

## BOOKS RECEIVED

- Inventaria Archaeologica* 9th Set: GB. 55, Late Bronze Age finds in the Heathery Burn cave, Co. Durham. Ed. D. Britton with I. H. Longworth. Trustees of the British Museum, London: 1968.
- Bronze Age Metalwork in Northern England* c. 1000 to 700 B.C. Colin Burgess. With a metallurgical appendix by R. F. Tylecote, 84 pp. Oriel Press, for Newcastle Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle: 1968. pp. 74, plates 2, figs 23: 17s: 6d.
- The Labourer in the Vineyard; The Visitations of Archbishop Melton in the Archdeaconry of Richmond*. Rosalind M. T. Hill (Borthwick Paper No: 35) St. Anthony's Press, York: 1968, pp. 21, plate 1; 5s: 0d.
- A catalogue of England country pottery housed in the Yorkshire Museum*, P. Brears. Yorkshire Philosophical Society, 1968; 9s: 0d.
- Victorian Exeter 1837-1914*, Robert Newton, Leicester University Press; 1968: £3-3-0. pp. xxi and 415, plates 21, map.

The *Inventaria Archaeologica* is a series of sets of card-inventories of important associated finds in archaeology. This ninth set consists of ten cards describing the Late Bronze Age finds in the Heathery Burn Cave in Co. Durham. On one side of each card a group of objects is illustrated by line drawings; impersonal and informative, these are a model of their kind. See for example the drawing of the bucket on card GB55, 10(4). On the reverse of each card is a systematic description.

In *Bronze Age Metalwork in Northern England* Colin

Burgess describes the metal-working developments in northern England between 1000 and 700 B.C. and shows how they diverged from practice in southern England. Middle Bronze Age traditions in metal-working are shown to have been continued in northern England down to the eighth century B.C., whereas in southern England the change to Late Bronze Age practices took place around the tenth century B.C. There are a metallurgical appendix by Dr. R. F. Tylecote, illustrations of many implements and several distribution maps.

In the latest of the Borthwick Papers, R. M. T. Hill gives a graphic account of the visitations of Archbishop Melton to the archdeaconry of Richmond in the early fourteenth century.

For almost 150 years the Yorkshire Philosophical Society has been building up a considerable collection of English pottery, mostly made by Yorkshire potters. In the catalogue now published Mr. Brears describes pottery produced from the fifteenth century to the present day, giving, too, details of a number of Yorkshire potters, their premises and techniques. This is a welcome contribution to the body of knowledge about modern country pottery.

While Exeter is well outside the sphere of influence of our Society *Victorian Exeter* by Robert Newton is of interest as an exercise in the detailed history of a city in the Victorian period and as an account of a provincial capital in a period of decline. Interesting parallels could no doubt be found in the north of England. The most outstanding lack is that there is not in the book any series of plans showing the process of street and housing development. The one map is inadequate.

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