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Notices of Archaeological Publications

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NOTICES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA FOR 1908-9
AND 1909-10. Vol. 1, part I. Edited by W. G. CLARKE, hon. secretary. 8½ x 5½,
121 pp. London: Lewis, 3s. 6d. n.

Many of the leading members of the East Anglian Society are already well known as exponents of the advanced school in all that relates to prehistoric study, and consequently the views expressed in these *Proceedings*, although sufficiently startling, will cause little surprise in archaeological circles. Established societies naturally shrink from the responsibility of publishing theories and ideas which the bulk of their members consider to be inconsistent with generally accepted views and unsupported by ascertained facts, but there are advantages in having such ideas recorded and crystallised in permanent form, so that criticism may be focussed on them. Moreover, even though the views of an enthusiast may be fantastic, they frequently contain some germs of truth and, awakening new ideas, prevent the stagnation which may result from remaining too long in the old rut.

The attitude of the East Anglian Society seems to be well defined by Dr. Allen Sturge in his presidential address, in which he charges the archaeologists of this country with having relapsed into indifference regarding prehistoric study, and of lagging behind other countries; and it is undoubtedly a fact that very little activity has lately been displayed in prehistoric matters by the leading archaeological societies. The reason is not far to seek, for the majority of the problems involved are no longer archaeological but geological. Much work is being done in this direction, and those who are thus engaged find it more advantageous to place their observations before geological societies, whose members are better qualified to deal with many of the difficulties.

The mere accumulation of stone implements, classified according to type, is unlikely to add much to knowledge. What is now required is the study of implements in situ, and of the beds in which they occur, and it is to be feared that a society formed exclusively for the study of prehistory may suffer in its researches by want of co-operation on the part of the geologists.

In the discussion upon the discoveries of Mr. J. Reid Moir, which claim to prove the existence of "Sub-Crag Man," two important points have come forward prominently: one shows how conflicting are the opinions among geologists as to whether the crag deposits have been disturbed or not, and the other that the human origin of the so-called implements is very doubtful. Some of these stones appear to have a resemblance to rough specimens of palaeolithic type, and under ordinary circumstances might probably not have been regarded with suspicion. The majority, however, are very unconvincing, and the illustrations which accompany

Mr. Moir's article go far to support those who believe them to be merely natural forms. Mr. F. N. Haward, in a very able paper, the result of observations extending over many years, which he has recently published, contends that natural forces are capable of producing far greater simulation to man's handiwork than has generally been credited. Little is known as to Nature's work in flint-chipping. It is a line that has been insufficiently followed, and such experiments as have been made are mostly unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of reproducing the natural conditions. The greater caution should be exercised therefore in accepting conclusions based on rudimental chippings or occasional bulbs of percussion.

Since the epoch-making discovery of Boucher de Perthes, many claims have been made to carry man's presence into remoter geological periods, but these claims rest on very slender evidence and cannot be said to have received satisfactory support by subsequent discoveries. The question of eoliths is of a similar character. During the many years that have passed since these were first claimed as the handiwork of man, what has been discovered to support the contention? Dr. Sturge admits that the question "has been more or less in abeyance, and our science has for all practical purposes gone to sleep." At any rate science seems to have displayed more activity in discrediting eoliths than in producing additional evidence in their favour. How different is the case of the river-drift implements, at first treated with far less respect than eoliths: evidence has continued to accumulate, until now all doubts concerning them have passed away.

An excellent plan has been adopted by the East Anglian Society for dealing with such observations as those of Mr. Moir, in the appointment of a special committee of enquiry. Although the committee should doubtless have been chosen on much broader lines, it nevertheless shows the honesty of purpose which animates this band of zealous workers, for questions of such great complexity, on which hang such weighty conclusions, should never be left to the unsupported exertions and testimony of a single investigator. On the other hand the conclusions of the committee, however confidently expressed, are not necessarily the last word on the subject.

A lengthy paper is contributed by Dr. Sturge on "The Chronology of the Stone Age," in which he has proceeded along lines which seem far from satisfactory. To classify surface implements according to colour, patination, staining and type, seems to be a hopeless proceeding for the determination of sequence, and one full of liability to error, while the exaggerated importance given to scratches on flint, as evidence of ice-action, appears to be a misconception of the mechanics of natural agencies. That some scratches on flints are the result of ice-action there is little reason to doubt, but it is futile to argue, as if it were a matter beyond question, on the assumption that flints have been scratched by this means only. Such an opinion is held by few, if any, practical field-workers. Dr. Sturge, it is true, only puts his chronological divisions forward as a beginning, but it seems very improbable that the various stages of the neolithic period are to be recognised by the condition of implements found on the surface. The length of time occupied by the neolithic period was doubtless very considerable, and during this time many changes have taken place. These

may perhaps have been of slight geological importance, but sufficient to modify considerably much of the surface which existed at the earlier stages of this period. A long and careful examination of the holocene deposits of our rivers would be more likely to furnish the evidence by which implements on the surface might be classified.

The same note of conviction which seems to pervade this publication of the East Anglian prehistorians is echoed by Lieut.-Colonel Underwood, in his plea for the recognition of "Figure-stones," when he says: "It is in my opinion only a matter of time, and that a short one, when 'Figure-stones' will be generally accepted." Although the number of people who are collecting these things has increased, it can hardly be said that there is a corresponding increase of convincing evidence on the subject. In spite of the large number of animistic flints that have now been got together, are there any among them which could universally be accepted as anything but a freak of nature?

It may be doing an injustice to the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia to conclude that this first number of their journal reflects the views of most of its members, many of whom, judging by the reports of the meetings, appear to be working on sound lines. Succeeding issues may do much to remove any wrong impression, and if those first in the field have done nothing more than demonstrate the difficulties surrounding the problems of the early history of man, it is no mean achievement.

F. W. R.

THE ROMANIZATION OF ROMAN BRITAIN, NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED. By PROFESSOR F. HAVERFIELD. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. 70 pp. with a preface, index, and 22 illustrations from drawings and photographs. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1912. 3s. 6d. n.

Originally read to the British Academy and published in its Proceedings (1905, ii, 185-217), this important paper has been revised and enlarged and is now issued in book form by the Clarendon Press. It is a masterly and convincing survey of accumulated evidence. The example of the thorough efficiency of the Silchester excavations has given a stimulus to Romano-British exploration generally; the yield of evidence in the last twenty years has increased proportionately and its interpretation has become yearly more intelligent. The study of this period has emerged from a time of mere suggestive speculation, in which the inferences so often bore little relation to the evidence, to a stage where methods of careful analysis and comparison are steadily establishing incontrovertible fact. The traditional attitude of the older archaeologists, who saw in every excavated site a military environment, has been definitely abandoned. In its place we have a very different picture, which Professor Haverfield in this admirable treatise brings with great insight to a focus that is almost clear.

History, in estimating the Roman empire, has recognised that provincial administration was its greatest achievement, but it has failed to recognise adequately the work it did *within* the provinces. It is here that archaeological evidence, when accurately read, offers a tardy justice. The function of

history lies with the ruled as well as with the rulers,¹ and if the historian's treatment of Roman Britain has lacked a due sense of proportion between frontier organisation and internal development, Professor Haverfield's interpretation of the positive evidence of archaeology convincingly restores the balance. In the Romanisation of Britain we find a process that is consciously constructive. Incorporation in the empire involved more than denationalisation; it meant absorption in the material civilisation of Rome, resulting in a Roman fabric to which the native elements in their more essential features almost entirely conformed. It meant that, while this absorption was not wholly uniform, and that here and there conditions of locality or of especial fitness show indigenous survivals, yet in the main in the lowlands of southern and eastern Britain the difference between Roman and provincial practically vanished. The process was a conscious one; the method was the alluring admixture of suggestive example with a certain measure of local devolution. *Idque apud imperitos humanitas vocabatur, quum pars servitutis esset.*

In addition to the evidence of material civilisation and of art Professor Haverfield cites the less weighty attestation of language. That Latin was in general the language of epigraphy in Roman Britain is not in itself conclusive evidence of Romanisation. But when Latin is found to be also the language of *graffiti* we are brought face to face with a material fact. So far one country town has supplied the bulk of this evidence, and despite the wonderful completeness of its excavation, epigraphical remains are sadly lacking to confirm the wisest theories as to the place Calleva occupied in the political civilisation of Roman Britain. The case for Romanisation in respect of language, however, is not weak but merely incomplete.

Historical evidence, on the other hand, is weak, but it plays some part in establishing the chronology of the process of Romanisation, which is shown to have started almost with the Claudian conquest, to have assumed definite proportions in the towns by the end of the first century, and to have reached its culminating point in the Constantinian age. It is to this latter age that the "villas," farms, and Romanised rural industries most generally belong. As to the extent to which even then the peasant life of Britain was Romanised Professor Haverfield speaks with a cautious reserve. There is as yet no definite evidence, for few traces of Roman modifications of peasant dwellings (rude hypocausts, painted stucco, etc.) have been found far from the vicinity of some definitely Romanised estate. The region of the frontiers, at any rate, Wales and the north and the extreme south-west, were left essentially Celtic.

In the last chapter the sequel is briefly discussed—the Celtic revival in the later Empire. The Romanisation of Britain is shown to have been more than a merely transitory interlude, rigidly marked off by the arrival and departure of the legions. In spite of a Celtic revival and an English invasion its influence could still be faintly traced even in the sixth century.

This book is a great addition to Romano-British literature. It represents a vivid personal point of view, and is replete with the stimulus which the author is giving generally to the field of this research.

A. M. W.

¹ Professor Haverfield: Inaugural address to Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.

MEMORIALS OF OLD NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Edited by EVERARD L. GUILFORD.
9 x 6, xiv + 353 pp. 44 plates and 14 illustrations in the text. London:
George Allen and Co. Ltd. 1912. 15s. n.

This volume is one of the series of *Memorials of the Counties of England*, under the general editorship of the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, of which twenty-seven volumes have already been published. There are two classes of readers to whom the title appeals. On the one hand there are those who, from the love of their county, set store by personal details of a more or less gossiping nature, and who will prefer such articles as those on the Poets of Nottinghamshire and the Clockmakers of Newark. On the other hand there are those who welcome the slowly built-up accumulation of scientific summaries of antiquarian research, county by county; and these will not be disappointed with this collection.

The editor opens with a clearly-written article on "Historical Nottinghamshire," and also contributes a scholarly account of the Civil War, which may be said to have begun and ended within this county, with the raising of the Standard at Nottingham, and the surrender at Newark.

Ecclesiastical art claims a large share, and the two articles on low-side windows and on church spires, by Mr. H. Gill, thoroughly illustrated with photographs and sketches by the writer, are just what should be undertaken for each county. The same may be said of the very complete descriptive list of roods, screens, and lofts, by that competent authority, Mr. Aymer Vallance. The county may well be proud of the fourteenth-century stone pulpitum at Southwell, and the magnificent and complete scheme of perpendicular woodwork which encloses the chancel at Newark. Mr. Hamilton Thompson writes on mediaeval church architecture with his usual facility of syncretical description, noting resemblances and influences, especially that of York, on the church building of Nottinghamshire, which served as a reservoir for the dissemination of the graceful style of architecture of the earlier fourteenth century. The chapter-house at Southwell and the Easter sepulchre at Hawton are two of the best known instances.

In the History of Southwell the Rev. W. E. Hodgson deals carefully with the tradition of the shrine of St. Eadburg, and the founding of the minster by Thomas of Beverley. One may venture a hope that Nottinghamshire antiquaries will some day be able to publish a transcript of the *Liber Albus*, a valuable collection of Southwell documents from the twelfth century in the minster library.

Dr. Cox, the learned writer of the account of religious houses in the Notts. volume of the *Victoria History* (vol. ii), contributes "Newstead Priory and the Religious Houses of Nottinghamshire," which perhaps hardly fulfils the promise of the second part of its title, for, after some very interesting general remarks, he devotes his remaining pages to a fascinating sketch of Newstead Priory (now erroneously called Abbey).

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore writes out of full knowledge on the history of Nottingham, but much is omitted that might have been said about the relation of the town to the great Cluniac priory of Lenton, which on several occasions lodged in its guest-chambers royal visitors to the town, and held by charter of Henry II its Martinmas fair of eight days' duration. The mention of a house of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem is an error

started by Thoroton, due perhaps to the existence of a small hospital of canons of the Holy Sepulchre, and that of St. John which was entrusted with the repair of Trent Bridge, but had no connexion with the Knights Hospitallers.

Nottinghamshire is not rich in ancient houses, but the full description by Mr. J. A. Gotch of Wollaton Hall, built by Sir Francis Willoughby in the time of queen Elizabeth, affords an interesting study of the early development of palladian design. He attributes the original plans to John Thorpe, and points out the influence of Dutch and French art in the production, by English workmen, of this somewhat fantastic but certainly magnificent work.

There is a paper on the Nottingham mint, siege pieces, and tokens, by Mr. F. E. Burton. Sherwood forest and the river Trent, the two characteristic natural features of the county, are dealt with by Dr. Cox and Mr. Bernard Smith. The book is admirably illustrated, and provided with a rather inadequate sketch-map, and an excellent index.

A. D. H.

- A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF ROMANO-BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN. By ARTHUR H. LYEELL. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, xii + 156 pp. Cambridge University Press, 1912. 7s. 6d. n.

An eminent foreign writer in a recent and important survey of archaeological progress has dismissed Roman Britain in the following words: "Britain was only slightly affected by Roman civilisation. In addition to the northern protecting walls, accidental finds are occasionally made of baths, mosaics, etc. which, however, offer nothing peculiarly British. Under these circumstances the archaeologists or antiquarian societies of the island kingdom do not need to exercise great activity in regard to Romano-British art." The excuse for so lamentable a misapprehension is, I think, to be found in the very reason that has led Mr. Lyell to compile this invaluable list. Descriptive accounts of Romano-British remains are so widely scattered that the mere quest of them is in itself a matter of laborious research. Add to this the long lack of any unifying inspiration or control and it is not surprising that our results have, on the whole, met with scanty recognition on the continent. Mr. Lyell's list will do much to remedy what has been the student's serious disability.

In 1795 a correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* suggested that a map of the Roman topography of Britain should be compiled, but naturally such a map was impossible in the absence of any topographical index. In 1879 Mr. Lawrence Gomme proposed the formation of such an index to the Index Society, and as his proposal did not receive support he himself collected and classified by counties all the notices of Romano-British remains that had appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 to 1868. This was published in 1887 in two parts in the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*. The work was naturally not comprehensive of all the existing evidence, but within its limits it has been invaluable. It was followed up by the same compiler's *Index of Archaeological Papers* from 1665-1890, published

at first as an appendix to the *Archaeological Review*, afterwards by Messrs. Constable, and subsequently by the Congress of Archaeological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

But the existence of this annual index does not detract in any way from the consummate usefulness of Mr. Lyell's work. The fact that it is a topographical list and not an author's name-index alone establishes its great superiority as a hunting-ground for Romano-British reference; and the fact that it contains 150 pages more than justifies the distinction of a separate publication. The arrangement is a classification by counties, which are in alphabetical order. Each county list is headed with its own bibliography, and the references under the place-names are to these and to a more general bibliography at the beginning of the book.

As this is essentially a book for students it is to be regretted that the edition was not published with an interleaf. This would have added greatly to its usefulness. Not only is there a constant accession of fresh evidence to be entered from time to time, but room is also wanted for those references (probably few in number) which have eluded even the compiler's most exhaustive search.

By this patient and invaluable piece of work Mr. Lyell has earned the gratitude and congratulations of all students of Roman Britain.

A. M. W.

ENGLAND'S RIVIERA. A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF LAND'S END AND CORNWALL. By J. HARRIS STONE. 9 x 6, xii + 492 pp. With 137 illustrations. London: Kegan Paul. 1912. 15s. n.

Mr. Stone has written a book which, while containing matters of interest for all readers, yet leaves confusion in their minds. He treats of all subjects, and in such a way that we find ourselves continually compelled to perform a species of mental acrobatics.

The archaeologist will find much to interest him in this volume. Mr. Stone has a good deal to say upon the subject of Celtic crosses, British villages, beehive huts, logan stones and standing stones. He is an enthusiast in folklore and has preserved much that is valuable, but all through there is a tiring discursiveness. An instance of this is to be found in chapter xxxii, where the well-known nursery rhyme about the St. Ives man who had seven wives leads Mr. Stone to discuss the universal regard held for the number seven. It is true that to whatever country we turn we find a certain sacredness attached to this number, but we hardly think the discussion quite in place here, especially as at the end of the chapter we are no wiser about the man with seven wives than we were before. Another number to which the author attaches a special interest is nineteen. He tells us that he believes originally all stone circles both in Cornwall and elsewhere had nineteen upright stones.

One point stands out among all that Mr. Stone tells us. The antiquities of Cornwall are suffering grievously from neglect. The crosses are becoming hidden by bracken and defaced by moss, the standing stones are doing duty as gate-posts and the beehive huts are likely before long to be entirely destroyed. We hope that something may be done to preserve these antiquities before it is too late.

In connexion with folklore, the author has much to say about all kinds of strange superstitions, now about adders, now about red hair, or crosses, or pilchards, or the north side of churches. Mingled with these are accounts of the pilchard fishery and the radium mine at St. Ives, and the peace cup of St. Ives leads Mr. Stone to write a chapter on loving cups in general.

Enough has been said to show that this is a book of value to those who will take the trouble to read through much that is irrelevant.

One thing must be emphasised, namely, the number and excellence of the illustrations, which alone make this book worth having to a student of things Cornish.

On page 118 we are sorry to see that Mr. Stone still considers low-side windows to have been used by lepers.

F. L. G.

LA BRETAGNE ROMAINE. Par FRANÇOIS SAGOT. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, xviii + 418 pp. With folding map and 5 plans. Paris: Fontemoing et Cie. 1911. 12 francs.

Dr. Sagot has set himself to write a history of the Romans in Britain covering the whole of the imperial rule. So far, the volumes which have dealt with the Roman occupation as a whole have been elementary in character, and no doubt there is room for more exhaustive treatment of the subject. The task is by no means an easy one, the shadowy outline which we gain from literary sources must be supplemented by inscriptions and the study of archaeological researches, the latter often of varying quality and widely scattered among the transactions of learned societies and other publications. It must be admitted that Dr. Sagot has under obvious difficulties produced a volume which does credit to his industry and research. From the early expedition of Caesar down to the final abandonment each phase of the occupation of Britain is dealt with. The military and civil organisation of the province is treated in detail, while chapters are devoted to the industries and social life of the people. The book contains much that is of interest to the general reader as well as to the student. We can well accept the claim put forward that no text of importance has been overlooked, but we lay down the volume with the feeling that the writer would have succeeded in conveying a more complete and vivid impression of his subject had he been more familiar with the archaeological work of recent years. The excavations of the past decade have provided so many valuable illustrations of Roman life in this country that no volume can be considered complete which fails adequately to deal with them. The uncovering of Corstopitum with all its impressive buildings deserves more than a passing reference in a footnote. Gellygaer might have been cited as an admirable plan of one of the smaller castella, a plan revealed on a larger scale by Professor Bosanquet's work at Housesteads. The importance of the excavations at Bar Hill is not sufficiently appreciated, and we find no mention of Inchtuthill with its military bath-house on the Upper Tay, so far the most northerly post to which we can with certainty assign a Roman occupation; indeed the records of Roman excavation contained in the *Proceedings* of the Scottish Antiquaries would have well repaid more adequate treatment. The plans given are in-

sufficient; in a book of the kind, so largely dependent for its information on archaeological results, this form of illustration cannot be dispensed with. Still, we welcome the work as a genuine attempt to bring within the compass of a single volume much that even in an era of free libraries is not generally available.

J. C.

BRASSES. By J. S. M. WARD. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, viii + 160 pp. With 25 illustrations. (THE CAMBRIDGE MANUALS OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE). Cambridge University Press, 1912. 1s. n.

This little book appears to be entirely based on the Rev. H. W. Macklin's *Brasses of England*, published in 1907. It closely follows Mr. Macklin's divisions into the various periods, and closes with an "index of places" arranged under counties, an index which Mr. Macklin himself invented, apparently for the express purpose of worrying the persons consulting it. The first chapter deals with the earlier brasses, but exception may be taken to the remarks that Sir John D'Abernon's "feet rest on a lion, which is said to signify that he fell in battle," and that the fact of some figures having crossed legs "does not prove that they were crusaders, but only that in some way they were benefactors to the church." In his account of the fifteenth-century brasses the author, in describing the beast at the feet of dame Margaret Vernon at Tong, goes out of his way to slander a good mediaeval elephant by calling it an "extraordinary dragon." Other chapters deal with the mediaeval clergy, the monasteries, palimpsest brasses, and the later brasses from 1485 to 1773. Special types, foreign brasses and architectural details are also shortly described. The concluding chapter treats of rubbings and how to produce them, but "cobblers' wax" is hardly to be recommended for rubbing purposes: the material generally used is heelball. In this chapter are also some remarks on the destruction of brasses and on their restoration or repair. An appendix contains a good list of typical examples, but the bibliography at the end is weak. The illustrations vary in quality, some are fairly good whilst others might have been improved by a little careful hand work. Taken as a whole the book is a useful little work and cheap at the price.

M. S.

PORCHES AND FONTS. By J. CHARLES WALL. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6$, xx + 348 pp. With frontispiece and 159 illustrations in the text. London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co. 1912. 10s. 6d. n.

Mr. Wall has combined porches and fonts for a symbolical reason; as through the porch one enters the church, so by the font one is admitted into the Church of Christ. This is unfortunate, for fonts have been so thoroughly treated that another book on the subject was scarcely needed: on the other hand, when dealing with porches the author has a delightful subject and a clear field.

It is good to find that Mr. Wall deals at length with the liturgical and other uses of the porch. Porches were not intended for shelter only; the

first part of the rites of Baptism, Marriage and Purification took place within them; and above the porch there was often a room used for many purposes. Interesting instances are given of its use as a treasury, a school, a chapel, or even as an armoury. The treatment of the architectural side is less satisfactory. The various examples are grouped, apparently at random, under the old headings of Romanesque, Early, Middle, and Third Pointed, and described carefully in detail. The font section is well arranged, but very little is added to what has already been said on the subject. Mr. Wall might have refrained from illustrating those fonts of which Mr. Bond gives excellent photographs in *Fonts and Font Covers*, for there is no lack of new material.

There are a few slips that could have been avoided. In mediaeval England the blessing of new fire on Easter eve did not take place in the porch, but as the York books tell us "in occidentali parte ecclesie prope fontem inter duas columnas australis insulae." The Sarum rubric is to the same effect though less precise. Woolpit and Beccles are not happy examples of the use of good local freestone, for they are both in flint districts, and the stone was brought from distant quarries. The Ewelme font cover shows no trace of Jacobean work, though in Mr. Bond's photograph the well-cut pinnacles of early nineteenth-century date do look like "Jacobean spindle-baluster ornamentation." Again it is unwise to call the beautiful fan-vaulted porch of Maids' Moreton church "debased" on the strength of the date on the seventeenth-century outer doors.

The illustrations are numerous and beautifully drawn. It is pleasant to find pen and ink work in these days of process blocks.

F. E. H.

THE BATTLE OF BLOREHEATH. By FRANCIS RANDLE TWEMLOW. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, x + 37 + xxi pp. With 3 folding maps. Wolverhampton: Whitehead Bros. 1912. 3s. 6d. n.

It is a curious fact that singularly little is known about the details of the battles which were fought in England during the middle ages. We may know their date, their approximate locality and the names of the leaders on either side, but of the actual course taken by the fighting we know next to nothing. The chroniclers on whom we depend for our facts are both reticent and not infrequently inaccurate, and it is therefore difficult to reconstruct the course of events.

Mr. Twemlow has expended much labour and research on this detailed study of the battle of Bloreheath. The book is undoubtedly one for those who live in the vicinity or who have devoted themselves to a special study of the Wars of the Roses, and it may well serve as a model for others to copy.

The author describes the events which led up to the fight, the constitution of the opposing forces, the lie of the ground, the question of arms, tactics, and generalship, the actual battle and the subsequent events. The volume is completed with several appendices and illustrated with maps.

E. L. G.