

## NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE AFTER THE CONQUEST. By A. W. CLAPHAM, F.S.A. Pp. 180 + xvi; Pls. 47, Figs. 43. 9½ in. by 6½ in. The Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price 30s.

In 1930 Mr. Clapham produced a volume on English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest which in clarity of analysis, in excellence of arrangement, and breadth of outlook and range and character of its illustrations, surpassed its predecessors in this field, and has accordingly become a standard work. He has now produced the companion volume needed to complete his survey—English Romanesque Architecture after the Conquest.

In no field of human activity did the Conquest have a greater effect than in that of architecture. Everywhere the major works of the older English schools were destroyed and replaced by structures, larger and more logically planned if less intrinsically attractive. The earlier manifestations of this riot of building were marked by a majestic simplicity, the later by an elaboration of ornament; throughout we perceive an evolution of the greatest importance—the development of the principles of a system of vaulting in stone which left nothing for the succeeding age but to carry it to the extreme practical limit.

The large number of examples of post-Conquest Romanesque buildings which survive, their full documentation, and the localised source of the style in Normandy, have made it necessary, Mr. Clapham points out, to adopt in this volume a more purely architectural treatment than that which the 'many toned variety of the earlier age' necessitated.

The first chapter of the book deals with the Norman Romanesque. It deals with sources as well as with the local monuments, and provides the student in eighteen pages with a considered survey of the origins of our English Romanesque which is the result of independent research. Mr. Clapham's remark that the Norman was structurally the most logical of the various contemporary schools of Romanesque is profoundly true and needs the emphasis he places on it. The early development of this intellectual quality is most clearly manifest, perhaps, in the very attractive and practically unaltered little church of S. Nicolas, Caen, the lay-out of which is shown on his Fig. 3. This building having had a floor inserted for secular use, and being in charge of the State, can be studied in all its structural details with unusual freedom and convenience.

An outstanding merit of the book is the presentation of plans, plotted on identical scales and in a uniform manner, of all the churches dealt with which are important from the evolutionary aspect. It may well be that only those who have faced the problem

of preparing such a series can appreciate the labour and research involved; and that only those who have tried to compare structures illustrated by means of plans of different scale and style, can appreciate the advantage of Mr. Clapham's systematic methods; but all general readers can, like your reviewer, appreciate the clarity of his presentation of evolutionary sequences.

Progressive and vigorous as was the Norman Romanesque, the opportunity afforded by complete political and economic control of a large and potentially wealthy country, and the unity of purpose manifested by the men in ecclesiastical and secular control, gave England overwhelming advantages, which placed it 'in the forefront of architectural development.' This development eventually produced Durham Cathedral, the 'finest and organically most perfect achievement of the Anglo-Roman School.' In this description Mr. Clapham rises to the highest expression of appreciation which he permits himself; normally his style is severe and objective. If there be those who are disposed to rate this as a defect—as your reviewer in some moods confesses himself to be—let them recall the adjectival exuberance, the unnecessary emotion, which vitiates too much descriptive architectural writing.

The importance of the reformed religious orders in the development of English Romanesque forms the subject of an important chapter, in which the effect on the form and fashion of building of the divergent ideas of Cluniac and Cistercian is well set out; Mr. Clapham emphasises the superior intellectual content of the architectural art of the latter and its part in the development of Gothic.

A survey of the developments of the twelfth century, primarily in respect of constructional treatment—development of vaulting technique—and of plan, and secondarily in respect of ornament, then follows; the decay and ultimate replacement of the style is briefly described; and the book closes with notes on Parish churches, centrally planned churches, sculpture, and church decoration.

Such are a few of the main points of this lucid, scholarly, and accurate book, which a reviewer naturally seizes upon.

Friendly criticism on minor points will not, one may be sure, be considered ungracious, and with such this review may close.

Mr. Clapham praises Durham; but he has no word of praise for the achievements of the Gloucester School of masons who produced, for example, the nave arcade and west front of Tewkesbury. To some of us, the effect of both is overwhelming; and when one recalls that the most difficult problem in aesthetics presented to the medieval church builders was that of designing west fronts which should honestly record the fact that they were gable ends, and at the same time present the dignity suited to a ceremonial entrance, one may pardonably hold that the solution provided at Tewkesbury deserved more at Mr. Clapham's hands than a twenty-eight word description.

That two different schemes of proportion should be contemporaneously in use in the internal elevation of the greater eleventh-

century churches of Normandy is a curious fact, and since these schemes are both represented and both developed in England, a co-ordinated study of them, accompanied by a parallel series of internal elevations plotted to the same scale, in the same manner as Mr. Clapham's admirable plans, would have been of the greatest value, and should, we think, have been included.

Mr. Clapham notes that while structurally the English churches are of Norman origin, their commonest ornamental detail, the cubical cap, is almost unknown in Normandy before the Conquest (p. 134), but having thus whetted our curiosity he does not satisfy it with an explanation, nor does he indicate the fact to be what surely it is, a subject demanding further enquiry.

Finally, price! £1 10s. od. is charged for a book of 180 pages of text, 47 plates and 43 figures. It is prohibitive for the student, who is the person to benefit most by its perusal.

CYRIL FOX.

NEW LIGHT ON THE MOST ANCIENT EAST. By V. GORDON CHILDE. 8½ in. by 5½ in. Pp. xviii + 327. Pls. 32; text figs. 101. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd. 15s.

It is stated on the dust-cover of this book that it is intended for the general reader as well as for the serious student, which implies that it is popular in style. This, however, is not the case, though the facts and suggestions are presented in such a clear and able manner that the general reader will comprehend them. On the other hand, this book will not stay on the shelves of serious students; it will be found on the writing table ready to hand.

Professor Childe informs us in his preface that this book consists mainly of new material. And what material it is! Nothing of importance in eastern archaeology published within the past five years has escaped him, and his book is thoroughly up to date.

In an excellent resumé of the earliest cultures of the Nile Valley, entitled 'From History to Prehistory,' he gives a clear account of the Egyptian calendar and the chronology of that country and of Sumer, also of their political condition. In the second chapter, 'The Setting of the Stage,' he deals mainly with geographic and climatic features, and with the early art, crafts and mode of life of the more civilised groups then living between the Atlantic and the Bay of Bengal. In this chapter (p. 21), Professor Childe describes India as one of the three oldest centres of civilisation. On the evidence available, I am disinclined to regard the Indus Valley civilisation as being as ancient as those of Egypt and Mesopotamia. I am convinced that the early culture of the Indus Valley did not originate in India, but that it was brought into India from the North-West, and that it assimilated its Indian traits from the indigenous population. Where this culture came from we do not as yet know, but it seems to have been already well developed.

The next chapter, 'The Oldest Egyptian Farmers,' deals with the earliest Egyptian cultures. After a brief description of the Nile Valley in predynastic times, the various peoples that inhabited it

are discussed with their modes of life, their manufactures and burial customs. There follows 'The Predynastic Union of Egypt,' a very succinct account of the Middle Predynastic Period and how it was affected by Asiatic influences.

'Rise of the Dynasties' is an excellent summary of the Later Predynastic Period and the beginning of the dynasties. The author agrees with Professor Petrie that the Gebel el-Arak knife-handle is not Egyptian; he points out the resemblance of the boat carved on this handle to boats on Sumerian vases early in the third millennium B.C. The vessel on a recently discovered seal at Mohenjo-daro resembles the Gebel el-Arak boat still more closely. Professor Childe points out that the scene of a hero struggling with two lions on this handle is rare in Egyptian art; it is portrayed, however, on one of the walls of the Hierakonpolis tomb (Fig. 40). On p. 222 this scene is rightly compared with Sumerian and Indian examples; it is stated, however, that the animals on the Indian seals are lions, whereas in every case and on one seal in particular it is clear that they are tigers. The entwined serpents and rosettes on another handle from Egypt (Fig. 52) also occur in Mesopotamia. But in this device we also have a link with India of post-Indus Valley date, as Professor Petrie has already pointed out.

Chapters vi and vii dealing with 'The Prehistoric Periods in Mesopotamia' and 'Archaic Sumerian Civilisation,' are to my mind the most important in the book. It is evident that the author has paid particular attention to the writing of these chapters. He has carefully analysed the material produced by the excavations of the last five years, and, moreover, has visited in person many of the sites.

Chapter viii on 'The Indian Civilisation in the Third Millennium B.C.' is of especial interest to the reviewer; to write it Professor Childe visited India. On pp. 205-6 he emphasises the great area embraced by this newly discovered civilisation, pointing out that it was twice that of Old Kingdom Egypt and four times that of Sumer and Akkad. It is reasonable to suppose that the area was even larger; indeed, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that remains of the Indus Valley civilisation will eventually be found in the Ganges Valley. If so, the settlements may now be entirely underground, the mounds having been removed for their burnt bricks.

On p. 207 Professor Childe queries the existence of a palace at Mohenjo-daro, but the reviewer is of opinion that a large and obviously important building was a palace; its plan Professor Childe has not yet seen. The existence of a palace by no means implies that Mohenjo-daro was a royal city; the building may have been the residence and offices of a Governor.

The author has formed the same impression as myself that Mohenjo-daro was a democratic, bourgeois city. Both the scarcity of offensive weapons and the comfort and style of the houses suggest a peace-loving and commercial community. Save for floods and perhaps raids from the adjacent hills of Baluchistan, the inhabitants seem to have had little cause for anxiety. On p. 208 it is stated that

one of the types of skull (dolichocephalic) found at Mohenjo-daro approximates to the long-headed Sumerian type—a similarity supported by the beard, shaven upper lip, and long hair bunched up behind of some of the statuary. This last feature, however, is not represented in all the statues; those without it are possibly images of deities (Pl. xxi).

With regard to the differences cited on p. 209 between the masonry of Mohenjo-daro and that of Harappa, I would state that alternate courses of burnt brick and sun-dried brick are also to be seen at Mohenjo-daro, but only as foundations. On the same page Professor Childe refers to the absence of latrines at Mohenjo-daro, whereas there is now definite evidence that a part of many of the bathrooms was reserved for this purpose; and some of these latrines are exactly similar in design to those of the same date found by Dr. Frankfort at Tell Asmar. A few lines further on, it is implied that the humpless breed of cattle is only represented in clay and other models, whereas it commonly appears on the seals.

I do not agree with Professor Childe that the weapon on p. 212 (Fig. 78 (2)) is a spear-head; it would be better described as a dirk. The long square tang and the two rivet-holes in the blade would hardly be found in a spear-head. Nor am I in accord with the author that the grey ware from Mohenjo-daro was, as he states on p. 213, produced from ordinary clay by control of the firing. The clay from which the grey ware is made is quite different from, and much finer in texture than, the ordinary clay, and it has a characteristic soapy feeling.

The comb-motif that, as is mentioned on p. 216, occurs so frequently on the pottery of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa is actually derived from a comb; it is not a debased animal motif. A comb from Harappa definitely proves this.

The glaze mentioned on p. 217 as occurring on the seals is in actual fact not a siliceous material; it is a thick alkaline coating that was fixed by great heat, a process that has been determined by Mr. Horace Beck. Except for these few criticisms, I have nothing but congratulations to offer on this very important chapter, with which I had less to do than might be inferred from the preface of this book.

I am glad to see that Professor Childe has appreciated the importance of Amri, a mound tentatively examined by Mr. Majumdar. At this site in lower Sind there is Indus Valley material in the upper levels with pottery of a different type below. Professor Childe sees a kinship (pp. 226–27) between this earlier pottery and that of Jemdet Nasr, and further excavation is urgently necessary to settle this point. I should like to point out that too much emphasis should not be placed on the occurrence of a deep plum red colour on the wares of the two sites; it does not to my mind suggest a connection between Jemdet Nasr and the lower levels of Amri, for it also occurs very much earlier at Arpachiyah in Assyria. Red iron oxides are common in most countries, and even at the same place it will vary very considerably in tint.

Chapter ix, 'Iran and Syria,' also makes very good reading. Here Professor Childe points out that owing to the geographical features none of the early cultures of these regions are 'unified economically by dependence on a single river system'; each settlement was thus free to develop in its own way, as in Baluchistan where the valley communities were separated by unfertile barriers. Thus the cultural progress of these countries was behind that of Sumer. That not only Sumer, but these smaller cultural groups also, traded with India seems evident from the presence at Mohenjodaro of a fragment of a stone double vase, ornamented with a peculiar mat-pattern, similar to a perfect specimen from the early levels of Susa (p. 250).

The 'chariot scenes' on the bowl from Tell Halaf (Pl. xxx) are described as the earliest representations of a chariot; but I must confess that I am far from certain that the date of this bowl is as early as it is made out to be. As is well known, the earliest chariots recorded from Kish and Ur and those of the Indus valley have solid wheels, whereas on the Tell Halaf bowl the wheel has spokes, a refinement which was surely introduced at a much later period. Baron von Oppenheim assumes that spoked wheels would have appeared earlier in Sumer if suitable wood had been obtainable; but it could easily have been procured from Elam. I cannot think that so advanced a civilisation as Sumer would have been content with the very clumsy solid wheel, if the spoked wheel had been already invented. The last is just as revolutionary as the introduction of the more primitive wheel.

A survey of the objects from the settlements of Northern and Southern Baluchistan examined by Sir Aurel Stein forms a large part of this chapter, and Professor Childe clearly points out that these settlements were more or less independent of one another. I had already arrived at this conclusion and would regard the Indus Valley material found at some of these sites as having been left behind by traders; the pottery in particular may have been used for the transport from India of valuable commodities such as oils. There was probably a very extensive overland trade between the Indus Valley cities and Iran and Sumer; and the inhabitants of those settlements which were on the trade routes were probably recruited as carriers, as being familiar with the terrain.

In his chapter on 'The Mechanism of Diffusion,' Professor Childe makes out a very good case for cultural diffusion; but amongst the excellent examples that he gives he omits to include the use of glazes which were known in all but the very earliest cultures of the Near and Middle East and of India. The technique of making and applying a glaze is very complex; it must have been invented in one country, whence it spread to others, but which that country was, we do not know. In this chapter it is explained (p. 294) that the earlier stamp-seal was a talisman. For instance, the so-called seals of the Indus Valley could only have been used on a plastic material, and the lack of impressions at the Indus Valley sites implies that the seals were used almost exclusively as amulets. It would, in

fact, have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to use these so-called seals on wooden documents, or on the more pliable materials, such as leaves or leather, which were probably used for writing in place of the clay so commonly employed elsewhere.

The following trivial errors should be corrected in the next edition of this book: p. 182; Sind should be read for Punjab. P. 222; Ea-banni should read Enkidu. P. 312; in note 12, read 'Mr. Sana Ullah's analysis.' Pl. xxiii (b); this stone amulet comes from Harappa, not from Mohenjo-daro. I also see no necessity for the use of the curious word 'dompting' on pp. 122, 222.

ERNEST MACKAY.

MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. By MARTIN R. HOLMES. London the Treasure House Series. Methuen & Co., Ltd., London. Small Crown 8vo. Pls. 22. 6s. net.

This is a most attractive little book for which we have nothing but praise. It is well written, well illustrated and well indexed. It is the second volume in a series, under the general editorship of Sir George Hill, Sir Eric Maclagan and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, which is designed to bring home to Londoners how extraordinarily interesting the rather bewildering contents of our museums, picture galleries, churches and streets can be if intelligently considered as illustrations of the life of the past in all its aspects. Mr. Martin Holmes, of the London Museum, has succeeded admirably in showing how much of the spirit of medieval England is enshrined in London for those who have eyes to see. Westminster Abbey, for instance, is full of illustrations not only of the life and manners of the higher ranks of medieval society but also of the daily life of a great medieval monastery, while in our museums can also be found much to illustrate the habits of the ordinary citizen.

Such delightful and beautiful things as the thirteenth-century Retable and the fascinating little 'Weepers' on Edward III's and John of Eltham's tombs in Westminster Abbey, the Royal Gold Cup (B.M.) of King Charles of France which was captured by the Duke of Bedford in Henry V's reign, the Valence Casket (V. & A.), the Bronze Aquamanile (B.M.), the Ramsey Censer (V. & A.), the 'Landsknecht' sword (London Museum), and Queen Mary's Psalter (B.M.), may easily be overlooked by the casual visitor to the Abbey or the museums. But after reading what Mr. Holmes has to tell him about them he will probably want to make a special pilgrimage to see them for himself—and he will be well repaid. They and many other such objects are skilfully introduced to illustrate the general scheme of the book which deals first with the development of the monarchy, and then, after chapters on the Monasteries and on English Art under the Church, with the daily life of 'Knights and Ladies' and 'Soldiers and Citizens.'

On all these subjects Mr. Holmes has something fresh and interesting to say. He writes with real knowledge and insight, and his excellent little book, far from being a mere catalogue, is well calculated to arouse further interest in his subject. L. E. T.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND COATS OF ARMS FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Edited by W. M. Palmer, M.D., F.S.A. Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes, 1932. Demy 4to. Pp. xxxiii + 320. 30s. net.

The sub-title to this important volume, with its fifty-one plates, gives the sources from which it was compiled, the inscriptions and coats of arms being those chiefly as recorded by John Layer about 1632, and William Cole between 1742 and 1782, two vigilant and unwearying Cambridgeshire antiquaries to whom we of to-day owe so much, and who, in their ghostly turn, owe so much to Dr. Palmer. For with his aid the work of Layer, concerning whom Dr. Palmer will have much more to say in the near future, has been brought out of comparative obscurity, by reason of his notes and drawings now at the Bodleian Library; and the well-known Cole, similarly and more fully represented at the British Museum, advances to a still higher place than that which he already held in the goodly array of eighteenth-century antiquaries who, in their works bravely undertaken and accomplished under so many difficulties, have left us possessions of great value.

In Dr. Palmer, Layer and Cole have a very worthy successor, one who has entered upon his and their work with enthusiasm and an indomitable spirit to overcome the various difficulties with which he was faced before and as his labours proceeded. Some passing reference is made to these in the course of the preface of the book, at the close of which Dr. Palmer refers to the help which he has received from sources of such good information as greatly to add to the value of the work which he has now accomplished.

The inception of this volume came ten years ago from the late Sir William Ridgeway, at that time Disney Professor of Archaeology, and during his second term as President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. His original proposal was to print all the monumental inscriptions at the present time existing in Cambridgeshire, where we still await the long-desired history of that county, in the lack of which it stands almost alone amongst the English counties.

However, the matter in this volume, mainly for reasons of the expense which would have been involved, falls short of the original proposal in one respect, but goes much further in another. 'What it proposes to do,' says Dr. Palmer, in his Introduction, 'is to make accessible all the coats of arms and monumental inscriptions recorded by John Layer (*ob.* 1640) and William Cole (*ob.* 1782), with a few additions, some from ancient sources and some from churches not visited by Cole. But it does not profess to give all the inscriptions at present in Cambridgeshire churches, because many inscriptions were put up during Cole's later life-time, and since.'

The parish churches and college chapels of Cambridge do not come within the scope of this present work, nor does Ely Cathedral, but, as Dr. Palmer says, 'to make up for this it will be noticed that about seventy-five out of every hundred coats of arms and inscriptions recorded by Layer and Cole are no longer to be seen,' a depressing statement but one which makes us realise all the more the debt we owe to them and to their present successor.

This volume, financed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and some friends, and by the Society of Antiquaries, is printed by the Cambridge University Press, and, together with its Ordinary of Arms, its annotations and its index, makes a very valuable addition to the antiquarian literature of Cambridgeshire. A debt of gratitude is due to Dr. Palmer in particular, and also to those who have assisted him in its production. It is by such labours that the lamp of antiquity is maintained in all its brightness.

E. A. B. BARNARD.

THE HISTORY OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Vol. II. From 1600 to 1800. By F. G. PARSONS. xii + 281 pp. 8 illustrations. Methuen.

The second volume of Dr. Parson's History of St. Thomas's Hospital covers two hundred years, compared with the five centuries of the first, for the records of the modern period are naturally more voluminous, if a little more mundane in character,—a change noted with a trace of regret by the author in his preface. Yet, it is an interesting record, and one can read between the lines of the dry minutes and instructions much that is of deep historical significance. The initial conception of Peter des Roches of a self-governing institution held through the ages with the vitality of a living organism, and even when the hospital was placed under the tutelage of the City Corporation, as the result of its refoundation in the time of Edward VI, it carried on largely as before, crossing swords with the City authorities more than once, but contriving to manage its own affairs with little interference from the outside.

At times pressure was experienced from the government of the day, and it is interesting to note the provision for wounded soldiers and sailors demanded by Charles II in 1664, and the subsequent occasions on which this public duty was required of the hospital. Some considerable space is given to letters from royal and other personages in favour of applicants for posts on the staff. That the governors quite commonly disregarded these recommendations is proof that they were not meant to be seriously pressed, and too much significance might easily be attached to their language, which was little more than common form.

Dr. Parsons has garnered his facts with no small skill from the minute books of the hospital, and we are given a well-knit story of the growth of its activities, of the constant difficulties of administration, and of the gradual improvement in accommodation, and in the personnel of its staff. In the main it is a story which reflects honour on our national past, and its pages are filled with the names of large-hearted citizens, men like Sir Robert Clayton and Sir Thomas Guy who devoted their wealth and their energy to the interest of the work, and physicians and surgeons like Sir Richard Mead and William Cheselden whose contribution to the hospital's progress was not the less admirable because it sprang from a devotion to their profession.

Much of the history of the hospital is of a domestic nature, but

many items touch on wider issues, such as the degree of control exercised over the incumbent of the parish church, and the relations between the hospital and its outlying property, much of which comprised rural manors, with the responsibilities of holding the manorial courts. Information regarding some of these things falls short at times of what we should desire, but there is sufficient indication of the resources of the hospital archives, both here and in the earlier volume where Dr. Parsons gives the properties held in Elizabeth's reign. For the medieval holdings the chartulary, separately published, can be consulted.

It would have been of great interest if more detailed particulars had been available of the rebuilding of the hospital at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries which resulted in that fine series of colonnaded courts shown in the well-known engraving by Bowles. Dr. Parsons, who reproduces this view, is surely in error in dating it as late as 1758, since it is included in *Prospects of the most noted Publick Buildings in the City of London*, published by John Bowles in 1724. The engraving is no doubt by Thomas Bowles, who was certainly working as early as this, despite the date given for his birth in Bryan's *Dictionary of Engravers*. The mistake in date leads to some unnecessary discussion as to the absence of the fine bronze statue of Edward VI by Scheemakers, erected in 1739. We should have been glad to have had an illustration of this outstanding work of art, although we are grateful for the photographs of Grinling Gibbons' statue of Sir Robert Clayton, Roubiliac's busts of Dr. Richard Mead and Wm. Cheselden and Chantrey's Henry Cline. It is not stated whether the photographs are from the originals or from copies at St. Thomas's, that of Cheselden being apparently from the replica by Weekes. One would like to know more of the mason who contracted in 1681 to build the frontispiece of the hospital of Purbeck stone, with the king's arms, the effigy of Edward VI and four cripples, for £190. This book whets one's appetite for more, and indicates the store of London records that still awaits the investigation necessary to fill out the outlines of history.

W. H. GODFREY.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE. Mattingly and Sydenham. Vol. V. Part II. By PERCY H. WEBB, with introductions to the reigns and 20 plates, 6 in. by 9½ in. Pp. 701. Messrs. Spink & Sons, Ltd., London, 1933. Price 45s. in paper cover; 50s. bound in cloth.

Vol. V, Part II, by Mr. Percy Webb, contains a catalogue of coins with notes of (a) the Central Empire from Probus to 295, i.e. the date at which Mr. Webb considers it safest to assume that the complete reform of the monetary system by Diocletian took effect; (b) the Gallic Empire from 259 to 273; (c) the British Empire of c. 287-296 and (d) the Usurpers—the latter purged of false ascriptions and clarified in accordance with the numismatic evidence. The catalogues of the coins of each emperor are prefaced with introductions to the reigns, wherein the interaction or conflict of the numis-

matic evidence with the historical is reviewed. To these, Mr. G. C. Haines adds a series of essential and complete appendices on emperors, mints, mint-marks, types, legends and a general index. Twenty plates of admirable clearness, with their key, complete the book.

The mere enumeration of contents will immediately reveal, to numismatist and student alike, the scope and importance of this volume. Barely half a dozen people in England (of which the reviewer is not one) could discuss profitably the technical points still at issue, and, indeed, criticism by any expert is to some extent forestalled by Mr. Webb's plea that his work is a handbook and not a corpus. 'New discoveries are so frequent that the corpus of to-day will be incomplete to-morrow.' Every excavation brings to light either a crop of new problems or, with heartening frequency, help towards the solution of old ones. In support of Mr. Webb's plea, two examples may be cited. The one has puzzled students of Roman Britain since 1925, when a coin of Carausius bearing the exergual letters BRI was unearthed at Wroxeter. This coin, together with a similar coin of unknown provenance, was published by Sir George Hill in a paper headed 'A Mint at Wroxeter?' Mr. Webb prefers to consider the possibility unproven and to await further evidence. The other example is of direct concern to the historian of the Empire, and relates to the status of Tetricus the Younger. Was he ever given the rank of Augustus or did he remain Caesar? Mr. Webb reviews the evidence, but remains doubtful. Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil tells me, in this connection, that two coins of Tetricus, recently found at Verulamium, bear the legend AVG in conjunction with a youthful portrait. Neither of these examples would appear to come from an irregular mint (as other examples with such a combination seem to have done) and perhaps go to support such evidence as there is that Tetricus the Younger was in fact proclaimed Augustus.

With Mr. Mattingly, we may note that Mr. Webb presents a large percentage of the material of his subject in a frame of mints and chronology that can quickly be learnt. With Mr. Webb as our teacher, we have the best possible guarantee that our new knowledge is both authoritative and, where he himself is not in doubt, final.

To historians, the introductions to the reigns may now be considered essential; to students of numismatics and field-workers, this volume, in concert with the four others already published, is indispensable. It, like its predecessors, is so ordered, and the indices so ample, that the veriest tyro can make the fullest use of its contents with little or no previous training. There are one or two small pitfalls which a short use of the book soon overcomes. The list of the letter-references given to the various positions of the obverse head and bust might well have had a page to itself; its incorporation in the introduction to the reign of Probus gives the newcomer an unnecessary search for his information. But this and a few minor slips in proof reading are small matters, and to stress them savours of petty ingratitude in the face of a very great debt. No one who has not struggled with the identification of coins,

lacking Cohen and in the days before the Richborough coin-lists brought help and comfort, can possibly realise the measure of that debt. The older generation of students may well feel that knowledge is, in this regard, like comfort and respectability in 'Laburnum Grove,' handed to the younger generation 'on a plate.' And hereby hangs a tale with a moral.

In 1928 an excavation report, with which the reviewer was actively concerned, published in full a list of 242 coins which occupied twenty-three pages of a quarto publication. Of the coins in this list, something like 40 per cent. could, without reducing its value, have been condensed to the space perhaps of one page by quoting Mattingly and Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vols. I, II and V, Part I, which had by that time appeared. Such is the conservatism of method that these volumes were not thus used. It takes, perhaps, Satan to rebuke sin, and the reviewer freely admits guilt in the hope that attention may thereby be drawn to the fact that we now possess, in English, in a form and at a price readily accessible to every library, a standard work which, in its five volumes, covers a very large field. Can we not use it?

T. V. WHEELER.

EXCAVATIONS AT THE ROMAN FORT AT BROUGH-ON-HUMBER.

By PHILIP CORDER, M.A., F.S.A. 8 in. by 6 in. Pp. 38, Figs. 8. Hull: Hull University College Local History Committee, by arrangement with the East Riding Antiquarian Society. 1s.

Mr. Corder has once more laid Romano-British archaeology under a debt for the initiation of a piece of work of unusual interest. The existence of Roman sites on both sides of the Humber, at the point where the estuary had been crossed by the route from Lincoln to York, has long been known; but it has been left to Mr. Corder to determine the character of the occupation at the Yorkshire end of the crossing. At Brough in the summer of 1933 he began what, it may be hoped, will be a series of excavations there under the appropriate auspices of the Hull University College Local History Committee. The first results were the discovery of a Roman fort, representing, it seems, the earliest military occupation north of the Humber. Its rampart was of compact sand, and it had two or possibly three ditches. The associated pottery suggests a date prior to the campaigns of Cereialis and Agricola, and therefore prior to the establishment of Malton and York in the early seventies of the first century. If further exploration confirms this dating, then in its earliest phase Brough must be regarded as an outlier of the legionary fortress at Lincoln, designed to secure the gateway into the Brigantian territory and to confirm the uncertain loyalty of the Brigantes during the time of their queen Cartimandua.

Later, perhaps early in the second century, the face of the original rampart was cut back, and a solid revetment of stone was added on a footing ten feet wide. At the same time the rampart was enlarged,

as was usual under such circumstances. The remodelled fort may not have lasted long, for the material filling its ditches was not later than the Antonine period ; it appeared to indicate a demolition about the middle of the second century, when possibly the garrison was moved to the northern frontier. The occupation did not, however, cease then. Coins and pottery, and possibly a stone building which is not aligned with the fort, show habitation in the third and fourth centuries, the latest coin being of Valens. Whether this late occupation was, like that of fourth-century Malton, military or whether it was of purely civil character is not yet known, but the former may on general grounds be suspected, at any rate after the middle of the fourth century.

Further work is required to confirm and amplify these results, and it is abundantly clear that further work is well worth while. The Hull Committee appeals over the name of the Registrar of University College, Hull, for funds for a season's excavation in 1934, and it should not appeal in vain.

R. E. M. W.

THE ANCIENT SYNAGOGUE OF BETH ALPHA. By ELIAZAR L. SUKENIK. Jerusalem At the University Press. London: Oxford University Press, 1932. 35s.

In December 1928 members of the Jewish Colony of Beth Alpha in the vale of Jezreel struck fragments of a mosaic floor in the course of the construction of an irrigation channel. The work of clearing the site was undertaken in the following spring by Dr. Sukenik, and revealed the remains of a very interesting synagogue. It is particularly important as it is dated by an inscription to the sixth century A.D., and so its details help much in the dating of other synagogues. In particular it establishes the fact that synagogues with their façades in the wall towards Jerusalem are earlier than those opening the opposite way. When the position of the Ark became permanent in the room of prayer, as it did at this period, its place on the wall towards Jerusalem caused the façade to be transferred to the other end. The mosaic floor, too, which has panels of the sacrifice of Isaac, the Zodiac, and the Ark, though crude, is of great importance in the development of Jewish art.

The various problems of the building and mosaic are discussed in very thorough and interesting manner, and a great number of parallels examined. The reproductions of the mosaic are excellent, and could not have been improved on. Should any future student not agree with Dr. Sukenik's conclusions, he will have all the evidence at his disposal.

It is most satisfactory that, in a country which has not always respected its antiquities, the excavator is able to record the pride shown by these new settlers in the work of their ancestors, and the assurance that it will be carefully preserved.

THE THIRD WALL OF JERUSALEM. By C. L. SUKENIK and L. A. MAYER. Jerusalem: At the University Press. London: Oxford University Press, 1930. 15s.

In his history of the Jewish Wars, Josephus enumerates three walls on the north side of Jerusalem. The third wall, with which we are here concerned, was begun by Herod Agrippa I (A.D. 40-44) to enclose the northern suburb of Bezetha, over which the city had spread at this period, that of its maximum prosperity and expansion. Agrippa, however, probably did not do more than lay the foundations, as the work was suspended owing to the orders or displeasure of the Emperor Claudius. The wall was hurriedly completed at the time of the First Revolt of the Jews, in A.D. 66 to 70.

The line of this third wall has been a matter of controversy, often heated, since the claim by Robinson in *Biblical Researches*, 1841, that he had discovered traces of it some 300 metres north of the present north wall of the city. The present work, a report on excavations carried out between 1925 and 1927, definitely establishes the existence of a wall about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  metres wide on this line over a distance of 500 metres, though with gaps. The wall is obviously of very hurried construction, since though magnificent stones, up to 5 metres in length, with good drafts and bosses, are employed, they are of all shapes and sizes, and are founded on a layer of very poor rubble, instead of the usual rock-cut trench. The poor character of the wall the authors fully admit, though they do not sufficiently emphasise the re-use of stones cut for other purposes, but they claim that it is the work of Agrippa, carried out in haste in order to get it completed before Claudius should hear of it. This claim has not passed without criticism. The theory supported by so considerable an authority as Père Vincent is that Agrippa's Wall was on the line of the present wall, and that the newly excavated one was built at the time of Bar Kokkba's Revolt in A.D. 131-132. There are undoubted remains of a wall, probably of the Roman period, at intervals under the present wall, which, on resemblances to the walls of the Temple built by Herod the Great in 17 B.C. (we are at the moment concerned with A.D. 40) Père Vincent claims to be the work of Agrippa, repaired as the walls of Aelia Capitolina at the end of the second century A.D. Of this there is no evidence, and it is just as likely that they were built as the walls of Aelia Capitolina when that was founded by Hadrian in A.D. 136. Jerusalem is supposed to have been completely destroyed by Titus in A.D. 70, and it is an obvious contradiction to say that while enough remained of the walls of Agrippa to be rebuilt at the end of the second century, they were so destroyed in 131 that a miserable handful of revolvers in a destroyed city should have carried stones such a long distance, enormously increasing their lines of defence, instead of re-using what walls still existed.

The authors on the whole have established their case, which they state moderately and clearly. The report is illustrated by good photographs, which would, however, have been improved in most cases by the use of a scale. The plans are sometimes difficult to

follow, but that is owing to the fragmentary nature of the remains and the superimposition of later buildings.

The whole question is, however, an illustration of the unsatisfactory condition of Palestinian archaeology. The existence of these lines of wall is established, but the only evidence adduced is that of style of masonry. That, of course, is highly important, but the very divergent views expressed by a number of high authorities show that it is not sufficient. The evidence of stratification is not employed at all. It is obvious, in the present case, where the wall was founded on as much as 80 cm. of rubble, there must have been clear stratigraphical evidence connected with it. All that was done, however, was to clear along both faces of the wall, without any observation of the associated ground levels, thus, of course, destroying the evidence for future investigations. Though the knowledge of pottery is not yet a very exact science in Palestine, it is impossible to believe that careful examination of that associated with the wall would not have helped to narrow the limits in the dating of this very interesting wall.

MAP OF CELTIC EARTHWORKS OF SALISBURY PLAIN: Sheet 1,  
OLD SARUM. Scale, 1 : 25,000. Ordnance Survey, 1934. 2s. 3d.  
(Mounted, 3s.)

This map, the first of a series designed to show the Celtic fields and associated linear earthworks on a part of Salisbury Plain, is based on ground-survey aided by air photography, and forms a welcome extension of the idea initiated by Mr. Crawford's pioneer map of the Celtic fields in North Hampshire, first published ten years ago. When complete, the series will give a most valuable picture of the lay-out of the greater part of the farm-systems in the main agricultural area of Early Iron Age and Roman Britain.

The archaeological features are printed in red on a faint background of modern topographical features. This is on the whole effective, but one or two criticisms may be made. The background is not so satisfactory as was the uniform grey tone of the original 'Air Survey' map; it is, in many cases, difficult to distinguish the red overprint of the lynchet systems from the brown contour lines. And it is difficult to see why such hill forts as Figsbury and Ogbury, broadly contemporary with the lynchets, should be shown, not in a corresponding red outline, but in the grey background tint.

The cover design, following what is now an established Ordnance Survey tradition in archaeological maps, is pleasantly decorative, but the ploughman is very nonchalantly walking behind a type of plough that in actuality would have needed almost as much effort from man as from beast.

STUART PIGGOTT.

CAVE HUNTING HOLIDAYS IN PEAKLAND. By G. H. WILSON.  
*The Derbyshire Times*, 1934. Pp. 93, with illustrations in text. 1s. 6d.

Perhaps the most dangerous enemy to modern archaeological research is the misguided amateur who believes that excavation is a rather jolly game that can be indulged in by any party of enthusiasts, rather in the manner of a picnic, and not only believes this but actually enrolls a band of muscular hearties, and with them irreparably destroys a site of considerable value.

The Rev. G. H. Wilson presents, in the rather naïve pamphlet under consideration, an account of the activities of the ominously named 'Brotherhood of the Pick and Shovel' who, under his leadership, have apparently carried out a considerable amount of unrecorded rock-scrambling in the Peak district. Unfortunately, their zeal has not stopped at climbing, and they have undertaken that most delicate and dangerous of tasks, the excavation of an archaeological site. The 'report' on the excavation of Thors Fissure Cave which is given in the book is unfortunately the only account on record; indeed it is expressly stated that 'as no other record of this cave will be published we hope to include sufficient exact detail to make it of some scientific value, while avoiding any unnecessary technicalities which might confuse the ordinary reader, in whose interest this book is published.'

The combination of excavation report and popular account cannot but be incongruous, and here (as in the majority of instances) utterly fails to satisfy the archaeologist, who is surely the primary person to be considered. The illustrations are wholly inadequate, culminating in the fantastic idiocy of the 'Pottery and other items' on p. 42. The letterpress is in keeping; the treatment of the very important discovery of dolphin bones (p. 33) being typical.

It cannot be too strongly urged that uncontrolled digging of prehistoric sites by those wholly untrained for the task, followed by semi-popular accounts published by the ringleader, is a very real menace to scientific archaeology at the present day. Such books as that under consideration, which can only be an incitement to further depredations, are among the most dangerous forms of pseudo-scientific publicity, and in fact the best condemnation can be found in the Rev. G. H. Wilson's own words in the preface—'One cannot think at the moment of any plausible excuse for bringing science and sport, serious study and foolhardy escapades, between the covers of the same book.' Nor can we.

STUART PIGGOTT.

TALES OF MY NATIVE VILLAGE. By SIR GEORGE RERESBY SITWELL, Bt.  
Pp. 229; numerous illustrations. Oxford University Press. Crown 4to.  
12s. 6d.; special parchment edition, 16s.

ECKINGTON. By ALFRED WOODROOFE FLETCHER. Pp. xii + 165; 41 illustrations and folding map. Oxford University Press. Demy 8vo.  
10s. 6d.

In his work Sir George Sitwell has dealt with the simple routine of English village life in the fourteenth century. The book opens with a general account of life in Chaucer's England, and the author

then turns to his own small Derbyshire village of Eckington for particular instances. These take the form of imaginary stories of village life, woven round some historical event or other with a view to recapturing the atmosphere of the period. The method is prone to abuses of various kinds, but in this instance the interweaving of fact and fancy has been accomplished with unusual success. The author has provided the serious student with full references, but has also produced a book which should have a wide appeal to the general reader. Incidentally the attractive accounts of the Derbyshire countryside, with which one chapter particularly deals, reveal Sir George Sitwell as an accomplished botanist as well as an accurate historian.

The illustrations are aptly chosen, for the most part (as is inevitable) from the Luttrell Psalter and the Douce MS. in the Bodleian Library. Several of them occur more than once—surely an unnecessary luxury—and a table of illustrations might well have been added. An index would also have added to the utility of the book.

Mr. Fletcher's book is likewise concerned with the historical background of a village community, and with an Eckington—not the Derbyshire village this time, but a namesake in Worcestershire.

After a sketchy chapter on the prehistory of the region, it deals with the records of the ownership of the two manors of Eckington. To these are added a miscellany of local information, which is of little interest outside the parish boundaries.

T. C.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT. By ARTHUR WEIGALL. Pp. ix + 280. Plates xv. Chapman and Hall, London, 1934. 8s. 6d.

In his Short History, the late Mr. Weigall has given a précis of the two volumes of his larger History of Egypt, and has, in addition, made a brief summary of that period, from the end of the New Kingdom to the annexation of Egypt by Octavian, the latter part of which is so often neglected in other histories of the same conciseness.

A certain vividness of description and an almost peculiar naïveté in style combine to make this book one which should be easily read; yet, as history, the general reader, to whom it is addressed, might reasonably be excused were he both muddled and misled by it. Perhaps one of the chief reasons for this, if we set aside the account of the earlier dynasties which is that sanctified rather by tradition than by archaeological evidence, is the question of royal names, a question which has already been discussed in connection with the author's other historical studies. A certain amount of inconsistency in this matter is almost unavoidable, but Mr. Weigall, refusing both the Greek form and the usually adopted spelling of the Egyptian, adds to the difficulty by employing names, curious even to students, and to the general reader almost unrecognisable.

Nevertheless, by the frequent use of illustrations and quotations

to point the development of art and literature in each period, he gives us a spacious view of the life of the people, their monuments and their character, and even the mummies of the Pharaohs are reanimated with a fantastic realism.

L. M. N. S.

THE HUMANISTIC VALUE OF ARCHAEOLOGY (Martin Classical Lectures, Vol. IV). By RHYS CARPENTER. Harvard University Press (Great Britain, Oxford University Press). Roy. 8vo, 134 pp. 6s. 6d. net.

The first of the four lectures which form this volume is entitled 'The Archaeological Approach,' and explains to the student how the history of this or that site is revealed and illustrated by excavation. Professor Carpenter cites many interesting examples from the work of the American School of Classical Studies at Corinth and elsewhere, and, in his own words, 'the history of the Parthenon emerges through archaeological investigation as no historian or other surviving ancient writer has recorded it.' The succeeding lectures, dealing with the Homeric Question and the development of Art, need reading and re-reading for their message to be either comprehended or believed.

M. R. H.

THE LEEDS WOOLLEN INDUSTRY. Edited by W. B. Crump, M.A. Pp. xii + 343, 12 pls. Leeds: The Thoresby Society, 1931. 16s.

It was a happy thought on the part of the Thoresby Society, when presented with the manuscript diary of Joseph Rogerson, to compile a volume including this and other documentary evidence of early nineteenth-century mill practice by way of illustrating the great industrial development of the woollen industry of Leeds consequent upon the introduction of machinery. The contrast between the scribbling-miller, who treated wool for the clothiers, and the manufacturer, who milled, spun, wove and cropped his own material in his own factory, is well illustrated by comparing the diary of Rogerson, a scribbling-miller, with the records of Benjamin Gott's great factory at Bean Ing, where the milling processes, important as they are, receive very small mention.

Rogerson's diary, transcribed by Miss Emily Hargrave and edited by Mr. W. B. Crump, abounds in interesting matter, both technical and human. Besides notes on the state of trade, the working of machines and personnel, and the writer's agreements and differences with his millwright partner, Charles Lord, the diary contains accounts of contemporary events, a case of supposed witchcraft, an archaeological discovery or two—a Roman urn at Adel, some skeletons and a long sword at Tadcaster—and occasional comments on the neighbours. After the Peace of 1814, for instance, we find first an account of some celebrations at Bramley, then a note that men are 'as saucy as the Devil,' and finally, a week or so later, 'What with men Drinking Punch and women Drinking Tea

we are to have no more work done in this part. We shall be in want of another Bonaparte to make them work.'

The papers of Benjamin Gott, and the interesting account of his factory, show us how the introduction of machinery into the woollen industry could alter the whole scheme of the trade. At the end of the eighteenth century, Gott and his partner built Park Mill at Bean Ing. Here we have no gradual development, but an entirely new scheme, conceived on a grand scale and put into practice as soon as might be. With the assistance of Dr. Offor, of the Leeds University Library, and Professor H. Heaton, of the University of Minnesota, a collection of documents has been brought together which illustrates clearly and convincingly the new development. Letters from the famous house of Boulton and Watt show us the new factory ordering its steam engine, and delaying for an unconscionable time before deciding on the method of payment, an anonymous note warns Benjamin Gott against the Luddites—'Be Careful of your Self for a few Weeks—alter your usual walks to your Business. . . . Be of Good Curriage But Be Careful'—and Mr. Alexander Yewdall's chapter on the Bean Ing Mill Note-book describes the various processes of manufacture in Gott's time.

An account of the buildings of Gott's mill gives us, among other things, a description and drawing of the round gasholder-house of brick, an architectural feature that finds parallels only in three towns in Great Britain, while a highly illustrative selection of trade notices and extracts from newspapers between 1765 and 1812 brings to a close an interesting and highly informative volume, relating to an important period in the history of industrial England.

M. R. H.