

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE OLD MANORIAL HALLS OF WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.
By MICHAEL WAISTELL TAYLOR, M.D., F.S.A., (London and Scotland). Kendal,
T. Wilson ; Carlisle, C. Thurnham & Sons, 1892.

Although professedly confined to the Manorial Halls of the two counties mentioned in the title, this volume does in fact relate as much to military as to domestic architecture. Their position upon a border fiercely contested for centuries, made it necessary that every man's house should be literally his Castle, and the combination of a measure of domestic comfort with a still larger measure of passive strength, has proved favourable, not only to the employment of a peculiar style of architecture, but to the durability of the buildings, both by reason of their strength, and of their continued habitation, even to the present day. Of the Norman Castles, Carlisle indeed remains, but Brough and Brougham have fallen into ruin, and Appleby has been so altered as to have lost much of its original character. Of the Castles proper next following, Cockermouth, Pendragon, Kendal and Penrith are in ruin ; Rose Castle is much altered ; Scaleby and Naworth are alone inhabited. But if the list of Castles proper be meagre, that of the "domus defensabiles" is very ample, but, though of respectable antiquity, they are modern compared with the pre-historic remains in which the counties are so rich.

Cumberland and Westmoreland, although in common with other Northern Shires they exhibit the footsteps of the Legionaries who constructed the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus, have yet a history peculiar to themselves. In times locally pre-historic, they formed an important part of the British kingdom of Strathelwyde, and took an ample share in the warfare so fiercely waged with the Pagan Saxons of Northumbria. It is claimed that within their limits was the birthplace of the great legendary hero of the Britons, and therein was probably fought the celebrated battle of the Cattraeth. It is indeed believed that the Britons, when finally dispossessed of their territory, migrated into North Wales, and that the present population is of mixed Saxon and Scandinavian descent ; but Cumberland still in its name affords evidence of its ancient inhabitants, as do the mountains and the streams, and the larger features of its surface, significant only in the Cwmric dialect.

The villages along the coast are thought to have been founded by sea rovers from Scandinavia, but the parishes and hundreds, and other divisions indicative of law and order and a Christian Church, are of the Saxon period, as are such of the earthworks as are connected with seats of judgment and private dwellings, and perhaps a few of the monumental stones. Here, too, in the open valleys and the fertile plains, are the

remains of the frequent settlements of the Norman invaders: Castles, Manor Houses, and parish Churches, so strongly constructed that many of them have even survived modern restoration. From these counties also are drawn many ancient families who, though probably of Norman origin, have hence derived their surnames. Such are Ponsonby, whose armorial bearings proclaim him to have been "tonsor" to the Conqueror; Braithwaite, Crackanthorpe, Irton, Lamplugh, Lowther, Musgrave, Pennington, Preston, Salkeld and Sandford, Warcop and Wharton, and others, all as the Scotch have it, "of that Ilk," while many more, though deriving their names from other possessions, as Curwen, Duckett, Le Fleming and Strickland, are associated with these districts by centuries of inheritance and residence, and the disentangling and correction of whose pedigrees are at once the delight and the despair of our Genealogists and Heralds, who recognize in the "annules" of Lowther and Musgrave their early dependance on Vipont, and in the Maunch of Wharton his time-honoured alliance with the root of the House of Huntingdon.

So rich a field well deserved to be cultivated with no common skill and industry. Hutchinson, Nicolson and Burn, working amid many drawbacks, deserve to be so reckoned, and in our happier time, when ancient records, both public and private, are freely exposed to view, the formation of a strongly supported county society, by fostering the labours of such men as Ferguson, Taylor and Simpson, has done, and is doing, ample justice to the Antiquities of the district.

That this is no exaggerated praise is evident from the volume before us, the work, and alas! the last work, of Dr. Taylor, who died while preparing it for the press, through which it has been conducted by Mr. Ferguson, the well-known Chancellor of Carlisle, and both the founder and the mainstay of the Society. There are notices of forty Halls and eighteen Castles, and of some other buildings, and of twenty-six of them, excellent ground plans and a few elevations. Most, if not all, the articles are drawn from the transactions of the Society, nor is it the least of its merits that by the facilities it afforded, it led Dr. Taylor and many others to reduce their observations to writing and to make them public. The descriptions of the buildings are concise but clear, the histories of the families owning them exceedingly well put together, and much attention is paid to the heraldic illustrations, which are numerous and extremely useful.

Dr. Taylor's application of the term *Pele* to the towers that frequently form an effectual part of these Halls needs a comment. In Northumberland or on the Scottish border, a *Pele* is a small detached tower, usually with a grated door at the ground level, and with a ground floor vaulted, intended for cattle, and an upper floor divided horizontally into two by a floor of timber, above which are the battlements with a rampart-walk. The accommodation is of the rudest character, one large fireplace in the first floor, and a small chamber or rather closet in the thickness of the wall. In Cumberland and Westmoreland the *Pele* is a part of the building, not unfrequently of the same date, and usually entered from it. It is commonly of large size, broken by regular ceilings into two or three floors, and each floor plastered or panelled, and often fitted up with much attention to comfort. Though a part of the house in daily use, it was intended as a refuge in case of an attack, and the rest of the

building was provided with much larger windows, and scarcely capable of being defended. Yanwath is an excellent example of a house of this character.

We trust this volume may meet with the reception it well deserves, and that it may be followed by others on a similar plan, descriptive of the earthworks and other pre-historic remains in the district, and of the churches and other ecclesiastical buildings.

ARNISTON MEMOIRS, 1887. DUNDAS OF FINGASK, 1891. 8vo., DAVID DOUGLAS.

The Dundases are a well-derived, well-honoured, and, as the Scots say, a weel-kenned family, but their achievements have been mostly of a comparatively modern date, and although they have produced brave soldiers, their fame, though highly patriotic, is rather of a civil and legal than of a military character. Moreover, though they rank high among the "Barones Minores" of Scotland, they have not, since the exclusion of those Barons by James I., been Lords of the Scottish Parliament, and the triple honours of the peerage to which they have attained have been won south of the Tweed and in the Parliaments and Councils of Great Britain. The volumes before us relate to but two, though very considerable branches of the family, of which no general account has, as far as we are aware, been compiled, although the Arniston volume to some moderate extent supplies its place.

The Dundases, like many other Scottish Families, spring from a foreign, that is from an Anglo-Saxon stock. I. UCHTRED, whose name, indeed, sufficiently proclaims his origin, was the first known of the family. II. HELIAS his son, the real founder, had, by a Charter from Waldeve, son of Cospatric, the lands of Dundas, from which, falling in with the rising fashion, he assumed a surname.

Cospatric, the well-known Saxon Earl of Northumberland, during his banishment in Scotland acquired extensive possessions in the Lothians and from these Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, and Cospatric's great grandson made the grant in question. The Barony of Dundas in West Lothian, upon the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, is said to mean "the hill of the fallow deer," we presume in Anglo-Saxon, which, if this be so, must be a very comprehensive language. It has been supposed, and it is not improbable, that Waldeve and Uchtred were brothers, and on this assumption Cospatric has been claimed as a Dundas ancestor, as he undoubtedly is of the Earl of Home. The lion, common to the arms of Dundas with those of Home and other admitted descendants of Cospatric, is, however, quite as likely to indicate dependency as relationship. The family of Dundas may, indeed, very well be content with Helias as a founder, for his Charter, still preserved, and dating from the reign of David the first, is usually regarded as one of the oldest titles to land in Scotland. The *fac-simile* of it given in both the above books, shews the hand writing to be as clear and the ink as black as on the day when it was delivered. Few families, even in Scotland, can produce so clear a title.

Fourth in descent from Helias was VI. SAER of Dundas, who with other lowland Barons signed the Ragman Roll, "*pace* Jonathan Oldbuck," a respectable bit of evidence, and atoned for by his son VII. Sir HUGH, who

appears among the supporters of Wallace, and by his grandson VIII. Sir GEORGE, who fell at Dupplin in 1342, fighting for David Bruce. C Three generations lower occurs a XI. JAMES of Dundas, who received 2 additions to his landed estate from his kinsman Archibald, Earl of Douglas, whose shield he bore at Shrewsbury, and to visit whom in his subsequent captivity he had a safe conduct from Henry IV. He in 1416, had a licence to construct the "Tower and Castle of Dundas," superseded as a dwelling almost in our own day. He married Christian Stewart, of the house of Innermeath and Lorn, and connected with the Duke of Albany, and upon the question whether she was the first or second wife, and by consequence the mother of his heir, turned a suit at law, three centuries afterwards, as to the headship of the family. As to the ownership of Dundas there was no question, and the headship was finally adjudged to its possessor.

From Sir James, either by Christian Stewart or a former unknown wife, sprung JAMES and Sir Archibald, from one or the other of whom descends the main line of that ilk : Duncan ancestor of the line of Newliston and their cadets of Morton : and thirdly Alexander, from whom come the Dundases of Fingask, an old Barony granted to the family probably towards the end of the thirteenth century, and now alienated in favour of a younger son, whose descendants claimed unsuccessfully the headship in 1751. From a cadet of Fingask came the Earls of Zetland, and Lord Amesbury, and Major-General Thomas Dundas, who served with distinction in America and the West Indies, as did his son in the Peninsula.

Three generations lower from Sir Archibald, and the fifteenth from Uchtred, a younger son, William Dundas, founded the line of Duddingston, whence came by a sub-cadet the Dundases of Manor. A step lower in the tree came XVI. GEORGE Dundas, the sixteenth Lord of that ilk, ancestor by his two wives of XVII. Sir WALTER, who carried on the main line, and Sir James, who formed the very distinguished branch of Arniston. The continued main line gave off the branch of Kincavel otherwise Blair, and that of St. Magdalens in Ireland, and then, as though exhausted, produced no other branches. XX. JAMES who succeeded to Dundas at his birth in 1793, was a man of great skill in mechanics and machines, which, as in the case of two well-known members of the Scottish peerage, led to financial losses, and rendered necessary the sale of Dundas and its recently rebuilt castle in 1875, a lamentable close to 700 years of possession. The family, however, retained "the island and rock of Inchgarvie" granted to John Dundas by James, III in 1491, that upon it he might build a castle "with iron bars, ramparts, porteullises, crenelles, and machicolations" which accordingly was done and the ruins of which still remain. They retain also a burial place in the old Carmelite Church on the adjacent mainland, which was built and endowed by a Dundas about A.D. 1330. The island of Inchgarvie has gained a modern celebrity of a very different character, for upon it is founded one of the main piers of the monster bridge across the Forth, wherein science and beauty wage an internecine war. It is to be hoped that the Dundases of the main line, resting upon so firm though contracted a foundation, may yet continue, and recover their former wealth and position, but in the meantime the honour and reputation of the family is and has been well maintained by the line of Arniston, which deserves a somewhat detailed notice.

The mains of Arniston in Midlothian were purchased in 1571 by GEORGE Dundas the sixteenth Lord of that Ilk and settled upon XVII. JAMES, the eldest son by his second marriage with the daughter of the third Lord Oliphant. The lands held by the order of the Temple and afterwards of St. John, had been granted at the Dissolution to James Sandilands, Lord Torpichen, and by him were sold to George Dundas. Katherine Oliphant, who married the widower, was herself a widow. The children of the first marriage seems to have regarded her as having diminished their inheritance in behalf of her own family, whereas these latter have recorded her as a prudent dame whose savings were derived from her own pin money. Her portraits, preserved at Arniston and here engraved, shew a plain but decidedly Scottish face set in a frilled ruff and covered with a widow's wimple, while above is recorded as her testimony "*Gaudium meum testimonium bona conscientia.*" A piece of hand-worked tapestry with her arms represents St. Paul recommending Timothy to take a little wine, and her Venice wine glass is still preserved in the family with a malison on whosoever should break it. Some of the family papers of the period throw a curious light upon the services and rights of the tenants. Then also for the more general name of Ballintrodo was substituted the more specific designation of Arniston.

The thrift of their mother was hereditary. XVII. Sir JAMES, the second laird, added considerably to the estate, and much improved the land so purchased, and provided a family burial place in the ruined Kirk of Borthwick. He also had the governorship of Berwick, which, owing to the accession of the House of Stewart to the English throne, probably made no great demand upon the time he devoted to agriculture.

XVIII. JAMES, the third laird of Arniston, was well educated by a careful mother and at St. Andrew's. The family were of the Presbyterian party, and the signature of the young laird was affixed to the "National Covenant" in 1639, and he soon afterwards became an elder of the Church and took part in the business of the presbytery, but it was not till 1650, being then member for Midlothian, that he signed, somewhat unwillingly, the "*Solemn League and Covenant.*" He seems to have lived unmolested through the troubles of both Church and State until the Restoration. Soon afterwards, at the reconstruction of the Court of Session, Dundas, who had long been knighted, but who does not seem to have practiced as an advocate, was made a Lord of Session as Lord Arniston, but he declined to renounce the Covenant, which had been declared by parliament a necessary condition. To this refusal he stood firm, contrary to the advice and example of many of his political friends, and both resigned and was formally dismissed. He was thrice married and one of his daughters married James Dalrymple, whose mother was the "Lady Ashton" of the Bride of Lammermoor, and a witness to the contract was David Dunbar of Baldoon, the Bucklaw of that tragedy. Arniston continued to hold to his principles in private life and so died 1679, and was buried with great ceremony and expense.

XIX. Robert Dundas, the eldest son, who succeeded, had long lived abroad, and only returned to Scotland in 1688, as a supporter of the Prince of Orange, when he became member for Midlothian, and so

remained till the Act of Union. Shortly afterwards in 1689, solely on political grounds, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session, and took the title which had been borne by his father. He is better remembered for his improvements upon his estate than for any legal or political distinctions. He rebuilt the house and largely planted and improved the policy and the general estate of Arniston; promoted turnpike roads, and ably and actively discharged the duties of a Scottish Laird. His portrait and that of his father are in armour and shew no indication of any legal honours. Of his love for his trees a curious anecdote is preserved. One of the Edinburgh Councillors visiting Arniston, and admiring a particular tree, a favourite, offered to purchase it as timber. "I would rather," said the Judge, "see you hung on its topmost branch." The great trouble of his life was the public acceptance by his Jacobite son of a medal of the young Pretender, accompanied by a seditious speech, for which he barely escaped a prosecution. Fortunately for the family this son died childless during his father's lifetime, and the line and Hanoverian politics of the family were continued by his brother Robert.

XX. ROBERT Dundas became a lawyer in real earnest. He rose rapidly, and in the lifetime of his father became Solicitor-General, Lord Advocate, and Dean of Faculty, standing steadfastly by the House of Hanover. In 1722 he took his seat for Midlothian, and regarding his duty to Scotland above his love of place, voted against the Malt tax, and was dismissed from the office of Lord Advocate in consequence, and returned to his practice at the Bar. In 1726 he succeeded to the Arniston estate, in which he also effected great improvements, adding much to the comforts and decorations of the house. At the Bar he established the right of a jury to give a verdict of "not guilty," which had hitherto been restricted to "not proven." In Parliament he was a steady whig, and active especially in opposing such measures as he thought injurious to Scotland. In 1737 he accepted a judgeship and became the third Lord Arniston, and finally his principal competitor and cousin, Charles Erskine of Tinwald, being made Lord Justice Clerk, he became Lord President, which office he held till his death in 1753, at the age of 67. He ranked, and does still rank, among the great Scottish lawyers of his day. Nor was he wanting in another well-known legal accomplishment of those times. Claret, white wine, and strong ale, made a great figure in his household accounts, and "had the assistance" of no small quantity of rum punch.

XXI. ROBERT, the son of the President, and who himself attained to the same high office, was educated at Edinburgh and in Holland, as was then the custom in his own country and family. His progress was more rapid even than that of his father. Scottish industry, considerable ability, and some not inconsiderable aid from his father's name and interest made him in five years Solicitor-General, and while holding that office he was present with Sir John Cope at Preston Pans, but Arniston, luckily for him, lay out of the march of the rebel army. A difference with Fletcher of Milton, then Lord Justice Clerk, caused him to resign his office, much against the advice of his father and his political friends, and return, after the example of his father, to the Bar. In 1754 he was elected member for the Shire of Lanark in the Whig interest, and became Lord Advocate, and was induced, probably out of opposition to

Fletcher, to join the persecution, for it was little less, against the author of "Douglas." In 1760 he became Lord President, the second of his family, and held the office with very distinguished ability twenty-seven years till his death in 1787. His most unpopular judgment was given against Stewart, the claimant in the great Douglas cause. The decision, as is well-known, was reversed by the House of Lords, on which occasion the Edinburgh mob attacked the President's house and insulted him in the street. His character was not to be thus injured, and at his death the magistrates of Edinburgh, his brethren of the Bench and the Bar, and the authorities of the University, gave him the rare honours of a public funeral. He and his father had administered the Laws of Scotland for forty years save six, and during a period when the Bar and Bench were occupied by men not less remarkable for great ability and for literary attainments than for profound knowledge in their profession. The engraved portrait, taken in or shortly before the year of his death, fully justifies his great reputation, and than it Raeburn, for by Raeburn he lived to be painted, never produced a finer or more effective portrait.

The legal honours of the family were not exhausted with the second President. His son, a fourth XXII. ROBERT, was to continue, he could scarce add to, the family reputation. This son and heir of the last President was called to the Scottish bar and entered public life under the protection of his father and of his very celebrated great uncle Henry or Hall Dundas, the friend of Pitt, who became Lord Melville, and whose daughter Robert Dundas soon afterwards married. His business, while he practiced, was lucrative. He became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in his third year Lord Advocate, and took his seat in parliament for Edinburgh county. Pitt's advice to him was not to make set speeches, but to study any subject likely to come on, and to speak if he felt inclined, or thought himself able to answer anything that arose. It is curious that the advice is nearly contrary to that given by Fox on a similar occasion.

The politics of the family, Hanoverian as against the Jacobites, and for a time strongly Whig, now took their colour from Pitt, and on his death and under the auspices of Lord Melville became strongly Tory, and for many years the Dundases were identified with that party in Scotland, and strongly opposed by the Chancellor Erskine and his able and popular brother Henry Erskine. Arniston had his full share in the mob attacks connected with Borough and Parliamentary Reform, and in 1792 his windows were broken by the mob. It fell to his lot, acting for the Crown, to proceed against the well-known Muir, and although he was not wanting in firmness and political bias, his calmness and moderation were in strong contrast to the violence and brutality of Braxfield, the presiding judge. The account of his election dinners do not give one a high opinion of the Edinburgh constituency. On one occasion a voter from under the table was heard to hiccup out, "I dinna like these Dundases, they dinna pay weel." "Brute," replied the member, "drunk with my claret and yet abusing my family." In 1801 on the retirement of Montgomery, he became Lord Chief Baron, but his health began to fail and he visited the Mediterranean. In London he lived much in public life and felt deeply the impeachment of his uncle Melville and the death of Mr. Pitt. In 1811 strong pressure was put upon him to accept the office of Lord President, held by his father and

grandfather, but he felt unequal to the strain it involved, and after a second visit to the continent, in which he visited the field of Waterloo and wintered in Italy, he returned but to resign his office and to die at Arniston in 1819.

In France, where the judges do not, or did not, rise on account of their eminence at the Bar, the son occasionally succeeded to the father, but in Scotland no less than in England, a direct succession of five judges from father to son, of whom three, at least, were very eminent in the profession, is unheard of. In monarchical France the nobles of the robe, however great their reputation, were looked down upon by the nobles of the sword; with us, happily, this has never been the case, and of that House which in pride of race and superiority of talent is inferior to the nobility of no other country, not a few of its most illustrious families have been transplanted into it from the Bench of Justice.

The cadets of Arniston have also achieved distinction in other walks of life. Viscount Melville, though acquitted of personal dishonour was, no doubt, careless to a fault, if not to a crime, in his custody of the public funds; but notwithstanding his opposition to reform and to modern popular ideas, his memory remains dear to Scotland, and with reason. During his long official career his patronage was copiously and lovingly distributed to his countrymen. From Scotland, at this period, came some of our greatest sailors, and from the Lothians and the Scottish border came a succession of civil and military servants, men of the type of Elphinston, Malcolm, and Monro, and others almost equally drawn from the nobles and peasantry to either of whom Lord Melville was ever ready to lend a helping hand. Well might he be called the "King of Scotland," and in days when the Duke of Cumberland was the only member of the House of Hanover who had visited the North, the shrewd and well-judged patriotism of Lord Melville did much to keep Scotland loyal, and to prove to England that in arts and arms, in the several walks of literature, and in administrative power, her Northern constituent was a powerful and friendly element of her national strength.

There were yet other cadets of the House of Arniston, politicians, generals and admirals, not unworthy of their name, and among them should be remembered old Sir David Dundas, who applied the drill and discipline of the Great Frederick to the British Army, and held the office of the Commander-in-Chief during the eclipse of the Duke of York. Lord Amesbury and the Earl of Zetland, as has already been said, spring from the line of Fingask.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE MARCH OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE THROUGH SOMERSET, WITH A NOTICE OF OTHER LOCAL EVENTS IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II., A.D., 1688. By EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A. Printed for the Author, London, 1892.

Mr. Green was lucky enough to find in the Bodleian library certain manuscripts and letters enabling him to form a connected tale of events in the West, at the time of the landing of William of Orange. The documents are printed in full and are a great acquisition to our knowledge of that time as well as forming valuable material for the future local historian. There is an address from Chard marking a curious episode in local history for "The portreeve, burgesses, etc. being weary with waiting to see the address from the Corporation of Mayor and Justice etc.," presume to present one on their own account. Mr. Green fully traces out the origin of this local quarrel. The skirmish at Wincanton seems to have been the only actual fighting during this celebrated march. There is a good index to the book.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE CHURCHES OF DENMARK. By Major ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, and Co., London, 1892.

Major Heales, in a copiously illustrated work, has brought to the notice of English antiquaries the merits of some of the larger churches of Denmark, as well as types of the smaller ones. Some of the ground plans are most extraordinary, especially that of Kallundborg, said to have been built about the year 1176. In the island of Bornholm are no fewer than four round churches, and a separate chapter is devoted to their description. The author also treats of the fittings and furniture, the fonts of stone and of bronze, and of the monumental slabs, brasses, and tombs.

INDEX ARMORIAL TO AN EMBLAZONED MANUSCRIPT OF THE SURNAME OF FRENCH, &c., both British and Foreign. By A. B. WELD FRENCH. Privately printed, Boston, U.S.A., 1892.

A list of the armorial bearings of the family of French in all its various ways of spelling, and gathered from all sorts of sources, but unfortunately without any references to the authorities.

SELECT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Translated and Edited by E. F. HENDERSON. George Bell and Sons, London, 1892. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

This volume contains full and unabridged translations of various historical documents, ranging over nearly 900 years. The first part relates to England, and includes the "Dialogue concerning the Exchequer." The second part treats of the Holy Roman Empire, the third of the Church, and the fourth of the Church and State.

LONDON SIGNS AND INSCRIPTIONS. By PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A., with an introduction by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Elliot Stock, London, 1893.

The second volume of the "Camden Library" is a charming book. Mr. Norman is thoroughly at home in all the out-of-the-way nooks and corners of old London, both on the Middlesex and Surrey sides of the river. In this volume he has gathered together a mass of information on the old signs and inscriptions of London, now fast disappearing. Although a few get rebuilt into the modern houses, far more have been lost or broken up. Some few are now to be found in the Guildhall Museum. The concluding chapter deals with the history of two old city mansions now destroyed. The book is capably illustrated, and provided with an efficient index.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT FROM THE ELEVENTH TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES. By PERCY G. STONE, fol., London.

The Isle of Wight is not rich in ecclesiastical architecture, but Mr. Stone has made the most of the material at hand. His measured drawings are excellent, containing not only the architectural details, but also monuments, brasses, slabs, hour-glasses, church plate, &c. The Cistercian Abbey of Quarr, excavated by Mr. Stone, is fully described, and a capital ground plan given. A very small portion of the buildings remain above ground, and the site is now occupied by a farmhouse. Turning to domestic architecture, the great number of small manor houses is remarkable. The details of all are fully set out in Mr. Stone's engravings. The most important military building in the Island is Carisbrooke Castle. The history of this fortification is traced from the Roman period down to its restoration in 1856. No less than fourteen plates are devoted to its illustration, besides a number of cuts in the text. Altogether the work is well planned and carried out, and it is a matter for congratulation that the illustration of the architectural remains in the island has fallen into such able hands as those of Mr. Stone.

A BOWER OF DELIGHTS; being interwoven Verse and Prose from the works of NICHOLAS BRETON the weaver ALEXANDER B. GROSART. Elliot Stock, London, 1893.

The third volume of the Elizabethan series, published by Mr. Stock, and in this case "woven" together by Mr. Grosart, consists of a selection of verse and prose from the writings of Nicholas Breton. In the introduction is given a short account of Breton's life, abridged from Mr. Grosart's larger work, published a few years ago. It is a dainty little volume, printed on good paper with rough uncut edges.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON ANTHROPOLOGY. Edited for the Council of the Anthropological Institute by J. G. GARSON, M.D., and C. H. READ, F.S.A. Second edition, London, 1892.

A second edition of this excellent little work containing notes and queries on every subject connected with anthropology and ethnography. The first section has, owing to the great advance made in the study of Anthropology, been entirely recast and rewritten. The second part has been revised, and the arrangement of the sections altered with a view of bringing into greater prominence the queries which present the least difficulty to those whose special knowledge may be slight.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

HOW TO DECIPHER AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS, by E. E. THOYTS.
(Stock).

Miss Thoyts has printed here a useful little book serving to draw the attention of the tyro to the qualifications of the record searcher, and especially to the necessity of perseverance and patience. As other works on the same subject have of late been published, repetitions must be expected. The chapter on judging character by handwriting seems irrelevant; and we can hardly agree with the assertion that if parish registers were placed in one of our public libraries they would lose all individuality and become merged in a mass of manuscripts more or less buried. The intended fac-simile of a Final Concord is given in a mutilated form; and in the list of Norman-French Dictionaries, Kelham should not have been omitted.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH AND CHAPEL OF ST. ANN, &c., AN HISTORICAL RECORD AND GUIDE, by T. HENRY BAYLIS, Q.C., M.A. (Philip and Son, 32, Fleet Street.)

An excellent, most useful little book, the information being gathered directly from original or authentic sources, these being fully and fairly acknowledged in the introduction. Divided into two parts, the first serves as a general guide, having a description of the church and the well-known effigies; part two includes the history of the Knights Templars, and the formation of the two Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. The opening chapter tells us how to gain admission to the church, information certainly wanted, as visitors can be too often seen helpless outside, much irritated at their blank disappointment and the total absence of assistance. It is to be hoped the notice mentioned by Mr. Baylis may soon be seen either on the door or the railings. Careful and unbiassed consideration is given to the cross-legged effigies, a list of the writers thereon and their opinions being noted. But writing on the de Ros effigy there is a slight confusion, as on p. 20 this is said to be of the second half of the thirteenth century, the dates given on p. 21 corresponding, yet a paragraph with these says this is fifty years too early; if so, the date would be the first half of the fourteenth century. It is curious to read that one half of the church, the soil, the chancel, nave, bells, and communion table, belongs to one Society, the remaining half or moiety to the other. St. Ann's Chapel, now gone, which adjoined the south side of the round church, was resorted to, in these haunts of men, by women who seeking the efficacy of prayer wished to become joyful mothers. The extracts from the registers show that all

foundlings were christened Temple or Templar, a better plan than giving them personal names. A sufficient index, a point much to be commended, gives the chief matters of interest, but we must notice one little fault, especially in Part I., where the pages are disfigured by the excessive, unnecessary, use of capitals.

WHERSTEAD, SOME MATERIALS FOR ITS HISTORY, TERRITORIAL, MANORIAL. AND DURING EVENTS BETWEEN. By F. BARHAM ZINCKE, Vicar. 2nd Edition enlarged. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.).

To those who may be willing to do something towards noting the history of the parish in which they live, this book should be most welcome as showing how much can be done by simple observation and "taking notes," without reference to extraneous sources. So rapid are the changes around us that much here recorded must have been lost except for the industry and attention of the author. Similar work could be done by others, and in cases where the opportunity or possibility of publishing may be absent, the collection, however small, could be deposited in some safe place, or with care handed down for future use. Such work should be a source of pleasure to natives and neighbours, and help to give them a wider interest in their dwelling place. In twenty-nine chapters the author treats of the local and social history and life of his Suffolk village. After the church and vicars come the registers and the briefs or public collections of two centuries ago, then follow in turn notes on the parks, poaching, drinking, village worthies, superstitions and dialect, and on Romano-British finds, ending with an account of the Domesday Survey. These chapters were originally published in a local newspaper, thus disseminating the idea and by drawing attention to the subject gaining assistance even to the return of some lost Roman coins. The registers begin in 1590, and in 1673 a baptism gives the mother's name as Estofidelis a superior form, no doubt, of what would have been Bethoufaithful. The number of briefs for collections is remarkable, as also their varied character and the amounts collected, the latter in one case being so low as sixpence. There are some slips in the dates, as on p. 30, where Edward VI presents to the living in 1522, presumably 1552; on p. 129 the 5th John is given as 1240 instead of 1204, and a few lines lower the 5th Edward I is given as 1272, which was the date of his first year.

THOUGHTS THAT BREATHE AND WORDS THAT BURN, from the Writings of FRANCIS BACON, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor: selected by ALEXANDER B. GROSART. (Elliot Stock), 1893.

This is another issue of the elegant series of the "Elizabethan Library"; and for those who wish such a collection of sifted wisdom, either for reading or for reference, the volume will be most welcome. To make such a selection from Bacon, the master thinker, must have been a troublesome task, except it were a labour of love, for certainly many more pages could have been well filled. There are here many good thoughts on matters of every day life, with others on history and religion not, however, to be read lightly or carelessly without reflection. Bacon's judgement and estimate of the character of Queen Elizabeth are fully given, and cannot be too widely known, for the opinion of such a man

settles the untruths which her opponents, whom she mastered, have tried to fix upon her. The last thought in a series of notable sentences, selected from the "Remains," shows us the opinion of the time when it tells us that, "hollow church papists are like the roots of the nettle, which themselves sting not, but yet they bear all the stinging leaves."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Part IV. (Durham-Gloucestershire), edited by G. L. GOMME, F.S.A. (Elliot Stock, London, 1893.)

Another volume of this excellent series dealing with the counties of Durham, Essex, and Gloucester. The church notes for Essex are very full, and contain many instances of the destruction and mutilation of monuments. Mr. Gomme, in his preface, draws special attention to these church notes, and suggests that the local Archæological Societies should compile and publish catalogues of the various antiquarian objects within their respective counties. The principal difficulty in the way of County Societies doing such work seems to be the difficulty of finding workers. From Gloucestershire are many contributions concerning the mediæval houses in the county, whilst the whole volume contains quaint and interesting notes on all manner of subjects. The parishes are printed in alphabetical order, and the indexes are very full and complete.

THE LEGENDARY LORE OF THE HOLY WELLS OF ENGLAND, by R. C. HOPE, F.S.A. (Elliot Stock, London, 1893.)

Mr. Hope's book on "Holy Wells, Their Legends and Traditions," supplies a long-felt want, no previous attempt to gather the scattered fragments of this most interesting subject having been attempted. It is curious to note how tenaciously well-worship has existed from the earliest down to the present time, faint traces still existing in remote districts. Mr. Hope has divided his work into counties, but one would wish that he had kept the parishes in alphabetical order, instead of the somewhat haphazard way in which they are arranged. The work originally appeared in *The Antiquary*, but has been much enlarged, and is now illustrated with many charming views of the various wells. Mr. Hope proposes to continue the subject, treating of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The book is excellently got up, and has a capital introduction and index.