

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

i. *The Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745*, transcribed by Madeleine Elsas and edited, with an historical introduction, by Rupert C. Jarvis; xx + 427 pp., 7 plates and a map, 21/- (Cumberland County Council Record Series i, 1955).

The great body of literature on the Jacobite movement continues to grow, and the Cumberland County Council has inaugurated its Record Series with the publication of a book containing copies of a large number of documents now preserved in The Courts, Carlisle, which relate to the risings of 1715 and 1745; since Cumberland saw something of the former rising and a great deal of the latter, the decision to print these documents was clearly appropriate, and the book will appeal to readers far beyond the boundaries of Cumberland and Westmorland. The volume is largely the work of Miss Elsas, who for all too short a time was archivist to the County Council. Those who knew her and her work during her stay in Carlisle will not need to be told that her transcribing and arranging of the documents is of the highest possible quality. It is clear that the work was done meticulously and with the greatest care. While the printing of these records will be generally welcomed, it must be admitted that they contain nothing startlingly new; the truth is that Canon Wilson used them to great effect in *VCH Cumberland* ii, but even so, students of the period will be glad to have accurate copies of relevant documents. This part of the book runs to more than 250 pages, of which only 70 are devoted to the Fifteen. Many of the documents, however, are no more than circulars sent by the Privy Council to all counties, and therefore of no very great interest, and the same applies to letters sent out by the Lords Lieutenant to the local deputy lieutenants. Here and there, however, is to be found something of much greater interest. On p. 203, for example, is printed the humble petition of Thomas Dobson, a Melmerby man, who was sent to prison by the squire of Carleton Hall for "speaking against the Government", and also the bill of Thomas Robinson, petty constable for Burrowgate in Penrith, "for Fire and Candles and other things for the Watch and Guards in Penrith Dureing the time of the Rebels being in and about Penrith": candles for the officers cost 6d., and wood and whins (the latter being accorded an explanatory footnote) for a fire "for the Watch

and Guards" 2/-. It was November, and 1/- was spent on "Coals for a Fire made in the High Constable's Parlour, for the Militia Officers to Sitt by, being upon the Guard all night and Could not abide in the Moothall for Cold." The reimbursement of the constables was slow in coming, as later petitions show. On p. 207 we learn of the misfortune of a shoemaker, Thomas Jackson of Ulpha, trainband man in Captain Humphrey Senhouse's company: while exercising at the Round Table (Eamont Bridge), his musket burst and three of his fingers were blown off, so that when he returned to civilian life he could not carry on his trade, to the great hardship of his wife and four children. Misfortune fell on William Richardson, too (p. 209 f.), who was sent to prison as a suspected person, despite the fact that he was 88!

The documents relating to the Forty-Five seem on the whole to be of less importance and interest. An exception is the account submitted by the constable for the Leath Ward, for expenses incurred in keeping some of the rebels in custody in Penrith (p. 351): 27 lbs. of cheese cost 5/7½, bread 9½d., and 21½ lbs. of candles 9/10¼, while straw "for the Rebel Prisoners to lye upon & for ye Guards" cost 4/7, and "Cording to bind ye Rebel Prisoners" 2/-. A number of footnotes explain the items in the account (something seems to have gone wrong with footnote 7). A more sinister account is that of Henry Holsteads, sexton at St Mary's Carlisle (p. 373), who was paid 16/- for "making the Graves of 16 of the Rebels who dyed at Carlisle". At p. 382 f. is printed the petition of Susanna Pattinson, widow, of Botchergate, Carlisle, "an Antient housekeeper", whose house was fired by the great cannon discharged by the Highlanders; the house was thatched and was burnt to the ground, together with an adjoining barn, full of valuable goods. The disaster happened on Christmas Day, when she was staying in the country, and her boxes and chests, with all her linen and woollens were burnt to ashes, "So that She had not a Smock left to put On, nor no kind of Apparell".

The book is furnished with an introduction, extending to 132 pages, by Mr Rupert C. Jarvis, who is also presumably responsible for the veritable forest of footnotes. The introduction contains much that is interesting, though there will probably be some readers who would have preferred to have had the facts presented more soberly and with less facetiousness. The value of the footnotes is uneven, and it is a pity that many errors have escaped the attention of the proof-reader; indeed, there are times when one gains the impression that one is reading uncorrected page-proofs. One error in particular, repeated many

times, is the statement that Lord Lonsdale had a seat at Byram in Yorkshire; the name should be Byrom, and it was in fact the home of Lord Lonsdale's brother-in-law and sister, Sir William and Lady Ramsden, with whom he seems to have lived for several years. Other errors include Patterson for Pattenson (p. 23), Flemming for Fleming (p. 163), Thornthwaite for Thowthwaite, i.e. Southwaite (p. 187), Sownes for Sawrey (p. 267), *John* instead of *Joseph* Appleby Dacre (p. 392), Blaycock for Blaylock (p. 267) and Lofton for Lorton (p. 268). The index, two, contains a good many errors, especially on p. 411, where the compiler has included William, fourth Lord Widdrington, under the heading of Graham, and on p. 420, where John Pattenson of Carleton occurs as Patterson again, on p. 414 Irton is rendered as Ireton, and Sir Richardson Musgrave (p. 264) has an odd-sounding ring.

C.R.H.

2. *Cartmel People and Priory*, by Sam: Taylor; viii + 181 pp., 16 photographs and a map by Hilary Forrest, 15/- (Titus Wilson & Son, Kendal, 1955).

Our member Canon Taylor is to be congratulated warmly on this excellent book. No higher praise can be given to it that it is worthy to be ranked with W. G. Collingwood's *Lake District History*. It has obviously been a labour of love by one born and reared in the country it so delightfully describes; every now and then little bits of autobiography creep in, to add to its charm. The whole tone of the book is revealed in its preface, "A greeting to the children of the old parish of Cartmel," which begins, "My dears." The work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the history of Cartmel, town and priory, from Roman times until the present day, the second with the story of its seven ancient townships and the modern urban district of Grange-over-Sands; there are also nine appendices. References are placed at the end of each chapter; there are also a bibliography and an adequate index.

Canon Taylor accepts W. G. Collingwood's judgment that there is no evidence for Roman occupation of the district. He makes the interesting suggestion that, while the Anglian invaders had little intercourse with the Celtic inhabitants, there was a mixture of blood between the Norsemen and the Britons, and that traces of this can still be observed among Flookburgh families, in some of which one blood-stream seems to predominate, in some the other. As to the origin of the Twenty-Four Men of Cartmel, he cites the House of Keys, the parliament of the Isle of Man, as a counterpart, undoubtedly of Norse origin;

whether this explanation covers the whole ground is perhaps open to question, since similar bodies existed in places where Anglian rather than Norse stocks predominated, but it is certainly an interesting speculation on a difficult problem. So is Canon Taylor's explanation of the late development of domestic architecture, of which little earlier than the 17th century is recorded: the inhabitants of Cartmel were overawed, and therefore discouraged from emulation, by the great priory church in their midst. He also makes the point that the ordinary Englishman, a countryman at heart, has never lost that sense of dispossession which was given him by the 18th century enclosure acts, and that his resentment can be discerned behind much of the social unrest from which we suffer today. But the book is not only a history; it is full of all kinds of good things: a delightful account of the "moss road" from Holker to Lowood Bridge; the memory of a child's journey, by the the Over Sands coach, which "swayed from side to side, wending its way across the stretch of sands"; and a brief record of the author's forebears—all Sam: Taylors—ending with the story of an "acid great-aunt, squashing an uplifted young nephew just gone up to Oxford, by rapping out 'Hod thi noise Sammy, if it weren't for thi granfer, tha'd be moocking oht shippon yet'." A book to buy, not borrow, and to keep and read more than once.

3. *Broughton-in-Furness, its church and manor*, by H. V. Koop; 71 pp., 14 plates, 5/- (Staveley, 1955: obtainable from the author at Chedburgh Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds).

In these days of costly printing, anyone who has the courage to publish a parish history should be encouraged; it is therefore hoped that many will purchase this history, written by a former member of our Society. It includes chapters devoted to the history of the church, which was enlarged and largely rebuilt by the first Viscount Cross in the second half of the 19th century; the fine peal of bells was his personal gift. One of the plates reproduces a plan of the church as it was in the middle of the 18th century, a most valuable record to have preserved. The history of the manor is described also, with an account of its courts and officers, with their respective oaths; and an appendix gives part of an original manor roll of 1658. There are also sections devoted to charities and schools, doctors and nurses (a doctor first occurs in 1779), the post and bridges; there is a useful chronology, and lists are given of lords of the manor and of incumbents of the parish.

4. *Walks in North Westmorland*, by Sir Clement Jones; 146 pp., 28 plates and a map, 20/- (Titus Wilson & Son, Kendal, 1955).

This is a welcome companion volume to the same author's account of *A Tour in Westmorland* (noticed, CW2 xlix 228), describing seven years' walks in the district between Sedbergh and Brougham, Patterdale and the Nine Standards. It combines the charming discursiveness of an 18th century journal with clear and readable descriptions of particular journeys; one could not wish for a more entertaining companion to the district of which it treats—or a better title to note for addition to a bedside bookshelf. Sir Clement Jones is not himself an antiquary in the technical sense, and his references are to the Royal Commission's Westmorland volume (now out of print), several of his plates being reproduced from it, or to the county histories; in several instances, it might have been helpful to cite this Society's *Transactions* as well, for example in the case of Yanwath Hall, on which Dr Douglas Simpson's study (CW2 xliv 55-67) is now the first that one should consult. But he is constantly aware of the links between past and present, and he has a special interest in the human element in the history of each place that he visits, several of his plates being devoted to local worthies, remembered for their eminence in public affairs or in scholarship; and many readers will find his own reminiscences, interspersed throughout the volume, of equally absorbing interest—particularly, perhaps, the account of the Kaiser's visit to Lowther in 1895, which now seems to belong to an age of fable.

6. *Below Scafell*, by Dudley Hoys, viii + 186 pp., with drawings by Lyton Lamb and six photographs, 12/6 (Oxford University Press, 1955).

This book is about Eskdale, where the author lives "on a farm among the fells" (to quote the publishers' note on the fly-leaf). It has been interesting to compare it with A. W. Rumney's *The Dalesman*, published by Titus Wilson in 1911, and to note the great social changes in the years between the issue of the two rather similar works. *The Dalesman* has a chapter headed "Brough Hill Fair"; in *Below Scafell* we have the story of the horse-plough's replacement by the tractor. In the earlier book, visitors only occupy a small place, but in this they loom large, together with mountain rescue teams, lost walkers, youth hostels and notes on fell-walking. But sheep and their needs, and the daily life of the farm, have changed

very little. Anyone who wishes to have an interesting account of life in a Lakeland dale, mainly from the farmer's point of view, will derive much enjoyment from this book, which includes some useful observations on the dialect, and a number of good stories. One of the photographs is by the late Miss Mary Fair.

7. *Roman Britain*, by I. A. Richmond; 240 pp. 8 plates, 12 text-figures, 2/6 (The Pelican History of England, vol. i, Penguin Books, 1955).

In five chapters Professor Richmond discusses selected aspects of Roman Britain—its military history, towns and urban centres, the countryside, economics, and religious cults; a full bibliography (including many references to these *Transactions*) and a good index add to the value of the book, and its illustrations have been chosen with great skill and success. Members of this Society will need no recommendation to read this stimulating study by our Vice-President, who has played so large a part in that growth of the subject to which he draws attention in a brief prefatory note.

8. *The History of the Eden Bridges, Stanwix, Carlisle*, by Robert Hogg; 27 pp., 7 illustrations, 1/6 (Carlisle Corporation, 1955).

A reprint of Mr Hogg's paper on "The historic crossings of the river Eden at Stanwix" (CW₂ lii 131-159), with a delightful cover design by Robert Rule.

9. *Estate accounts of the Earls of Northumberland, 1562-1637*, edited by M. E. James; iv + 254 pp., 50/- (Surtees Society, vol. clxiii, 1955).

The editor's very useful introduction is divided into three parts: the first gives a brief account of the Percy family and of its lands during the period to which the accounts relate; the second deals with the documents themselves, including a description of the four types of accounts which have been included to illustrate the financial organisation of the family's estates; and the third summarises the contents of the documents—this last section is particularly valuable as showing the net profit received over the period. The manuscripts transcribed are in the Alnwick Castle collection and refer in the main to the earls' Northumberland estates, the receipts for their lands in Cumberland being only given in gross totals, except for the year 1608; for our district they are therefore mainly of interest in a comparative sense. There are documents of the same nature relating to the

Cumberland estates, at Cockermouth Castle, and it is much to be hoped that Mr James will be able, in due course, to devote a further volume to a study of them.

10. *Maps of Durham, 1576-1872 in the University Library, Durham*, by Ruth M. Turner; 40 pp., 2/- plus postage (G. Bailes & Sons, Durham, 1954).

The first item to appear in a new series of "Durham University Library Publications" deserves a warm welcome; taken in conjunction with J. F. Curwen's capable catalogue of the printed maps of Cumberland and Westmorland (CW2 xvii 1-92 and 261-264) and Dr Harold Whitaker's *Descriptive List of the Maps of Northumberland 1576-1900* (Newcastle upon Tyne, 1949), it virtually completes a conspectus of the cartography of the northern counties.

11. *English Dance and Song*, xix, no. 2, October-November 1954, 68 f., gives a delightful obituary memoir of our late member, Miss Anne Gilchrist (for whom, cf. CW2 liv 311 f.), whose "learning, like her heart, was generous and spontaneous".

12. *Archæologia Aeliana*, 4th series, xxxiii (1955), includes the following articles by members of our Society: "Pottery from levels of the second and third century, covering the Vallum at Benwell" by Brenda Swinbank (pp. 142-162) and "Some excavations at Corbridge, 1952-54" by I. A. Richmond and J. P. Gillam" (pp. 218-252); there is also an important paper by William Bulmer, on "Roman glass vessels in the Corstopitum museum" (pp. 116-133), which should be consulted as a guide to the subject of Roman glass generally, as well as for its treatment of the Corbridge material.

13. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, lxxxvii (1955), includes "Roman communications in the Tweed valley" by A. Graham and I. A. Richmond (pp. 63-71); note also an important paper by Stuart Piggott, "Three metal-work hoards of the Roman period from southern Scotland" (pp. 1-50), and S. H. Cruden's study, "Scottish medieval pottery: the Melrose Abbey collection" (pp. 161-174).

14. *Archæology of Weardale: sixth summary of research, 1950-52*, by E. J. W. Hildyard, assisted by G. V. Snowdon, with a contribution by J. P. Gillam; ii + 25 pp. (published privately by the author, 1955).

Mr Hildyard is to be congratulated on this further instalment of a really useful series, which has added substantially to knowledge of prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites and discoveries in the valley where he lived until recently.

15. *The Solway Firth*, by Brian Blake; x + 230 pp., 25 plates from photographs by J. Allan Cash and a sketch-map of the area, 18/- (The Regional Books Series, Robert Hale Ltd., 1955).

The scope of our member's book will be best indicated by a list of its ten chapters: "Sulwath" describes the fords across Solway, "Solid foundations" the geology of the district; "The living coast and its birds" speaks for itself; "The edge of the world" surveys the prehistoric and Roman periods, "Dark Age crossroads and the Church in Solway" carries the story to the early Middle Ages and "Frontier and Border" to the Union; then come chapters on "Farming", "Fishing" and "Industry and the Special Area", while a long final chapter describes "A journey along the coast roads", from the Rhinns of Galloway to St Bees Head. Excellent photographs, carefully chosen to illustrate points made in the text, add to the value of the book. Mr Blake does not pretend to offer a work based on original research, but he has made excellent use of his sources, particularly George Neilson's *Annals of the Solway* and the *Transactions* of this Society and of our neighbours of Dumfriesshire & Galloway; and he has been at pains—one had almost written, were it not obvious that he has enjoyed every minute of his task—to seek information from all sorts and conditions of Solway folk, on both sides of the firth. The result is both instructive and entertaining, for the author's range and combination of interests is exceptionally wide, and he has the advantage, not merely of a fascinatingly rich and varied theme, but also of having shared in a great variety of the activities in which the people of the region indulge—including fording the waths and bird-watching, excavating in company with Mr Bellhouse and gossiping with characters whom Jonathan Boucher would have been glad to meet. His book is addressed to a wider public, which it should induce to extend its visits beyond the Lake District, or to turn aside from the main road into Scotland; many of our members will find their understanding of the region enhanced by his exposition of its geology, and the chapters on its history, from the Stone Age onwards, deserve special commendation for their balanced exposition. It is good that the results of much recent research should be made available to general readers in so clear and readable a form.

16. *Transactions of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, lxii, 1950-51 (1953), includes "The lieutenancy and the militia in Lancashire and Cheshire in 1745" by R. C. Jarvis (pp. 111-132); lxiii, 1952-53 (1954), includes "Town-planning in

the nineteenth century: the beginnings of modern Barrow-in-Furness" by Sidney Pollard (pp. 87-116), "Corrupt practices at the Lancaster election of 1865" by J. D. Marshall (pp. 117-130, also bearing on the early days of Barrow-in-Furness), and "The Brigantes" by I. A. Richmond (pp. 175-177).

17. *Latomus*, xiv (1955), includes "Hadrian and Hadrian's Wall" by C. E. Stevens (pp. 384-403). It is a pity that our member has given to a Belgian periodical, not generally accessible to English readers, a paper which sets out to elucidate the nature of Hadrian's original plan for the Wall and the genesis of his thought on frontier policy—all the more so, because he has fresh suggestions to make on the significance of the excavations in the High House sector (CW2 xxxvi 158-170 and xxxvii 157-170). His arguments are not suitable for setting forth in a brief summary, but it is to be hoped that there may be an opportunity of discussing them at length in a later volume of *Transactions*; meanwhile, students of the Wall should take note of his paper, and those who can obtain access to it may be sure of finding it stimulating and provocative, however little they may find themselves able to accept many links in its chain of reasoning. One *obiter dictum* in particular has made one reader wonder whether Mr Stevens's tongue was not in his cheek when he wrote the paper: "Moreover Britain itself was one of Rome's poorest and least important provinces"—this is hard to square with the fact that, in the second century at least, the army of Britain was larger than that of any other province, Syria included, and the known careers of governors of Britain (such as Julius Severus, Lollius Urbicus, Julius Verus, Staius Priscus, Calpurnius Agricola or Helvius Pertinax, to name only half a dozen) indicate that it was regularly entrusted to generals of the very highest calibre. As a debating-speech, at least, Mr Stevens has provided an entertaining opening to what might develop into a lively and not unprofitable discussion; but it may be doubted whether the majority of the readers of *Latomus* will be in a position to appreciate all the weaknesses in his argument—though at least he has given them, by his references to our *Transactions* and other English publications, some incentive to study the Wall and all its associated works in greater detail. E.B.

18. *Dumfriesshire & Galloway Transactions*, 3rd series, xxxii (1955), includes the following papers by our honorary member Mr R. C. Reid: "Notes on Roman roads" (pp. 73-76), "Paterson of Kinhervie" (pp. 132-137), "The caput of Annandale, or the

curse of St Malachy" (pp. 155-166), "The furnishings of Comlongan, 1624" (pp. 180-185), "Papists and non-communicants in Dumfries" (pp. 186-190), "The site of Cokule" (pp. 190-192) and "The chaplains of Comlongan" (pp. 194-195). In addition, our member Mr John Clarke contributes on interim report on his excavations of 1953 and 1954 on a remarkable complex of Roman structures at Carronbridge in Nithsdale (pp. 9-34), and other important articles in the volume are devoted to "The extent and degree of Romanisation in Scotland" by Douglas Young (pp. 35-72), "Welsh and Gaelic in Galloway" by John MacQueen (pp. 77-92) and "Two reliquaries connected with south-west Scotland" by C. A. Raleigh Radford (pp. 115-123).

19. *Journal of Roman Studies*, xlv (1955), includes "Air reconnaissance in Britain, 1951-5" by J. K. St. Joseph (pp. 82-91 and seven plates, including views of a small Roman fort and a larger temporary camp near Troutbeck, Cumberland, and drawing attention to the presence of numerous native sites in the low-lying district of Cumberland south-west of Carlisle, with the densest concentrations in the neighbourhood of Old Carlisle and Beckfoot); "The temple of Sulis-Minerva at Bath" by I. A. Richmond and J. M. C. Toynbee (pp. 97-105 and 14 plates, of the greatest importance for a comprehension of Romano-British art); and "Roman Britain in 1954" by M. V. Taylor and R. P. Wright (pp. 121-149 and 13 plates).