Notices of Archaeological Publications.

EARTHWORK OF ENGLAND: Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Mediaeval. Illustrated with plans, sections, etc. By A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT, M.A. 9×6, xix + 712 pp. London: Macmillan & Co, 1908. 18s. net.

Few recent books on English antiquities have yielded us so much pleasure as this scholarly volume. In every detail the author and publisher have striven to make an attractive book, and that they have succeeded will be agreed by all who value large type, clear arrangement, numerous diagrams and literary style. Apart from externals, the peculiar merit of the book lies in the fact that for the first time a most important, but hitherto sadly neglected, branch of archaeology has been dealt with as a continuous whole. English topographers from the times of Leland and Camden have, here and there, given notices of individual earthworks, and Pitt-Rivers in his huge monographs, has described the excavations he conducted on his own estates in Cranborne Chase; whilst, hidden away in the publications of a score of antiquarian societies, difficult of access and often inadequately indexed, there lies hidden the result of considerable diligence in this direction. Mr. Allcroft, with an assiduity and temerity alike commendable, has devoted much time to gathering together these *disjecta membra* and forming a corpus of facts which may well fulfil his modest purpose of providing "some sort of elementary text-book of the subject," whilst incidentally he has cleared away many hoary prejudices and widely-spread delusions.

It is difficult to over emphasize the magnitude of the task on account of the great number of earthworks with which our country abounds and the amazing diversity of these remains; yet here all are dealt with from prehistoric fastnesses to Cromwellian entrenchments; and dykes, dew-ponds, bull-pits, cock-pits and what not receive attention in turn.

In dealing with such a mass of material the only possible method to be followed was the eclectic. For the book does not profess to be a dictionary. The time for such a compilation has not yet arrived. When the schedules of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies have been collected and information is to hand from every parish in the kingdom, then, and then alone, could such a task be attempted. Meanwhile, the reader must be patient if he finds the particular earthwork he is interested in has not received the attention he thinks it deserves, and may very well content himself with descriptions of works of a corresponding character elsewhere.

The restraint which the author has put upon his pen in confining himself, so far as may be, to the examples he *knows*, will be appreciated by all who are aware how utterly destitute of real value mere hearsay descriptions are likely to be. Earthworks, by reason of their extent, situation or condition, are among the most elusive objects of study, and almost certain

disaster has attended and must attend authors who, without knowing their ground, attempt to base their remarks on the observations of others. Hence Mr. Allcroft's self-set limitations are a real gain to the reader; and even with such limitations he requires over 700 pages and 230-odd figures to hold the four corners of his subject.

To most the advantages of his plan will be obvious. It is surely better to have brought clearly into view a few standard examples, than to confuse with a great number of possibly less representative ones. That the arrangement is a good one, that the eclectic method has been well followed out, that the figures are really typical and the treatment exhaustive, few will be disposed to deny. There are inevitably some matters upon which particular archaeologists may wish to break a lance with the author. Might it not be objected, for instance, that the Romans are too summarily treated? It is true that the earthworks of our Italian conquerors are just those of which most is known, and about which every classical dictionary is eloquent; and our author insists (and who shall say whether rightly or wrongly?) that the Romans must be considered as little better than transitory interlopers. Again, it would have been matter for gratitude if something more definite could have been said about the work of the Saxons and the Danes, by which latter term he calls Danes proper and Scandinavian vikings alike. But here again there is little really known: the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* mentions but few works of the period and adequately describes none; and where by rare chance these can be identified, they have been sadly interfered with by railway works and other industrial operations. So the author does not permit himself to eke out his knowledge with theories, but contents himself with summarising the salient points of what is generally accepted fact. In regard to the Dannewerk, however (which after all is only adduced by way of illustration), it might have been added that Sophus Muller has shown it to be probably a work of Charlemagne's time at earliest; and Kenwith (not Kenwith's, as in the text) Castle was not so named from a Saxon, but probably has a British derivation.

Trifles such as these, and an occasional error in the matter of measurement, do not in any wise affect the value of the book, nor defeat its object. Its general attitude is cautious, and the reservations "probably," "possibly" and "perhaps" are not infrequently met with; at the same time independence is not sacrificed, and Professor Boyd Dawkins may find something to say by way of rejoinder to the view taken of Lydsbury Rings. The author, too, has his own opinions in reference to the much-debated earthwork at Dorchester known as Maumbury, and whilst on this subject treats his readers to some illuminating remarks on amphitheatres. Occasionally he favours us with the result of his own investigations on sites unmarked on ordnance maps or omitted from local histories. At Little Kimble, Bucks, he has found traces of a mount-and-bailey fortress; and in the Cublington "Beacon" and its surroundings he sees a Norman motte and the remnants of the defences of a Saxon village-settlement. He is even bold enough to suggest an explanation of the perplexing "Red-hills" of the Essex marshes which are now engaging the attention of a committee of investigation.

The recent appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the best means of preserving our ancient monuments shows that public opinion

is alive to the need for activity in this direction, but zeal without knowledge is proverbially dangerous, and the appearance of Mr. Allcroft's book at the present juncture is most opportune. To those who already know something of the subject it is calculated to give clearer views, and to the average reader it will be helpful in showing that a certain amount of certitude has been arrived at, and that the conclusions resulting from scientific spade-work are to be relied on. By his abundance of examples and especially by his concluding chapters dealing in detail with particular localities, he has shown that the subject has a fascination which all who master its outlines may share. As a Gothic cathedral becomes eloquent to one who has learned the principles of architecture, so earthworks may tell their own story to those who have grasped the rudiments of castrametation.

Nor is the subject without its humorous side, as when the amateur is warned against those who would fain persuade him that ancient windmill sites are temples of the "dim red dawn of man" and the bygone millers, astronomers soaked in Chaldean lore, that Celtic burial-mounds have been metamorphosed into Norman castles, and miners' huts into "druidical" remains.

That Mr. Allcroft is a member of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures may be taken as a guarantee of the general soundness of the views he puts forward; and that he adopts their classification as the foundation of his book may argue for its comprehensiveness. In conclusion, we can only express the hope that, when a second edition is called for, it may include a few real illustrations to supplement the plans, and that the paper upon which it is printed may be lighter and less shiny.

LE CHÂTEAU DE COUCY, by EUGÈNE LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS (*Petites Monographies des Grands Edifices de la France*). 8 × 5¼. 104 pp. 34 illustrations. Paris: Henri Laurens, 1909. 2 fr. 50 c.

Few things are more welcome to the traveller who is interested in architectural archaeology than adequate handbooks to the great buildings he visits, handbooks written on scientific lines, embodying the results of the latest investigations, and few things, it must be confessed, are more rare. For the great buildings of France, this want will be well met by the publication of this series of little monographs, which has been commenced under the direction of our honorary member, M. Eugène Lefevre-Pontalis, the Director of the Societe française d'archeologie, whose name is a sufficient guarantee that the series will be worthy of his great reputation.

M. Lefevre-Pontalis has himself written the first of the series, on Coucy, the masterpiece of the military architecture of the middle ages. The architecture of the castle has already been analysed in his usual masterly fashion by Viollet-le-Duc, in various articles in his great *Dictionnaire*, especially the great cylindrical tower which is the crowning glory of the fortress; but Viollet-le-Duc did not describe the *enciente* of the town nor the outer bailey, of both of which M. Lefevre-Pontalis gives descriptions and plans, and he has also been able to correct some mistakes in Viollet-le-Duc's articles on the castle itself. Viollet-le-Duc's plan (*Dict.* iii, 109) shows the castle after the alterations and additions of the end of the fourteenth century, and was based apparently on a not very accurate

plan by Androuet du Cerceau. Following this authority, Viollet-le-Duc' plan shows a tower in the middle of the north curtain, of which no trace exists. M. Lefevre-Pontalis gives a plan, by M. A. Ventre, which shows the castle as it was built by Enguerrand III during the second quarter of the thirteenth century, without the later modifications. It would be out of place to attempt here any summary of M. Lefevre-Pontalis' analysis of the architecture of this great stronghold. Suffice it to say that there exists no more striking witness to the power of the great feudal lord of the thirteenth century. Much light has recently been thrown on the history of the later alterations by the discovery of building accounts of 1386–1387. These works were carried out by Enguerrand VII, the last of his line, whose wife was the second daughter of our Edward III. "Une note gaie" in these accounts is the record of the cost of repair of glazing caused by the frolics of Isabella's pet monkey. The book contains a historical introduction by M. Philippe Lauer, and a bibliography, and the illustrations are excellently reproduced.

A second volume of this series, on the cathedral of Chartres, by M. René Merlet, has just been published, and we wish the series the success it deserves.

LA MUSIQUE ET LA MAGIE. Étude sur les origines populaires de l'art musical, son influence et sa fonction dans les Societes. Par JULES COMBARIEU, Docteur et agrege des lettres, Laureat de l'Institut. 11 × 7½. viii. + 374 pp. Paris: Alphonse Picard et fils, 1909. 10 fr.

This book is valuable as a study of the practices of magic found amongst primitive and Eastern peoples and surviving into the religious observances of to-day. The author has marshalled an immense number of facts proving that magic rites progressed gradually into religious ceremonials, and that both of these were almost invariably accompanied by music. Primitive man believes himself surrounded by spirits and desires to communicate with them; he finds the means in song. Magic formed, as it were, the science of his spirit world, by the use of which he gained power over its denizens, and forced them to grant him benefits or to abstain from injuring him. And though manual rites (tracing of geometrical figures, making of images, burning of substances and the like) crept in later, the primitive method of the magician was the vocal one, giving rise to the magic song or incantation, the words sung usually containing the name of the spirit invoked, but being devoid of grammatical sense. Gradually both words and music were stereotyped into a formula, and became a talisman to be repeated in case of need. At a later period the spirits of the primitive world merged into the mythology of the East and of Greece, and this again was replaced by the hierarchy of catholic saints, who are appealed to as protectors against illness and misfortune and are asked to intercede with the Deity. Here also a special type of song is regarded as a necessity.

Were the author's object a demonstration of the special function of music in relation to magical and religious rites, it could be said that this had been fully and ably attained. But such is not the purpose of the book. It aims at proving that not only religious rites, but all the arts also have had their origin in the maintenance of the struggle for existence by means

of magic. Of the scores of problems raised in this volume there is but one solution—origin in magic. At last one is tempted to wonder whether this ceaseless reiteration of one idea has in itself something of the virtue of a magic formula. It is scarcely surprising that, at the outset of his task, the author is led into a fundamental contradiction. Perceiving that if music were merely a practical means of overcoming certain difficulties of primitive existence, it would naturally disappear as soon as these difficulties were removed by civilisation or exist as a meaningless survival, he asserts in one breath that music is of profound emotional origin, issuing from the depths of the human heart, and declares in the next that once ceasing to be merely utilitarian, the art is a luxury. Few would disagree with the first of these statements, but it is clear that, if we admit music to be a genuine utterance of our emotional nature, in the first place it cannot have been called into being as a conscious contrivance for captivating a spirit, and still less can it be now a mere luxury; rather, it has arisen and does arise spontaneously and necessarily out of our emotional nature. We do not assume that birds' song is a species of incantation, and yet it is certainly as much music as the efforts of primitive man. In music, unconscious utterance invariably precedes conscious purpose. The first stage is the sheer need for emotional utterance, a later stage is the conscious employment of that utterance for utilitarian purposes. This later stage is to be found in all societies; it is shown in the primitive magician and equally in the civilised professional musician: both make their living by their use of music. But this utilitarian tendency is invariably a retrogressive one. It leads to the establishment and perpetuation of formulas, magical, religious, conventional, all of which stifle the growth of an art. Only the strong instinctive utterance of genius can break these bonds, and thus music grows, not by its professional executants, but by its inspired composers.

We need not here enter into the mysteries of verbal incantation further than to say that there is nothing in any of them which does not apply as well or better to their derivation from music, rather than to the origin of music in magic. The influence of music upon language is normally that of subordinating sense to sound, and magic formulas show exactly this tendency, copying the reiteration essential to musical form. Of the music of primitive magic songs there is little to say, because, instead of the large number of examples that might naturally be looked for in such a volume, the author has contented himself with a meagre dozen or so, more than half of which come from the Indians of North America. As far as they go, these songs are of a very advanced style of native music, showing a mixture of early and later types, but using generally all the tones of the diatonic scale and in many cases chromatic tones also. When we reflect that the most primitive type of song is a shifting monotone, or else a simple alternation of two notes only of fixed pitch, perpetually reiterated, such magic songs as are here given afford practical proof that they belong, not to the elementary origins of music, but to the later period, when song had become the handmaid of magic.

Whilst fully acknowledging the wide range of literary research shown in this work, and the ability and clearness of style with which its results are put forward, it is our opinion that the author's fundamental proposition, the origin of music in magic, has not been made out.

A SELECTION FROM THE PENCIL DRAWINGS OF DR. NATHANIEL TROUGHTON, ILLUSTRATING BUILDINGS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST IN THE CITY OF COVENTRY AND PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION BY HIS EXECUTORS, WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. By MARY DORMER HARRIS. 11 × 8, 112 pp. Coventry: Published by the directors of the Fullers Company; London: B. T. Batsford, 1908, 10s. 6d. net.

Those who have ever had the advantage of wandering through the streets of Coventry and inspecting its many remains of antiquity under the guidance of some loving student of old time, such as the late Mr. William G. Fretton, F.S.A, will rejoice in the possession of this work. It consists of forty-nine sketches, drawn by a native of Coventry, who closed a long life there as a physician in the year 1868. The author of the descriptive note says, candidly and truthfully, that the "drawings, though lacking the technical perfection of the trained draughtsman, are full of feeling for the beauty of the ancient buildings among which he passed his days." Many of those buildings have since ceased to exist, and Dr. Troughton's drawings are valuable in those cases as evidence of a grandeur and beauty that have passed away. Others are spirited and life-like drawings of buildings that are still standing, and stimulate one's admiring recollection of the various charms of the architecture of the city. One, at least, is an evidence of the Doctor's enlightened and scientific imagination, for it is a conjectural restoration of what the city must have looked like when its cathedral was standing, and it was a city of six spires instead of a city of three.

Coventry has passed through vicissitudes, and has shown more than once a wonderful power of recovery. In mediaeval times it was a great centre of the wool industry; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the town resort of the Warwickshire gentry. In the nineteenth century its silk industry was injuriously affected by the commercial treaty with France, but its prosperity was restored when it became the centre of the bicycle-manufacturing industry; and it is now largely concerned in the manufacture of motor cars. The taste of the well-to-do in several successive periods is illustrated by its buildings.

We find no sketch of the bridge on which Tennyson "hung with grooms and porters . . . to watch the three tall spires," but we have several views in which those spires appear in all their graceful beauty and three good views of the Grammar School, where Dugdale was a scholar under Mr. James Crawford, from his tenth to his fifteenth year, as has already been told in this *Journal* (lxii, 172.) The walls and gates are well illustrated, and there are many specimens of fine half-timbered houses, and several beautiful interiors. Altogether, the book is one that every admirer of Coventry ought to possess.

It is interesting to note that the book is published by direction of the Fuller's Company, an ancient guild which acquired a corporate existence by separation from the Tailors' Company in 1448, and has maintained that existence ever since, though in 1874 it was reduced so nearly to extinction that it had but a single member.

The editor has done her work exceedingly well, and it is no small praise to her that the book has a good index.

HISTORICAL STUDIES, RELATING CHIEFLY TO STAFFORDSHIRE. By J. L. and KARL CHERRY. 9½ × 7, 109 pp. Stafford: J. & C. Mort, 1908.

The authors of this volume are excellent representatives of a spirit of local patriotism, which is indeed valuable, and which, we are glad to think, in the best interests of our municipal life, has of late years largely increased. We are much inclined to think that this spirit of pride in and affection for one's native place has been encouraged and developed by the meetings of this Institute and other like bodies. We do not know whether that has been the case with the Messrs. Cherry.

They claim for Stafford an antiquity of 1200 years, that is to say, that it originated early in the eighth century, when Bertelinus or Beccelinus, a disciple of Guthlac at Croyland, called Beccelinus by Peter of Blois [1] settled as a hermit on an island called Bethnei or Bethney, where at the close of that century a church was built and dedicated to him. That Saxon church, called sometimes, by a not unnatural corruption, St. Bartram's or St. Bartlemew's, stood in the close vicinity of St. Mary's, Stafford, until the early part of the nineteenth century.

In the neighbourhood of Stafford, there are sites of greater antiquity and Mr. G. L. Cherry argues with great force that Bury Ring, an earthwork, two and a half miles to the west of the town, is pre-Roman. It belongs to class D. of the scheme put forth by the Earthworks Committee, viz: forts consisting only of a mount with encircling ditch or fosse, and its internal length is 250 yards, and greatest width 158 yards. The recommendation that carefully superintended excavations should be made by qualified persons is one in which we fully concur.

Mr. Karl Cherry claims for Staffordshire a liberal allowance of saints. Saints Wulfhad, Rufunis, Werburga, Sexwulf, Kenelon, Modwenna, Walfruna, and finally the illustrious Saint Chad. In dealing with St. Modwenna, Mr. Cherry corrects a statement made by Mr. Syer Cuming in a paper in the *Archaeological Journal*, by which is probably meant the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association, of which Mr. Cuming was President, and not this Journal, but as Mr. Cherry gives no references, it is impossible to verify his statements.

The other papers constituted by Mr. Karl Cherry to the volume relate to light and shade (using the expressions both literally and figuratively) on Cannock Chase; to the sufferings of Lord Aston of Tixall Hall through the villany of Titus Oates; to the battle of Hopton Heath and the heroic death there of the Earl of Northampton; and to the capture of Eccleshall Castle in the civil war of the seventeenth century.

Those of Mr. J. L. Cherry are on some recent literary finds relating to Boscobel, and an appreciation of Queen Victoria, a comparison of her with Alfred, and a retrospect.

Several of the articles in the volume have previously seen the light in the columns of the *Staffordshire Advertiser*. We have referred to the lack of references; but there is an even more astonishing omission—the book has no index.

[1] *Nova Legenda Anglie* by Horstman, ii, 706.

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DOMESDAY TABLES FOR THE COUNTIES of Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham and Bedford, and for the New Forest, with an appendix on the Battle of Hastings. Arranged with some notes by the Hon. FRANCIS HENRY BARING. 11¼ × 7, pp. xvi. + 239 and one folding plan. London: The St. Catherine Press, Limited, 1909. 7s. 6d. net.

To the literature which has accumulated of late years on the subject of the Domesday survey, Mr. Baring has made a notable and essentially a scholarly addition. It was said by the late Professor Maitland at the close of his great monograph, *Domesday Book and Beyond* (1897), that :—

> "A century hence the student's materials will not be in the shape in which he finds them now. In the first place, the substance of Domesday Book will have been rearranged. Those villages and hundreds which the Norman clerks tore into shreds will have been reconstituted and pictured in maps, for many men from over all England will have come within king William's spell, will have bowed themselves to him and become that man's men."

This passage might well serve as an introduction to the volume before us, for the object of its tables is to re-arrange the contents of Domesday. and to reconstitute the hundreds and the vills of which they were composed, Long before Maitland's day it had been pointed out by that eminent antiquary, Joseph Hunter, to Mr. Airy "that what we want is not translations but analyses of the surveys of the several counties," and the *Digest of the Domesday of Bedfordshire* was the result. In undertaking for six counties this digest of the Domesday survey, and adopting a uniform system, Mr. Baring has rendered the student a service of extreme utility.

For one feature of his work I feel personally grateful. Mr. Eyton, the historian of Shropshire, may be said to have led the way, by publishing for three counties Domesday tables, in which the hundreds and the vills were similarly reconstituted. But, having persuaded himself that he had found the key to Domesday, he had to adapt the figures of the record when they proved refractory to that key. It is important that this should be widely known, for the student would be, otherwise, misled.[1] Mr. Pell, again, in *Domesday Studies*, attempted to solve, by a key of his own, the mysteries of the great record and had to prove his case by even more

[1] See my introduction to Domesday in the *Victoria County History of Somerset.*

drastic methods. As I had to waste much time in exposing these methods,[1] I am thankful that Mr. Baring has no theory to establish and no object in view but to set forth facts and figures. The student, therefore, can confidently use his tables.

These tables, which are supplied for Surrey, Berks, Middlesex, Herts, Bucks and Beds are constructed on a well-thought-out and clear, though elaborate system. They must have entailed infinite labour, but valuable assistance has been rendered for some counties by Mr. F. W. Ragg, who has long worked upon the subject. To each set of tables the author has prefixed an introductory note containing valuable information in a concise form. Mr. Corbett, for the publication of whose own work we are waiting, has been consulted on many points, and the author shows his wide acquaintance with book and papers on the great survey. A brief bibliography of those he has consulted would have been welcome to the student, to whom they are not so familiar.

To the " Tables " Mr. Baring has appended his paper on " The making of the New Forest," which will be remembered by readers of the *English Historical Review*, with further tables and a plan to illustrate it He takes a middle view on the question, admitting considerable exaggeration on the part of chroniclers, but insisting that Domesday does confirm the extension of the main forest at the cost of laying some thirty villages and hamlets and driving out their inhabitants, while large enclosures were also made outside the forest bounds.

The rest of the volume is devoted to two papers dealing with the actual Conquest, of which the first is devoted to William's march from Hastings to London as illustrated by figures in Domesday, and the second to the battle of Hastings. They have partly appeared before in the *English Historical Review*. The former is interesting and suggestive, but somewhat hazardous in its conclusion, though the author gives strong reasons for placing the submission of the English to William at Little, instead of Great Berkhampstead.

On the battle of Hastings, as on Domesday, I have myself written so much that some comment on Mr. Baring's views may be expected from me. They are distinguished, if I may say so, by the same dispassionate, sober judgment that marks his other work, and, both in the estimate of the numbers engaged and in the disposition of the English force, he arrives at conclusions differing widely from those of Professor Freeman, while the famous timber palisade along the English front vanishes into thin air. The author's strong point is his careful study of the ground, though modern changes have made this a task of great difficulty. But, after all, on the great *crux*, the disposition of the English force, the only two outstanding facts are the position of Harold's standard, by which he fell, and the dense, massed formation of his men. The rest is really all guesswork, based on the contours of the field of battle. Consequently Mr. Baring gives Harold's line a length of " only about 700 yards long or less," while Freeman seems to have guessed that it extended for about a mile. In addition to his own plan of the battle, the author appends a large military map drawn for General James (who made Freeman's map for him) in 1907. Though this

[1] In the *Archaeological Review* ii, iv.

goes some way towards Mr. Baring's view, it is still too obviously the work of a modern soldier. And it adheres to Freeman's view that the right and left wings were composed of the light-armed rustics, for which there is not the slightest authority. As I pointed out long ago, this arrangement would have meant that Harold would have entrusted his weakest points to his worst troops, for Mr. Baring fully realizes that his danger lay on his wings. I do not understand him to endorse this disposition of the troops, but it is strange that he nowhere mentions the famous 'shield-wall,' so vividly depicted in the Tapestry.

J. H. ROUND.

THE ROMAN FORT AT MANCHESTER. Second annual report of the Classical Association of England and Wales, Manchester and district branch. Edited by F. A. BRUTON, M.A. 9 × 5¾, xvi + 194 + 160 pp, 105 plates and 3 folding plans. University Press, Manchester, 1909. 6s.

Those interested in the progress of Romano-British archaeology will rejoice at the evidence of careful and thorough work which this book affords. It contains not only an account of the excavations carried out on the site of the Roman fort in 1907 but all the particulars that can be gleaned from older authorities, and a careful list of all the pottery, coins, and small objects which have been found on or near the site. In addition we have an interesting and well illustrated article by Canon Hicks on Mithras-worship, another by Professor Tait on the ancient name of the fort, and a third by Mr. Williamson on its inscriptions. Finally a summary of the results obtained has been furnished by the editor, who has been careful never to step beyond his evidence.

As regards the excavations it is no reflection on those in charge of them if we say that, in spite of the thoroughness with which they did their work, the results were small. But our knowledge of Romano-British civilization is still so scanty that any military station is certainly worth excavating, and, that once settled, "the excavator," as Mr. Bruton rightly remarks, "cannot be responsible for what is underground, his business is to record faithfully what he finds."

It is satisfactory, however, that the size of the fort is now definitely established, its measurements being 175 by 140 yards, so that it must have been one of the largest in Britain. A careful examination of the pottery, coins, and small objects seems to indicate that the occupation began at the end of the first and continued well into the fourth century. A large proportion of these small objects are of course the result of casual finds in the past, not of scientific excavation, but the absence of first-century pottery is a striking piece of negative evidence. In addition to the uncovering of forty-four feet of the western rampart of the fort, a portion of the interior was explored, but unfortunately no traces of building came to light, with the exception of some sandstone paving which was difficult to interpret with certainty. Hence nothing can be made out as to the internal plan, and the position of the gates remains equally unknown. The character of the ground made digging in places very difficult and the excavators deserved better fortune. The pottery has been described very

carefully, but one may perhaps make the criticism that not sufficient use has been made of previous work on the subject. For example two pieces of " Samian " discovered in 1907 were stamped with the names of Cinnamus and Reburrus. By way of comment on this we are told that Reburrus occurs on pottery from Montans in the department of Tarn, and Cinnamus at Toulon near Moulins-sur-Allier, and that Roman potteries have been found at both places. For authorities we are referred to *Collectanea Antiqua* and *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1860. But surely with Dechelette's modern and scientific work on " Samian " in existence there is no need to hark back to *The Gentleman's Magazine!* Dechelette has doubtless not spoken the last word, but his is at present the standard work on the subject and deserves to be treated as such. It contains moreover a considerable amount of information about Cinnamus which might have been utilized with advantage. As it is, later on in the book, Mr. Hopkinson describes both Reburrus and Cinnamus as potters of Lezoux, without any hint whether Lezoux is to be identified with Toulon or Montans or whether a third theory as to the provenance of these potters is suggested.

This criticism of method is not meant as a reflection upon the catalogue as a whole, which is more complete and detailed than any that has been issued for any other Romano-British site.

It was a very happy thought to call in Mr. Curle's assistance, since Newstead is the only site where pottery can be dated with anything like precision, and we may reasonably look to Mr. Curle for guidance on this point. The small objects are, like the fragments of pottery, carefully described, and the illustrations will be particularly useful to workers on other sites.

It is disappointing that the inscriptions throw little light upon the garrison of the fort beyond showing that it was built or repaired by the cohors I Frisiavonum. Stamped tiles are of little value as evidence on this point, since excavations on the German *limes* have shown that they might be distributed over a large area from one military factory. With regard to the tile stamped C III BR, Mr. Williamson's theory that it belonged to the cohors III Bracaraugustanorum, which is known to have been in Britain in 103, 124 and 146 (it was probably not this cohort but another of the same name that was in Raetia in 108), seems almost certainly correct. But the statement that " native troops were not used by the Romans to garrison positions in their own country," with which he attacks the " Brittones " hypothesis, is not true of the empire as a whole. Mommsen's exhaustive researches have shown that, soon after the beginning of the second century, the majority of the " *auxilia* " were recruited locally and the tribal titles of the regiments had no real significance. It is rather on the ground that the garrison of Britain formed an exception to this general rule that the " Brittones " should be excluded.

In conclusion it is a great pleasure to note that the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association have not thought it necessary to publish at a price suited only to libraries and millionaires. This report, with 350 pages of text, several plans, and far more than the average number of illustrations, is exceedingly cheap at 6s. We hope that the adoption of this price means that these annual reports have secured in Manchester and elsewhere the appreciation which they certainly deserve.

LES ARCHITECTES DES CATHEDRALES GOTHIQUES. By HENRI STEIN (series of LES GRANDS ARTISTES, LEUR VIE, LEUR ŒUVRE). 8½ × 6, 128 pp, 31 illustrations. Paris: Henri Laurens, 1909. 2 fr. 50 c.

In the preface to his *Westminster Abbey and the Kings' Craftsmen*, Professor Lethaby says that "it has been generally assumed that nothing is known, or may be known, of the 'architects' of our mediaeval English buildings," and he has shown how much is really known of those of one English church. The little book which has just been written for a popular series by M. Henri Stein, the well-known archivist, is an excellent summary of what has been discovered up to the present, by himself and other workers in the same field, of the "architects" of the great French cathedrals, and the extent of the information thus rendered available will surprise those who have not specially studied the subject. M. Stein remarks that, whereas a century ago it would not have been easy to quote a dozen names, to-day, thanks to the energetic search of the archives and the untiring zeal of archaeologists, their number is legion, and future research will doubtless add much, both to the number of names and to the biographical information hitherto collected.

After a brief sketch of the character of Gothic architecture, M. Stein gives an interesting chapter on *les maitres d'œuvre*, in which he notices the various terms employed to describe these masters. During the Romanesque period, with but few exceptions, nothing is known of these artists, and such a form of inscription as *Robertus me fecit* may just as well mean "had me made" as "made me." So, too, examples are given which show that it is not always certain that *magister operis* or *magister operum* may not denote merely a clerical paymaster, and the same may be true of *operarius*. It is otherwise with the terms *lathomus* and *cementarius*, which are most frequently used to denote celebrated "architects," and the word *apparator* (*appareilleur*) does not necessarily involve the idea of a subordinate office. When the term *magister operis* is accompanied by one of these technical terms, or when the context implies that it is a question of architectural works properly so called, the meaning of the term is beyond doubt, and this is is most frequently the case for the Gothic period. Some interesting particulars are given of the status and terms of payment of these masters, and this general chapter is followed by another on materials and their use.

The known names of masters are naturally far more numerous for the later periods than for the era of the great cathedrals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. For the earlier time it is exceptional to find so full a record as we have, for instance, of William of Sens and his work at Canterbury. Sometimes only the mere name of the master is known, as the William who built the quire of Saint-Etienne, Caen, or the Bartolus whose name appears on one of the towers of Bayeux cathedral. Nevertheless we may cull from M. Stein's book the names of the "architects" of many famous works of the thirteenth century. The nave of Rouen cathedral was begun c. 1206 by Jean d'Andely, who was succeeded by Enguerrand, and Durand le Maçon who finished the nave vaults in 1233. The names of the authors of two of the most celebrated cathedrals, Reims and Amiens, have fortunately been preserved. Reims, begun in 1211, was in charge of Jean d'Orbais for twenty years or more, and he was succeeded by Jean Leloup, Gaucher de Reims, Bernard de Soissons, and Robert de Coucy to whom the western

towers may be attributed. The "album" of Villard de Honnecourt shows how carefully that master studied the rising works at Reims for the purposes of his own work at Saint-Quentin and Cambrai. Amiens cathedral was begun in 1220 by Robert de Luzarches, who was succeeded by Thomas de Cormont and his son Renaud, who was living in 1288. The nave of Saint-Denis, c. 1231–1267, was the work of Pierre de Montereau, *cementarius*, to whom also the chapel of Saint-Germain-en-Laye has been attributed. An inscription on the south transept of Notre-Dame, Paris, records the beginning in 1258 of the lengthening of each transept by a bay, the master being Jean de Chelles, *lathomus*. His successor, Pierre de Chelles, built the chapels around the ambulatory at the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century. Jean Langlois was the "architect" of the noted church of Saint Urbain, Troyes, begun in 1264 by pope Urban IV. Thomas Toustain, a Norman, seems to have been the second master who worked on the choir of Le Mans cathedral in the second half of the thirteenth century.

These are only a few of the more important names which occur during the earlier period. Later, and especially for the fifteenth century, they are much more numerous, and the facts concerning them are much fuller. The index shows that the total number of names noticed in this book amounts to as many as 220. M. Stein is to be thanked for having put at our disposal the results of so much research in a handy and attractive form.

THE BURIED CITY OF KENFIG. By Thomas Gray. 9 × 6, 348 pp, 26 plates, 2 maps. London: Fisher Unwin, 1909. 10s. 6d. net.

It must be confessed that this book is a great disappointment. A buried city implies excavation, and one had hoped to have heard something of excavation in the Margam sandhills with the results, but there is nothing of the kind in these pages. The town we are told has vanished: no vestige remains except two fragments said to be part of the Norman castle. Tradition assigns the loss of Kenfig to a great storm in the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Gray doubts this. He is of opinion that the submergence of the town by sand was a gradual process: his citations from the Margam charter, and the minute account at the Record Office seem to bear this out, as they show that from time to time places in the near neighbourhood of Kenfig were submerged in sand, and so he infers that gradually the town itself shared the same fate. In 1572 there is mention that "the blowing and dashing up of sand is dooming our town and church," and in a survey of 1660 it is said "that it cannot be returned what houses are in the Burrough by reason that the sand time out of mind had overcovered a great number of dwelling-houses within the said burrough and town." It would therefore seem that in later years the history of Kenfig is the history of the successive advances of the sand over the doomed town.

Sir Robert Fitzhamon, who is always said to have done what cannot be put down to anyone else in Glamorganshire, is the alleged builder of the castle of Kenfig. Justyn ap Gurgan is said to have lived in it. Fitzhamon bestowed it on the abbey of Tewkesbury.

The castle consisted of a fortified mound in an enclosure or bailey. It was probably a place of strength judging from the area of the bailey, which is said to have been about eleven acres. In it were several houses.

In the accounts for 1316 there are some curious entries as to the execution of two robbers, probably natives: "Out of pocket expenses for hanging two robbers 8d. Two ropes for the men 2d. A new gallows for hanging the robbers made by the job 6d."

Kenfig saw a good deal of fighting in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries between the English and the Welsh. All of this is detailed in due course in Mr. Gray's book.

An interesting account is given of the church, which was a Norman building erected with the leave of the Tewkesbury monastery about the middle of the twelfth century; it gives what may be called a typical history of a Norman church in Wales, and shows how much may still be found of the old church and old furniture in out-of-the-way places.

The town possesses four charters, the earliest being one of Thomas Lord De Spencer in 1297, granting various privileges to the burgesses of Kenfig.

Mr. Gray gives in considerable detail various other matters connected with Kenfig, the ordinances as to the port, an account of the great pool now the haunt of white-fronted geese, an account of some of the landowners of the adjacent manor of Sker, of a large common near the town. He also relates legends of Kenfig and the neighbourhood, one of a Lady Clare that is weird enough for anything, and an account of the great South Wales Norman road, the Via Julia which passed near Kenfig. We cannot agree with all Mr. Gray's speculations as to the various points connected with this road, particularly as to Roman miles and Roman milestones.

We must, however, congratulate Mr. Gray on his book. It is an interesting account of a very interesting place, and great labour has been bestowed in compiling the matter contained in its pages. It is an important contribution to Glamorganshire history, and both the antiquary and the tourist will find it of service.

THE ROMANCE OF SYMBOLISM, AND ITS RELATION TO CHURCH ORNAMENT AND ARCHITECTURE. By SIDNEY HEATH. 6¾ × 8½, 240 pp. Illustrated. London: Francis Griffiths, 1909. 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Heath is a brave man to attempt a general survey of Christian symbolism in one volume of 225 pages. It is an immense subject, and such a book must of necessity be of a "sketchy" character. The author apparently appeals to that class of reader who "does not wish a book to be too technical." This class, however, is a large and we believe an increasing one, and its increase is in our opinion due to the modern facilities of photography, which has been a direct incentive to the greater popularization of ecclesiastical architecture.

In the introduction Mr. Heath deals with the principles underlying the use of symbols and indicates the influences that led to their early employment in Christian art. As regards the subsequent forcing of the symbolic idea in the middle ages, he points out how easy it is to attach a meaning to anything, and in the case of the parts of a church, how easy

to fall into the pit of supposing its arrangements to be primarily due to symbolic rather than utilitarian needs. The utmost caution is necessary in accepting current ideas without the support of definite mediaeval documentary evidence.

The book is arranged under frequent headings which we confess to finding somewhat irritating, and which also rather accentuates the idea of "sketchiness." For instance the paragraph about the Fylfot is brief in the extreme. We note no reference to the interesting subject of Easter sepulchres, and it would be difficult for admirers of Decorated fonts to endorse the author's criticism of their workmanship on page 77. Under the heading of Pelican, Mr. Heath refers to the commonly used title of "The Pelican in her Piety." We gather that he implies, and we are in agreement with him, that this title is inadmissible, except when the representation is clearly heraldic. The instance he quotes at Ufford could not possibly come under this heading: it is purely religious. As to the Lion, a moderate amount of research would have enabled him to ascertain that there is a large amount of definite evidence as to its symbolism in the middle ages, and in another instance, the Peacock, he would find that although, as he says, it was symbolic of the Resurrection in early Christian times, in the middle ages it taught something quite different. We note that he accepts the current view of the Salamander as symbolic of baptism, a claim which we should like to see confirmed.

Turning to less important details we notice a peculiar spelling of the title of the Hermes Kriophoros, which is new to us, and which we fancied might be a misprint, but it occurs also in the index. There are a fair number of illustrations; the photographic reproductions of the two Upwey panels are good, and we should have been glad to see the remainder done in the same way, especially as photographs are nowadays so easily obtainable. This applies particularly to the frontispiece, the Fordington tympanum, the Langford rood, and the stall at Christchurch, all of which are well-known subjects. Old prints are not of much use where architectural detail is concerned.

The book should appeal to a fairly large and increasing circle of readers, and students who are not too exacting, and will be found generally useful for reference on a great many points of ecclesiastical symbolism.

A CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES. By Professor A. MICHAELIS. Translated by BETTINA KAHNWEILER, with a preface by PERCY GARDNER, LITT.D. 9 × 5¾, xi, + 366 pp. 26 plates. London: John Murray, 1908. 12s. net.

The criticism of summaries, which are of necessity in themselves a form of criticism, is likely to be a barren task, and Professor Michaelis's book provides no exception to the rule. To English readers the book has one obvious defect, that while intended to give a general survey of the progress of classical archaeology, it does less than justice to the share which Englishmen have taken in the work. But the author in his preface disarms criticism by a frank avowal that most space has been devoted to the German excavations and investigations, because his facilities have been greater in their case; and his enthusiasm and scholarly outlook make ample amends for other shortcomings.

The merit of the book lies not so much in any addition to knowledge as in the skill with which the story is told. The romance of the pioneers of Greek archaeology, the difficulties with which they had to contend, and the priceless treasures which rewarded their labours, are here recounted in a way which renews for us even now some of the thrill which the rediscovered masterpieces of Greek art sent through the civilized world. The perilous wanderings of the Parthenon marbles are retold, their neglect at their journey's end, and their tardy and grudging purchase by the British parliament in 1816 after the almost incredible absurdity of an appraisement by a parliamentary commission, which "sat for a fortnight, as an Areopagus of art, calling witnesses and experts to judge the masterpieces of Phidias." It is interesting to note, as a comment on recent events, that while the sculptors and painters of the day recognized their supreme merits, the connoisseurs and collectors as a whole did not.

The revolution in criticism caused by the recovery of Greek sculpture, hitherto only estimated through Roman copies, is well described by Professor Michaelis, and the wonderful results of the explorations of Lycia, Halicarnassos, Cnidos, Ephesos, Delos, Olympia, Eleusis, Delphi, to name only a few among many, are set forth concisely but in a picturesque way which must appeal to scholars and the general public alike. And there is a salutary insistence throughout on the prime necessity of order, method, and preparation, the scientific "archaeology of the spade," without which such excavations are likely to destroy more than they reveal. The damage done by the untrained enthusiasm of Schliemann, and the lack of system in the early years of the excavations at Delos, are cases in point.

It would be too long a task to follow the author in his methodical descriptions of the development of the study of sculpture, architecture, vases, etc. and it may suffice here to emphasize the value of his last chapter, "Discoveries and Science," which contains a most judicious estimate of the present state of archaeological science, and is an excellent example of constructive archaeology.

"A Century of Discoveries" cannot be otherwise than notable, which found men preferring the Monte Cavallo colossi, as examples of the work of Phidias, to the sculptures of the Parthenon, and at its latter end has seen the establishment of reasonable grounds for distinguishing the various periods of the art of Scopas, or the influence of Polygnotos on Athenian vase-painting.

RUINED AND DESERTED CHURCHES. By Lucy Elizabeth Beedham. 8 × 5½, 106 pp, xx plates. London: Elliot Stock, 1908, 5s.

The authoress has been fortunate in her selection of a subject. There are few things more pathetic that the archaeologist meets with in his rambles than the sight of some ruined building originally dedicated to Divine worship, now disused, unroofed, and left to decay. Churches, like all other works of men, are exposed to change and vicissitude. Populous parishes in country parts become depopulated; nature herself encroaches on those on the seaboard; in the neighbourhood of towns, parishes for which a small church has sufficed become populous, and a larger church is built, while the old one is disused: others were designed not so much

for parochial purposes as for the use of some community which has ceased to exist or been modified by the everchanging developments of thought and life.

A familiar instance which illustrates the first two causes we have mentioned is that of the church of Reculver, the destruction of which in 1807 was quaintly recorded by its parish clerk (*Arch. Cant*, xii, 255.). "The willage became a total rack to the mercy of the sea. . . The people come from all parts to see the ruines of village and the church. Mr. C. C. Nailor been vicar of the parish, his mother fancied that the church was keep for a poppetshow, and she persuaded hur son to take it down. . . He . . named it to the farmers in the parish . . . sum was for it and sum against it . . . hafter a long time he got the majority of one, so down come the church. The last tax that Mr. Nailor took was these words 'Let your ways be the ways of rightness and your path the peace' and down come the church, and what was is thoats about is flock that day no one knows." It is quite easy to guess, however, and to sympathise with the "thoughts" of "Mr Brett, Clark to the old church 40 years" when he witnessed the destruction.

An equally familiar instance of the third cause is the now almost suburban parish of Lee in the same county, where the tower of the old church stands in the old churchyard and the new church is built upon the opposite side of the street. Here the ruins are cared for; but it is too often the case that when a church is deserted, the disintegrating effects of time are aided and hastened by the theft of the lead from its roof, and the use of the stones from its walls for fences or other buildings. The application of ecclesiastical buildings to secular purposes shocks many, but it sometimes has the effect of preserving things of beauty that would otherwise have been destroyed. On the other hand, in some cases of ruined and disused churches, the continuity of their purpose is maintained by an annual or other periodical service being held on the site.

This little work of 106 pages will hardly claim to be exhaustive of the subject; and if it did put forward such a claim, it would be impossible to test it, for there is no index. This is really an unpardonable omission. The book is pleasantly written, full of interest and full of information: it takes up the subject from several different points of view, and is illustrated by twenty photographs of typical instances of the ruined and deserted churches to which it relates.

WHAT ROME WAS BUILT WITH: A Description of the Stones employed in Ancient Times for its Building and Decoration. By Mary Winearls Porter. 6½ × 4½, 108 pp. London and Oxford: Henry Froude.

In compiling her useful and comprehensive little treatise on stone principally marble, Miss Winearls Porter has had the great advantage of access to the collection of specimens made many years ago by Faustino Corsi and presented by Mr. S. Jarrett, a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the university museum. All students are under obligation to her for rearranging this collection and for translating the catalogue; but the fact that the catalogue has remained in the original language since the gift of the marbles to the university in 1828 shows how a collection of great

value to a class of students, perhaps a small one, may remain comparatively unknown even in such a place as Oxford. With Miss Porter's remarks upon the value of large specimens in preference to small samples all antiquaries will agree.

After mentioning in the preface the principal collections available to students, the author of this handbook describes the stones, volcanic tufa, lapis albanus, the so-called peperino and others which formed the materials for the ancient city of Rome; and afterwards proceeds to give a detailed account of the more beautiful and costly stones introduced, chiefly by Augustus, for the decoration of the city, largely rebuilt by him, which became the marvel of the world.

These are divided geographically into their countries of origin, commencing with Algeria and Tunis and winding up with Asiatic Turkey, and they include not only marbles used during the empire but many employed in buildings erected under the papal rule. References are given to the various standard authorities cited and copious translated extracts from classical authors. A list of writers referred to is added, as well as a catalogue of the stones mentioned in the book.

The marbles of Greece naturally fill the largest space and of them about thirty various sorts are described, a list which may yet possibly be further extended: Egypt follows closely, about twenty different varieties being traced to that country, and four to the contiguous Nubia.

A long and interesting account is given of the marmor Lunense identified with Carrara marble, and of the quarries so long worked near the city of Luna or Silene of Strabo: a description, as indicated in a note, largely based upon G. Jervis's work *I Tresori Sotterranei dell' Italia*. The marble produced by these quarries has probably had a greater influence on the art of the world than any other material; an influence which shows no signs of diminution, the quantity of the marble exported to all countries of the world being now greater than ever before, America especially being indebted to this material for great part of her architectural decoration. Altogether this is a very handy and useful little book, but a future edition would be much improved by a list of the various buildings still remaining at Rome, and the marble found in each.

FOLK-LORE AND FOLK-STORIES OF WALES. By MARIE TREVELYAN, with introduction by E. SIDNEY HARTLAND, F.S.A. 6 × 9, xii + 350 pp. London: Elliot Stock, 1909. 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Hartland, in his too brief introduction, says truly that this work is full of interest to students of tradition, and to Welshmen, whether students or not. The author has had access to considerable manuscript collections made by her father, who was an enthusiastic investigator of Welsh folk-lore, and has also obtained for herself a large body of oral information. She has not neglected to consult the printed authorities, from Giraldus Cambrensis to Sir John Rhys, but the greater part of the work, which occupies 363 pages, is original matter. What will probably first strike the reader nevertheless is the thought that it is all very familiar; that we have often met with similar traditions and observances in other parts of the kingdom and other countries of Europe, nay more, in all parts of

the world. This is a phenomenon to which students of folklore are getting accustomed. The human mind works on the same lines and its operations produce the same results, notwithstanding diversity of race and distance in time or space.

Though this is true as a generalization, as well as being convenient as a working hypothesis, it does not dispense with the necessity of studying local traditions. Every country and every race imposes its own type upon the material which it draws from the general stock. Mr. Hartland points out that the most obvious note of the Wesh folklore embodied in the author's collection is one of sombre mysticism. He harmonises that inference with the fact that the favourite music of the Welsh is commonly pitched in the minor key. He traces mysticism of this cast to the union of deep and easily excited emotion, passionate religious conviction, and vivid popular imagination that is characteristic of the Welsh and kindred peoples.

The author groups her traditions under twenty-three heads, and that circumstance suffices to show how comprehensive her work has been. The four old world elements, water, fire, earth and air ; the animal and vegetable world ; the events of common life ; the works of the devil and his familiars, with the charms and spells required to counteract them, are some of the headings under which her folk-tales are arranged. Among the last mentioned are magic squares of figures, and the well-known magic square of words or palindrome " Sator arepo tenet opera rotas," and this appears to have been found in 1850 in Glamorgan inscribed on a small stone, which is not now traceable. It is certainly not Welsh, and the author's inference as to its antiquity and Welsh origin is doubtful. It is due to her, however, to say that she does not often wander into speculations of this kind, but contents herself with the more essential and useful function of the collector. She is to be congratulated on the industry and the skill which have brought together so great a mass of tradition.

THE EARLY HONOUR LISTS (1498–9 to 1746–7) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL, etc. NOTES. By C. M. Neale. 9 × 6, 136 pp. F. T. Groom & Son, Bury St. Edmunds, 1909. 6s. net.

Mr. Neale has here edited those earlier honours lists of the university which exist prior to the year 1747–8, when the Tripos lists began to be printed in the Cambridge Calendar. In the absence at present of any work for his university at all approaching in usefulness Mr. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* for the sister university, these lists will help to fill a long-felt want and form a preparatory work to the honours register for the later period from 1746, two parts of which, containing the names from Abbit to Kingsley, have already been published by the same author. In an introduction of 15 pages, Mr. Neale deals with the subjects taught at the univeristy during the period of these lists and the method of examination, his authorities being such works as J. E. Sandys' *History of Classical Scholarship* and W. W. R. Ball's *History of the Study of Mathematics at Cambridge*. The accuracy of his transcripts of the honours lists we have no reason to question, and our chief concern here must be with the biographical notes which are appended to each list. In a prefatory letter to the president of Gonville and Caius, Mr. Neale owns that these notes deal mainly with the more prominent names, although there are about nineteen hundred

of them out of a total, as we learn from the introduction, of about 6,250 names. He desiderates a large edition, which would include a biographical ndex, giving information as to the greatest number of names possible, but considers that the present edition, with the materials already brought together, is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Unhappily an edition like the present is apt to postpone indefinitely the publication of a fuller one. Mr. Neale, where he gives notes, is usually content to supply the initial letter only of the christian name to the bare surname of the list, together with the briefest possible particulars as to profession in later life, preferment in the church or university, or the like. We could wish that he could have waited a little longer before publishing the lists, to have supplied the christian names in full of as many as possible of the men. To have done so would have been to increase immeasurably the value of his work to the genealogist, to whom we suppose it must chiefly appeal, whilst it would probably not have added very materially to its size. From the year 1659 onwards this information could have been obtained probably in almost every case without difficulty from the *Graduati Cantabrigienses*. The earlier years of Mr. Neale's lists would of course have offered special and, with the present available materials, often insurmountable difficulties, but much, we think, might have been done with a careful use of the grace books in the university registry, three of which have already been published. Mr. Neale's work, as all such works should be, is completed by an index of names.

DAYS IN HELLAS. By Mabel Moore. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. xii + 236 pp, 46 plates. London: Heinemann, 1909. 6s.

These impressions of modern Greece will be read with profit by all intending visitors to that country who desire to learn something of the social customs of the people. Greece cannot be whirled through in a *train-de-luxe*, and those who have studied Miss Moore's account of her journey from Delphi to Chaironeia will have fewer surprises and more enjoyment when they take the road themselves. These chapters indeed are the best in the book, and any one who has made the same journey under the auspices of the British School will rejoice that Paraskevas has found an appreciative chronicler. One should also be grateful to Miss Moore for giving us the result of her observations in Athenian society instead of devoting herself entirely to classical scenes. She penetrated into a higher social stratum (if our English metaphors may be applied to that most democratic of countries) than is familiar ground to the tourist or even the archaeologist.

But why did she think it necessary to take that rash plunge into politics? The most ardent of phil-Hellenists can no longer swallow "the proud ultimate challenge of the Greek is that he has never, in all the ages of history, raised his hand against defenceless women and children."

The illustrations are excellent, although one would have preferred a greater proportion of those modern subjects which are not so familiar as

views of the Parthenon. The spelling of Greek names and words must always be fantastic until we have agreed upon some system, but why is the monument of Lysicrates assigned to "Lycecratos"? It may be a misprint, but it occurs both on the frontispiece and the list of illustrations.

BLACK TOURNAI FONTS IN ENGLAND, THE GROUP OF SEVEN LATE NORMAN FONTS IMPORTED FROM BELGIUM. By CECIL H. EDEN. 11¼ × 9. 32 pp. plates. London Elliot Stock, 1909. 5s. net.

This little work describes in simple language the very interesting group of seven late twelfth-century fonts of Tournai marble now found in this country, and those who have already seen accounts of individual members of the group in the transactions of the various archaeological societies will be glad that they now have the opportunity of inspecting all the examples together in the present monograph. The illustrations will probably be found of even greater value than the letterpress. The frontispiece, a view of the font at Winchester illustrating the life of St. Nicholas, is specially commendable. The other plates exhibit the specimens existing at St. Michael's, Southampton; East Meon, Hants; St. Mary Bourne, Hants; Lincoln Minster, Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire, and St. Peter's, Ipswich. The value of the book is increased by the addition of a list of fonts of a similar kind to be found on the Continent.

The publications of learned societies, sent in exchange for our own, have been regularly received (for list of these see page xxiv).

The following archaeological publications have also been sent:—

Le Sanctuaire des dieux Orientaux au Janicule. By Georges Nicole and Gaston Darier. 7 × 10. 90 pp. 15 plates and 42 vignettes. Rome: Imprimerie Cuggiani, 1909.

Balkania: a short history of the Balkan States. By W. Howard Flanders. 5 × 7½. 99 pp. London: Elliot Stock, 2s. 6d. net.

The Dates of Genesis. By the Rev. F. A. Jones. 7⅛ × 4¾. 333 pp. London: The Kingsgate Press, 1909. 5s. net.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. lxiii.

The Antiquary, vol. xliv, 1908, and xlv, 1909. Each 7s. 6d. net.

A Report on the Temples of Philae. By Captain H. G. Lyons, D.Sc. F.R.S. Cairo: 1908.

The Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Bulletin, No. 3. Cairo: 1909.

Actes des Etats de l'Ile de Jersey, 1755–1760 *and* 1761–1770. Societe Jersiaise, 1908 and 1909.

Journal de Jean Chevalier. Societe Jersiaise, 1909.

Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen, Jahrgang 1909. Hanover: 1909.