press, and contains, in addition, seventy-three maps and plates, and numerous relic tables. It records General Pitt-Rivers' investigations into the dates of the two great Dykes, known respectively as the Wansdyke, a continuous work of some sixty miles in length, and the Bokerly Dyke, of only about four. These two, though not continuous works, defend the whole south-west promontory of England, including Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire, Cornwall, and part of Hants, from an attack from the north and east. Numerous conjectures have been put forward to account for them, the most generally received opinion, and that favoured by Stukeley and Dr. Guest, being that they were pre-Roman and Belgic. But no attempt had been made to put opinions to the test by the only means capable of affording actual proof, viz., by rampart digging. This General Pitt-Rivers has now done, and we give in his own words the conclusion that he has arrived at. He says:—

The result of my excavations has been to narrow the field of inquiry very considerably. Within the limits clearly defined in the present volume, the date of both works has been fixed upon unassailable evidence. Both works, at the places where I excavated them, are Roman or post-Roman. The Belgic theory has been completely overturned, and, although the question of a Romano-British or Saxon origin is still open for future inquiry, some probabilities only pointing towards the former

[1] Notices of these volumes will be found in this *Journal*, Vol. xlv, p. 311, and Vol. xlvi, p. 78.

hypothesis, no reasonable man can ever again assert that either of these Dykes, at the spots where I examined them, are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius, that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain.

We own to some feeling of regret that the Belgic theory of Dr. Guest, one of the early and ablest leaders of the Institute, has been so completely bowled over, but *magna est veritas*, and Dr. Guest himself would have been among the first to recognise the force of the cogent evidence that the general's spades and picks have unearthed. Other places cry aloud for investigation on the lines followed by General Pitt-Rivers—the Cambridgeshire Dykes for instance, recently visited by the Institute, under the careful guidance of Professors Clark and Ridgeway, while the Great Barrier of Hadrian has been but scratched at—no one camp on the Barrier has been thoroughly excavated and turned up: sections only have been dealt with. Surely the great Newcastle Society of Antiquaries might manage to do something more systematic and more thorough, and we are glad to learn, from the report of their last annual meeting, that they are now contemplating a commencement. Their sister society of Cumberland and Westmorland has this year been at work on the Roman Camp on Hardknott Fell; with what results we know not, but we hope they will not desist until they have turned over every sod in the camp, and its suburbs. Further north, the Glasgow Antiquaries have been doing good work on the wall of Antoninus. Of Silchester we need not to speak, save to express a hope that the public will give the funds for the thorough completion of that job (to use an expressive, but vulgar phrase), and that, Silchester completed, Wroxeter will be next taken in hand. Further, some prehistoric settlements [towns, villages, or habitations] should be thoroughly excavated. General Pitt-Rivers points out that our knowledge of prehistoric weapons, tools, and implements is mainly derived from graves and tumuli; these are easily dug into and examined, and the relics found are of value, and attractive, when placed in museums. But the examination of a town or an encampment is a tedious and costly undertaking; large funds are required, and unless the investigator owns the land, on which the town or encampment is situate, a heavy surface rent has frequently to be paid. It is not every would-be-investigator, who can take up the magnanimous position assumed by General Pitt-Rivers when he retired from the Army and "determined to devote the remaining portion of my life to an examination of the Antiquities on my own property." There is no reason to despair; the older antiquaries stirred little from their books and their libraries. Camden first took to roaming about the country and to recording what he found; Stukeley and others followed his example, and Guest, Freeman and Green took to field work, and brought historical records and topographical observations into scientific alliance, while the General has gone one beyond them in scientific research, has dived under the sod, and emerged again, replete with interesting and unassailable discoveries. He will have his imitators, his school of followers, though they may be few at first, and though we are afraid the country gentlemen of means, whose game, as the General says, has been presented by a paternal government to their tenants, and who have been deprived of the part that some of them have hitherto taken in the management of local affairs, are not likely in these days of

agricultural depression to be able to devote much of their means to archæology. Perhaps the *novi homines* of wealth may take to the work by way of alliance with the soil: they might do worse. We are, however, wandering rather far from the volume now before us and must hark back.

The General in his very interesting preface suggests several questions for the consideration of working archæologists: these we reproduce, as some of our readers may not have the opportunity of seeing them, viz:—1. at what date iron nails for wood-work were first introduced into Britain: 2. what kind and quality of pottery was in common use at different periods? 3. at what date red Samian was first introduced from abroad: 4. at what period in the world's history flint flakes ceased to be fabricated and used for any purpose? The General points out that nails, pottery and flint flakes, wherever they were employed, became thickly strewed in the soil, and were thrown with it into every rampart or tumulus that was raised, and into every pit that was filled up: could nails, pot sherds and flint flakes be dated as coins can, we should have trustworthy evidence as to the dates of works with which they are found associated. With this in view, he further suggests that the sites of ancient potteries and the classification of the different wares should be made, as they have not yet been, the subject of serious study. Reading, indeed, this preface, it is forcibly impressed upon one's mind that many archæologists, (shall we say the majority of archæologists!) have been indulging in speculating boldly in subjects whose grammar is but little known to them.

The first map in volume III is an "Ancient map of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and part of Hants." The General is much more cautious than the compilers of the archæological surveys of counties now being slowly published in Archæologia, where remains are classified under the heads of pre-Roman, Roman, post-Roman, and doubtful: the General knows but two divisions, ancient and modern, and with his experience he is quite right to do so, but the surveys published by the Society of Antiquaries include a reference to everything that is in print about any particular ancient work, and the student can refer to the evidence for its assignment to any class: nor should there be any difficulty, when the proposed annual index of Archæological papers appears in adding the inevitable corrections the spade will make.

Volume III commences with a brief, but clear *résumé* of the first two volumes, that is mainly of excavations at Woodcuts and Rotherly and the deductions to be drawn therefrom. Then follow some important observations upon ancient military earthworks, which we venture to condense. Isolated camps, though pretty evenly distributed over a county, were not intended for the defence of a particular district, but were the refuges of some local tribe, inhabiting their vicinity, to which they resorted when attacked by some neighbouring tribe. They imply a low state of civilisation, before the inhabitants of any large district had attained to such organisation as was necessary for combined defence. When the people advanced to a higher state of civilisation, and several tribes combined for the defence of a district, it was not by detached forts, but by great dykes or continuous lines of ditch and bank, the latter probably surmounted by a stockade, running for miles along the open country, from an inaccessible

position on one flank to some other natural defence on the other. That some of these dykes now appear to us to terminate *en l'air* is due to the disappearance of forests, the draining of marshes, or even to the total surface obliteration of lengths of dyke under long cultivation.

Such a dyke, four miles long, is the Bokerly Dyke. The General's excavations have clearly proved its Roman or post-Roman character, not only by the coins turned up in it, but by the fact that, in part of its course, it overlies a Romano-British settlement similar to, and therefore of the same date with, those at Woodcuts and Rotherly. From the evidence of the coins and other *indicia* the General fixes the date of the Bokerly Dyke as not much earlier than A.D. 520, when the West Saxons, under Cerdic and Cynric, after having taken Sorbiodunum, advanced westward to the capture of Mons Badonicus. The date of the greater work, the Wansdyke cannot be so closely approximated, but is Roman or post-Roman. It is needless to say that careful plans are given of all the excavations, and that all the relics found are recorded in elaborately arranged relic tables, and that most of them are both engraved and described. These descriptions and engravings, together with those in the preceding volumes, form a comprehensive guide to very large classes of objects of antiquity and will be most valuable, even indispensable, to workers for purposes of comparison and identification. Incidentally our author raises many curious questions in the description of these relics, of which one is the date of the introduction of the so-called Samian ware into this country, and whether some may not have reached here in the cause of trade prior to the advent of the Romans. By the way, there is now a movement in favour of calling this ware pseudo-Aretine, and we are glad to find General Pitt-Rivers, after consultation with Mr. Franks, advocates adhering to the term Samian; we would commend to the school of antiquaries who are bitten by the craze for a correct nomenclature, what the General says, and especially do we commend it to the silver men who would abolish "knop" for "knot"—

> In fact, it appears to me, that if the principle of endeavouring to change the names of things, whenever a flaw is discovered in the derivation of them, were to be applied generally, it would entail a perpetual revision of all languages, and would bring about such a confusion of tongues, as has never been known since the catastrophe at the Tower of Babel.

Leaving potsherds and turning to coins, the General gives several plates and elaborate descriptions of those found during the Bokerly Dyke excavations, mainly third brass, 1210 in number, and barbarian imitations of ordinary types. Three hypotheses are advanced to account for the large number found :—

> (1) That the settlement was attacked by an enemy and the inhabitants driven away without giving them time to collect their treasures; against this may be put the fact that only one silver coin was found in the whole series, and that the other relics discovered consist mostly of rubbish, or of objects accidentally lost. (2) That the finds of coins consisted of small hoards concealed by their owners, on leaving the place, to serve in the wars or for other causes, and that they never returned to claim them; against this view the small value of the coins must also be said to militate. (3) That upon the excavation of Britain by the Romans, their small bronze coinage having no intrinsic value was disused, and thrown away; in favour of this view, it may be said that, that the people who made the Dyke evidently took no notice of the coins when they came across them in digging the ditch, but threw them up with the soil into the rampart.

The last hypothesis is certainly the most probable, but it would not apply to the Roman cities of the North of England where silver *denarii* and first and second brass coins occur strewn about, in much greater number than third brass. The skulls and skeletons found have been dealt with in as thorough a manner as the potsherds and coins, and Dr. J. G. Garson supplies some valuable notes thereon.

At the end of the volume some minor investigations are recorded, a hoard of coins from Denland, in Dorset; skulls from Hunsbury Camp, Northampton, and from Llantwit Major, near Cardiff. In short appendices the General discusses, to dismiss, the suggestion that Bokerly Dyke may have been a gigantic deer trap, such as one on the fells above Coniston, and gives an account of the models at the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham.

In concluding our notice of the these wonderful volumes, we can only say that all archæologists owe a debt of gratitude to the author for the generous liberality with which he places the results of his labours at their service; we would add that any man, who gets up well his Pitt-Rivers, will himself thereby become an accomplished archæologist. One thing more, a life-like portrait of the General forms the frontispiece; long may he be spared to continue his labours.

CALDER ABBEY. By Rev. A. G. Loftie, B.A. Bemrose & Sons, London, and Derby, 1892. 2nd Edition.

Calder Abbey is a charming, but little known Cistercian house in West Cumberland. The accounts of it in the county histories are meagre, in the extreme, as well as contradictory and untrustworthy. That it is but little known is due to the fact that the domestic buildings have, from the Dissolution down to the present day, been the residence of squires of high degree, who still dine in the Cistercian refectory, while the church and cloister form their garden and pleasure grounds: even the most hardened antiquary, under these circumstances, feels somewhat modest about intruding. The situation, too, has until comparatively recent days, been off the tourists' lines, but the growth of Seascale as a watering place has altered this, and a demand for a good account of the Abbey has arisen. For the making of such, a competent man has been found in the vicar of the parish, an enthusiastic admirer of the Abbey, and a painstaking antiquary, who has carefully studied Mr. Micklethwaite's writings on the Cistercian plan, and who has had the advantage, during a change of ownership, of being able to roam all over the mansion house, when it was utterly devoid of either inhabitants or furniture.

Mr. Loftie has produced a most commendable little book of 110 pages, in three parts; in the first he deals with the existing remains to which he supplies an admirable guide; in the other two parts he brings the history of the house down from its foundation to the present day, and in so doing he has devoted much original research to elucidating points which had been obscured by the county historians; altogether this is a model little book, and has a good plan and some excellent sketches.

Notices of Archæological Publications.

ANE ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIE OF INNES. By Cosmo Innes, 1864.

Among the valuable, but—out of Scotland—little known, volumes printed by the Spalding Club, is one by the late Cosmo Innes, whose writings have thrown so much light upon the Early and Middle-age history of Scotland, in which he has contributed towards the history of his family in a work of labour, but evidently a labour of love.

Although it is only of late years, and by one of those peculiar limitations of titles of honour unknown in England, that the family of Innes of Innes has attained, not only to the peerage, but to the highest rank in it, they have for seven centuries taken a part in the history of the Northen provinces of their country, and have held a distinguished place among the "Barones minores" or upper landed gentry of Scotland, and the pedigree justifies the boast of the fifth Duke of Roxburgh, who succeeded to the titles of the Kers, and declared to Mr. Innes that "he would let those proud Kers know that he was of as good blood on his father's side, as on that of his great grandmother." This he amply fulfilled by printing a manuscript account of the Innes family, drawn up by Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, their near kinsman, copies of which were preserved in the Charter chest at Floors, and among the records at Culloden, and which shews the house of Innes to have been distinguished, in the word of the Lord Lyon, Sir Alexander Areskine, "parentum amplitudine et integra fama."

Many pedigrees, says Duncan Forbes, are brought into question by the "emulation of a cor-ryval family." Here, however, such emulation has produced an opposite effect, and had it not been for the "cor-ryval" Kers, the main stem of the house of Innes would have remained unrecorded, and the pedigree of the cadet branches, imperfect as they still are, would have been still more so, had it not been for their savage and brutal rivalry recorded by Forbes.

Mr. Innes has not, however, contented himself with merely correcting and reprinting the President's memoir. He has examined the ancient charters in which Floors is rich, and from these and other sources he has added materially to the authority of the work, displacing some members of the pedigree and inserting others, giving proofs of the several steps, and adding particulars of several cadet families of the name. The book

s thus a credit even to the good company in which it appeared, and is worthy to take a place among the family histories so prominent in the later literature of Scotland. All that is to be regretted is the absence of a tabular genealogy, without which it is difficult to form a clear idea of the somewhat involved kinship between the main line and its numerous branches, especially of those of Cromy and Innermarkie, by one of which it was ultimately replaced, and by the other very nearly brought to an end. This remark also applies to the conplicated steps by which the Earldom and Dukedom shifted from the Kers to the Drummonds, and back again to the family of Innes as representing another of the Ker daughters.

A family history, without a tabulated genealogy, is at the best but an imperfect record, and here this is peculiarly the case from the complexity of the branches, and, indeed, in some degree of the corrected main line. The branches, which are numerous, were almost all at strife, often at deadly strife, with one another and with their chief. On two occasions their hatred extended to murder, in one case punished by the law, in the other by private revenge. We have also a dying Laird who solemnly adjures his son to swear deadly hatred against his kinsman, and after one of the murders, several of the name, including a youth at school, were forced to bury their dirks in the bleeding body, and so to share in and sanction the deed. Nowhere is there so truthful and graphic a representation of the social savagery of a great Scottish family in the sixteenth century.

The pedigree commences with a certain BEROALDUS Flandrensis, one of those strangers who were found along the shores of the Moray Firth about the middle of the twelfth century, and who superseded some of the least powerful of the ancient Celtic Maormors, and have been claimed as founders by the Leslies, Drummonds, Ruthvens and other considerable Scottish families. His name shews that he could not have been of Celtic origin, and his existence is vouched by a charter of Malcolm the IV., the date of which is established by the name of a Bishop of Moray, who returned to Scotland in 1159 and died in 1160. The original charter, seen by Sir Robert Sibbald, an eminent Scottish antiquary, is now lost, but there exists an official transcript by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, Clerk of the Registry of Scotland, from which the document is here printed.

A pedigree of twenty-seven male links, through as many Lairds of Innes, is not common even in Scotland, and in this case the links are supported by a succession of royal and other charters and writs of service and of enfeoffment, evidence of the highest description. The alliances are with well known Scottish families, such as Fraser, Stewart Earl of Athol, Forbes Lord Forbes and of Culloden, Gordon Earl of Huntly and of Gight, Dunbar, Meldrum of Fyvie, Hepburn of Bothwell, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Ross and Grant, vouching for the blueness of the blood and for the social condition of the family, which, though not enobled, matched with the best of the Scottish nobility.

The original estate, granted by Malcolm the IV. to the founder, lay along the shores of the Moray firth from Lossie mouth to that of the Spey, and extended inland a considerable distance, including the place whence the family shortly afterwards derived their name, and where they built a castle. The whole was held by military tenure of the Castle, then royal, of Elgin, by the service of one knight's fee. It became the centre of a much more considerable property, and was held by the family for

about six centuries, when they left the Lossie and the Spey for the Tweed and the Teviot, and the castellet and mains of Innes for the ducal palace, gardens and terraces of Floors.

Forbes has laboured, though with small success, to establish the Scottish origin of Beroald, but spring from whence he may, he was a very considerable person, as is evident from the value and extent of the royal grant. The son of Beroald is styled [II.] JOHN of Innes, in a charter of Alexander the II., of which Mr. Innes gives a "fac-simile," and which confirms the gifts of Malcolmb, in favour of [III.] WALTER, son of John son of Beroald. This Walter was Lord of divers baronies near Elgin, and took part in the settlement between the Bishop of that see and Walter de Moravia, in 1226.

Tradition has handed down [IV.] ALEXANDER of Innes as fourth from Beroald, and the father of [V.] WILLIAM, who, or more probably his [VI.] SON of the same name, has left a seal, bearing a star of six rays, which may be, as was not unusual, a mere fancy ornament, or which is not improbable, may be connected with the three stars which shortly afterwards became the armorial insignia of the family, and are thought to indicate some connection with those of the powerful Earls of Moray, which differed only in colour.

[VII.] ROBERT Innes of Innes, for sirnames were coming into use, witnessed a Charter by Walter de Leslie, Lord of Ross, in 1367, and a judicial record in 1376. [VIII.] ALEXANDER the successor of Robert has been discovered by Mr. Innes. As Alexander de Innes he witnessed an instrument concerning multures at Forres, in 1390, and a very curious Charter of John of Dunbar, Earl of Moray, to the Burgh of Elgin, in the same year. John, the Laird's brother, was Bishop of Moray in 1406, and died 1414. A fragment of his monument was rescued when the tower of Elgin Cathedral fell down in 1711. This was the Laird who married Janet the heiress of Aberchirder, a considerable thanedom in Banff, upon the river Doveran. The superiority, however, did not pass with the land, but was held of the crown by John Lord Lindsay of the Byres. The patron of the fortified Church of Aberchider's "pulcherimus Duverne fluvio munita et vallata," was St. Maman, whose head, a most precious relic, was brought out by the priests upon solemn occasions.

[IX.] Sir WALTER Innes, son of Alexander, was of Innes and Aberchirder. He appears upon a local inquest in 1420, in the churchyard of Rosmarky, and upon another held on the lands of Kilravoch, by divers northern gentry in 1431. He was knighted before 1438. His seal of three stars is still preserved. In a precept by John Lord Lindsay in 1456, he is mentioned as quondam Walterus de Innes.

[X.] ROBERT de Innes, son and heir of Sir Walter, had a grant of lands, in 1441, from Alexander de Seton, Earl of Huntly, and the first who assumed the name of Gordon. It appears by a precept by the same Earl, that Robert was succeeded by his son.

[XI.] JAMES de Innes, called "James with the Beard," who had seizin in 1464 both of the Huntly grants and of Aberchider, and was then of "lawfull" age. He married Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander and sister of George, Earl of Huntly, by whom he had Alexander and Elizabeth, who married in 1481 George Meldrum of Fyvie, with a "tocher" of 700 marks. Janet died before 1473, when Laird James married Margaret Culane, by whom also he had issue. This laird

acquired a large estate in Buchan, was attached to the Court, and present with James III. at Bannockburn, and with the increase of the family estate, he wielded a corresponding degree of weight and position in the north. Laird James seems to have been the first who adopted the new system of quartering arms, he and his descendants so combining Innes and Aberchider.

[XII.] ALEXANDER, son of James by Janet Gordon, had the usual confirmation of the Huntly lands, and is found in 1492 "perambulating the marches," that is walking the boundaries between Aberchider and the lands of the Vicarage, a solemn operation to which the King and the Bishop gave consent, and in which a crowd of the local gentry took part, and the conclusion upon which was sworn upon the sacred head of St. Maman and recorded in the Registries of the Bishopric and the Abbey of Arbroath. His wife Christian, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Cumnock, seems to have inherited the whole or a great part of the broad barony of Kilmalemak. He also added to the lands in the forest of Boyne, and acquired property in Caithness. Among the grants to cadets, he was especially liberal to his brother Robert, ancestor of the branch of Rothmakenzie, whose seal is curiously compounded of two stars for Innes in chief and a bear's head erased for Aberchirder, in base. The downfall of the Douglases, about the middle of the fifteenth century, scattered their possessions, of which a good share, including Balveny, fell to the Inneses. Alexander, however, seems to have been a bad manager, for a combination of his kinsmen seized and confined him in Caithness Castle on the charge of being "ane misgidet and prodigal man," a somewhat heroic remedy, which, however, was sanctioned by eleven Lords of the Council, who took steps to preserve the property.

[XIII.] ALEXANDER, the son of the wasteful laird, succeeded and seems to have lived in a chronic quarrel with his cousins of Rothmakenzie, Invermakie, and Ogtowu, resulting in a number of grants and alienations of land, the seals to which show him to have varied his shield by placing the three stars in chief, and the three bears heads in base. He married Elizabeth Forbes, who had her "terce" on his death. They had a daughter, Margaret, who married William, and was mother of William Sinclair, of Stambuster, but the landed estate passed to the laird's brother.

[XIV.] WILLIAM Innes, of Forresterseat, who exhibited the family temper by a death-feud with the Dunbars. They met in arms to fight it out in the Cathedral of Elgin in presence of the Holy Sacrament, on New Year's Day, 1554. Blood was shed, but the quarrel took a legal form until a score of years later, when the men of the next generation revived the feud, when laird John Innes, Andrew Innes called the Kow-the-Gegat, Andrew Innes the Scholar, the Vicar of Aberchirder, and many others, armed to the teeth, fell upon Dean Dunbar in the Canonry of Elgin, and notwithstanding the dirk which the Dean habitually wore, cut him down, and killed his daughter, a girl of thirteen years. In the following year, with unslaked revenge, the Inneses harried the Dean's lands and drove off his sheep. The wild passions of the Inneses were not likely to be sobered by the blood of Hepburn of Bothwell, of whom Elizabeth was the wife of Laird William and the mother of his two sons.

[XV.] ALEXANDER Innes, "the proud and positive," who succeeded, was

in 1575 in ward in Edinburgh, but was liberated by the Regent that he might seek and put down John Innes of Garnach, called "Sweet man," Thomas Innes the Little, John Adam called Meat-and-rest, and John Forbes the Noble, who had slain David Mawer. Soon after this Laird Alexander meeting his kinsman, Innes of Pethnick, at the Cross of Edinburgh, they quarrelled, and he either stabbed or pistolled Pethnick. As Alexander had married Lady Jean Gordon, a daughter of John, Earl of Sutherland, by a daughter of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, the Regent pardoned the murder on the surrender of the barony of Kilmalemak, but while celebrating his pardon in his cups, the Laird used some expressions that led the Regent to have him beheaded, though retaining the Barony. Alexander left no legitimate offspring, and was succeeded by his brother.

[XVI.] JOHN Innes. The main line of the family contrived to add to their landed estate and thereby continued to hold a very considerable position, but though highly connected, they had for at least two generations been on the decline in personal character, which reached its lowest point in Laird John, a very weak and credulous man, easily led away. He married Elizabeth Abernethy, a daughter of Alexander Lord Saltoun. He fell at first under the influence of his near cousin and next heir, [XVII.] ALEXANDER Innes of Cromy, and thus provoked the jealousy of Innes of Innermarkie, a more distant but wealthy cadet of the family, who, Laird John having no issue, aspired to become the head of the family. Innermarkie was descended from "wylie" Walter, brother of James with the Beard, and stood therefore next after Cromy for the inheritance. Cromy was a man of great personal strength and courage, and he offered to lay the bond of entail on the sward, and fight over it with Innermarkie, the victor to take possession. Innermarkie's brother, Innes of Achintoul, would not allow this, upon which Innermarkie, taking Laird John with him, broke into Cromy's lodgings in Aberdeen and murdered him on his door stone, after which he forced Laird John and the other cousins to bury their dirks in the bleeding body, and thus became sharers in the crime. Cromy's son, a boy of sixteen, escaped. Taking the dead man's seal ring, Innesmarkie sent it to the wife as a token to forward certain papers. These, though thus obtained, were afterwards recovered and their bearer slain. But the tragedy had even a more painful end. The master of Elphinston and other connexions and relations of the young Laird made a covenant with the son of Innermarkie, who undertook to find a way by which Robert Innes of that Ilk should have his father's (Innermarkie's) life, seeing he was the instrument of the slaughter and bloodshed. It was not, however, by his hand that his father fell. He was slain two years afterwards by another cousin, Innes of Cotts, for this deed called Craig-in-peril. He had the head taken from the body, and laid it before the King. This bloody tragedy was followed by the death of Laird John, childless, and the succession to the headship of the family and the lands of Innes of the son of Cromy. The younger Innermarkie also came to a violent end. In 1391, when the "bonnie Earl of Moray" was slaughtered by the Earl of Huntly, Innermarkie was aiding and abetting. The law was not powerful enough to reach him, but they were dogged and captured by the Earl of Moray's brother, and Innermarkie was executed in the common market place of Edinburgh soon afterwards.

[XVIII.] ROBERT Innes, son and heir of the murdered Cromy, came under the protection of his kinsman, the Earl of Huntly. He married a daughter of the Lord Treasurer, Alexander Lord Elphinston, and was father of [XIX.] Sir ROBERT Innes, who proved himself a very capable man, but was much harrassed by Robert Innes, son of old Innermarkie, called from another estate, "Balveny" who applied for one of the new Baronetcies, that he might take precedence of his chief. The Laird, hearing of this, anticipated him and secured an earlier patent. The one, Innes of Innes remains, though absorbed in the Dukedom, the other, Innes of Balveny, reached the twelfth Baronet, and possibly is still extant in New Zealand. By Lady Grizel, daughter of James Stuart, Earl of Moray, was born another Robert, who succeeded.

[XX.] Sir ROBERT Innes, Baronet, of Innes, married Jean, daughter of James, Lord Ross, and had [XXI.] SIR JAMES Innes, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Ker, Lord Ker, of whom hereafter. They were succeeded by their second but suriving son, [XXII.] Sir HENRY Innes who by Jean, daughter of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, left [XXIII.] Sir HARRY Innes, fifth Baronet, who married Jane, daughter of Sir James Grant of Grant, and had

[XXIV.] Sir JAMES Innes of Innes, sixth Baronet, who became fifth Duke of Roxburgh, as has to be explained.

The two great branches of the House of Ker were those of Cessford and those of Ferniehirst or Lothian. Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, described as "wise and valiant, tho' somewhat haughty and resolute," was created Earl of Roxburgh about A.D. 1600, and by subsequent resignations and regrants, fortified his title with very unusual limitations. By his first wife he had Jean, who married John Drummond, second Earl of Perth, and had William, a younger son, and Jane, who married the third Earl of Wigton. By his second wife Earl Robert had Henry Lord Ker, who had three daughters, (1) Jean, who married her cousin William Drummond, Anne who married the fourth Earl of Wigton, and Margaret who married Sir James Innes, third Baronet. The titles were settled (1) on William Drummond, providing he married his cousin, Jean Ker, which he did. Failing his heirs, to his sister's son, Robert Fleming, and failing them, to the descendants of Margaret Ker by Sir James Innes. The Earldom descended in the Drummonds, called Ker, and John the fifth Earl gained a Dukedom, which was settled, in accordance with the old settlement, to descend with the Earldom. The line failed in John (Drummond) Ker, seventh Earl and third Duke, the book collector, who died childless, when the title passed to his cousin William (Drummond) Lord Bellenden, who became fourth Duke and died childless. The next heir was decided, after a great legal struggle, to be Sir James (Innes) Ker, sixth Baronet, ninth Earl, and fifth Duke, and is now borne by his great grandson the eighth Duke and the twenty-seventh in male descent from Beroald. Duncan Forbes says of them, "first, that their inheritance never went to a woman; next, that none of them ever married an ill-wife; thirdly, that no friend ever suffered for their debt." A bold assertion, but especially true of the late Duke, who was suddenly gathered to his fathers while these lines were passing through the press, and who for uprightness of character, manliness, and warmth of affections was surpassed by no one of his very numerous ancestors.

PEEPS AT THE PAST: Or, Rambles among Norfolk Antiquities. By Mark Knights. Jarrolds, 1892.

Under this title Messrs. Jarrolds of Paternoster Row and Norwich, have added to their list of works on East Anglian antiquities, a volume containing twenty chapters on some of the more notable sites in Norfolk. Mr. Knights evidently knows and loves well the county of which he treats, and though his conclusions on all the topics discussed would not command general assent, the readers of his book will not fail to be stimulated to further enquiry into the nature of those wonderful and wide-spread material records of the past which are the heritage of Englishmen.

In one instance, Chapter VIII., Mr. Knights wanders over the boundary into Suffolk, to give a peep at that venerable monument called the "Old Minster" in South Elmham. This, which is shown to be the East Anglian See between the episcopal days of Dunwich and Thetford, is so inwrought with Norfolk that the wandering of some three miles over the Waveney border may be well pardoned.

The chapter on Ringmere Heath is of some historical importance, as the author seems, not unreasonably, to identify the place on the heaths near Thetford, named from the round lake there, at once with the *Hringmara* of King Olaf's Saga, and with the Roudham of Johannes de Bramis, as quoted by "honest Tom Martin," where Waldeus the Saxon met Roud and Knoud the Danes in deadly conflict, the story being somewhat complicated by the presence of Merlin.

The volume is handsomely got up, and contains sundry illustrations. The author holds some unusual views, apparently, on the relation between men's names and destinies, which rather divert than convince; but there is a vivacity and earnestness from end to end, indicative of an effort to live in the past, and thus to make its otherwise dry bones live for the generations to come.

CATALOGUE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.—New and Enlarged edition, with Illustrations: Printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 1892. Octavo, pp, 380.

The brilliant Conversazione given to the members of the Institute at Edinburgh by the President, Vice-Presidents and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery and Museum of Antiquities, left pleasant memories in the minds of those who attended, tempered somewhat by regret that catalogues of the objects of antiquities so well displayed in their new and beautiful home could not be obtained as *souvenirs*. That want has now been supplied; and large paper copy of the new catalogue is before us. But it is much more than a catalogue; it is a methodical index to almost every class of antiquities, and in each class engravings are given of representative articles; the archæologist, puzzled by some querist who brings him some odd looking and unknown objects, will often find his doubts solved by a reference to the pictures in this volume, and to the portion of the catalogue adjoining each picture. Not only are pre-historic implements represented by numerous engravings, but figures of powder horns, crusies, quaichs, mustard mills, toasting stones, methers, save-alls, peermen, Luckenbooth brooches, and many other articles, puzzling even

to the expert archæologist, are profusely given. The text is, too, as helpful as the engravings, the description being concise, but full and accurate, while the portion of the catalogue devoted to each class is generally preceded by a pregnant, but brief and pithy introduction. The best thing any archæologist can do, is of course, to go to Edinburgh and buy a catalogue and with its aid study the wealth of treasures, so admirably arranged by Dr. Anderson, in the palace provided by Mr. Findlay. Failing that, let him send to the Secretary 1s. 2d. for a small paper copy, or 2s. 8d. for a large one, including postage ; when received, let him study it well and he will rise up a better informed man.

The Society of Antiquaries have also just completed and are issuing an index to the first twenty-four volumes of their Proceedings—a much needed help to students of the past, for these Proceedings deal with many classes of antiquities, which other societies neglect or ignore.