

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE NON-CHRISTIAN CROSS. An enquiry into the origin and history of the symbol eventually adopted as that of our religion. By JOHN DENHAM PARSONS. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1896.

This is an extremely interesting little volume full of information which may well lead the mind of the reader to think and reflect; all calmly and learnedly considered without prejudice or bias. Moreover, the book is light in the hand, and well printed in good, readable type. The author first investigates the history of the cross as a symbol, and its many varieties or forms, including that known as the svastika; being thus interested the question arose as to the form of the Roman instrument used for criminal executions from which we are supposed to get our religious emblem. Differences of opinion have long existed on this point, the argument here, very temperately expressed, showing that the cross of the shape familiar to us was a fancy introduced not much before A.D. 700. Four different Greek words used in our Bible are all translated "crucify," yet not one of them means or meant "crucify." The pre-Christian and early cross was what we know as St. Andrew's, and was the symbol of life, a hope of life, the foundation of our own as well as other religions. Lastly are noticed the several forms of the symbol known as the labarum, assumed always to be entirely Christian, but shown here to have been used on pre-Christian coins. The zeal of some writers has prompted them to overlook many simple facts such as are here recorded, and we can only repeat that this little volume will well repay perusal.

A HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. By CORNELIUS BROWN. London: Elliot Stock. 1896.

This is a popular edition of the author's history of this famous midland county, dealing for the most part with ancient and mediæval times, the developments of recent times being passed over with a very cursory mention. The author has ransacked every available source of information which would throw light on the history of county families and famous men, and of the numberless places of interest in the county, and has reproduced in a readable form a vast amount of detailed information which will be extremely useful to those interested in such matters. Besides this, chapters are added on the geology, legends, and dialect of the county, together with its architecture, and flora and fauna.

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OLD ENGLISH GLASSES. AN ACCOUNT OF GLASS DRINKING VESSELS IN ENGLAND, FROM EARLY TIMES TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By ALBERT HARTSHORNE, F.S.A. 13 inches by 10½ inches. pp. xxiii and 490. (London and New York: Edward Arnold. 1897.)

Mr. Albert Hartshorne has for many years had in hand a work on this picturesque subject, which has not hitherto been treated of. For his task he possesses many and unusual qualifications—firstly, an hereditary taste and aptitude, for his father, the late Mr. Hartshorne, and his father's friend, the late Mr. Albert Way, were among the earliest of modern antiquaries to recognise the merits of old English wine glasses, and made their collections in the halcyon times, more than half a century ago, when "rose glasses" could be picked up for a shilling or even sixpence apiece; secondly, a fine and comprehensive cabinet of glasses, partly inherited, but largely augmented by our author's finds both at home and abroad; and, thirdly, a manuscript collection of *Original Correspondence* 1633–1812 by members of the families of Rogerson, Postlethwayt, and Kerrick, filling twenty-eight large folio volumes, and furnishing our author with many apt allusions and explanations. Upon these materials Mr. Albert Hartshorne has brought to bear a thorough knowledge of art in all its branches; a wide acquaintance with the English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and much minute original research into the history, manufactory, and technicalities of glass and glasses. He has in fact done for old English glasses what Sir John Evans did for stone and bronze implements, and Mr. Cripps for silver; he has made his subject, and defined its grouping.

The book is laid out upon a comprehensive and logical plan: by way of introduction, our author devotes about a hundred pages to what he calls outlines or slight sketches of the history of glass making in Egypt, and in classic, Merovingian and mediæval times; Venetian glasses are also treated of, and the origin and progress of glass drinking vessels in the United Provinces are set forth for the first time in England, as the author claims. Next he deals with the rise, advance and decay of that remarkable art movement, the introduction into the Low Countries by Venetians and Altarists of glasses "*façon de Venise*." The lines of travel of the glasses of Western Germany, of Silesia, Bohemia, and South Germany are carefully traced, and the Igel, Roemer, Krautstrunk, Passglas, Wilkomm and all kinds of Humpen are illustrated: tempting as it is, we cannot delay to describe these drinking vessels, but by the kindness of the publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold, we are able to set before the readers of the *Journal* illustrations of some of them.



FIG. 60. (One-quarter.) IGEL.

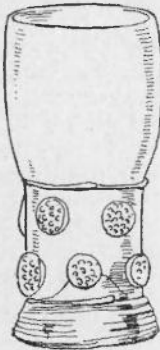
FIG. 61. (One-quarter.)
KRAUTSTRUNK.

FIG. 62. (One-quarter.) ROEMER.



FIG. 63. (One-quarter.) BERKEMEYER.

The story of the Venetians and the Altarists and their dissemination over other countries than their own is a fascinating episode in the book, and may well claim to be called romantic. The Venetian government in the year 1454 made a decree whereby it was enacted that if any workman of any kind should transport his craft into a foreign country to the injury of the Republic, and should refuse to return home, an emissary should be commissioned to slay him—a thing which actually happened in the case of two workmen from Murano (an island in the Venetian archipelago), whom the Emperor Leopold had, two hundred and fifty years later, induced to settle in his dominions. With the knowledge of this decree in their minds, connoisseurs have been puzzled to account for the great prevalence in the Low Countries, in Germany, and in France of glasses "*facon de Venise*." But Mr. Hartshorne has discovered that the small town of Altare in the commune of Liguria and province of Genoa had attracted in the eleventh century French and Flemish emigrant glass makers, who were allowed to settle there; and they thus came under

the influence of Italian Art on glass making. Now the authorities of Altare, unlike those of Venice, encouraged their workmen to go from home and actually farmed them out for terms of years to foreign states, so that, although a few Venetians doubtless managed to run the gantlet of the protective laws of their country, yet it was the Altarists who really carried the "facon de Venise" throughout the Low Countries, France and Northern Europe, there being little, if any, difference between the works of the Venetians and the Altarists. The relevancy to the main subject of this history of glass and glasses on the continent becomes apparent when the reader arrives at the part of the book which, in twenty-three chapters, deals with "Old English Glasses," and therefore with the history of glass making in England. We meet, by the way, in these introductory pages, with some charming personages in the artists, frequently ladies, such as the beautiful and accomplished Maria Visscher and her two sisters, and the learned Anna Maria van Schurman, who decorated Roemers and other glasses with the most exquisite diamond point engraving.

The earliest objects in glass, or speaking more strictly in vitreous paste, which have been found in Britain are the coloured or "aggry" beads, of which the bulk probably were imported from Phoenicia, but the wide distribution of certain types of beads, and the uncertainty as to their dates, makes it difficult to decide upon the country or countries of their fabrication. As our author remarks, "The classification, and complete illustration of beads is desirable, but it would not be an easy task." We wish Mr. Hartshorne would undertake it. Coming to the Romans, the evidence as to their manufacturing glass in this country is not conclusive, though there is no reason why they should not have done so. But coming to the Anglo-Saxon period, circumstances of provenance and indirect historical evidence seem to point to glass-houses in the weald of Kent and Sussex as having produced many of the stringed and ribbed or fluted vessels of conical or trumpet shape, and also of the palm cups and hemispherical bowls,

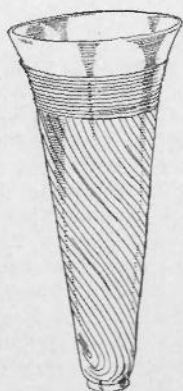


FIG. 126. (One-third.)

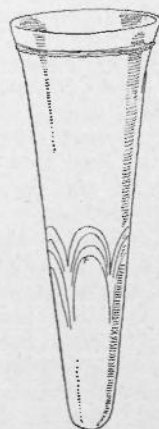


FIG. 127. (One-third.)

CONICAL OR TRUMPET SHAPED CUPS.

which have been found in Saxon graves. Stringed and lobed vases, much resembling those of the Merovingian period, would seem to be



FIG. 130. (One-third.)



FIG. 131. (One-third.)

GLOBULAR OR HEMISPHERICAL BOWLS.

importations. These Anglo-Saxon glasses range in date from the sixth to the tenth century. From that time, from the Norman

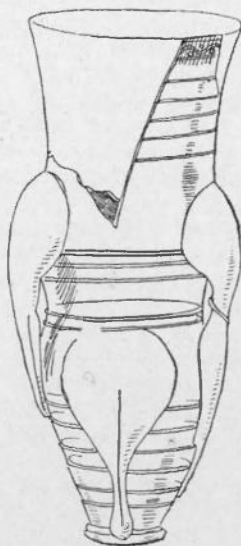


FIG. 124. (One-quarter.) STRINGED AND LOBED VASE.

invasion to the days of Queen Elizabeth, there is a gap in the history of glasses in England, easily perhaps to be accounted for. The wealthy used massive cups and vessels of gold and silver, gripes' eggs, nuts, and cups of agate and crystal, whilst the poor used vessels of wood—*treen*, of horn, and of leather. The use of the latter also among the upper classes in the shape of great black jacks and bombards, induced in France a long prevalent belief that the English drank out of their boots. Thus it came that, although glass was continuously made at Chiddingfold in the Weald between the years 1200 and 1600, drinking glasses were not as a rule made in England; Mr. Hartsborne, with all his industry, can only enumerate some half-dozen English-made glass drinking cups or vessels that can be dated between the end of Saxon times and the end of the sixteenth century. What they turned out at Chiddingfold is uncertain. Mr. Hartsborne shows reason to conclude that glass making—window glass making, blown and not cast glass—was introduced and practised in England from the middle of the twelfth to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The renaissance in England of glass making was due to the establishment there in 1549 of eight glass makers from Murano, where there was not work for them. They were attracted to London by the offers of Edward VI, who probably established them in the hall of the Crutched Friars in London. The arm of the Venetian Republic was long enough to reach these men, and after a stay of two years and a half seven of them returned to Murano, leaving behind Josepo Casselavi, who stayed in London for twelve years in all, associated with one Thomaso Cavato from Antwerp. We now come to the era of the Elizabethan Monopoly Patents, such as that in copper established at Keswick; alum and copperas in the Isle of Wight; brass and iron wire at Tintern, etc. Several concessions were made to glass makers from the Low Countries, from Normandy, and from Lorraine, who established glass houses in Sussex and Surrey, and in Buckholt Wood in Hampshire, progressing on westward to Newent in the Forest of Dean, to Gloucester, to Stourbridge, and northward to Newcastle-on-Tyne, not without much grumbling on the part of native workmen, and also of those who viewed with apprehension the destruction of the forests under the demands of the glass workers for fuel. The principal patentee was Jacob Verzelini, who had a patent for twenty-one years, expiring in 1596. He worked in the Crutched Friars; apparently there was money in the business, for, after the expiration of his patent, we find patents or licences to make drinking glasses "*façon de Venise*" granted to Englishmen of position, to Sir Jerome Bower, Sir William Slingsby, Sir Edward Zouche, Sir Robert Mansel, and others, until in 1617 Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansel bought the others out and obtained sole control of the glass business in England. Space hinders us from going into the history of Mansel's speculations, his losses, and his ultimate success, but the chapter thereon well repays perusal. During his time a great and important change took place in the science of glass making. In 1615 a proclamation prohibited the use of wood as fuel in the glass furnaces. The glass workers had in consequence to move to the coal fields, and close or cover over their melting pots. Oxide of lead was also added

to the frit, with the view of increasing its fusibility, thus producing lead or flint glass, and resulting eventually in the manufacture in England of the most brilliant crystal glass ever produced in the world. Another change was that Englishmen became the masters, and foreigners mere artizans.

On Mansel's death, Philip Howard, a colonel in the Guards, petitioned for a grant of Mansel's concession. Mr. Hartshorne has been led by the late Mr. Henry Howard, of Corby, author of the *Memorials of the Howard Family*, into the error of thinking this Philip Howard to be a son of the Earl of Berkshire; he was a brother of the Earl of Carlisle, and held a patent for a varnish or composition for coating the bottoms of ships. Howard did not get a patent for glass making, though several were granted, including one to the Duke of Buckingham. Mr. Hartshorne engraves an undoubted and dated example of an English glass made in the Duke's glass-house near Greenwich. This is the Royal Oak glass, engraved in the diamond point fashion with the portraits of Charles II and his Queen, and the Royal Oak with the King's head in a medallion. This is almost a solitary example of English-made glass that can be safely assigned to the seventeenth century. But documentary evidence as to the shape, size, and form of Venetian glasses imported from Venice into London exists among the Sloane MSS., being the office copies of letters from John Greene, a London glass seller, and his partner, Michael Mesey, to Signor Allesio Morelli, glass maker at Venice, between the years 1667 and 1672. The letters, which are most amusing, are reproduced in the appendix and are accompanied by full-sized pen-and-ink sketches of the glasses required, to the number of 173 sketches. We thus have the trade patterns then in vogue in England. Some examples yet survive, both of the Venetian importations and of the English imitations, which last can be readily distinguished by their greater weight and superior brilliancy. Beginning with the year 1700, Mr. Hartshorne has no difficulty in finding examples, and arranging them in due sequence. He is most liberal with his illustrations, and this is the part of the book in which collectors will most revel. The space at our disposal hinders us from even enumerating the sixteen groups into which the eighteenth century glasses are divided, but we give in the illustrations herewith an example from each group, with a short title.

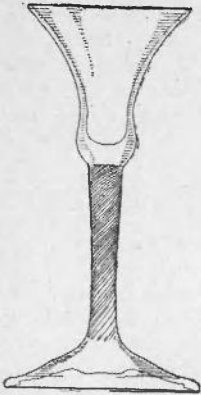


FIG. 176. (One-third.)
1. INCISED STEM.

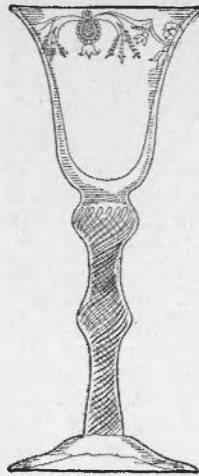


FIG. 178. (One-third.)
2. AIR STEM.

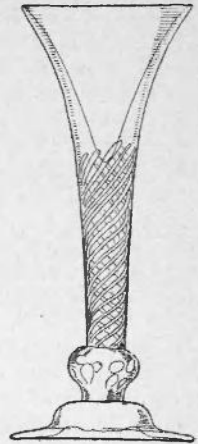


FIG. 185. (One-third.)
3. DRAWN STEM.

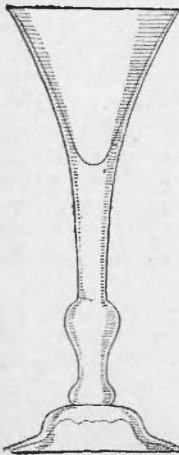


FIG. 189. (One-third.)
4. BALUSTER STEM.

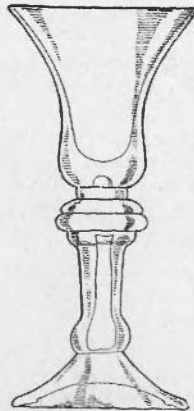


FIG. 196. (One-third.)
5. TAVERN OR HOUSEHOLD.

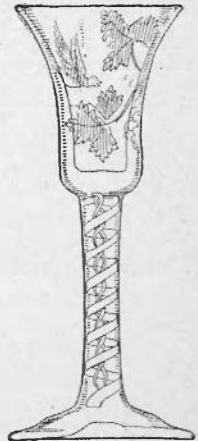


FIG. 210. (One-third.)
6. OPAQUE TWISTED
STEM.



FIG. 221. (One-third.)
7. STRAIGHT-SIDED.



FIG. 232. (One-third.)
8. OGEE, ETC., SERIES.



FIG. 245. (One third.)
9. CUT AND ENGRAVED

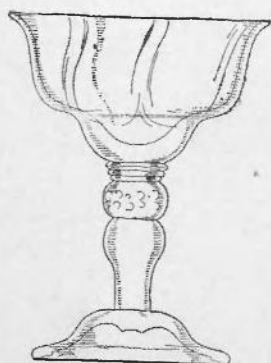


FIG. 254. (One-third.)
10. CHAMPAGNE, ETC.

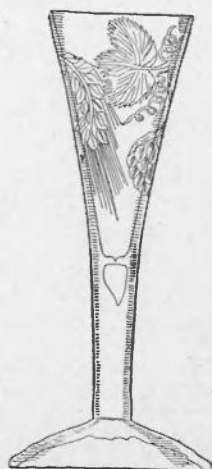


FIG. 273. (One-third.)
11. ALE, MEAD, ETC.



FIG. 288. (One-third.)
12. CIDER, PERRY.



FIG. 298. (One-third.)
13. STRONG AND CORDIAL
WATERS.

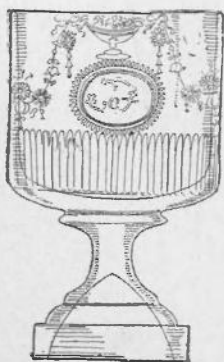


FIG. 326. (One-third.)
14. RUMMERS.



FIG. 335. (One-third.)
15. TUMBLERS, TANKARDS,
ETC.

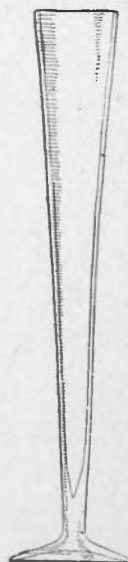


FIG. 344. (One-sixth.)
16. FLUTES, ETC.

A long and interesting chapter deals with Jacobite glasses, relics of the '15 and the '45, and of the Jacobite clubs that cherished the Stuart traditions, and drank to the King "over the water." A short

-chapter deals with Irish glasses, of which those dedicated to the memory of William III are the most important. The concluding



FIG. 356. (One-third.)



FIG. 357. (One-third.)



FIG. 358. (One-third.)

JACOBITE GLASSES.

chapter is the most curious in the book. It gives an account of wine in England from early times to the end of the eighteenth century, and is full to repletion of out-of-the-way information and learning; a vast amount indeed of such information and learning is contained in the more than 800 footnotes at the bottom of the pages throughout this volume.

The book itself, as a book, is well worthy of the royal patronage that has been graciously extended to it, the Queen having been pleased to accept its dedication to her; the printing clear and good, done in the finest style, in good black ink on good paper. There are sixty-seven full page tinted plates; for the outlines of about one-half the number the author is responsible, while 208 of the 366 blocks in the letterpress are reductions from his full-sized drawings; and the beautiful and appropriate binding is of his designing, the result being a real *édition de luxe*. There is a full and satisfactory index: a glossary might have been useful: we note that the full-sized Plates XXXI and XXXII should be transferred.

We have to thank the publisher, Mr. Edward Arnold, for the courteous and liberal loan of blocks.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: being a classified collection of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAWRENCE GOMME, F.S.A. *English Topography. Part IX.* Nottinghamshire—Oxfordshire—Rutlandshire. Edited by F. A. MILNE, M.A. (Elliot Stock, 8vo, 1897.)

Here we have another volume of gathered and arranged details now relating to the above three counties, the last, however, better known as Rutland. The notices of Nottinghamshire are not very full, but of the many details the description of the municipal regalia of East Retford may be noted. Oxfordshire and Oxford city, as may

be expected, have fuller descriptions and fuller architectural details. Dorchester, its church and antiquities, have their share. Domestic architecture has also much of interest, and it is noted that portions of Chaucer's house remained in 1792. The building account of Thame church, 1442, occupies twelve pages. Forty-eight pages are occupied with notes on the city of Oxford; genuine notes, full of interest. Rutland, our smallest county, has its share of notice of considerable value, with much heraldic lore. These volumes are always welcomed, and must command the attention of all having feelings of attachment to their own locality. There are two indexes—one of names, the other of subjects—thus greatly facilitating reference.

CAPTAIN CUELLAR'S ADVENTURES IN CONNACHT AND ULSTER, A.D. 1588. A picture of the times drawn from contemporary sources. By HUGH ALLINGHAM, M.R.I.A., etc. To which is added an introduction and complete translation of Captain Cuellar's *Narrative of the Spanish Armada*, and his *Adventures in Ireland*. By ROBERT CRAWFORD, M.A., M.R.I.A., etc. With map and illustrations. (Elliot Stock, 8vo, Belfast, 1897.)

Mr. Allingham here returns to, or continues, a subject with which he is familiar, having already written notices of this great episode. It is now a criticism and notes on a letter written by a Spanish captain, who managed to survive and eventually to escape to Flanders, where this letter seems to have been written. Cuellar's ship, on the voyage from Spain, encountered an English ship off the coast of France, and sustained great damage from shot holes. In time his vessel was off the coast of Ireland with two others, where, encountering bad weather, they were all driven ashore and but few of the men escaped from drowning. Here the survivors were met by the "savages," as the writer calls them, ready for plunder. A good description is given of these "savages," their habits, food, and dress. The many adventures of the author are of interest, especially his defence of Rossclaghan Castle. Doubtful and even inaccurate statements there must be, as the letter or narrative was written from memory; but as a whole it bears the stamp of intentional truthfulness. The translation in full is added at the end, and a great consideration for readers is shown by the addition of an index.

PATRIARCHAL PALESTINE. By Rev. A. H. SAYCE. With map. (S.P.C.K., 8vo, 1895.)

The constant flow of discovery in Egypt seems to have been one reason for the issue of this volume. There is, however, much yet to be done before the subject will be treated in a masterful manner. We have here chapters on the dynasties, the people, the Egyptian conquest of Canaan, and on culture and religion. The author, although declaring he writes as an archæologist and as not belonging to any theological school, hardly hides his bias against criticism. Throughout the volume he assumes that the narrative of the Pentateuch is a history and not a fiction, which may be accepted. An opportunity is taken to extol the fitness of paying tithe and writing of the rocky ridge of Bethel, where the limestone rock is fissured into step-like

terraces, "we may fancy we see before us the ladder of Jacob." Noticing the legendary lore of the Phœnicians, it is acknowledged that the account of the deluge is derived from the traditions of Babylonia. The book ends with the remark that true science declares herself a handmaid of the Catholic Church. Some notices of early Egyptian travellers in Palestine read much like a tale in the *Arabian Nights*; one story given would probably result much the same to-day. One, who considers that when staying at home he can learn as much of far countries as the actual traveller, well describes the troubles and dangers of the road. A traveller, says he, is a camel's slave. "Do thou explain," he asks, "this relish for the life of a traveller. Thy chariot lies there before thee; thy feet have fallen lame; all thy limbs are ground small; thy bones are broken to pieces. Thou sleepest. Thou awakest. Has not a thief come to rob thee? Some grooms have entered thy stable; the horses have kicked out; the thief has made off; thy clothes are stolen; thy groom sees what has happened; he takes what is left, and goes off to bad company." Truly an uninviting picture. There is a fair index.

THE ANCIENT CROSSES OF GOSFORTH, CUMBERLAND. By CHARLES ARUNDEL PARKER, F.S.A.Scot. With several illustrations. (Elliot Stock, 8vo, 1896.)

Gosforth, a far-off, lonely, little visited, out-of-the-way, thinly peopled district, as the author describes it, has only lately been changed by the opening of the Furness Railway. Yet, as may be supposed, this cross here so carefully and lovingly described has been before noticed, as in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1799 with an incorrect drawing, and later by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, who gave the Institute a paper on the subject at the Carlisle meeting in 1882, and a further elaborated account to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society in 1883. Formerly it is reported there was a fellow column with a horizontal stone between the two. One of these has, within memory, been cut down and converted as part of a sundial for the parson's garden. A full, minute, and interesting description is given with clear illustrations of cross and sculptures, the result of many examinations made in different lights. A chapter deals with the christian meaning of the sculptures, and two other chapters with the heathen meaning, the latter supplied by Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, F.S.A., the author here arguing that the two meanings, inextricably mixed, were intentionally so mixed by the early Christian missionaries; but there is weakness here, especially if the date of origin is early, as it would be clearer to argue that the later beliefs are the outcome of the earlier myths. Professor Stephens gives the cross to be of Keltic-Anglic type, perhaps about 680 A.D.; others differ, and consider it a monument of the later Danish invaders. Plaster moulds have been taken, and these are now in the entrance of the South Kensington Museum. A most remarkable find was made in 1896, when the early twelfth century north wall of the church was destroyed. This wall was so massive that dynamite had to be used, and when the wall fell there appeared in the foundation a most

charming and interesting "hogback" tombstone, broken unfortunately, after centuries of shelter, by the shock of the blast. Two illustrations are given, one side showing warriors in parley. It must have marked the resting place of a great chief, and perhaps once stood between the two "crosses." A search may prove this. This little book gives a most interesting, careful, and up-to-date account of these remarkable and valuable remains.

SUTTON IN HOLDERNESS. The manor, the berewic, and the village community. By THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A. (Wm. Andrews & Co., Hull; Brown & Sons, London. 8vo, 1896.)

Fortunate indeed is Sutton in having this history, and fortunate has been the author in having such fine documentary evidence at his service, which he has used thoroughly and well. A strange place Sutton must have been in early days, as may be seen by the excellent and clear way the place is here brought before the reader. It is worth note that, perhaps because it was out-of-the-way and hardly accessible, it suffered no damage from the Norman Conquest. Thus, Domesday says that in the time of King Edward it was worth fifty shillings, and now fifty shillings. The next interest is the descent of the family of Sutton, and with this the history and picture of the place comes out, and so on until we are brought down to the sixteenth century. A good account is given of old-fashioned farms, and it is shown how the ancient agricultural system became obsolete and impracticable, the old plan being illustrated by the early maps given. Then came the important undertaking, the enclosure of the common lands, and thus the disappearance of narrow strips or ploughlands. The great advantage of this change is well pointed out, and it was soon found that one acre enclosed yielded as much as three acres before. A capital list of old field names is given, and also some instances of the origin of personal names. Thus John Hogeson gets his name as the son of Roger Watson, Hodge being derived from Roger. Watson, in turn, was the son of Walter, and William Jackson was the son of Jack Adamman. There is an account of Meaux Abbey, its landgrabbing, its often litigation, the antipathy of and quarrels with its neighbours until it disappeared, and so we come to the time of our grandfathers. The whole gives an excellent account of the ways and customs of generations gone, the lords, the vassals, the freemen, and the bondmen. As the author's patronymic appears in early documents and down to later times, we presume this work has been a labour of love, as relating to the place where he has found a local habitation and a name.