

## NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

**HISTOIRE DE LA PAROISSE SAINT-JACQUES DE-LA-BOUCHERIE.** By JACQUES MEURGEY. Paris: Lib. ancienne Honore Champion. 1926. 11 x 7½, 348 pp., lxxv plates.

Few buildings are more familiar to the visitor to Paris than the 'Tour S. Jacques,' which is certainly the finest of the late-Gothic towers of the city, but comparatively few know anything of the great parish church of which it formed a part. The Ile S. Louis, in the Middle Ages, resembled mediaeval London in the number and small size of its parish churches, but in the rest of the city the parishes were much larger and their churches correspondingly more spacious. M. Meurgey's handsome monograph on S. Jacques is an exhaustive account of one of these parishes, sumptuously illustrated and exhaustively documented. The chapters deal with the documentary sources, the origin of the parish, its topography, the clergy, the lay-authorities, the structural history and description of the church and a description of its former monuments and fittings. S. Jacques was first founded at some uncertain date, perhaps before the tenth century, as a chapel, and of this building the foundations have been uncovered; it consisted of a rectangular body with an apse of the same span. This chapel was granted by its owner, soon after the beginning of the twelfth century, to the Cluniac priory of S. Martin des Champs and the church was rebuilt in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Its final re-building in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries produced the curiously irregular plan which is so frequently exemplified in the Parisian churches and which accommodated itself exactly to the boundaries of the site. The church, with the exception of the tower, was demolished in 1797, and remains of the twelfth-century building are now to be seen in the grounds of the Musée de Cluny. The book is admirably produced, and the illustrations include numerous views, both ancient and modern, of the tower, plans of the parish and church, and reproductions of the monuments, paintings and carvings, formerly in the building and now dispersed. As a monograph it is a very complete and entirely satisfactory production.

A. C.

**THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND—ANGLO-SAXON ARCHITECTURE.** (2nd Edition). By G. BALDWIN BROWN. London: John Murray. 1925. 508 + xxxi pp., 210 illustrations.

The issue of the second edition of the architectural volume of Professor Baldwin Brown's monumental work on Anglo-Saxon art is an event of the highest archaeological importance. As some indication of the increase in our knowledge of the subject the author has been able to add nearly 60

churches to his classified list of examples since the publication of the first edition in 1903; there is thus ample justification for the new edition even if Dr. Baldwin Brown had not practically re-cast the whole of his subject matter.

The primary purpose of the work is to provide a corpus of pre-Conquest building and to arrive at some classification of its characteristics, which shall indicate the chronological sequence of the various examples. The author's division into early, middle and late periods (referred to as A, B and C in the book) is generally satisfactory, and shows a marked advance not only on his own first edition but still more on the tentative scheme of Mr. Micklethwaite. The only criticism that might be made is in the inclusion of the middle period at all as an entity; it has no distinctive characteristics, even its transitional features are often indeterminate, and finally it is apt to become a dumping ground for doubtful quantities. The plain division—pre-Danish and post-Danish—would seem to be a clearer distinction and would serve almost every useful purpose. The net result, however, of Dr. Baldwin Brown's labours is that the dating of pre-Conquest buildings now stands on a firm and substantial basis, and though the date of a few examples may still be *sub judice*, the general outlines of the picture are complete.

The arrangement of the book is chronological, the various chapters dealing, period by period, with the form and details of the buildings concerned, and terminating with a chapter on the survival of Saxon forms after the Conquest. In addition there is an alphabetical list of examples (which serves also as an *index locorum*), an architectural index and a general index. In a book which is and must long remain the standard work on such a subject, there must necessarily be points which will not meet with universal agreement, and it is in no carping spirit that one or two of these may be here mentioned. We do not think that the author proves his contention that the battle of Assendun was fought on the banks of the Crouch and not in the NW. angle of Essex. The point is of importance, for if the identity of Hadstock with Canute's minster could be proved, it would provide a valuable architectural land-mark. The disaster to the monks of Ely and their relics is far more likely to have occurred at the latter than the former place, which would have, indeed, been far from home. The conjectural plan of Wilfrid's church at Hexham, is, in its eastern parts, conditioned by an attempt to place the *confessio* under the crossing, and is unsatisfactory in that it leaves the important line of foundations in the S. transept unaccounted for. There are certainly instances of the placing of the *confessio* under the nave, and it would seem a more satisfactory scheme to accept this at Hexham and to set the whole transept further east.

The plans, which illustrate the book, are not in every case satisfactory and do not always show what work is standing and what destroyed; thus at Brixworth, the S. wall of the presbytery no longer exists, and of the Saxon church at Peterborough the angles of the eastern arm are shown complete, whereas the former responds at this point had been torn away, leaving a ragged angle. These, however, are minor points and it is only the exceptional completeness and exhaustive detail of the book that cause them to be remarked.

A. C.

ON THE TRAIL OF ANCIENT MAN. By ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, Sc.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1926. 9½ × 6½, 375 + xxiv pp., 61 illustrations and map.

Human archaeology was only a side issue in the activities of the Central Asia Expedition of 1922-5 to Mongolia, which had such a dramatic success in discovering in the great Gobi Desert the remains and probable source of dispersion not only of the earliest reptiles, but also of the first mammals.

None the less the records of human activity which were found and recorded were far from insignificant. Worked flints were collected in quantity, also jasper and chalcedony, and careful search for stratified deposits was ultimately successful and led to the conclusion that the lowest strata containing artifacts were of early post-glacial date, the implements being Azilian and Mousterian in type; while transitional forms linked the earlier deposits with those of neolithic date, in which were found beads of chipped shell, not only made of ostrich, as in Europe, but also of the fossilized dinosaur eggs. Our curiosity is excited—but not satisfied—by the mention of crude pottery found in these neolithic layers, and we should like to know more about the large surface deposits of copper where 'mining operations must have ceased at least a thousand years ago,' as well as various burial cairns, some surrounded by large circles of small stones and associated with another type, 'a rectangular space enclosed by upright granite slabs.'

But after all the book is a popular summary and we can wait in confidence for the scientific account of these discoveries. The great lesson the expedition has to teach archaeologists is the value of co-operation in research, enabling problems to be dealt with on the spot and considered in all their bearings—geological, botanical, climatic and so forth.

The index is worthless.

W. J. H.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE. By W. H. WARD. 2nd Edition. Vol. I (1495-1640), xxvi + 266 pp. and 259 illustrations; Vol. II (1640-1830), xiv + 267-533 pp., 260-473 illustrations. B. T. Batsford, London.

This is a re-issue of Mr. Ward's admirable work on Renaissance architecture in France, the only treatise in English, other than that of Sir Reginald Blomfield recently published, which covers the whole period from Louis XII to the Empire. It is preceded by a preface by Sir John W. Simpson, who pays a just tribute to the memory of the author. All those who knew Mr. Ward will endorse his words of admiration for a scholar whose gentle reticence concealed a wide knowledge of his subject and a surprising ability to appraise and delineate important epochs of architectural history. His death, which 'was undoubtedly due to his war service,' was a heavy loss to his friends in the profession and to architectural literature.

We are grateful to Sir John Simpson for this new edition which, while embodying Ward's original work practically as it stood, is slightly expanded and is furnished with a separate index to each volume. The value of the book to the student lies in the number of carefully selected and perfectly produced illustrations, and in the clear and concise arrangement of the text which makes the task of reference as easy and pleasant a one as could be wished.

W. H. G.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF KILKHAMPTON. By Rev. RODERICK DEW, M.A., F.S.A. 5 x 7½, 132 pp., 20 illustrations. London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., Ltd. 1926. 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. Dew has written a pleasant and interesting history of the large parish of Kilkhampton in the north-east of Cornwall, including not merely the church and the rectors, but some of the houses and families, notably Stow and the Granvilles. He has made admirable use of the episcopal registers of Exeter and of the registers of the parish, and has followed up the history of the rectors from many scattered sources. Robert FitzHamon, Earl of Gloucester (ob. 1107) gave the manor of Kilkhampton to his kinsman by marriage, Richard Granville, but he had previously granted the advowson to the monastery of Tewkesbury. Disputes about the rights of presentation ended in an amicable settlement between the monastery and the Granvilles in 1238; it was indeed fortunate for the parish that the patronage was secured by the Granvilles; in the course of its history Tewkesbury Abbey secured the appropriation of the great tithes of most of the parish churches of which the monks held the advowsons; and but for the settlement in 1238 Kilkhampton would probably have been a poorly endowed vicarage instead of a rectory. The presentations made by the Granvilles were not always acceptable to the bishops of Exeter; in 1275 Bishop Bronescombe opposed without success the nomination of Sir Bogo de Clare, a younger son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who was already a pluralist; five years later he had eighteen churches with cure of souls in thirteen dioceses, and he kept Kilkhampton until his death in 1294.<sup>1</sup> John Stanbury, instituted in 1448, was doubtless one of the Stanburys of the neighbouring parish of Morwenstow, but we question his identity with John Stanbury, bishop of Hereford from 1453-1474, who appears to have been a Carmelite at Oxford,<sup>2</sup> and would not have been instituted to a parish church. Of the several Granvilles who held this family living Denis (1661-4) had a distinguished career; he became dean of Durham and followed James II into exile. A fine doorway of Caen stone alone survives of the original Norman church.<sup>3</sup> In 1333 Bishop Grandisson dedicated the greater altar of the church, which indicates an extension or rebuilding of the chancel. The tower appears to have been built about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is difficult to date the present church with precision, for the monolith-piers of the granite four-centred arcades of the fifteenth and early sixteenth-century Cornish churches resemble each other very closely.<sup>4</sup> Over the arches of the nave are the arms of the Granvilles, Bonvilles, Bevilles and others who probably made large contributions to the building of the nave. The date 1567 can only refer to the building of the porch. There are several illustrations of the fine series of bench-ends. The bells were cast by the famous firm of the Rudhalls of Gloucester, by Abel Rudhall, and therefore in the reign of George I or George II.

R. G.

<sup>1</sup> A. Hamilton Thompson, 'Pluralism in the Mediaeval Church,' *Associated Architectural Societies Reports*, xxxiii, *Lincolnshire*, pp. 53-57; cf. *Archaeologia*, lxx, 1-56.

<sup>2</sup> *Reg. Hereford, Stanbury*, pp. i, ii (Canterbury and York Society).

<sup>3</sup> E. A. Sedding, *Norman Architecture in Cornwall*, p. 173, pl. cxxviii.

<sup>4</sup> J. C. Cox, *The English Parish Church*, fig. 188, pp. 225, 226.