

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

The Principles of Art. By R. G. Collingwood, Oxford, 1938, pp. xii + 347, 15/- net.

This, the author's chief work down to the present time, is a treatise on aesthetic. Its aim is not simply to add one more to the many extant 'theories of art,' but to illustrate the author's doctrine concerning the relation between philosophy and history by focussing attention on contemporary art and its problems, and treating these as part of the problem of contemporary civilization.

It is divided into three parts. Book I is devoted to establishing the distinction between 'art proper' and certain other things which are habitually confused with it: namely amusement, understood as the technique of arousing emotions for the sake of their own pleasurable, and magic, or the arousing of emotions for the sake of their practical value in the affairs of life. The theories of amusement and magic are worked out in detail, and an analysis is made of the parts which they play in modern European civilization. Art proper is shown to have two leading characteristics: (1) it is expression of emotion, as distinct from excitation of emotion, (2) it is an exercise of the imagination, as distinct from a technique of manufacturing bodily or perceptible objects.

Book II works out these distinctions by propounding a theory of knowledge with special reference to imagination. This faculty is commonly ignored by the schools of philosophy now fashionable, which habitually confuse its work with that of sensation. To correct this error it is necessary to criticize the doctrine of these schools and make contact with the classical tradition of European thought, in particular with Hume, whose work has never been more neglected than by those contemporary philosophers who profess themselves his disciples.

In Book III the results of this theoretical discussion are brought to bear on the special problems of contemporary art. Our traditional pictures of 'the artist' and of his work are shown to be in many respects false and an attempt is made to build up a new picture, which may help to show artists what they should aim at doing and to show others what they should require artists to do for them.

"The Registers of Lamplugh, 1581-1812," transcribed by Colonel J. F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., indexed by Charles S. Jackson. Privately printed for the Parish Register Section of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society (pp. 211; uniform with the series of which it forms vol. 23).

This volume of the Parish Register Series, which unfortunately appeared too late for a notice in the preceding volume of *Transactions*, fully maintains the high standard of accuracy we have become accustomed to expect in the publications of our Parish Register Section, and reflects credit upon the industry both of the transcriber and indexer. Any information with regard to the ancient village of Lamplugh should appeal to a wide circle of readers, were it only for the sake of its long association with the Lamplugh family, old Denton's "race of valourous gentlemen successively, for their worthyness knyghted in the field, all or most of them." Naturally, the names of members of that family occur frequently in the register, though entries with regard to them are by no means as numerous as those referring to some other local families such as those of Dickinson, Dixon, Bowman, Fearon, Frear, Jackson, Pearson, Fox, Wilson and Wood.

The index of place-names shows some interesting forms of spelling, e.g. Gulecex and Gaylcex for Gilcrux; Mourton for Murton; Readhow and Rodhow for Red How; Skalay for Scallow; Smaithet for Smaithwaite; Winnow and Whyney for Whinnah. Among the miscellaneous entries are several referring to collections for special objects. Thus, in 1659, "eleaven shillings and three pence halfpennie" was collected for "those distressed Inhabitants of Southwark; in 1661 a collection for the rebuilding of St. Mary's church in Stanborough, Yorkshire, produced the sum of 11s. 4d., while another for the poor of Great Drayton in Salop raised "70 eight pence." In the same year "ye summe of sixe shillings and eleaven pence" was contributed for the "use of ye poore distressed Protestants in ye Dukedom of Lithuania."

There are several very interesting entries giving details of repairs to Lamplugh church in the 17th and 18th centuries, and another entry under the date May 6th, 1768, referring to the induction of Richard Dickinson as rector concludes with the following rather beautiful exhortation which might well appear upon a sundial "Invigilate, viri, tacito nam Tempora gressu: fugiunt nulloque sono convertitur annus."

"The Parish Registers of Crosby Ravensworth, 1568-1812," transcribed by Colonel J. F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D. (pp. 324).

To this the 25th volume of the Parish Register Series, the Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, the Rev. G. N. Orme, M.A., with whose kind consent the registers are printed and published by the Parish Register Section of our Society, contributes as a preface a useful summary of the history of his parish. The writer of this introduction calls attention to several interesting features to be noted in the register. Amongst these are the numerous burials recorded in the years 1587, 1588, 1604 and 1623. These unusual mortality figures were doubtless due to the incidence of epidemics. It is interesting to note how the history of the various families connected with the manor and parish of Crosby Ravensworth is reflected by the entries in the register. Thus, we find numerous mentions of such well-known names as those of Lowther, Thwaites, Addison, Washington, Wharton, Dent and Langhorne. Of special interest, as Mr. Orme duly points out in his preface, are the mentions of the curious names of now vanished farms, chiefly in the direction of Shap. Among these are Broadslack and Edge, near Ploverigg; Mortar-pills and New-Intack, near Oddendale; Gaudebusk and Lodge-How, towards Shap Wells; also many more holdings near Meaburn Hall in the days of its greatness, and further north the old holding of Lofterns in the hollow between Crabstack and Lankaber.

Among the burials are to be noted those of James, son of Richard Pullay, who in 1606 was brought to Crosby Ravensworth and buried after his execution at Appleby; James Langcake, who in 1673 was "stob't and buried"; Essabell Richardson, who in 1678 was the first to be "buried in woolen" within the parish and John Richardson, who in 1736 was killed in a coal shaft—a reminder of the fact that coal was formerly worked at Reagill. The miscellaneous entries contain, among other items of interest, a terrier of the glebe lands of Crosby Ravensworth of 1687. The list of vicars goes back to 1160.

The transcriber of this interesting register and the committee of the Parish Register Section of our Society are to be congratulated upon this welcome addition to their series of volumes, and the issue of the first volume of the important register of Penrith, with the printing of which they are now occupied, will be awaited with interest.

"The Personal Names of the Isle of Man," by J. J. Kneen, M.A., R.I.St.O.O. (Oxford University Press, 1937; pp. lx + 297; 10s. 6d. net).

The long and intimate historical and cultural relationship which

has existed between the inhabitants of Cumberland, Westmorland and Furness and those of the Isle of Man should ensure a welcome by members of this Society to a book upon a subject which at many points touches our own local history and which is the work of so eminent a Manx scholar as Mr. Kneen. In preparing this exhaustive dictionary of Manx personal names the author has consulted every available source from the earliest inscriptions on Ogam and Norse monuments down to the entries in parochial registers previous to 1830, about which time so great an influx of surnames from surrounding countries took place that their inclusion would have overburdened his text without material addition to its historical value.

A general introduction to the study of Manx personal names is followed by an explanation of separate Christian and surnames arranged in alphabetical order. The study of these names will show what a striking illustration they provide of many phases of our own local history. Apart from a few names of Celtic origin common to both sides of the sea which divides us from the Isle of Man, there are numerous names bequeathed both to us and the inhabitants of Mann, by the vikings who came from that island to settle upon the Cumbrian coast and to work their way up into the fells, when escaping from the vengeance of Harald Fairhair and during the period which followed their first settlements in our midst.

To later historical connections with the island such names as that of Christian bear striking evidence, while it is surprising to find how many of our own local families are represented in the Isle of Man. Thus, in this dictionary we find such names as Seaton, from Seaton in Cumberland; Reygill from Reagill in Westmorland; Frizington, Postlethwaite, Muncaster, Lamplugh, Knipe, Greenhalgh, Graham, Fleetwood, Fleming, Fazakerly, Duckworth, Dean, Copeland, Clifton, Briscoe, Broughton, Newton, Martindale, Twentyman, Senhouse and many others whose ancestors must have migrated at one time or another from our district.

The book which is admirably printed is published under the auspices of Tynwald by the Manx Museum and Ancient Monuments Trustees and is dedicated to Mr. William Cubbon, of whose kind help many of us who took part in the recent visit of our Society to the Isle of Man will have grateful recollections.

“Poems,” by Edmund Casson (Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd., London and New York, 1938; pp. 280. 8s. 6d. net).

We extend a hearty welcome to this book of the collected poems of our member Mr. Edmund Casson. Most of these poems have appeared already either as separate publications or as contributions to such periodicals as the *Oxford Magazine*, the *Vineyard*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Poetry Review* and the *Sunday Referee*; but one is glad to have them in a compact and handy form in this daintily bound and tastefully printed volume. Mr. Casson has the true poetic gift, and his poems will appeal all the more forcibly to most of us in that their subjects are in most instances derived from our own local history and legends. Among the titles of the poems included in the book are: "A Masque of King Dunmail," "The Wise Kings of Borrowdale," "Lord Derwentwater's Fate," "A ballad of Urswick Tarn," "The Siege of Carlisle, A.D. 1173-4," "Ulverston," "Furness Abbey" and "Scales," while "A Masque of Poetry," is full of allusions to the connections with our district of Southey, Shelley and Coleridge.

"Robert Carr Bosanquet: Letters and Light Verse," edited by Ellen S. Bosanquet (Gloucester; John Bellows, Ltd., 1938; cloth, pp. 270).

This is a book which will be welcomed not only by the many friends who cherish the memory of our late vice-president, Professor Bosanquet, but also by the general public who knew him only as a distinguished scholar and archaeologist. To the former this collection of his letters will recall many intimate memories of a man who was esteemed and beloved by all who were fortunate to know him; to the latter it will reveal not a few traits of the character of a delightful personality and afford glimpses of a life spent amid varied and interesting surroundings.

Robert Carr Bosanquet was well endowed with all the qualities which go to make an excellent letter-writer. To remarkable powers of vivid and concise description were added wideness of outlook, unflinching sympathy and a keen sense of humour. One may add that the cheerfulness with which he endured the numerous mishaps and inconveniences to which he was exposed during the course of archaeological research in out-of-the-way parts of the world speaks volumes for his courage and his devotion to the cause of science. His letters, for the most part written to members of his own family, supply many intimate details of the writer's career. We see him as a boy at Aysgarth School interested alternately in Collingwood Bruce's book on the Roman Wall and in the casting of bullets, and later at Eton editing a school magazine, taking part in the usual frolics, catching eels and at the

same time carrying off prizes. A distinguished career at Cambridge is followed by a visit abroad with a Craven travelling Fellowship, during which his ever alert and active intelligence is constantly responding to the stimulus of new impressions and he is ever adding to his already rich stores of archaeological knowledge. Some of his most interesting letters are written at a subsequent period when he was Director of the British School at Athens. Constantly engaged in excavations in Crete and the islands of the Greek archipelago, he yet finds time to write home recording his adventures in many remote corners of the Mediterranean and describing the manners, customs, dress, character and folk-lore of the little-known inhabitants of the villages he visits. It is impossible in brief notice to follow all his journeyings in Europe and Egypt after his resignation of his post at Athens and his election to the professorship of Classical Archaeology at Liverpool; it must suffice to say that all these varied experiences are reflected in his correspondence. His retirement from his Liverpool professorship brought no release from active work, and the list of honorary offices held by him in connection with different public bodies is an almost awe-inspiring one. All archaeologists will be grateful to Mrs. Bosanquet for providing them with this striking memorial of one by whose loss the cause of archaeological study is the poorer, and for her happy thought of adding a collection of Professor Bosanquet's light verses at the end of the volume. These verses, as might be expected, from the writer of the letters to which they form an addition, are dainty, tuneful and humorous. They add a pleasant fragrance to this little chaplet laid upon the grave of a distinguished scholar and a lovable friend.

“College Life in the Eighteenth Century.” (Pembroke College, Cambridge, Annual Gazette, No. 11, June, 1937).

This article deals with some interesting letters, presented to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge, by Mr. George Garnett, of Kendal, through our member the Rev. E. U. Savage. The writers of these letters were the three sons of Dr. James Ainslie, who flourished as a medical practitioner at Kendal in the second half of the 18th century. Of these Kendal youths the eldest, Monague Farrer Ainslie, went to Trinity and was bracketed second Wrangler with Law of Queens' in 1781, in the same year in which his brother, Henry, who came to Pembroke, was Senior Wrangler. The third son, who also came to

Pembroke, was a Wrangler in 1786. All three brothers became fellows of their respective colleges. Henry Ainslie was the father of the Gilbert Ainslie who was eighth Wrangler in 1815 and Master of Pembroke from 1828 to 1870.

Three of these letters to their father—two written by Henry Ainslie and one by Monague Farrer Ainslie—are printed in full. They give many interesting details of life at Cambridge in the late 18th century, and refer to several men who afterwards distinguished themselves in various careers. Among these is William Pitt, of whom Henry Ainslie writes, "We have a younger son of Lord Chatham's who is reckon'd pretty clever." There are allusions also to George Henry Law, one of the famous Westmorland family, who was subsequently bishop in turn of Chester and Bath and Wells; Isaac Milner, the future dean of Carlisle, and to the famous Dr. Watson, then Regius Professor of Divinity afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, and, later the owner of Calgarth Hall. Of him Monague Ainslie writes, "I have just been drinking tea with Dr. Watson who is amazingly pleased with us indeed, he said he intended to have wrote to you the night he wrote to Dallen (*sic*) Tower but he was so exceedingly busy he could not possibly, etc."

Henry is of an economical turn of mind. One of his complaints is that of the expense to which he is put in having his shirts ruffled. "If therefore," he writes, "you have not sent my shirts off before you get this I can wait a week very easily longer if you can ruffle them in that time I shall pay much dearer for them here than you can get them done for at Kendal so I think it of some consequence. I begin to know the value of money better than I used to do."

"The Barn is Burning," by Kenneth Jackson and Edward Wilson (*Folk-Lore*, vol. xlvii, June, 1936).

This is an interesting account, of which our member, Dr. Edward Wilson, is one of the writers, of an international folk-tale.

"The Manchester Historical Pageant, June 27th to July 2nd, 1938," by W. T. McIntire.

"Historical Relations between Dumfriesshire and Cumberland," by W. T. McIntire (*Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, vol. xxi).

“Physiographical Notes on the Ullswater Area,” by Thomas Hay (*Geographical Journal*, vol. XC, no. 5, November, 1937).

This contribution by our member Mr. Thomas Hay, to the study of the natural processes which have moulded in the past and still are moulding the configuration of an important district of our Lake Country should be of interest not only to the physiographer but also to the archaeologist. A knowledge of the causes of changes in the face of the country and their influence upon the lives and history of its inhabitants must necessarily be of value to all who study its sites of early habitation, and this article supplies much useful information upon this important subject. Among the points with which Mr. Hay deals are the formation of deltas at the mouths of streams emptying into the lakes, boulders, floods and rainfall, landslides, erosions, weathering, turf-disintegration, terraces and gliders, screes, lake-levels, etc. Concerning some of these the writer has interesting theories to propound. Some excellent photographs and several figures in the text add to the value of this interesting article.

“The Lakeland Landscape,” by Geoffrey Clark and W. Harding Thompson (London, Adam and Charles Black, 1938, pp. viii + 136, plates and maps, 7s. 6d. net).

This survey of the Lake District is the work of two authors who have had considerable experience in town-planning and produced similar surveys of Devon, Dorset, Surrey and Sussex for the *County Landscapes* series. Their present volume, which is enriched with many beautiful plates depicting Lakeland scenery and some useful maps illustrating the contours, the geology and the industries of the district will appeal to all who wish to preserve the natural beauties of our countryside and put a check upon the building of unsuitable houses. A novel feature of the book is the inclusion of a map, coloured to show graphically the distribution and nature of landscape beauty in the Lake District. The writers who show a satisfactory acquaintance with the history and archaeology of that district have written a brief summary of its history—a summary which might perhaps have been expanded. As an appendix, a useful list of the freehold and leasehold properties of the National Trust, with brief descriptions of their nature and chief claims upon public interest, is given for reference.