

consisted largely of comparing notes on such questions as the standard of subscriptions and how to manage excursions. But one important subject seemed to stand out—the alienation of church plate.

One speaker asked whether, when found in secular hands, it would not be legally recoverable as stolen goods. Another was of the opinion that if the transaction was fairly recent, and there had been no Faculty, the buyer would not have a good title, but that the Statute of Limitations, or some such Act, would no doubt protect him if the plate had been secularized long ago. He suggested that a legal ruling should be obtained—possibly from the Dean of Arches or a Diocesan Chancellor.

In the afternoon Mr. M. C. Burkitt, F.S.A., gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on some current developments in palæolithic studies.

REV. R. F. BOROUGH.

REVIEWS.

BARLOW FAMILY RECORDS.¹

The writer of this book and his assistants are to be congratulated on an excellent piece of work, which will be of considerable value, not only to Derbyshire historians and genealogists, but also to others in Lancashire, Hertfordshire, Essex and America, for Barlows are scattered over a big area, and the author, Sir Montagu Barlow, Bt., K.B.E., LL.D., has accordingly, had to cast his net widely.

The chapters dealing with Derbyshire will naturally interest our readers most, and here the author proves descent of the Barlows from Urso d'Abitot, a companion of the Conqueror. As our readers probably know the

¹ *Barlow Family Records* by Rt. Sir Montagu Barlow, Bt., K.B.E., LL.D., assisted by G. Dudley Barlow and Vernon Barlow [1932]. No publisher's name, or price.

Barlows of this county take their family name from the village of Barlow near Chesterfield, the spelling of both family and place-name being Barley until the 16th century. The first appearance of the spelling Barlow is on Saxton's map of Derbyshire of 1574. It is this circumstance that makes a connection between the Derbyshire and Lancashire Barlows very improbable, for the latter took their name from Barlow in the hamlet of Withington, Manchester, and it appears as "Barlowe" as early as 1253, and was never known as "Barley."

Naturally in a book of this description, containing a mass of detail, there must be mistakes, but evident ones are remarkably few. The supposed reference to Eckington in a charter at Lincoln dated 1093, would not be the earliest, even if it did refer to this place, for Eckington is named in Wulfric's will of 1002. On p. 8, Crick should be Crich; p. 9 Falconer Madan surely ought to be Sir Fredk. Madden; p. 10 Withington should be Wittington.

The book is well printed, nicely illustrated, contains many pedigrees, and a map of the Barlow country. Derbyshire readers will find it a mine of useful facts about the county families.

F.W.

DERBYSHIRE BRIDGES.¹

This is the third of a series of volumes issued for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, probably to be completed by a fourth, all dealing topographically with all the surviving bridges of England built up to the end of the eighteenth century, a survey of ancient structures in its completeness of which I know no parallel over so wide an area. It has involved an immense amount of research, Mr. Jervoise having in addition to visiting all these erections consulted court-rolls, manorial and local

¹ *The Ancient Bridges of Mid and Eastern England*, by E. Jervoise, A.M.Inst.C.E. Architectural Press, 1932, 5/6.