

of the Paston country in Norfolk; the lack of such a map is a real defect in Gairdner's monumental edition. The notes alone perhaps leave something to be desired. Many have been adopted from Fenn, whose knowledge and understanding on such points as the law, agriculture, land customs, heraldry, or geography were, Miss Greenwood argues, more direct than could be the case with modern scholars. The proposition is one which it might be difficult to maintain; one of the few explanations given of a law term comes from Fenn, who clearly took it, as any modern scholar might do, from Jacob's *Law Dictionary*. Others of Fenn's notes might easily have been improved by a little research. It is not helpful to be told that the Mews (p. 85) are now the Royal Stables; but to know that they were on the site of Trafalgar Square would have been. The Lady Harcourt referred to on p. 412 was not, as Fenn conjectured, the widow of Sir Robert Harcourt, but the wife of Sir Richard; she had previously been the wife of Sir Miles Stapleton, hence her association with the Pastons. The 'well with two buckets' was not, as Miss Greenwood supposes on p. 320, an inn, but a well-known object at the corner of Threadneedle Street, by the church of St. Martin Outwich. C. L. KINGSFORD.

Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Finland. By C. A. NORDMAN. The Finnish Archaeological Society, Helsingfors, 1921. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10; 93 pp., with two plates.

This is a very useful, painstaking, and scholarly study, completing the work begun by O. Alcenius. The regular import of English coins into Scandinavia begins, as is well known, towards the end of the tenth century, just at the time when the supply of Arabic coins fell off—a significant fact for the history of trade. The earliest English coin found in Finland itself is a solitary York penny of Edward II, the Martyr. Of Aethelred II, Mr. Nordman records 443 specimens; of Cnut the Great, 286; of Harold I, seven; of Edward Confessor, twelve; of the two Williams, five; also seventeen Irish coins. The find-spots are bunched together in the older civilized districts in the south-west of Finland; but isolated finds have occurred in spots so remote as Kuolajärvi in Lapland, or Kronoborg on Lake Ladoga. The most surprising fact, indicating a complete change in the course of trade, is that Åland, on which many more Arabic coins have been found than on the mainland, has produced no hoards of English.

Numismatists will be interested in the author's analysis of the bearing of the finds on the vexed question of the chronology of Aethelred's types. The relative sequence, according to him, is: Small Cross (limited issue); Hand; Crux; Long Cross; Radiate Helmet; Small Cross (main issue); Agnus Dei. But he admits that the recently published Chester find makes it probable that the first issue of the Small Cross type was not so limited as he had previously supposed. G. F. HILL.

F. Haverfield 1860-1919. By DR. GEORGE MACDONALD. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6. Pp. 17. Milford, for the British Academy. 2s.

Dr. Macdonald has given us an appreciative memoir of Francis John Haverfield, his friend and fellow-student of Roman archaeology. He