

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

GREEK VASES, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, WITH SOME BRIEF NOTICES OF VASES IN THE MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE AND A SELECTION FROM VASES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. By SUSAN HORNER. Swan Sonnenschein.

This little book is intended for "general readers" and those desiring "some elementary preparation before visiting any great collection of vases, such as that of the British Museum or of the Louvre."

Myths and "usages of daily life" are specially noted, as well as questions of style; while processes of manufacture are well described. After a list of "Books consulted," in which the usual mistakes in nomenclature are not unrepresented, we have "Typical Forms and Uses of Greek Vases," with useful illustrations. It may, however, be doubted whether the distinctive names of vessels handed down from antiquity can be assigned with such absolute exactitude. The abbreviated forms *Lekyth* and *Phial* strike one as somewhat strange, the latter as even misleading.

The first chapter treats of the earliest Greek vases; the second of the following period; then we have the history of the best period of Greek ceramic art; while the decline in the manufacture is dealt with in the fourth and concluding chapter. The examples throughout are taken from the collections in the Louvre and the British Museum.

One appendix is devoted to deities and heroes in general who are represented on Greek vases; a second is specially reserved, perhaps unnecessarily, for those of them who appear in Homeric episodes.

There are, of course, some statements which should be accepted with caution. I am not so sure as Miss Horner is that "Statues by Pheidias still exist." A careful reader will find many inaccuracies to correct, e.g. Peisistratos did not die in 560 B.C. The temple of the Cabiri was not "in" but near Thebes. In Hellenic stories Hades is a person rather than a place. *Oinochoe* is not a plural form, nor is *Bacchante*. Peloponnesos should not be excluded from "Greece proper." The battle of Chaeronea was fought in 338 B.C., not 336. When it is asserted that "Attic vases have been found amidst the ruins of ancient Italian cities" we must interpret ruins as tombs. Miss Horner's Spartan colonies in Sicily would be as difficult to find as her Athenian.

Exception may be taken to the spelling of *Gea*, *Pinacae*, *Amphytrion*, *Astralagus*, *Grecia*, *Perithoos*, *Deineira*, and a few other names.

But, after all, these are small blemishes; and taken as a whole Miss Horner's book is fairly free from errors, considering the great number of items discussed. It will probably prove a valuable aid to those who are glad to learn something of things Hellenic without spending thereon too much of their time or thought.

PREHISTORIC PROBLEMS. BY ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Edinburgh and London, 1897. William Blackwood and Sons. Octavo, pp. xix,
371.

The second title to this book is *A Selection of Essays on the Evolution of Man and other Controverted Problems in Anthropology and Archæology*. The book is also divided into "Part I, Anthropological" and "Part II, Archæological." It is not so very many years ago, within the recollection of many now living, that the scattered elements of Anthropology gained sufficient coherence to be formulated into a science; its struggling period terminated with the publication of Sir Charles Lyell's work on the *Antiquity of Man* which appeared on the 6th of February, 1863, the natal day of the new science: it may be noted that ere the year was out no less than three editions of the book were called for. Many people find it hard to understand where the dividing line is drawn between Anthropology and Archæology, but Dr. Munro gives definitions of one and the other so clear cut that we do not hesitate to quote them: "The science of Anthropology," writes Dr. Munro, "in its widest sense, embraces all the materials bearing on the origin and history of mankind. These materials are so comprehensive and diversified, both in their character and methods of study, that they become necessarily grouped into a number of subordinate departments. From a bird's eye point of view, however, one marked line of demarcation separates them into two great divisions, according as they relate to the structure and functions of man's body, or the works he has produced, a classification well defined by the words *Anthropology* and *Archæology*. The former, in its limited acceptance, deals more particularly with the development of man—his physical peculiarities, racial distinction, linguistic manifestations, mental endowments, and, in short, every morphological or mental modification he has undergone amidst the ever-changing phenomena of his environments. The latter, on the other hand, takes cognizance of man merely as a handicraftsman. During his long journey in past time he has left behind him, scattered on the highways and byways of primeval life, numerous traces of his ways, his work, his culture, and his civilisation, all of which fall to be collected, sorted, and interpreted by the skilled archæologist." In the first part of the book now before us Dr. Munro includes his remarkable paper "On the Relation between the Erect Posture and the Physical and Intellectual Development," which excited so much attention when delivered at Nottingham in 1893 as the Presidential Address at the Anthropological section of the British Association. Up to that time the erect posture had not been regarded as an important factor in the evolution of man, but the theory that it seems to be now widely adopted. There are two other papers in this part—one deals with "Fossil Man," and is a careful and critical examination of the anthropological value of a few of the more important of the fossil skulls on record; the other on "Intermediary Links between Man and the Lower Animals." The Archæological Part contains four papers: "Prehistoric Trepanning and Cranial Amulets": "Otter and Beaver Traps"; "Bone Skates"; and "Prehistoric Saws

and Sickles"—all very careful pieces of work, and dealing with matters which, in England at least, Dr. Munro was the first to take up, and which he has made his own. With regard to Bone Skates, the doctor shews that there is no evidence that they were in use in prehistoric times. The wildest conjectures have from time to time been made as to the wooden machines described under the title of Otter and Beaver Traps—pumps, peatmaking machines, cheese presses, musical instruments, parts of a yoke or breast plough, etc., nor is it yet certain that they are Otter or Beaver Traps, though traps they seem to be: fish and fowls have been suggested as their victims, but we can find nothing like them in Macpherson's exhaustive *History of Fowling*. Still, we think the mystery may yet be solved: ask some poacher in an English gaol, or a fur trapper in the Far West. We may add that these things, be they what they may, much resemble a butcher's tray *minus* the projecting handles, but they have a large rectangular hole in the bottom, fitted with valves, which are closed by an arrangement of hazel rods.

Writing in this Journal in 1891 on Dr. Munro's monumental work, *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*, we stated that it contained many interesting episodic bits, and we instanced the jade problem and the beaver trap episode. The four problems dealt with in the book before us were all touched upon in the greater work. We hope the doctor will in another book expand some more of the problems to be culled from *The Lake Dwellings*. He possesses the art of putting ponderous problems into plain language, and anything he writes will be pleasant to read and good to remember. By-the-by, has he not promised us a work on *The Megalithic Monuments of the World*? We note that he has in preparation one on *Prehistoric Scotland*.

THE CITIES AND BISHOPRICS OF PHRYGIA. By W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D. Vol. I. Part II. WEST AND WEST-CENTRAL PHRYGIA. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1897, pp. xvi, 440. Royal 8vo, linen.

The second title of this handsome volume is *An Essay of the Local History of Phrygia from the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest*. The first part was published some time ago and dealt with the Lycos Valley and South-Western Phrygia, while the second part deals with West and West-Central Phrygia. Phrygia, as our readers are aware, is one of the inland provinces of Asia Minor, forming the western part of the great central table-land, as Cappadocia does the eastern. This table-land on the west breaks up into the ridges which separate the great valleys of the Hermus, the Maeander, &c., and it is with the territories along the valley of the Maeander that Part II of this work mainly concerns itself. These territories are: Eumeneia, Apameia, the Banaz-Ova, Akmonia, and the Pentapolis. Two chapters deal with the Christian Inscriptions of South-Western Phrygia and of Central Phrygia, and a third with the Jews in Phrygia. Another deals with the question of the Trade Route to the East; it does not, however, advance the question very far, but relegates it for fuller discussion to a future volume, when further explorations by Mr. J. G. C. Anderson shall have been completed. Strabo gives an interesting account of this road starting from Ephesus, but

Professor Ramsay says that in some of the stages that writer much under-estimates the number of stadia. We cannot honestly say that this work is ever likely to be a popular work; a reader must be to a great extent a scholar to understand and appreciate it, but those who can do so will place a high value upon this book, at once a monument of the adventure, of the industry, and of the learning of Professor Ramsay, who, on all subjects connected with Asia Minor, is the greatest living authority.

THE OLDEST REGISTER BOOK OF THE PARISH OF HAWKSHEAD
IN LANCASHIRE 1568-1704. Edited by H. S. COWPER, F.S.A., with
Introductory Chapters and four Illustrations. 1897. London: Bemrose and
Sons, pp. civ, 451.

Antiquaries, genealogists, and others have of late years had their attention much directed towards the transcription and publication of parish registers. Many such have already been printed and published, but none that we know of have been done with such thoroughness as our member, Mr. Cowper, has thrown into the transcribing, printing, and publishing of the oldest register of the parish of Hawkshead in Lancashire, which covers the period between 1568 and 1704. The result is a noble octavo, running to 555 pages, of which the index alone, in double column, takes 40. The references therein to the name of Rigg, or Rigge, are 1,631 in number, occupying $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages; those to the name of Satterthwaite are 1,539, and to the name of Braithwaite 2,513. Nine families have over 400 entries each, and twenty-one have from 100 to 400 apiece. What dreadful labour, and what dull results! will be the idea that will (secretly, perhaps) occur to the minds of many of our readers. Not at all: out of these dry bones, and unpromising materials, Mr. Cowper has built up, in 104 pages, a most fascinating history of the parish of Hawkshead from the first settling near Esthwaite Water of some yellow-haired Viking from over the sea, Haukr or Hakonar by name, down to the days of the typical fell-side farmer, aged 92 in February, 1897, whose portrait adorns the volume. He shows how Haukr-sete or Hakonar-sete, the farm or habitation of Haukr or Hakonar gradually extended its name over all the other Norse settlements around, not because Viking Haukr or Hakonar was lord or master over his brother Vikings, but because he had been clever enough to occupy the position, which afforded the best site for a market. Then the district fell under the rule of the Abbot and Convent of Furness, and grew to be, at the time of the Dissolution, the richest of all the spiritualities in the possession of the Abbey. A second chapter gives an account of Hawkshead and its large-boned statesmen and buxom farm wenches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the homesteads they lived in, the provisions they nourished their big frames upon, the industries they followed, and the sports they affected. Crime was rare: drinking, illicit distilling, poaching, and come-by-chance children. The third chapter deals with ecclesiastical matters and the history of local nonconformity, while the fourth more immediately concerns itself with the registers. From them Mr. Cowper shows in what parts of the parish

of Hawkshead the great families, or *quasi*-clans, some of whose names we have mentioned, were located. Of them he considers the Satterthwaites, the Sawreys, the Rigges, the Rawlinsons, the Mackeretts, and the Banks to be autochthonous to the parish. The *quasi*-clan of Sandys migrated into the parish from St. Bees in the fifteenth century. The fact that the prevalent surnames in the parish are very few, though numerous in the individuals that bear them, shows that the strain of blood must have been kept pretty pure, a conclusion to which local folklore and tradition also point. The curious surnames of Godmunt (or Godmunte), Moser (or Mozer), Phemcke, Puthpker (Pughpker, or Poughpker), and Raylesley (or Relsle) came into the district in the sixteenth century from the colonies of German miners at Keswick and Coniston. The parish suffered at times severely from the plague which was never absent from the northern counties between 1570 and 1598. The registers of Hawkshead show a curious fact—that in the years in which the death rate was high, so also was the marriage rate. We would suggest as an explanation that the young people married to take the vacant farms, or a widower married to get a housekeeper, or a widow a man to manage. In an appendix Mr. Cowper gives a list of all those buried in woollen, between 1680 and 1696, for whom certificates to the number of 194 still exist.

We must congratulate our member, Mr. Cowper, on the industry with which he has copied these registers, and compiled most valuable tables of statistics, and with which he has hunted up every fact that shows light upon the entries. No amount of labour seems to deter him, and his wide knowledge of local and general archeology enables him to clear up many obscure points. We shall look forward with eagerness to his promised history of the parish of Hawkshead.

A KEY TO ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SHEFFIELD AND ROTHERHAM DISTRICT. By ELLA S. ARMITAGE. Sheffield, 1897: William Townsend, pp. vii, 331.

The idea of a guide book or introduction to different classes of antiquities is one that has suggested itself to various writers—to Akerman with his *Index to Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities*; to Godwin with his *English Archaeologist's Handbook*; to Boutell with his *Manual of British Archaeology*, and to others whose names we need not to recapitulate—the best of all (and the cheapest) being *The Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*. Into this class of books our authoress has dared to obtrude another; to the task she has brought great courage—she does not hesitate to challenge a fall with “Castles” Clark himself; great industry, as evinced by the list of books she recommends to students; personal investigation—she has visited every church, ruin, or earthwork that she describes; and a sound practical method, based upon the system invented by that hard-headed Yorkshireman, the late Mr. Wackford Squeers, who was wont to shew a pupil how to spell horse, h-o-r-s-e, and then set him to strap one down by way of impressing the letters upon his memory. So Miss Armitage describes and explains to the lucky inhabitants of the Sheffield and Rotherham District one or other class of English antiquities, and

then packs him off, still with her book in his hands, to study the instances she gives within that district. A young person might do worse than take this book as a guide to a series of holiday excursions (the weekly half or whole day); he or she would be upon the high road to become, first a student, and then a competent antiquary, or as the authoress in her Preface seems to prefer, an "antiquarian"; more particularly as curiosity would probably induce him or her to consult at the Sheffield or Rotherham free library the well-selected list of books given by the authoress for the guidance of students. Students would do well to read and bear in mind the advice given in the excellent Preface—not to take theories, especially their own theories, for facts. The writer cautions them, among other wise cautions, to beware of the Druids: we would add (especially for the benefit of the Ordnance Surveyors now engaged on the new Survey), beware of the Romans—every rectangular earthwork is not Roman.

The longest chapter in the book, being indeed one-third of it, is occupied with an attempt to catalogue the ancient churches which are to be found within twelve miles of Sheffield or Rotherham, sixty-one in number, and to trace their architectural history. This is a painstaking and creditable piece of work. Some of these churches are in Derbyshire, and Miss Armitage does not hesitate on occasions to differ from Dr. Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*. Occasionally she makes a slip, as when she takes a stone chair found in Sprotborough churchyard to be a Frith stool or sanctuary seat; she gives no documentary evidence to prove that the rare rite of sanctuary existed at Sprotborough, but jumps to the conclusion, because similar chairs exist at Hexham and Beverley, both places which undoubtedly had the right of sanctuary, therefore Sprotborough must also have that right. The Hexham and Beverley stools were most probably ancient episcopal chairs. A skeleton map is given of the district, and a number of useful sketches of typical antiquities. There is a full index, and a good glossary of architectural terms. The writer is now and again careless: Mr. G. T. Clark figures both as Clark and Clarke: the author of *Rude Stone Monuments* is Ferguson, not Ferguson: Canon Cox reads strange to Members of the Institute; and the degree of Doctor of Laws is denoted by LL.D., not L.L.D.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ANCIENTS. By the Rev. M. G. WATKINS, M.A. London, 1897. Elliot Stock. pp. xiii, 258.

This book is a collection of essays on a few of the curiosities connected with the natural history of the ancients, and is due to the author's explorations in the by-paths of classical literature. Of these essays, Mr. Watkins himself says: "They are, at all events, a contribution to a fascinating study—speculations rendered venerable by their antiquity, rather than by the credit due to the writers, who are here laid under contribution." The age was an uncritical one: ignorant alike of anatomy and physiology, and classical writers jotted down the distortions and exaggerations of travellers and of sailors, and, instead of asking the narrators for proof, or testing their stories by experiment, themselves exaggerated, and distorted in a greater degree. Yet many of these classical writers enjoyed

opportunities which were wanting to their successors of mediæval times. The inhabitants of ancient Rome must, one would imagine, have been familiar, from their appearance in the circus and in triumphs and on State occasions, with the personalities of the nobler mammals—much more so than the inhabitants of England in the seventeenth century, who would see few strange beasts beyond the lions at the Tower of London, and an occasional dancing bear or performing ape on circuit. Of other foreign animals their knowledge would be derived from chap-books, decorated with worn-out wood blocks, handed down from the mediæval bestiaries.

Perhaps the most interesting of the essays in this book is that headed "The Romans as acclimatizers in Britain." There appear to have been three great epochs of acclimatization of plants and animals in Britain—the Roman—the return of western chivalry from the Crusades, and the influx of monks, which overspread Britain during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. According to our author, it is improbable that peas, poppies, flax, carraway-seeds, apples, pears, and bullaces, though cultivated by neolithic man on the Continent, found their way into Britain prior to the Roman invasion. Mr. Watkins considers that if the Romans did not actually import into Britain the short-horned Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*), they were the first to domesticate it, and that they improved the breed by judicious crossing from abroad. The ass, the mule, the goat, the cat, the fallow-deer (a re-introduction), and the rabbit—all came to us from Rome. Peacocks, pheasants, guinea fowls, and turtle doves have the like origin, and improved varieties of geese and ducks were imported by the Romans to be crossed with the native breeds. Much longer is the list of trees and vegetables with which the Roman Conqueror endowed us—the laurel, the myrtle, the ilex, the rhododendron, the small-leaved elm, the cypress, and the Oriental plane: among fruit trees, the walnut, the peach, the apricot, the filbert, the quince, the mulberry, the chestnut, the plum, the vine, the fig, and the cherry. Our peas, cucumbers, leeks, onions, and garlic have the same history. Mr. Watkins does more than tell his readers that the Romans introduced these animals and plants into England: he tells us where the Romans found them, but our space forbids us to follow him further. In fact, the Romans knew all the good things of this earth, except the turtle of the West Indies, and the mulligatawnny and curry of the East, and were kind enough to acclimatize them here for our benefit. Our author, by the way, does not allude to the tradition current along the Roman Wall that the Romans introduced the edible snail from Italy, and the *Erinus Hispanicus* from Spain.

Other essays in this book deal with dogs (British, Greek, and Roman), cats, pygmies, horses, elephants, roses, wolves, mythical animals, and many more kindred subjects, and we can well commend the book to the members of the Institute, amusing and interesting to read, and most valuable as a book of reference, though, alas! it has the serious fault of lacking an index.

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WREKIN SKETCHES. By EMMA BOORE. London, 1897. Elliot Stock. pp. x, 306.

The proud Salopians consider their well known hill, the Wrekin, to be the hub or centre of the earth, and that the toast, popular in Shropshire, of "All friends round the Wrekin" includes Salopians all over the world. Hence we need hardly be surprised to find that under the title of *Wrekin Sketches* Miss Boore includes in her indexless book a collection of essays and notes upon subjects, which range from the village of Uppington under the Wrekin to Iona and Lindisfarne, while the Druids, the Empress Helena, Queen Boadicea, old King Coel, and the Phœnicians meander through her pages. There is a very interesting and valuable chapter on Uppington Church illustrated with two pictures, one of "Uppington Church before it was restored, 1885," the other of "Present Church, Uppington." These present a most useful object-lesson—an example of a thorough and drastic restoration, much reprobated by our authoress. Beyond this the book is of little value to archæologists: the writer puts together a variety of unarranged information, mostly from sources easy to be got at, and does not supply an index. It is nowhere so stated, but the book gives one the idea that it has been passed, in snippets, through the columns of a weekly county paper.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS, THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORY. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A. London. Elliot Stock.

It is evident that Mr. Macalister has been drawn to the study of ecclesiastical vestments by the interest of the subject, and his book shews that he has worked industriously amongst the more easily accessible authorities. The last English book on the subject of any importance is Mr. Wharton Marriott's *Vestiarium Christianum*, published just thirty years since. It is useful for the large gathering together of references to the vestments by ancient writers, but, apart from them, it is of no value to antiquaries, for two reasons: first, because Mr. Marriott did not know anything about the vestments himself, and, next, because he wrote with a controversial purpose. As we remember it said at the time, and with very little exaggeration, he tried to prove that Saint Paul officiated at the altar in a starched surplice, a black scarf, and an Oxford hood.

Mr. Macalister does know the difference between a chasuble and a cope, and his endeavour is to find out the truth, and not to seek arguments in support of any preconceived theory. If we differ from him in any details we do it with the same intention. And we do differ in some, although on more we find ourselves in full agreement with him. His contempt for the mystical school of ecclesiologists is pleasant, and popular errors about the crosier and the archbishop's cross and the uses of them are properly castigated.

The opening chapters of the book treating of the genesis of the ecclesiastical vestments cover a subject too complex to be discussed in a short notice. But it seems to us that Mr. Macalister has scarcely made his area wide enough. There are just three vestments which seem to be, or to have been, in use in every ancient branch of the Church—the long linen tunic which we call the alb, the scarf which we call the stole, and the close cloak which we call the chasuble. In nearly every case the two last have been much altered in form in the course of time, so that now the differences amongst them are often more evident than the resemblance. But if the history of each is traced back to its beginning one form is found to be common to all. These, then, must be the primitive vestments, whatever be their origin. The other ornaments vary much, and have been drawn from many sources.

Coming to the Mediæval period the evidence becomes plentiful, and except in minor matters, or with respect to the rarer ornaments, there is not much room for difference of opinion. About the eleventh century we find a great increase in the magnificence of pontifical ornaments owing to the bishops adopting those of the Jewish high priests in addition to what already belonged to themselves. Most of these soon went out of fashion. They were probably found to be too troublesome. But we owe to this movement the mitre and the bishop's tunic, which last Mr. Macalister does not mention amongst those of Jewish origin. It was so, however; and, in imitation of the original, seems at first to have been blue.

The *rationale*, another of these ornaments, should, we think, not be confused with the brooch sometimes seen fixed to the front of the chasuble in figures of the thirteenth century, though the old writers were not careful in their choice of words, and very likely this name may sometimes have been given to the brooch. The true *rationale* was square, and was suspended by chains from the shoulders or from the *superhumeral*—an ornament intended for the ephod.

There are a few questions which occur to us in this part of the book. Did the chasuble, round, oval, or any other shape, capable of being laid out flat, ever exist till modern times? Many books say it did; but what is the evidence? The earliest chasubles of all countries seem to have been of the conical form which would not open out.

Is it really by a blunder, as stated on p. 80, that the effigies wearing dalmatics show the stole worn over both shoulders? Instances of this are so common that, rubrics notwithstanding, the custom of so wearing it probably existed in England.

Is the Y cross, as it is called, so common on chasubles, as is implied on p. 88? We should have said it was a rare form.

Is there not at Luton an effigy shewing a cassock with many buttons after the modern fashion? We write from an old memory, but we think such a one will be found there.

After dealing with the vestments of the Western Church, our author passes in review those of the Greek and other Churches of the East. This part might be fuller; for instance, the Coptic Church, particulars as to which might have been taken from Mr. Butler's book, is not included, but a good deal of information is got together in a convenient form. In comparing the different uses Mr. Mac-

alister is not always happy; for instance, the Greek *epimanikia* do not "correspond to the Western maniple" as stated on p. 180, but with the apparels on the sleeves of the alb. The real Greek representative of the Western maniple is the *epigonation*. Each is derived from the handkerchief—in one case held in the hand, and in the other tucked into the belt.

A singular feature in the book is a chapter on the vestimentary customs of the Protestant sects. The material is somewhat scanty, but it is well to put on record what these usages have been before all memory of them passes away.

The chapter on the costumes of religious orders at the end of the book would have been better omitted. It has nothing to do with the rest, and is too meagre to be of any real use.

The Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1894.

EARLY FORTIFICATIONS IN SCOTLAND. By DAVID CHRISTISON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Sm. 4to, pp. xxvi and 407. (Edinburgh and London; William Blackwood & Sons, 1898.)

In 1885 and 1886, when Dr. Christison was residing in Peebles, and searching for some inducement to take daily exercise, beyond walking for mere walking's sake, he "could think of none that promised so well as an investigation of the so-called forts with which the map of the country was profusely studded." The choice proved a most happy one, for which archæologists must ever be grateful. It resulted, immediately, in a paper, published in *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, on "The Pre-historic Forts of Peeblesshire," which was followed in due course by similar papers dealing with other districts in Scotland. It ultimately resulted in the accumulation of sufficient material for a general treatment of the subject. This Dr. Christison has done, first when Rhind lecturer in 1894, and secondly in the interesting book now before us. The book is divided into three parts, very unequal in length, dealing respectively with (i) Motes; (ii) Rectilinear Works; and (iii) Curvilinear Works or Forts proper; each part having an excellent coloured contoured map of large size, showing the geographical distribution throughout Scotland of the works with which it deals.

Motes.—The principal conclusion that Dr. Christison draws on the subject of Motes he sums up as follows:—"A class of fortresses of well-defined character are met with in France and other parts of the European Continent, and in England, Ireland, and Scotland, consisting in typical instances of an artificial earthen mound, trenched at the foot, and originally fortified by palisades. In all these countries departures from the type occur, natural eminences having been carved or adapted, or even utilised with little change; but this happened peculiarly in Scotland, where suitable natural eminences abound." He further points out the curious fact that in the present day the English people have no generic name at all for this class of fortresses, though they once were wont to call them by the term "burh," and though in Latin charters, after the Norman

Conquest, they employed the word "mota." The word itself is curious, and Dr. Christison refers it to the Italian *motta*, which means either a heap of earth or a hollow—a confusion between the mound and the hollow from which it was thrown up, which obtains in other cases, as in English *dyke* and Latin *vallum*.

Rectilinear Works.—Part II, dealing with Rectilinear Works, is of a highly iconoclastic character. The late Mr. Hill Burton committed himself to the statement that Roman camps in Scotland were so numerous "as to justify the belief that there are more known and recognised Roman camps in Scotland than in all the rest of the world." Dr. Christison reckons that the total number of forts in Scotland that have, or might have, been attributed to the Romans, exclusive of the Antonine *Vallum* and its forts, is 112, of which about 90 may have been rectilinear. Of these he shows that only seven, viz. the *Vallum*, the "settlements" at Newstead, Tappuck, Inveresk, and Cramond, and the stations of Birrens and Ardoch have been proved to be Roman, by the discovery of inscribed stones and other relics. Strageath and Lyne may put in a claim on account of their correspondence with Birrens and Ardoch in respect of size, form, and multiple intrenchments. Fifteen large, rectilinear, and chiefly rectangular, forts may have some claim, from their form, low position, and other features, to be called Roman, but the claims of the others to that designation have little to rest upon. As our author says, "The scanty evidence of continued occupation by the Romans of the country even between the Walls shows how slight was their hold of Caledonia at any time." This part contains a most interesting account of Ardoch, which should be read by those members of the Institute who visited Maiden Castle in Dorset.

Curvilinear Works.—Part III, on Curvilinear Works or Forts proper, is the largest of the three parts, taking up, roughly speaking, three times as many pages as the other two parts, put together, do. It deals with the largest class of primitive fortresses in Scotland, known under various names, such as hill-forts, British forts, prehistoric forts, &c. Of these Dr. Christison tells his readers that the remains of fully 1,000 are still traceable in Scotland. If we add to these, well-ascertained sites from which all traces have vanished, the total, with or without remains, is nearly 1,100. But an enormous number must entirely have disappeared. The study of this class of forts has been much neglected. "The early antiquaries," says Dr. Christison, "fascinated by the classical bent of the time, paid little heed to the works of their ancestors, whom they probably regarded as barbarians, with a contempt hardly less than that felt for them by the Romans themselves." Sir James Simpson, in his Presidential Address to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in 1860, was the first to draw attention to the importance of procuring full descriptions and accurate drawings of such of these forts as were remaining. This stirred up Sir William Chambers to do a little, and Miss Christina Maclagan to do much more. Finally Dr. Christison, urged, as mentioned before, by the necessity for daily exercise, took up the subject, being followed by Mr. F. R. Coles and the Rev. Mr. Hewson, to whom he acknowledges his obligations. Into the work Dr. Christison has put great energy, not only into the field work, the pacing, measuring, plotting and

sketching these forts, but also into the laborious work of searching Ordnance maps; of compiling elaborate tables; of investigating charters, and other historical documents; and of chasing place-names to their first origins, earliest forms, and true meanings. One thing he has not done: he has not done—the impossible: he has not employed pick and spade, and excavated. Had he done so, he could not, for want of time, have produced the comprehensive survey his book contains. It remains for local men to shoulder the antiquary's arms—the pick and the spade—and clothe with flesh and muscle the great skeleton the doctor has made. The doctor himself is fully sensible of this inevitable piece of involuntary shortcoming, and tells his readers that in consequence he is unable to discriminate between a rampart of earth pure and one of earth and stones; or between a mere rickle of stones and the *debris* of a built wall of dry masonry. Of the so-called vitrified forts he considers our knowledge must continue to be wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory until several of the best examples have been scientifically explored by uncovering the walls wherever they are concealed, and by making sections through them down to the ground.

Dr. Christison divides these forts into eight varieties, viz.: (a) earthworks; (b) forts with ramparts of earth mixed with stones; (c) forts with walls of unbuilt stones; (d) forts of dry masonry; (e) forts of dry masonry and timber; (f) stone forts with intrenchments; (g) terraced forts; and (h) vitrified forts. Those of dry masonry predominate, particularly in the Highlands, where the thickness of their walls varies ordinarily from 8 to 12 feet, though a width of from 14 to 18 feet is by no means rare; at *Dùn-da-Laimh*, Strathmashie, Inverness, and *Burghead*, on the Moray Firth, it amounts to from 22 to 24 feet. Chambers and stairs in the walls are rare, and port-holes are absent, though there are slits in the walls at Castle Law. Only two—*Burghead* and *Castle Law*—are of masonry and timber. The traces, or ground plans, of these forts were essentially curvilinear, nearly always circular or oval, subject to modification, in accordance with the exigencies of the site, into an oblong with straight sides and rounded ends, or into a pear shape. A few forts are mainly rectilinear, but not therefore necessarily rectangular. In many cases the *enceinte* is incomplete, because one or more sides are so strong by nature as to require no further aid; those, for instance, which stand on the edge of a precipice or steep bank, and those in which the end of a promontory is cut off.

With regard to their distribution, the map shows large spaces wholly destitute of them; for instance, the interior Highland glens, except those close to Loch Ness; other blank spaces occur in the centre and east of Ayrshire, and the neighbouring parts of Lanark and Galloway. Taken as an index of population, it would seem that some parts of Scotland during the fort period were thickly peopled, while others were but scantily settled, and some vast tracts quite uninhabited. This further leads to the supposition that in the fort period Scotland was divided into several independent States. Excavation is required before the forts in a district can be classified as to time or race, or both. Surely the two *Catherthuns*, in every way so different, though but half-a-mile apart, cannot be the work of one and the same people at the same time. Nor can forts constructed

of a mere rickle of stones be contemporary with those with well built walls. But here the necessity for excavation comes in, for apparent rickle walls are often mere surface deceptions, concealing wall foundation. "Dig, dig, dig" should be impressed upon the Scottish antiquaries; and if they will only put into a few curvilinear forts the like energy to that they put into the Roman camp at Birrens, we shall see great discoveries. We incline to think that many hill forts are mere walled villages, such as may be found on the fells in the Lake District or in Cornwall, walled against casual marauders, or perhaps merely against wolves. And may we not suggest to Dr. Christison that the "exceptional work, almost grotesque in form" at the fort of Commonlaw, Peeblesshire, is a deer trap! A supposed deer trap on a large scale is on Torver Fell over Coniston Lake.

The book contains two valuable chapters on the "Relation of Place-Names to the Forts." In them Dr. Christison discusses the roots found in the names of the forts, of their sites, or of the places nearest to them, which seem to signify "fort." These are *dun*, *rath*, *lis*, *car*, *chester*, and *burh*. *Chester* and *burh*, not being Celtic, are considered in connection with supposed Roman and Saxon works. The first, contrary to the usual case in England, is not in Scotland applied to Roman sites: with the exception of Bonchester in Roxburgh, the places in Scotland called *chesters* are insignificant, and differ in no way from other camps not called *chesters*. The word would seem to have been imported into Scotland by the Saxons; *burh* to have been imported by the English not earlier than the twelfth century. The other four—*dun*, *rath*, *lis*, and *car*—are, mainly at least, Celtic; and of them *dun*, from its frequency and wide distribution, is by far the most important of the roots signifying *fort* in Scotland. It is the almost universal name for them in the Highlands, and it is met with, although in a much smaller proportion, very generally in the Lowlands. But it must not be taken that a fort has existed wherever *dun* occurs in a place-name. In the Highlands it is generally found in connection with Celtic prefixes or affixes; in the Lowlands with Teutonic. *Rath*, which is very common in Ireland, as applied to a class of earthworks inferior to the *duns*, is very rare in Scotland in the sense of a fort. *Lis*, very common in Ireland as applied to the third or smallest class of earthen forts, is rarer in Scotland than *rath*. *Car* is not uncommon in the place-names of every division of the British Isles, as well as in Brittany, but it is capable of so many various meanings that it is difficult to be certain that its occurrence in a place-name implies a fort. We have not, however, space to follow Dr. Christison further into this interesting subject. A short chapter deals with the relics found in the eleven forts (eleven only out of 1,100!) known to our author to have been excavated, but only in an incomplete and unsatisfactory manner, two of them being complicated by the presence of brochs. Into details we cannot go: as far as the relics found show, the range of occupation may have lain between the early centuries of our era and some period in the middle ages. A more remote antiquity might be claimed for Dunbuie, founded on some cup-and-ring-like markings on stones, and some stone spear-heads; but the latter were of soft slaty stones, and could have been of no use,

and the former differ widely from rock sculpturings. Another short chapter deals with forts so grouped as to suggest that their aggregation may be due to a desire for mutual protection, or other political or military reason. Such is the group to the south of Hawick, connected by the mysterious Catrail and other lines: and such are the lines of trenches, mounds, and forts around Castle O'er in Dumfriesshire. A valuable Biography of Scottish Motes and Forts and of Roman Camps, and some tables conclude the book, which is well printed and got up, and provided with a good index.

We would especially commend this book to the working antiquaries of the Lake District and of Dorsetshire. The former have a grand opportunity: the Ordnance surveyors are even now re-surveying the Lake District, and are anxious for the co-operation of the local antiquaries. But the man who would assist must not only first assimilate this book, but he must be sound of limb and lung, well fit "to set a stout heart against a steep brae."

THE REGISTER OF THE PRIORY OF WETHERHAL. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. E. PRESCOTT, D.D., Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Carlisle. Svo, pp. xliii and 552. (London, Elliot Stock: Kendal, T. Wilson. 1897.)

Dr. Prescott in his Preface says:—"This book cannot be expected to have many readers." It certainly, to judge from the meagre list of subscribers—but 105 all told—has not yet found many buyers. We are afraid that the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, or whoever stands behind them, must suffer serious pecuniary loss by their courageous venture. We own to a feeling of surprise that the clannish Cumbrians should not have rallied to the support of a publication which goes to the very roots of their history, and deals with no sparing hand with several serious errors which long have encrusted it. We hope that the Society will not be discouraged from carrying out their expressed intention of putting into print all the registers and chartularies relating to the diocese of Carlisle. We must, however, admit that registers and chartularies are not very popular reading: even a hardened antiquary may find it difficult to bring himself to the perusal of a register or chartulary which does not relate to his own district: a rapid chase through the indices for names he knows, or for allusions to his special hobbies, and the book, if he has been generous enough to subscribe for it, goes upon his shelves and gathers the dust in perfect peace.

The fundamental error in the local histories of Cumberland has, by now, been exploded, and lingers only in obscure archæological backwashes. No one now believes that William the Conqueror parcelled out Cumberland and Westmorland into baronies, or that he had the power to do so. Never again, we imagine, will *The Times* allow its columns to be used for a discussion as to why the whole of those two counties are not included in Domesday Book. But William the Conqueror being got out of the way, other difficulties confront the student of Cumbrian history.

At an early date we find from various monastic records that the land of Carlisle was in the possession of Ranulph Meschin. The foundation charter of the Priory of Wetherhal, as given by Dugdale,

states that that Priory was endowed by Ranulph Meschin for the soul of King Henry, in addition to the members of his own family. Hence that great local authority, Mr. Hodgson-Hinde, concluded that Ranulph Meschin was indebted to Henry I for the territory, a portion of which he thus devoted to pious uses. In 1888 Dr. Prescott in a Visitation Charge pointed out that the MS. transcripts of the Register of Wetherhal in the Harleian collection, and in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, give the foundation charter of Wetherhal as made *pro anima Domini mei Regis Willielmi*, and not *Regis Henrici*. Chancellor Ferguson, in *Popular County Histories, Cumberland*, which was noticed in the volume of this Journal for 1890, considered the point remained undetermined as to whether Ranulph Meschin obtained the land of Carlisle during the last eight years of William II or in the reign of Henry I. Dr. Prescott, in a carefully reasoned out appendix to the book now before us, has gone into the history of Ranulph Meschin, afterwards Earl of Chester, in greater detail than any previous writer: the crucial case of which King was mentioned in the foundation charter of Wetherhal Priory he has not been able to settle authoritatively, but he shows with great probability that it must have been William II. This point, however, may possibly be shortly settled beyond all power of cavil, as we learn that the publication of Dr. Prescott's work has had the happy result of bringing to light the original MS. Register or Chartulary of Wetherhal Priory, long missing from the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. In this appendix Dr. Prescott further deals with the individuality of Meschin's wife Lucia, or Lucy, daughter of Ivo Taillebois, and of Lucia, or Lucy, daughter of one Torold of Lincolnshire: the younger Lucy married first Roger de Romara, by whom she had a son, William de Romara; second, Ranulph Meschin, Earl of Chester (in 1120), by whom she had a son, William Ranulph (Gernons), Earl of Chester. These two Lucys have frequently been mistaken for one another, and even maintained to be identical—one and the same lady—to the utter confounding of the descent of great estates in the North of England. This appendix also proves that the land of Carlisle was an "honor" and not an earldom, as Freeman, misled by Matthew of Westminster, had concluded.

Ranulph Meschin, his wife, and his estates having been put upon a proper footing, two other errors in the early local history, of almost equal importance and antiquity, demand attention: they receive it in Appendices B and D. The first deals with the date of the foundation of the Priory of Carlisle, which is usually asserted by the local historians to be the year 1102: they also say that Athelwold, the first Bishop of Carlisle (a see to which he was consecrated at York on August 6, 1133, and which he held until 1156), was the same man as the Athelwold, who was the first Prior of Carlisle: he must, then, have held the important posts, first of Prior, and then of Bishop of Carlisle for the long period of fifty-four years—a statement in itself sufficient to create considerable suspicion as to the accuracy of the dates. But he was also Prior of Nostell, in Yorkshire, before he came to Carlisle, and he held that priory until his death. The Archdeacon shows that Nostell was not founded until 1121, and from that circumstance and other evidences he proves that the Priory of Carlisle was not founded until 1123, a much more probable date than 1102. The

Archdeacon, by the way, in a footnote to this Appendix B, throws cold water upon "the legend told by J. Denton (*Cumberland*, p. 97) of the heap of coins buried under the steeple of St. Cuthbert's Church in Carlisle at its first foundation." But J. Denton, writing in 1610, may be relied upon for a find of coins in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which he probably saw, or heard of from eye witnesses. That the coins were under the steeple proves they were older than the date of its foundation, and being of base metal they must have been stycas, or else Roman minims. There is nothing improbable in the finding of a hoard of stycas in such place: in 1832 more than 8,000 stycas were found in a brass bucket in Hexham churchyard.

Appendix D treats of Bernard, the second Bishop of Carlisle, a shadowy person, whose very existence has been denied by such an authority as the present Bishop of Oxford. By dint of patiently hunting him from one charter to another Dr. Prescott establishes the fact that, between the death of Bishop Athelwold in 1156 and the appointment of Bishop Hugh in 1218, a poverty-stricken foreigner, Bernard, formerly Archbishop of Ragusa, was Bishop of Carlisle in the reign of King John, probably from the year 1204 to the year 1214.

Minor errors of the local historians are relentlessly exposed by the Archdeacon in the copious and learned notes with which he illustrates the various charters: nor does he always pause to gild the pills he administers to those gentlemen. His plan of editing the Register has been, first to get as correct a text as possible, and then to annotate every place or personal name appearing in the charters. To carry out such a plan, with the thoroughness that the Archdeacon has put into it, must have been the labour of years: for such labour pecuniary reward cannot be expected, but the result is to put the Archdeacon at one bound into the first flight of the blackletter archæologists—scholars who deal with original documents, and do not trust to second-hand information. To go through these interesting notes is impossible in the space at our disposal: we can only pick out a plum here and there. We should not omit to mention that these notes contain very terse and clear explanations, taken from the best authorities, of the legal terms occurring in the charters. The Archdeacon has, in fact, combined in this volume a Law Dictionary, a Landed Estates Guide, and a Who's Who in the North of England for the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Yorkshire antiquaries will find much in the volume to interest them, as, from the fact of Wetherhal Priory having been a cell of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary at York, many York and Yorkshire magnates, both ecclesiastical and lay, occur in the charters, and consequently in the illustrative notes. These notes also contain some very useful pedigrees, which explain the tangled descents in early days of the great Cumbrian estates.

One of the most important facts brought to light in this book is the existence in Carlisle, shortly before the year 1195, of a Provost (*Præpositus*) or Reeve of Carlisle, Syward by name. The first Mayor of Carlisle whose name is on record, Richard, son of Walkelin, *circa* 1240, was also unearthed by the Archdeacon from these charters. Canon Raine, in his *Historic Towns: York*, proves that in 1200 York was governed by a Provost or Reeve, while it had acquired a Mayor by 1217; and Chancellor Ferguson, in his *Popular County*

Histories: Westmorland, shows that Appleby first developed a Mayor in the first half of the thirteenth century. Carlisle probably set up a Mayor about the same time, but he was not officially recognised by the Crown until much later. The City of London first started a Mayor about 1191, whose recognition the Crown sullenly postponed as long as possible (see this *Journal*, Vol. L, p. 258). It is interesting to see how quick these northern towns were to follow London in the setting up a Mayor, an idea taken from the French *commune*.

A work like this, going into so many minute details, cannot escape wholly free from mistakes. We notice one surprising and important one. In the general index is: "Coningsheved (Coniston) Priory," meaning, we suppose, that Coningsheved Priory is at Coniston, or is now called Coniston Priory. There is no Priory at or near Coniston. but Conishead Priory is plainly to be seen upon the Ordnance map in old English letters: it is on the Leven, about a mile from Ulverston. Much may be found about it in Dugdale and in West's *Furness*: naught now remains of the buildings, the site being occupied by a huge modern house, the ruin of more than one once wealthy family: is now a hydropathic or an hotel. The mistake is repeated in the body of the work, in a note to p. 64. The name *Spendlime* occurs in several charters: this must be some transcriber's error for Spendluue, that is Spendluve, a name which actually occurs in another charter; it is the mediæval form of the modern name Spenlove, or Spenlow. Ulmsby must be another transcriber's error: the f in Ulf would mutate into u for v, as wolf, wolves.

The book is provided with two capital indices: is well printed (at the Cambridge University Press), neatly bound, and is a model of what an edition of a Register or a Chartulary should be.

TITULI HUNTERIANI, AN ACCOUNT OF THE ROMAN STONES IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. By JAMES MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., with prefatory note by JOHN YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Natural History in the University, and Keeper of the Hunterian Museum. Photogravure plates of all the stones. 10 inches by 7½ inches. (Glasgow: T. & R. Annan & Sons. 1897.)

About the end of the seventeenth century certain noblemen and gentlemen, some of them *alumni* of the University of Glasgow, into whose possession stones found along the Vallum of Antoninus Pius had come, resolved to present them to the University, presumably for safety, if not also in the belief that from its associations no more suitable place could be found. "It is to the enlightened disinterestedness," says Dr. Macdonald, "of these early benefactors of the University and of archæology that we owe the preservation of so many monuments of great importance in connection with the Roman occupation of the North." Many additions were made to the collection between 1694, the year of its commencement, and 1771; about which time some carefully-executed engravings of the stones were published at intervals at the expense of the University under a long Latin title, commencing—*Monumenta Imperii Romani in Scotia*, etc. It will thus be seen that these stones form no part of the munificent gift bestowed

on the University of Glasgow by Dr. William Hunter in 1783, but they naturally gravitated towards the building erected for the reception of the Hunter collections. When the University removed to Gilmorehill, a special room was assigned for the Roman stones, but prior to their removal they were photographed by the late Mr. Thomas Annan under exceptionally favourable conditions. Professor Young long contemplated their publication in an album, similar to the engravings of 1771, but the project fell through. At last the co-operation was obtained of that accurate archæologist, Dr. James Macdonald, a scholar who has made a special study of Roman Scotland. He has had assistance from the ubiquitous Mr. Haverfield (ubiquitous wherever Roman remains occur), and the result is a most interesting book—a really valuable addition to the Roman Bibliography of Great Britain.

Dr. Macdonald's introductory matter includes a brief account of what is generally designated "the Antonine Wall," a term he proposes to abolish in favour of "the Pius Vallum." This we cannot accept: "the Pius Vallum" is calculated to provoke a smile, which the doctor would hardly like, taking archæology, as he does, very seriously: we will agree to "the Antonine Vallum," for Vallum the structure is called on two of the stones, and those who cut the stones assisted to raise the structure. This vallum, dyke, defence or wall, as it is commonly called, consists of five parts: (1) a rampart of earth towards the north; (2) a great ditch: to the south of this (3) another and larger rampart of earth: at certain intervals upon this last (4) stations; and to the south of them a causeway for the march of the troops. The researches of the Glasgow Archæological Society have shown that (3) is a *murus caespiticius*, or earthen wall built (if not wholly, to a large extent at least) of sods laid one upon another after the manner of the courses of a stone wall. The question has arisen, based upon a passage in Bede, whether this turf is not a later addition, and whether the original vallum was a military defence, or a *limes*—that is, a civil boundary? Upon these we will not venture an opinion, bearing in mind the ever unexpected aspects revealed yearly by the spade upon the so-called barrier of Hadrian under the auspices of the Cumberland Excavation Committee.

The Roman Room of the Hunterian Museum contains upwards of forty stones from the Antonine Vallum. Of these thirty-six are inscribed stones; the rest are uninscribed sculptures or fragments. These, together with one or two other Roman stones—notably one from Ardoch—and a bronze jug of Roman work found in 1807 on the farm of Sadlerhead in the parish of Lesmahagow, are most beautifully and clearly reproduced in seventeen photogravure plates, each plate as a rule containing two stones, but some have three, four or five: the bronze jug has the seventeenth plate to itself. With these stones Dr. Macdonald deals in sections, each headed with the name of a station on the Antonine Vallum. The inscribed stones from the barrier of the upper isthmus differ in kind from those of the lower isthmus: on the latter, altars are by far the most numerous class of antiquities, while centurial stones and sepulchral monuments abound. The distinguishing feature of the upper barrier, as distinguished from the lower, is the number of distance stones, while the other three classes are comparatively infrequent. This points to a more

permanent colonization by the Romans of the south than of the north. Dr. Macdonald prefaces each section with a brief account of the station, whose name is at its head. Then follows the account of the stones belonging to that station: in every case the author who first mentions a particular stone is cited, and references given to the *Monumenta Imperii Romani*, etc.: to the latest edition of the *Caledonia Romana* of Stuart, and the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. The inscription on each stone is set out: then follows its expansion and translation and some scholarly notes. We can sincerely congratulate Dr. Macdonald on the way in which he has succeeded in the task he set himself to do—"to give an account of the stones, which will, I hope, prove sufficiently popular to be welcome to the ordinary reader, and yet technical enough to satisfy the wishes of the epigraphist."

The book does the publishers great credit: it is well printed, on good paper, and neatly bound in cloth.

A SERIES OF PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHS OF THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By E. M. BELOE, Junior. Published by subscription. Folio. 8 plates. To be obtained from the Author, King's Lynn.

In 1890 Mr. Beloe published a series of plates of the principal brasses in Norfolk, and has now brought out a complete series of those in Westminster Abbey uniform in size with his previous work. The eight plates contain (1) a reproduction in gold and colours of the curious fragment of a cross brass, the field inlaid with glass mosaic, of thirteenth century date, and usually attributed to some member of the De Valence family. This fragment was found under the step leading from the Confessor's Chapel to the chantry of Henry V by the late Sir Gilbert Scott; (2) John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer, 1395, showing some details now lost; (3) Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York, 1394; (4) Eleanor de Bohun, widow of Thomas de Woodstock, 1399; (5) Sir John Harpedon, 1437; (6) Abbot John Estney, 1498; (7) Sir Humphrey Bourghier, 1471, Sir Thomas Vaughan, 1483, and Sir Humphrey Stanley, 1505; (8) Dean William Bill, 1561, Thomas of Woodstock, 1397, reproduced from Sandford's *Genealogical History*, and Abbot Edmund Kirton, 1466, from Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.

The lithographs are well executed by Messrs. Griggs, and all antiquaries and brass-rubbers are indebted to Mr. Beloe for publishing this series.

BIBLIOTHECA NORFOLCIENSIS. A Catalogue of the writings of Norfolk men and of works relating to the County of Norfolk in the library of Mr. J. J. Colman at Carrow Abbey, Norwich. Privately printed. Large 8vo. Norwich, 1896.

Mr. Colman, in his preface to this very handsome volume, modestly suggests that it is not exhaustive; perhaps no such work can be, but those who may be privileged to see these nearly six hundred large pages will conclude that it must nearly approach being so. Moreover,

those who have seen the collection will well remember the careful manner in which it is housed and cared for: evidently no pains have been spared to make it as perfect as possible. The plan adopted for the Catalogue is that now in general use, known as the alphabetical under the authors' names, but we would venture to suggest that this noble volume would be of more general use and be made to give up its treasure story if an index of subjects, place names, &c., were added.

THE RECORDS OF THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON. Two volumes, illustrated. Preface by the BISHOP of LONDON. Introductory chapter on the history of the town by Mr. RYLAND D. ADKINS, B.A. The first volume edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A. The second volume edited by J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A. Published by order of the Corporation of the County Borough of Northampton. (London: Elliot Stock.) Royal 8vo. Northampton, 1898.

Two handsome volumes which should be a source of pride and gratification to all concerned. Centrally and strongly situated Northampton has been of increasing importance from Norman times, had its full share of royal attention, and has shown its own capability as a civic borough. Dry records there may be here noticed, but full with details showing exactly the daily past life, and giving all a graphic picture. Such work must surely stimulate local interest. Documents are given often in full and translated so that all can read and judge. Pipe Rolls, Patent Rolls, Acts of Parliament, and Charters are all laid under contribution. Especially interesting is the *Liber Cnstumarum*. Always quaint, this rare form of document is most interesting; all the customs and laws of the town are noted from the year A.D. 1430, and here we learn how the traders and dealers were regulated, and the orders against pigs roaming about the streets. Yet this invaluable record but just escaped being burned in the great fire of 1675. Thanks to the Corporation we now know all about it, and being printed it is fairly safe. These documents always show a vigorous municipal Commonwealth. At the end of Volume I is a most useful and necessary Glossary explaining the old words so often used. Volume II is concerned with the town muniments and their history, necessarily those which escaped the fire in 1675. Full extracts are given where necessary, and thus the stories of the popular assembly, the civic government, and the often squabbles, are traced, and an account given of the town property, buildings, and revenues. There is a curious story of an alderman who was found with a bundle of old deeds before him which he was quietly mutilating with a pair of scissors for the sake of the seals. Both volumes are indexed, and at the end is a plan of the old town.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE, NEAR RUSHMORE. By Lieutenant-General PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Printed privately. 1898. Vol. IV.

When General Pitt-Rivers presided at the Dorchester meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, he took for the subject of his presidential address a sketch of the results of his investigations in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, other than those printed in the previous volumes of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*. Those previous volumes—three in number—were devoted to villages of the Roman Age, and tumuli of the Bronze Age.¹ The fourth volume, now before us, relates chiefly to camps of the Bronze Age, and to a single long barrow of the Stone Age, namely Wor Barrow on Handley Down. It was of course impossible within the limits of a presidential address to give a detailed account of the work with the necessary precision, but General Pitt-Rivers laid upon the table for distribution among the members fifteen copies of the four parts of letterpress and illustrations, which make his fourth volume, while he confined his address to giving a general outline of the results. That address is printed in our *Journal*,² and is now reprinted as the preface to the fourth volume of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*. To it we need not further allude, except to remind all would-be excavators among our readers that the address contains most valuable hints on how to excavate—particularly on contouring the ground before beginning, and on the absolute necessity of accurately recording the results.

The volume now before us is an imperial quarto, like its fore-runners, and contains 246 pages, in addition to thirty, occupied by the presidential address, which has a separate pagination. There are eighty-four maps and plates of the objects found, all drawn with the utmost minuteness of accuracy by the General's able staff of assistants. In addition there are numerous relic tables. It is unnecessary and indeed superfluous to go into any detailed account of the contents of the volume; the General has done that himself in his presidential address, and to that readers must refer; we can only pick a few plums here and there. Thus the young excavator will find in the section devoted to South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, some useful directions as to how to distinguish between a ditch that has, from long exposure to atmospheric influences, silted itself up, and one that has been purposely filled up; the ability born of experience, to do this, has proved highly valuable to the party of Oxford and local men engaged in excavating on the Cumbrian portion of the Roman wall; but the presence of chalk in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire makes the task easier

¹ Notices of Volumes I, II and III, XLV, p. 311; Vol. XLVI, p. 78; and will be found in this *Journal*, Vol. XLIX, p. 314.

² Vol. LIV, p. 311.

in those counties than in Cumberland. Some very interesting photographs, reproduced in this volume, well illustrate the process of silting up. A singular fact is mentioned by the General, viz. : that a silted up ditch showing no sign at all on the surface of a grass grown downland, may be detected by hammering on the surface with a pick; the excavated part gives a much deeper sound than the undisturbed surface; this does not apply to cultivated grounds.

By far the largest section in the volume is that devoted to the results of excavations on Handley Hill and Handley Down, which places proved themselves most happy hunting grounds. Besides the Wor Barrow, already mentioned as being a long barrow of the Stone Age, six other barrows of the Bronze Age were excavated. A singular discovery was made at Wor Barrow, viz., in a number of secondary interments in the Barrow, and in its ditch, the skeletons had been decapitated, which induces the General to think that the Barrow had been used as a place of execution in the Roman period. Eight out of nineteen skeletons were found headless. The Angle Ditch near Wor Barrow, a ditch which the General supposes to have guarded an oblong area, occupied in the Bronze Age and in Roman times by a British and subsequently by a Romano-British camp or place of residence, when cleared out, showed a line of spud marks in chalk on the side of the ditch near the bottom; close by on the bottom was a broken bronze celt or palstave, which may have been the very spud which was used to dig out this part of the ditch. In this connection it is interesting to learn that a narrow spade used in Iceland to break the ice in winter, and to part the clods of earth, which in that country is dug and not ploughed, is called a *paalstav*.

The third section of the volume deals with the excavation of Martin Down Camp, in Wiltshire, an enclosure of the Bronze Age, which seems to have been chiefly used for the pounding of cattle. The last section is on the Distribution of Chevron Patterns, and the Oblong Punch-Mark on fragments of pottery with a view of comparing the ornamentation of the tumuli with that of the camps; by such minute comparison it becomes possible to identify the periods of the various earthworks in which they occurred. The General says: "It is now beginning to be understood that a fragment of pottery, judged by quality as well as ornament, is as good as a coin, and when this is once established, it will be no more necessary to insist upon its value as evidence than it is now to uphold the value of fossils as evidence in the study of geological formations."

Happy the working antiquary who, through the generosity of General Pitt-Rivers, has on his book shelves these four magnificent volumes. Not only is he possessed of a complete treatise on the art of digging and recording, but the numerous and beautiful plates give him a ready key to the identification of most relics that he is likely to find, while at any time he can pleasantly and profitably pass a spare hour or so by a dip at random between the covers of these volumes; he will be full sure to come upon information and hints that will equip him the better for his own work, be that excavation or anything else. Patience in investigation and accuracy of record are necessary in all branches of archæological research.

A great change has come over the spirit in which archæologists undertake the work of excavation. Previous excavators, we will not say how long ago, were rather treasure hunters than scientific explorers: they looked to stocking the cases of their museums with specimens, but they kept no records by which each specimen could be assigned to its proper *gisement*. So ardent an excavator as Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who explored numerous tumuli in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, took no notice of human skeletons, by which omission not only was the important evidence of race afforded by them lost, but it was destroyed for ever. A new school of excavators has arisen headed by the veteran Canon Greenwell, whose pupil General Pitt-Rivers declares himself to be. The new school introduced more scientific methods, and the General called in the aid of photography to ensure the more accurate recording of the *gisement* of his finds. It seems probable, it certainly would be advisable, that archæological excavators will in future make still more extensive use of the camera. Photography cannot, however, be always trusted; no photographs of skulls, for instance, can be taken that are perfectly true. The rounding of the surfaces, and the perspective, preclude the possibility of representing the photograph of a skull in such a manner as to agree with the measurements. To supplement their deficiencies the General has contrived a machine, a craniometer, for measuring "the profiles of skulls and living heads." The last three words cause us some apprehension, if the instrument gets into common use; it is bad enough to be photographed as it is at present, with one's head thrust into a supposed support to steady it; but what will it be, when in addition the operator inserts into the victim's ear-openings the blunt points of a craniometer, and follows that up with an application of calipers.

HISTORY OF SELATTYN PARISH. By the Honourable Mrs. BULKELEY-OWEN (Gwenrhian Gwynedd). Woodall & Co. 8vo. Oswestry. 1898.

A carefully edited volume of great local interest by Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen, who, as a bard of Britain, is also known as Gwenrhian Gwynedd. The descent of the manor from early times is shortly told, and afterwards in the general history of the parish we have more than usual information about the families and their neighbours, all worked out laboriously, as may appear by the pedigrees given. To many in greater England outside the district treated the extracts relating to the civil war, here published for the first time from the Brogyntyn MSS., will be of great interest. Sir John Owen appears as Coll. Sergeant Major General of foot. A capital account too is given of Dr. Sacheverell who was rector, especially by the notice of the pamphlets and sermons, and the catalogue of satirical prints and drawings issued at the time. As in all cases the vestry parochial records afford not only information but some amusement. The modus for the tithe may inform some readers to-day of a position they have never perhaps realised. For every lamb up to four the rector received twopence; for five, half value of one lamb; for six, three pence above the half value; from seven he took one lamb, the owner receiving a penny halfpenny; for eight, one lamb and paying

the owner one penny; for nine, a lamb, paying the owner one half-penny. From ten, one lamb. Every cow a penny, every mare and colt a penny. From one goose only in stubble time no tithe feathers. An egg for every hen and two for a cock. There are several illustrations, and a good index has not been forgotten.

HEREWARD THE SAXON PATRIOT: a History of his Life and Character, with a Record of his Ancestors and Descendants, A.D. 445 to A.D. 1896. By Lieutenant-General HARWARD. Elliot Stock. London. 4to. 1896.

Considering his hero as too much disregarded, as an ill used man, the author has here attempted to recall and collect the history and lineage of one whose name always excites English sympathies. Three chapters tell this story, and we can recommend them to the attention of readers wishing minute references. The etymology of the name and its various spellings are treated, and from this it seems that the pronunciation is Harward, as the author writes his own name, claiming descent from the original. The name le Wake, to which we are so accustomed, it seems was not heard of with Hereward until the fifteenth century. It arose from a different person and not a Hereward. A Count of Anjou, always attacking by night, kept the garrisons so much without sleep that he became known as the wake dog and afterwards le Wake. Thus the name, it may be noted, is not used here on the title page. A very severe and close examination of doubtful claims to lineage is made in the later chapters, and here the author is clearly carrying out one intention of his work. The book is well printed on excellent paper and has a good index.

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AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. By DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. (James Maclehose & Sons, Svo, Glasgow, 1896.)

This little book of 113 pages full of suggestions and wisdom is issued in the hope of drawing attention to the necessity of having an Archæological survey of the United Kingdom similar to the Geological survey. Much has been done for our written records, but little for the unwritten or monumental. What is done for the unwritten is done by the various societies at present without concert and without uniform system: a survey, in fact, to be of value must be official. Such a survey leisurely taken would describe each monument exactly. All drawings and measurements would be on the same scale; but any two observers, even if skilled, viewing an object in different lights and having different time at their disposal, will with fair certainty give different accounts of it. Archæology must be exact, accurate—a demonstration from observed facts; and thus the reasoning and inference must be true. By such careful study it helps to cast light on every epoch and every phase of life in the past. Tradition should be avoided as much as possible, yet not neglected; used only as an aid to investigation, never for argument. With acknowledged rules for exactness, archæology has now attained a recognised status, and should claim to rank as a science. In a notice on treasure trove the author suggests that the law should be swept away. This would be good. Perhaps, first, the ignorance of the value of finds or of more visible monuments leads to a want of interest in their preservation; but the knowledge that finds may be taken away leads sometimes to their destruction—always to their secretion and often dispersion. Every find should be allowed to have a resting-place in the local museum. From the many references given to other authorities this little work is especially valuable.

LETTERS, ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL, RELATING TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT. By the late Rev. E. BOUCHER JAMES, M.A. Collected and arranged by his widow. (Henry Frowde, London, 2 vols. 8vo, 1896.)

The letters here collected and republished were originally contributed to a local newspaper. Widely useful as they must have been issued in that form, they should be equally so now, being most readable, instructive, and fairly exhaustive of the subject-matter treated. Beginning with a history of the earliest times, the events are noted chronologically, and the first volume ends with the sixteenth century. The second volume, beginning with the reign of James I, continues the narrative to the end of the eighteenth century. No subject or point of interest seems to have been overlooked, as, besides much history, there are accounts of the local

families and notes on many local customs. Particularly curious and interesting are the notices of the French raids on the island, to which in early days it was so much exposed, the chief of these being well recorded. There is also the account of an attempt to betray the island to France in 1556, and so down to 1782, when it was even proposed by the French Government that it should be ceded to France. There is an account of the feudal militia, a difficult and very interesting subject; and there is an account of how the land was defended in 1588 against the Spanish Armada. We need not say that Carisbrooke has its full share of notice. Stage travelling and its beginnings are prettily recorded, as also the pleasure of a voyage from London for health's sake—fifteen days from Gravesend. This leads to a description of the then process of landing at Ryde—much better to read about than to experience. An excellent and entertaining book.

DIARY OF A TOUR THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1795. By the
 Rev. WILLIAM MACRITCHIE, Minister of the parish of Clunie, Perthshire.
 With an introduction and notes by David MacRitchie, author of the *Testimony
 of Tradition*. (Elliot Stock, 8vo, London, 1897.)

Although, perhaps, not of very great merit, there is much in this slight diary showing how a traveller can be observant, and by taking notes leave some information and also some test of his own character for posterity. Setting out on horseback our author duly arrives at Gretna Green; and we learn here that the celebrated blacksmith was not a blacksmith, but was so called from his occupation of forging chains of matrimony. He made this his sole business, and adopted a clerical costume. Proceeding southward our author calls on a curate with whom he had some acquaintance, and drank rum and water with him; later, too, he refreshes himself with rum shrub, and, after viewing the caves at the Peak, on emerging he took a glass of rum. After a delightful ride, passing by Hornby, he arrived at Lancaster, and put up at the "King's Arms." As he proceeds his eye notices the richer appearance of the land, and the frequent windmills, these being uncommon in Scotland. He records, also, the good breeding of the people, who salute with a bow and a good-morrow or good-night; and, curious to us, he notes that the girls wear black stockings on week-days, which he considers by no means an improvement to their appearance. In London he put up at the "Bull and Mouth," and enjoyed a comfortable repose, having had none the two preceding nights, and having in thirty-six hours travelled 165 miles. Next morning, strolling out, he saw by good fortune the great anniversary sailing match from Blackfriars to Putney Bridge, a vast concourse of people, a vast number of boats and barges—a scene of perfect astonishment. Marylebone is of vast extent, magnificent buildings; elegance and convenience joined to magnificence—a wonderful place. With a friend he went to Vauxhall, to which he sailed from Westminster by light of the moon, and found the company numerous and brilliant. At eleven o'clock he and his friend retire to a box to refresh themselves with a bottle of port, and so until two o'clock, when, the fun becoming more boisterous, they retire to a dark corner to observe, and in the end our traveller moralises and concludes that

the Vauxhall manners were more calculated to confirm virtue rather than to weaken its influence on the reflecting mind. Something like this occurs on his journey south, when on one occasion he set out on a Sunday morning, and, thinking of home and what they would have said there, he excuses himself with the reflection that man can be devout in the fields as well as in the pulpit. After visiting Greenwich he set out for London in a long coach: this was our brake, the ordinary stage being known as a short coach. As an example of other curious, presumably common, expressions, on his return homewards he got "a berth on board" the coach, there being in all "six on board," *i.e.* outside, and "six in the hold." Passing in time the "village" of Gateshead, Newcastle was reached, a very ugly, large, irregular, nasty, sooty chaos of a town. This he left as soon as possible and reached home safely, convinced that the climate of the South of England was sensibly hotter than that of Perthshire. Being a botanist flowers are everywhere noted, often gathered, preserved, and sent off home. The price of wheat—a guinea a bushel,—the often movement of soldiers to quell riots, the meeting with French refugees, the daily distance made on horseback or by coach—all mark and help to bring before us the passing events of the time.