PUBLICATIONS

1. "Prelates and People of the Lake Counties" by the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch; xvi + 514, 21/- (Titus Wilson & Son Ltd., Kendal, 1948).

A brief notice of this important book has already appeared in *Transactions* (CW2 xlvii 248); the following review is reprinted, by permission, from the *Durham University Journal*, new series, x 36 f.: "In attempting the first compendious history of the diocese of Carlisle since R. S. Ferguson's work was published in 1889, the rector of Clifton, Penrith has planned his book boldly. He has undertaken to place his account of the diocese from its foundation in 1133 to 1933 in the setting of the political and social history of Cumberland and Westmorland, and to relate this in turn to the general course of English affairs. This purpose he has accomplished admirably, though the reviewer wishes that he had not allowed his desire to celebrate the octingentenary of the diocese to tempt him to bring the story down to a date too stale for journalism and much too recent for history. But in general Mr Bouch's sense of proportion is excellent, and the interpolation of occasional chapters on the archdeaconry of Richmond and the Chester deaneries surmounts the difficulty that Cumberland south of the Derwent, the Kendal barony in Westmorland, and the Furness and Cartmel districts of Lancashire originally formed no part of the diocese of Carlisle, but belonged till 1541 to the diocese of York, and then until 1856 to the diocese of Chester.

"Mr Bouch's great strength is his consistent capacity to see the local detail as part of the national picture, so that his history, though avowedly diocesan, never becomes parochial in the pejorative sense. It would be possible to cavil at some of his judgments, but they are based on a wide reading of the modern literature of his subject, and are expressed with scholarly caution and fairness; he inspires confidence by the candour with which he admits, when his materials are deficient, that he does not know. He has, of course, had eminent predecessors in the exploration of Cumberland and Westmorland antiquities: Edward Threlkeld in the sixteenth century, Thomas Machell in the seventeenth, Hugh Todd and William Nicolson

in the eighteenth, R. S. Ferguson, James Wilson, and W. G. and R. G. Collingwood in more recent times. Their collections and studies, printed and unprinted, Mr Bouch has been at pains to digest, and he has added much from his own reading of manuscript material. He has laid the diocesan muniments at Carlisle, Chester and York under contribution; the Carlisle Probate Registry has produced some interesting inventories of household furnishings in seventeenth century wills; the Percy papers touching the earl of Northumberland's estates in west Cumberland, the Lowther muniments and the Hudleston MSS. have yielded fresh and significant evidence.

"The result is a work which, though modest in pretension, comes near to being a model diocesan history. If clever boys are still allowed in Cumberland and Westmorland—and those parts have an admirable tradition of educational sanity—there are few modern books with which they could more profitably begin a serious study of history. Perhaps no higher praise is needed—nor, indeed, is possible. But it may be added that while the amateur will find Mr Bouch an agreeable and trustworthy guide to the recreation of the past, to the professional his work bears the mark of a good book, because it suggests as many problems as it answers. After a very few pages Mr Bouch has made us conscious how much we need an adequate reassessment of William Rufus; later we are reminded that we shall not get near to measuring the creative energies of fourteenth-century England until detailed study has shown what Andrew de Harcla did for the making of the English army.

"There are special grounds for welcoming Mr Bouch's book in Durham. We know from the *Anonymous Life,* Bede's prose *Life* and the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* of Saint Cuthbert's activities in Carlisle, and once a see had been founded there both contiguity and community of experience made its relations with Durham frequent. Carlisle, like Durham, though with much inferior resources, was a bulwark against the Scots, and its bishops, like the bishops of Durham, were constantly engaged in border policy and border warfare. In 1200 Ralph de Irton of Carlisle was Anthony Bek's companion in negotiating the treaty of Brigham for the marriage of Edward of Carnarvon with the Maid of Norway; in 1346, when Hatfield was in France, and the prior of Durham busy at his prayers, John de Kirkby of Carlisle fought in the second division of the English array at Neville's Cross. Ten years ago Mr Colgrave showed that the paintings on the canons' stalls in Carlisle

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Cathedral were copied from illuminations in a manuscript then belonging to the convent of Durham (now British Museum, Additional MS. 39943) and presumably lent to Carlisle after Richard Bell, prior of Durham, had become bishop of Carlisle in 1478. Bell's successor at Carlisle, William Senhouse, was born at Shincliffe, and was translated to Durham in 1502, as were Richard Barnes in 1578 and H. M. Villiers in 1860. Carlisle's most notable bishop, the great Anglo-Saxon scholar and antiquary, William Nicolson—to whom Mr Bouch devotes an excellent chapter—could have had the same promotion had he been willing to sacrifice his convictions. Thus interchanges between the two dioceses were recurrent and beneficial, and Mr Bouch makes the interesting suggestion that the high church movement in Carlisle after the Restoration owed much to two deans who had been prebendaries of Durham under John Cosin.

"Mr Bouch has rounded off his work with a dozen appendices in which he has tabulated with great industry what is to be known of the growth of the parishes in the diocese, the dates of the consecration and restorations of its churches, and the variations of their incomes. The production of the book, which has nine illustrations and a useful map, does credit to its local publishers."

The foregoing review emphasizes the great value of *Prelates and People* to the world of scholarship. It must be added that it is of basic importance for the general history of our territory, particularly in its accounts of the events of the Scots wars, the Wars of the Roses and the Civil War, while it throws fresh light on the causes of Carlisle's surrender to the Jacobites in 1745. But the general reader will perhaps find of even greater interest the book's contributions to the social history of Lakeland, in medieval and later days, whether in its survey of the effect of the Norman Conquest on local life, the origins of the famous local tenure by Tenant Right, the place of Inglewood Forest and the people who poached in it, or the character of domestic life in the seventeenth century (to mention only a few of the headings); and special attention may be directed to the story of the discovery of the Lake District (pp. 350-356), which contains some curious and entertaining details. The book will be indispensable for the study of our district, and it is warmly recommended to all who are interested in English social history.

2. "Margaret Fell, Mother of Quakerism" by Isabel Ross; xvi + 421, 21/- (Longmans, Green & Co., 1949).

Our member Mrs McGregor Ross has written a really admirable study, which covers a far wider range of interest than might be anticipated from its title; her book will need to be taken into account by all serious students of English history in the seventeenth century and not merely by those with a special interest in the early years of the Quaker movement, or in the personality of Margaret Fell herself — surely one of the most remarkable and attractive characters that our district has ever produced. Members of this Society will be especially interested in the account of life at Swarthmoor Hall, 1673-8 (258-282), but the whole book is packed with information about seventeenth-century Furness, and the author's deep knowledge of her subject and the clarity of her exposition invite comparison with the best work of W. G. Collingwood—the highest praise which could be given in these *Transactions*. Like Mr Bouch's *Prelates and People,* this is a book which professional scholars will find as profitable and exciting as the general reader; it lays under contribution a great mass of material, much of it still in manuscript, which has been digested and set forth with admirable economy; special attention may be directed to the documents reproduced in appendices 7 and 9-13. The illustrations include several views of Swarthmoor Hall itself, and there is an excellent end-paper map of the country round it, stretching as far as Lancaster (where Margaret Fell was twice imprisoned) in the south and Rydal Hall in the north.

3. "George Fox: a poem in twelve books" by Edmund Casson; vi + 332, 21/- (Titus Wilson & Son Ltd., Kendal, 1947).

Mr Casson's epic poem, dedicated to his friend, our member Mr Justice Birkett, provides an interesting counterpart to Mrs McGregor Ross's book on Margaret Fell, reviewed above. It betrays the author's deep interest in the history of the Quaker movement and of seventeenth-century Furness, and incorporates a wide variety of local legend as well as local history. Epics are not much in fashion nowadays, but many members of our Society will be interested by this one, and it is a matter for congratulation that Titus Wilson & Son have published it in such handsome style.

4. "A tour in Westmorland" by Sir Clement Jones, with a poem by Margaret Cropper; xviii + 128, 25/- (Titus Wilson & Son Ltd., Kendal, 1948).

This in an interesting account of a tour through the eastern part of our territory in the hot summer of 1947, illustrated by upwards of thirty plates in half-tone and a sketch-map showing the route. For his historical facts the author relies mainly on Nicolson & Burn and on *RCHM Westmorland*—this Society's *Transactions* are unaccountably neglected; his style is pleasantly discursive, reminding one at times of George Borrow, and one could not wish for a more entertaining introduction to the district with which he deals. A special word of praise is due for the illustrations, many of them reproduced by permission from *RCHM Westmorland,* now out of print and very hard and expensive to come by; an additional reason for purchasing the book is that all profits from its sale are to be given to the National Trust.

5. "Guide to the Lancashire Record Office" by R. Sharpe France, County Archivist; ix + 121, 3/6 (Lancashire County Council, Preston, 1948).

Lancashire is to be congratulated on possessing so well-equipped a record office, and it is doubly fortunate in having secured the services of Mr Sharpe France as archivist. To members of this Society the most interesting of the archives here listed will be those relating to Lancashire North of the Sands, such as the records of the manor of Broughton-in-Furness (p. 23), the tithe awards and parish register transcripts relating to the diocese of Carlisle (pp. 43-45), manorial documents of Cartmel (p. 51) and, among the deposited documents, the important papers of the Holker estate, a calendar of which, by Mr Sharpe France, has just been published in this Society's record series. In addition there is a certain amount of Westmorland material, relating to Holme, Preston Patrick and Witherslack and Beetham (p. 55), Strickland Kettle (p. 70), Burton-in-Kendal (p. 78) and two fifteenth-century documents (p. 81). It is greatly to be hoped that Cumberland and Westmorland may soon be in a position to provide comparable facilities for the preservation of archives and for the comfort and convenience of historians who wish to study them.

6. "The Lost Province, or the Worth of Britain" by M. P. Charlesworth; vii + 89, 8/6 (Cardiff, University of Wales Press, 1949).

In this little book our Vice-President lays before a wider public the Gregynog Lectures which he delivered in Aberystwyth in 1948; and its publication will be welcome to all who are interested in Roman Britain and in the continuation of its heritage through the succeeding centuries of chaos. Mr Charlesworth discusses, in four chapters, the reasons why the Romans occupied Britain when they did, why they held it for nearly four hundred years, and what profit they derived from it and it from them; and he adds a most stimulating bibliography, which will be of particular interest to explorers of the post-Roman Dark Age. The original lectures were necessarily written with the special interests of a Welsh audience in mind; that makes them of all the more value to Cumbrian readers, whose district has so many points of resemblance to Wales in the Roman and post-Roman periods.

7. "National Forest Park Guides no. 5: Hardknott," issued by the Forestry Commission; iv + 66, 2/- (H.M. Stationery Office, 1949).

This admirably produced booklet includes a section on the Roman fort at Hardknott, by Dr Ian Richmond, illustrated by two of Dr Kenneth St. Joseph's brilliant air-photographs; three further photographs are by our honorary member Miss Mary C. Fair, who with the Hon. Marjorie Cross has provided the materials for the essay on the history and antiquities of the district. Sections on geology, botany, wild life, woods and plantations add to the general interest of the guide, which is warmly recommended to members of this Society.

8. "The Centenary Pilgrimage of Hadrian's Wall," compiled by Eric Birley; 83 pp., 24 illustrations, 5/-, obtainable from the General Secretary.

This booklet includes chapters on previous Pilgrimages and on the progress of research on Hadrian's Wall from 1930 to 1949, besides describing the main features and the outstanding problems of the sites visited in July 1949; it was primarily designed as a guide to the pilgrims on that particular occasion, but it should also serve as a convenient work of reference for students of the subject, and for visitors to the Wall it will indicate which places are most worth visiting.

9. "The equestrian officers of the Roman army," by Eric Birley (Durham University Journal, December 1949).

This is a study, based mainly on inscriptions, of the principles on which the commanders of auxiliary cohorts and *alae,* the garrisons of Hadrian's Wall and other frontiers of the Roman Empire, were initially selected, and of the system by which some of them came to rise to positions of the greatest importance in the emperor's service.

10. "Archæological Bulletin for the British Isles, 1940-1946," 96 pp., 3/6 and "British Archæology, a book list for teachers," 30 pp., 1/6 (Council for British Archæology, 1949).

The bulletin takes the place of that formerly issued by the old Congress of Archæological Societies, and is to be issued annually, once arrears have been overtaken; the book-list will be of value to school and borough librarians.

11. *Archæologia Aeliana,* 4th series, xxvi (1948), contains several papers of interest to this Society: "The building of Hadrian's Wall" by our member Mr C. E. Stevens; "A Viking sword from Eaglesfield" by Mr J. D. Cowen (cf. CW2 xlviii 73 f.); "A bone weaving-frame from South Shields" by the late R. C. Bosanquet, edited by J. D. Cowen; "The lettering of Roman-British inscribed stones" by Mr L. C. Evetts; and "Mortarium stamps from Corbridge" by Eric Birley and J. P. Gillam. In the same series, xxvii (1949) includes: "Further notes on Dunstanburgh Castle" by W. Douglas Simpson; "The boundary between Bernicia and Deira" by Peter Hunter Blair; "Amphora stamps from Corbridge" by M. H. Callender; and "Further excavations at Cambokeels in Weardale" by E. J. W. Hildyard, with a note on the pottery by John Charlton (cf. CW2 xlviii 228).

12. "Castlerigg stone circle, near Keswick: a property of the National Trust" by Clare Fell, 8 pp., 6d. (National Trust, no date).

This is an excellent little pamphlet, illustrated by C. W. Dymond's plan and by a photograph of the circle from the north-west, looking towards Helvellyn; Miss Fell's text is clear and concise, economical in its wording and easy to read: the National Trust is to be congratulated on its choice of author.

13. "Ambleside Roman fort: a property of the National Trust," by R. G. Collingwood, second edition, 15 pp., 6d. (National Trust, 1949).

A few corrections have been made *sub silentio*, but this little guide remains substantially as it was written by our one-time President, who himself excavated the Roman fort, and his plan of the site is reproduced on p. 4.

14. "Courthouse, Hawkshead: a property of the National Trust," author not stated, 8 pp., 3d. (National Trust, 1949).

The frontispiece reproduces a photograph of the building by G. Bertelsman, and the text is based on the writings of the late H. Swainson Cowper.