The six plans here reproduced are of very varied merit. The first is a bird's-eye view by Richard Lyne in 1574, and is full of interest. It must be used with care, however, for, as Professor Willis long ago pointed out, it 'is drawn without reference to scale, proportion or relative position of buildings'. Despite all this it is a document of first importance for any study of sixteenth-century Cambridge.

The second plan, from George Brown's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum, 1575*, is in all probability merely a copy of Lyne's work, and of minor importance, but with John Hamond's plan of 1592 we reach the gem of this collection. It was originally printed on nine separate sheets, each about 15 in. by 12 in., and is a wonderful example of early map making. The buildings are shown in perspective, as from a bird's-eye view, the whole being drawn to scale and every detail taken into account. Those who are only acquainted with this splendid plan by the reduced and adapted reproductions in the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* will find these beautiful facsimiles a revelation.[1] With this plan before him, and with the excellent commentary and footnotes supplied by the Editors, the student can understand the lay-out of the Town and University of those days almost as well as from the Ordnance Survey Map of to-day.

After these sheets of Hamond, the 1634 plan in Thomas Fuller's *History of the University* is of little merit, and we may pass at once to David Loggan's work in 1688. The value of this plan, and of the views of the University and College buildings that went with it, has long been recognized;[2] and by comparing it with Hamond's work it is easy to appreciate the growth of the University during the seventeenth century. The series concludes with William Custance's Survey of 1798, which shows Cambridge just before the enclosure of the open fields round the town in 1802–7.

Besides the very informing and learned commentary which the Editors have supplied to accompany the plans, the Master of Jesus has contributed an Introduction with chapters on the River, the Castle, and the King's Ditch which are the fruits of his lifelong study of medieval Cambridge. All students will be deeply grateful to him for the suggestive and interesting matter they contain.

Both the letterpress and facsimiles of these two pleasant volumes are excellent. The only complaint we have to make is that a work so essential to the student should have to be issued at so prohibitive a price.

H. S. BENNETT.

The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry. By M. C. DELANY. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 62. London: Benn Brothers, 1921. *4s. 6d.*

This is the first number of a series of research monographs which the Geographical Association proposes to issue primarily for the use of its members and those of the sister associations. In a brief preface,

[1] See notes in text dealing with the inaccuracy of the reduced reproductions, e.g. pp. 51, 62, 81, etc.

[2] See *Reproduction of Loggan's Plans, edited with a Life of Loggan, Introduction, and Historical and Descriptive Notes*, by J. W. Clark. 1905.

however, the editor, Professor H. J. Fleure, disclaims too strict an interpretation of the province of Geography and complains that both education and research, at the present time, are suffering severely from over-specialization. This is especially undesirable in the case of geography, closely linked as it is on the one hand with the natural sciences and on the other with those of the anthropologist and the historian.

Any possible criticism of the present work that its subject seems to demand treatment primarily at the hands of the mineralogist or the economist is thus disarmed at the outset. But Miss Delany has well kept the first object of the series and her own title in view by devoting the greater part of this little book to a consideration of the geographical and other natural features of the Weald which made possible the continuance of its iron industry over so long a period. This is indeed very much the most valuable part of her work, and her account of the Wealden area leaves nothing to be desired on the score of clearness. That the district was largely uninhabited in early times and in parts practically inaccessible is doubtless true, but one might add similar instances in Surrey to those mentioned by Miss Delany in Kent and Sussex of the attachment of lands in the Weald by grants of pannage therein to manors lying outside on the chalk downs and even beyond.

For the history of the iron industry itself and of the processes in use the author is indebted to the researches of previous writers. These, however, for the most part have dealt with single counties only, and it is well that even in this brief form the combined results of their labours as applied to the whole district should be thus summarized. To the general reader the sketch will be full of interest as revealing the very different economic conditions and outward features which prevailed down to the seventeenth century and even later in this district from those with which he has been so long accustomed. To the student the work should be chiefly valuable as a guide to further research. From his point of view the list of references given on the last page should have been more systematically and precisely set out, in particular the dates of publication of the various works should have been given. Moreover, although the brief descriptions of the early ironworks derived from manuscript accounts as given in a recent work on English medieval industries are no doubt sufficient for the purposes of the present treatise, the student would have welcomed references to the sources where he will find these accounts printed at length and dealt with in detail.

Few errors in the quotations from her authorities have been noted in Miss Delany's work. In view of a recent and as yet unpublished discovery, it is probable that the opinion, for which the present writer was responsible, that iron manufacture did not begin in Surrey until the sixteenth century, will have to be reviewed. The date 1574, given on page 32, of the manufacture of the first cannon by Ralph Hogge, is an obvious slip. The date is given with greater correctness on page 38. The reference on page 30 to the Horeham document printed in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* is misprinted. It will be found in vol. xviii of that series.

Some useful sketch-maps showing the geological features of the

Weald and the distribution in 1574 and 1653 of its ironworks are appended, and the whole work is to be welcomed as a forerunner of what promises to be a new and valuable series. M. S. GIUSEPPI.

Ancient Glass in Winchester. By J. D. LE COUTEUR. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vii + 152. Winchester: Warren, 1920.

The aim of this book is to make a complete record of the remains of ancient glass in Winchester, and the writer has produced a very useful guide, with an introductory chapter on the general history of glass-painting in this country.

Winchester glass has been described by first-rate authorities like Winton and Westlake, but the present book is the first attempt to deal thoroughly with the subject, and Mr. le Couteur deserves all praise for his careful and painstaking work. And he has been fortunate in having the admirable photographs taken by Mr. Sydney Pitcher at his disposal.

The method adopted is to deal first with the cathedral, beginning with Edington's glass at the west end of the nave and working eastward. The buildings in the close are next visited, and then the college, where the tragic history of the chapel glass is briefly but sufficiently set down. In the last chapters of the book an attempt to trace what remains of this glass provides some interesting reading, and there are some sensible remarks on the difficult question of the repair of old glass generally. C. R. P.

Mr. and Mrs. Quennell have laid their many readers under an additional obligation by adding to their Histories of Everyday Things in England another on *Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age* (Batsford, 5*s*.), which it is intended shall be followed by others on the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron; Romano-British and Saxon; Norman; Medieval; and Renaissance Ages. Like their earlier books, the work under notice is distinguished by its illustrations, and if those of flint implements leave something to be desired—and it requires more than artistic skill to draw them—nothing but praise can be given to the others, amongst which the coloured frontispiece representing La Madeleine folk painting a characteristic bull is particularly charming. The book deals succinctly in five chapters with the different phases of the Palaeolithic Age; with the physical remains, implements, dwellings, paintings, and carvings. Ethnographical material, too, is drawn upon, and useful comparisons made between the life of these remote peoples and modern primitive races such as the Australian aborigines and the Eskimo. With this book as a guide, the girls and boys for whom it is written will be able to begin their prehistoric studies under the pleasantest auspices and, it may be hoped, will be inspired to go still further. To this end a short list of authorities is given after the introduction, but it is a matter for surprise that Sir John Evans's *Stone Implements*, surely the standard book, is not included.