examine the institutional framework inherited by the Established Church in ten studies grouped under the headings of personnel, finance, ‘the New Foundations’, and ‘the Courts Christian’. The minority who clung to papal supremacy withdrew from this institutional framework.

Dr. Bossy describes how an indigenous English Catholic community slowly came into being, examining every aspect of its life from its origins in the launching of the English mission in 1570 to the restoration of the hierarchy in 1850.

Both books open up new perspectives by viewing the historical process from the localities. Dr. Bossy draws on recent regional studies and Continuity and Change uses local ecclesiastical archives.

In the Established Church a significant reform was in recruitment to the ministry, which in 1585 was from the uneducated but by the early seventeenth century from graduates. The implications are discussed by Dr. Bossy. She also considers ecclesiastical officialdom in a chapter on increasing influence of the registrar in diocesan administration which draws on correspondence at Lincoln. The Crown continued to use the bishops as collectors of clerical taxes after the Reformation and Dr. Heal describes the unfortunate consequences of holding them personally accountable for taxation which the clergy no longer voted. The new foundations studied are the Durham Chapter, where the new dignitaries represented an improvement in calibre, and the dioceses of Chester and Peterborough where inadequate endowment had lamentable results. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction declined under the Tudors and the causes are discussed, though it is shown that in Chichester diocese the courts were reformed in the early sixteenth century and, as at Lincoln, became their most effective in the 1820s. The Prerogative Court of Canterbury was another location, and there is a useful account of its practice and procedure in the sixteenth century. All who study the Anglican Church in this period can learn from these essays.

Dr. Bossy’s thesis, which he brilliantly justifies, is that post-Reformation Roman Catholicism in England belongs to English dissent and cannot be identified with pre-Reformation Catholicism. In place of the traditional assumption of a continuous reduction in numbers of English Catholics from almost total acceptance of the faith in the early sixteenth century to near extinction in the mid-eighteenth, he reveals a small community, in most respects a new creation, but able to claim continuity with the past, slowly growing after 1570. Its existence and its progress were conditional upon the recognition of separation from society at large. The Jesuits accepted that their mission in England was to a minority sect by 1623, but the seculars only accepted missionary status with the regime of Vincenzo Gallicano in 1643, after a century of existence. Among factors contributing to the separative process was the sense of distinctiveness fostered by the observance by Elizabethan and Stuart Catholics of the calendar of fasts and feasts inherited from the medieval church. The secular landowning class played an indispensable role in the formation and preservation of the Catholic community. Their domination came to an end about 1770 and the period of rapid expansion up to 1850, when domination by the clergy was established and raised by Dr. O’Day, in which clerical absolution was inevitable. Among congregations in the new industrial towns a degree of congregational participation, on the dissenting pattern, manifested itself in lay trusts for financing chapel building, in charitable and educational enterprise, and in vernacular, congregational prayer.

Dr. Bossy has reinterpreted for Roman Catholics a vital part of their heritage, and it is exciting reading. He has also made a major contribution to the history of English non-conformity, set in its whole historical context. The experience of Roman Catholics and Anglicans had its parallels. Both were conditioned by the power of the landowning class, enriched by the Reformation. For both advance was only possible when the attempt to reverse history and recall the medieval church was abandoned.
Book Reviews

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EARLY MAN by J. M. Coles and E. S. Higgs, 454 pp., illus., Peregrine edition, 1975, £5.00; FARMING IN PREHISTORY From hunter-gatherer to food-producer by Barbara Bender, xi + 268 pp., illus., A. & C. Black, 1975, £5.50; BEFORE CIVILISATION The Radiocarbon Revolution and Prehistoric Europe by Colin Renfrew, 320 pp., illus., Pelican edition, 1976, £1.10; THE ENVIRONMENT OF EARLY MAN IN THE BRITISH ISLES by John G. Evans, xvi + 216 pp., illus., Paul Elek, 1975, £5.00; PREHISTORIC BRITAIN AND IRELAND by J. Forde-Johnston, 208 pp., illus., J. M. Dent and Sons Ltd., 1976, £4.95.

Several important books for the prehistorian have recently appeared, or have been re-issued in paperback. Those under review are generally good, up-to-date and often stimulating, and all are reasonably priced.

The reappearance of Coles' and Higgs' Archaeology of Early Man should bring this masterly synopsis of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology to the wide readership that it deserves. Concise introductions to Pleistocene geology, climate, animals, vegetation, stone technology and dating, are followed by sections devoted to each continent, where general descriptions are accompanied by summaries of discoveries at each principal site. The emphasis lies upon material remains, particularly stone tools, but examples are given of Upper Palaeolithic art, together with hut or tent plans and distribution maps. The numerous illustrations provide a magnificent array of material for easy comparison. It is distressing, however, that very few have visual scales, and the reduced format of this edition renders entirely wrong all caption scales given as ½, ⅓, etc. The wisdom of providing visual scales with all archaeological drawings cannot be emphasized too strongly. The book is, however, indispensable, and can be read with profit and pleasure by both the serious general reader and by the student.

The next stage in the development of civilization, the transition from food-gathering to food-producing, is the subject of Bender's Farming in Prehistory. Much attention has been paid to this question in recent years. Archaeologists have searched for the earliest farming sites, botanists and zoologists have studied the domestication of the plant and animal species involved in agriculture and stock-keeping, and there has been much discussion of the ideological principles and social implications. The earlier concept of a Neolithic 'revolution' now seems oversimplified, for the changes brought about by farming were complex, subtle and gradual. The value of this book lies in its thoughtful review of recent thinking and evidence, not only from the better known areas of the Near East, but also from central and southern America, where interesting and instructive comparisons can be made with our own more familiar material. Other areas, such as Africa, India and China are dealt with more summarily, and there is a very useful bibliography.

A book with popular appeal is Renfrew's Before Civilization, now re-issued with minor alterations. It examines the impact of radiocarbon dating and tree-ring analysis on European prehistory. Many prehistoric European achievements are older than was once thought, and derivations from Near Eastern civilizations, consequently, are often wrong. The old 'diffusionist' explanation must now be replaced by a new general theory, 'model' or 'paradigm'. So far, so good — assuming the accuracy of the new dating techniques — although Renfrew's apocalyptic visions of the older order 'collapsing about our ears' are overdrawn and not a little feverish.

The early chapters, setting out the development of prehistoric studies up to about 1960, with particular regard to chronology, are brilliant, and must be essential reading for all interested in prehistoric archaeology. After exuberantly kicking off the 'shackles of the old diffusionist framework', Renfrew attempts the more difficult task of devising alternative concepts. The 'chief new fields' are to be 'population studies: economic organization (including trade) and social organization'. The rest of the book tries to re-interpret important areas of Europe according to this new credo. But alas! Population studies, as the author honestly admits, are at present guesswork. Economic organization has been studied diligently for decades, and is hardly new. Social organization, aided by 'subtly different' use of ethnography, seems to be Renfrew's special interest. The idea of territorial 'chiefdoms' for example, is offered to explain such distributions as the temples in Malta, or British Neolithic monuments. But, if the comparative example given, of tribal divisions on Easter Island, had been accompanied by a map of stone statues there, it would be seen that the statue distribution does not correspond very closely with tribal areas. Easter Island seems a poor example of the predictive value of field monuments. More important is the implied disregard for the dating of individual British monuments, for with our new long chronology, it is more than ever dangerous to assume contemporaneity among the sites.

Knowledge of the early environment — geology and soils, vegetation and animals, and the inter-relationships of these factors with the development of human society — has tended in the past to be fragmented and often fragmental and ill-digested by archaeologists. Among several recent general books, J. G. Evans' The Environment of Early Man in the British Isles is of outstanding value for its success in bringing together a mass of ideas and information in a form suitable for both general reader and student. Inevitably, there is emphasis on the earlier prehistoric periods, relatively undisturbed by man, where most recent environmental work has been done. By comparison, the reconstruction of the environment during the last three millennia is less well documented, although there is perhaps more available for the Roman period than Evans' two pages would imply.

In the more recent periods, however, archaeologists faced with a wealth of artificial and historical information have all too frequently neglected the often equally rich environmental evidence, and we might hope that this book will serve to inspire those concerned with the later millennia.

Forde-Johnston's Prehistoric Britain and Ireland evidently aims at a more general readership than the books so far described. Its title is slightly misleading, for the book is concerned only with the later periods, from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, and then primarily with field monuments. The principal value of the work as a guide, lies in the plentiful illustrations, accompanied by detailed descriptions. The publishers, however, have unfortunately allowed many photographs to appear a murky grey, and many drawings to be over-reduced or thickened to a point of ugliness. The author could perhaps have simplified such detailed excavation plans as figs. 18, 19 or 69, and have provided scales for figs. 3-7. The text preserves instances of out-dated interpretation, which, if not always wrong, require qualification in the light of recent thinking: the supposed contrast between lightly wooded chalk and limestone regions and heavily forested clay Midlands, primary and secondary Neolithic cultures, and the equation of late La Tène or Iron C culture with the historical Belgae and Britons is a few. Space might have been found for the great dyke-fortified sites of the latest Iron Age in the south, such as at Colchester and St. Albans.

JEFFREY MAY NOTTINGHAM

LETTERS AND PAPERS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TRENT, ANCHOLME AND GRIMSBY RAILWAY, 1860-1862, edited by Frank Henthorn, lv + 130pp., illus., The Lincoln Record Society Vol. 70, 1975, £7.00.

The Lincoln Record Society has hitherto largely concentrated on publishing historical documents on
BOOK REVIEWS

ecclesiastical and comparatively ancient county matters. With this volume it has ventured into a more modern and more industrial world; and the step is wholly to be applauded. Local records are far from synonymous with ancient records, and more modern documents are by no means necessarily less interesting and informative, or more accessible and comprehensible. The subject chosen for this volume is a good illustration of this argument. Railway promotion and politics are just as intricate and in need of explanation, as medieval taxation or what have you. Dr. Henthorn’s book indeed is of great factual and expository value to both the local and the railway historian; and considering the potentially arid nature of his material he extracts a great deal of human interest from it.

The documents he publishes are letters, agreements, accounts, minutes and various records relating to the promotion of the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy Railway in 1860, to its Act of Parliament in 1861, and to the settlement of outstanding bills as late as 1863. His introduction tells the story of the railway’s career from its inception to its opening in 1866. It was not, by national standards, a large concern, being only fourteen miles long from the Trent to Bamford. Nor did it weigh heavy in the railway scales of the day since, although it was first envisaged by Rowland Winn to carry the minerals on his land, it was never completely independent; the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway had a stake in it from early days and by 1882 had fully absorbed it. But in local and industrial terms its influence was profound, for it alone enabled the newly-discovered ironstone of north west Lincolnshire to be exploited, smelted and transported away, and thus it brought about the rise of Scunthorpe. In addition, though this falls outside Dr. Henthorn’s scope, it linked the Keayd terminus of the South Yorkshire Railway, which tapped the Barnsley coalfield, to the existing but desolate Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire route from Sheffield via Gainsborough and Brgg to Grimbsy, and thus it made possible – or at least far more practicable – the later development of Immingham as a front-line coal port.

This much is relatively straightforward. But the material printed verbatim in the text and explained in the introduction, most of it based on the Stubbs Deposit in the Lincolnshire Archives Office, is an eye-opener for another reason. The average railway historian is well enough acquainted with the draft Bill, the deposited plans and the book of reference which preceded every railway Act of Parliament. He also follows the vicissitudes of a Bill in Parliament by reading at least the summary published in the Commons’ and Lords’ Journals, if not the actual proceedings of the parliamentary committees. But what he rarely if ever sees is the part the Bill’s solicitors and parliamentary agents played in the enormously elaborate and red-tape-bound procedure involved in fulfilling the Standing Orders of Parliament. Here, however, we have it all, blow by blow, from conception to birth: the railway politics in the background; planning the route; negotiating with interested parties; the usual mad rush to finalise the draft Bill for presentation to the Commons; lithographing the plans and compiling the book of reference, both at the last moment, with as few inaccuracies as possible; finding the deposit money; serving notices, in due form and by a specified date, on every landowner, lessee and occupier affected, and swearing individual affidavits to that effect; the mislaid documents, the hectic meetings and hasty telegrams; seeing the Bill past the critical eyes of the Commons and Lords Committees; and, the Act finally obtained, the frustrations of building the line while saddled with an apparently incompetent engineer, and of spending a further two years and a large sum of money in alighting to meet the demands of a dissatisfied Railway Inspectorate. Moreover, the comparable process was going on at the same time, as Dr. Henthorn recounts, with the Keayd Extension of the South Yorkshire Railway, which was to connect with the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy by means of the new Keayd Bridge. This work was constantly delayed in the planning stage by objections from Trent navigation interests, and in the building by regular collisions of boats with its piers. From the day when Rowland Winn first thrust upon his solicitors, Nicholson Hett and Freee of Brigg, the unaccustomed task of promoting a railway company, their placid country practice must have suffered a prolonged and often frantic upheaval. Yet the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy was a shorter and straighter line which met with little local opposition. The mind boggles at the work necessitated by obtaining the Act of Parliament for longer, more disputatious railways.

It is through such complexities that Dr. Henthorn has to guide his reader. He does well, for he is clearly the master of his material; but on occasion he is so much the master that he perhaps forgets that his reader is less well informed. His canvas is so rigorously limited to the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy that one wishes for a slightly wider view. The ordinary reader would benefit by being told at the start the railway geography of the district when the story begins, and what purpose the existing lines served. Likewise, the iron industry, which was the raison d’être of the railway, did not wait for the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy to be completed: three works came into operation around Frodingham in 1864-66. How did they fare for transport until the railway was opened? We are not told. Again, since the number of dramatis personae is considerable, an occasional reminder of who was who would have helped. Minor blemishes are rare; twice Dr. Henthorn says ‘west’ when he means ‘east’ (pp. xvii and xxix), and in ‘the long railway less gap between Keayd and Lincoln’ (p. xi) one should presumably read Kirkton for Keayd.

Hitherto, for information on the Trent, Anchole and Grimbsy, one has consulted George Dow’s classic Great Central, which devotes to it a bare two pages out of 1157; Dr. Henthorn gives it 185 pages. This is the measure of his thoroughness. Is he over-thorough? No. This treatment repeated too often would be tedious. But as it is, his collection of documents and his scholarly discussion are novel, illuminating and well worth having.

M. J. T. LEWIS

HULL

BRONZE AGE METALWORK IN ENGLAND AND WALES by Nancy G. Langmaid, 64pp., illus., 1976, £1.00;

POTTERY IN ROMAN BRITAIN by Vivien G. Swan, 56pp., illus., 1975, £1.00, both published by Shire Publications.

These new additions to the Shire Archaeology series attempt bravely to summarise two complex archaeological subjects and, considering current price trends, they offer remarkable value. Both authors tackle their subjects chronologically — after brief general introductions, concise chapters describe the typological and geographical development of Romano-British pottery and British Bronze Age metalwork in their respective continental contexts. Final words on techniques of production give way to bibliographies, numerous illustrations and selective (perhaps too much so) listing of relevant museum collections. Glossaries are also provided, although the glossary for Romano-British pottery is rather inadequate. Faults common to both booklets are the lack of essential distribution maps or even general maps and a tendency for the over-use of jargon. Nancy Langmaid seems particularly liable to get bogged down in a morass of confusing terminology, whilst also re-stating very dated theories, such as the belief in Mycenaean links with Early Bronze Age Britain — the fact that nothing in her bibliography postdates 1965 may explain this! However, on the whole, the amassing of so much useful information and good illustrative material in two small booklets helps greatly to compensate for the defects of some obscure phraseology.

RICHARD HIGGIBOTTOM

LINCOLN
been done in the past. The two sites selected in the East Midlands were Barton Blount in Derbyshire, and Goltho in Lincolnshire, and the results of the exercise are synthesised in this monograph by the excavator, Guy Beresford. The recent behind the startling results of these excavations lies in the size of the areas examined, and the speed at which work progressed. At Goltho, one whole and two part crofts were totally excavated, and at Barton Blount no less than three whole and two part crofts. In this way Guy Beresford was able to pick up the slight traces of the timber and cob buildings that were typical of the clay and to see how they related one to another. Not only was he able to record a most valuable series of individual house plans, but also to examine the development of complete crofts. In this way, he has been able to demonstrate that both the pattern of development, in house construction and in agricultural practices, which affected croft development. The constant comparisons between the two villages enabled him to paint a most credible picture of a clayland village which could not be done with the evidence from a single site.

Perhaps the most valuable product of the exercise has been the recovery of house plans, and the detailed analysis of their development on both sites. Goltho fared better, to the extent that more complete plans survived in the ground, and the buildings there are perhaps more convincing. On both sites, it is clear that the earliest buildings had earth-fast posts, but were replaced by structures founded on cullums on the surface of the ground. In turn, these were superceded by buildings footed on to post-pads. The author produced plans of each structure but also provides an excellent series of reconstructions, which, while they might not have the approval of all building specialists, go a long way to illustrate the quality of peasant houses in the Lincolnshire claylands. Many interesting features emerge, particularly amongst the later buildings. At Goltho there is the smithy in Croft A, and the farm with its barn and cowpens in Croft C — so similar to the farm in Croft E at Barton Blount, where, incidentally, the quality of the buildings is attested by the presence of a saw-pit.

As well as the plans of crofts and buildings, both sites, but particularly Goltho, produced a fine selection of pottery and metalwork finds which give some idea of the living standards on both sites. Ian Goodall’s study of the metalwork is most useful, and the pottery from both sites will be of considerable interest throughout the East Midlands.

The monograph is well conceived, with excellent illustrations and photographs, but it does have one or two shortcomings. Many of the plans are clearly simplified, with the result that evidence is withheld from the reader. A comparison of the Goltho Croft A excavation plan with its facing interpretation plan shows that a rebuilding of House 2 has been lost without trace, along with an alarming number of gullies and ‘unrelated’ post holes. While we have the plans of the houses, we now lack the pig sites and hen houses that made up a significant part of village life. The treatment of the finds reports is a little disappointing, especially in view of the quality of some of the objects. Although it is almost impossible to recover finds from firmly stratified contexts on clayland village sites, most finds could have been related to specific buildings, and the pottery particularly would have been of more value if presented in groups rather than as a purely typological collection. Within the pottery report, on pages 74-77, there is a problem of pagination where I suspect the editor has cut out the text to fit it around the illustrations with the result that it is very difficult to make much sense of these pages.

In spite of this, the monograph is a fitting conclusion to two very fine excavations, and will be of immense value to everyone working in medieval village or vernacular architectural studies, and Guy Beresford is to be congratulated on such an achievement.

GLYN COPPACK

LONDON
medieval planned town', in preparation.
4. For this reason see 13.
5. See note 15.
6. Several other sites, in the area, have produced evidence indicative of this, such as Flaxengate in Lincoln (6) and Bolton, West Yorkshire in G. Coppack, 'Excavations at Chapel Garth, Bolton, North Humberside', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, forthcoming.
7. See note 6, Moorhouse 1975.
8. See note 15.
10. See note 15.
11. See note 22.
12. For Epworth see G. Hayfield in R. Williams, 'Excavation of a Manor House and Chantry: Epworth, South Humberside', forthcoming.
13. I am grateful to Mr. P. Armstrong of Hull Museum who has allowed me to examine material from his recent excavations within the city. For Hedon see note 22.
15. Ibid.
17. This is recognised in the Kebworth Thorpe report; see note 6, Moorhouse 1974, p.20, page note 2.
18. Three kilns are known: at Kelk, Holme on Spalding Moor (material lodged in Hull Museum) and Gowick (see note 7).
20. Ibid.
21. This term embraces fabric groups G, D and E and does not imply the exclusive production of jugs.

**Book Review**

**BARBARIAN EUROPE** by Philip Dixon, and THE RISE OF CIVILIZATION by David and Joan Oates, both 151 pp., Illus., Elsevier, Phaidon, 1976, £4.50.

These two books form part of an occasional twenty volume series - The Making of the Past - written 'for the layman, for young people, the student, the armchair traveller, and the tourist' and 'designed to provide a complete survey of the early history of the world as revealed by archaeology and related disciplines'. These are visually very attractive publications; the colour photographs, maps, and many 'Sorrell-type' reconstructions of buildings and archaeological sites are superb. Included in the latter are revealing drawings of Hexham and Brixworth churches with thatched roofs (a pity there is no Barton-on-Humber), Anglo Saxon halls, and the houses of the early Neolithic farmers of the Near East. It is less easy to be enthusiastic about the text, not because of its poor quality or educational value, but in consideration of the diverse needs of the intended readership. Large sections present the historical and archaeological evidence, at times well written, easy to read, and highly informative; at other times though, the information is so condensed that reading and learning become very hard work. A valuable chapter in each book considers the relevant work of past researchers, particularly archaeologists, and at intervals 'Visual Story' sections present particular topics, e.g. Arthur, the Early Christian Church, Prehistoric Pottery, Catal Huyuk, using photographs, plans and reconstructions. The publishers are to be congratulated for producing such attractive books at such a relatively low price. They can be recommended to any layman, young person, armchair traveller, or tourist who is also prepared to be something of a student and benefit from an approach more academic than the usual 'glossy guide'.

90 Calendar of Patent Rolls (CPR), 1266-72, p.471.

91 Ibid., p.284.

92 BM, Add. 35296, f.424v.

93 CPR, 1266-72, p.582.

94 Ibid., pp.211, 257.


97 BM, Harl. 7457, f.34v-36.

98 Ibid., f.36v-37. As can be seen from the description here, plots were almost invariably of measured land, for more on which see below p.109.

99 Ibid., f.37v-38.

100 Ibid., f.38v.

101 Ibid., f.41v-42v.

102 Ibid., f.57v-58v.

103 Ibid., f.42v-42v.

104 Ibid., f.129v.


106 In Prior Walter's period of office 1319-52 there is only one permanent grant to a peasant and his heirs, this being of a plot in Spalding for 1d. a year to Robert son of Gilbert of Spalding (BM, Add. 35296, f.125v), which is itself probably accounted for by the fact that the Priory had acquired 16 acres of Robert's land (Ibid., f.151v-152v). There are two life leases, one to a John de St George (Ibid., f.193v-194v), the other to a John de Spicer of Spalding (BM, Harl. 742, f.55-55v), and seven leases of from sixteen to eighty years (Ibid., f.53v-53v, 307v-308, 310v-310v).

107 Ibid., f.145.

108 For more detailed comments on measured land in relation to Spalding Priory, see Hallam, Settlement and Society, pp.158-160.

109 BM, Harl. 742, ff.71v-72.

110 Ibid., f.74v.

111 Ibid., f.65v-66v.

112 Ibid., ff.109v-110.

113 Ibid., f.204v-204v. This exchange was actually for mutual benefit, since the Priory did not own the land and the leaseholders were obtaining land abutting on his own, and as such it is an exception in this paragraph where the other exchanges are for the Priory's benefit alone and in terms of consolidation of holdings.

114 Ibid., ff.203v-203v, 210v, 206v-207.

115 Ibid., ff.295v-296.

116 Ibid., ff.35v-74.

117 Ibid., f.202v-202v.

118 BM, Add. 35296, f.523v.

119 BM, Harl. 742, f.227v-227v.

120 Ibid., f.159v-159v.

121 In an exchange with Alice, widow of Adam le Sauser, Prior John granted her life for a place of land in Weston for all the land she held by name of dower in Moulton. Alice was to perform the same services and customs in Moulton as she was previously accustomed to perform there (Ibid., ff.114v-115v). Later, Prior John demised to Gregory Frat all the land Alice, widow of Adam le Sauser, held by name of dower in Moulton, paying 10s. a year during Alice's life and performing all the other services pertaining to the land. After Alice's death this land was to remain to Gregory and his heirs, who were no longer to pay the 10s. a year but were to perform only the ancient service owed for the land (Ibid., ff.112v-112v).

122 BM, Add. 35296, f.197.

123 Ibid., f.197.

124 Ibid., f.197.

125 Ibid., f.213v.

126 Ibid., f.213v.

127 For traffic in land amongst bondmen, see Carte Notarum. See also King, op. cit., pp.99-125, and J. A. Raffis, Tenure and Mobility, Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies, Studies and Texts (Toronto, 1964), pp.63-81.

128 BM, Add. 35296, f.222.

129 Ibid., f.213v.

130 Ibid., f.213v.

131 Ibid., f.196.

132 Ibid., f.196.

133 Ibid., f.196.

134 Ibid., f.226. The Latin original for this entry is as follows: Wilhelmus gelding tenuat, quattuor acras x dimidiam reducendae inde annuitatis, vicesem dorniolum 7 quadranssem quartamseptem [sic] ad iii, terminos silicet ad festum sancti Michaelis, iiij. denarios. ad purificacionem obolum 7 ad pachia [sic], obolum. 7 ad festum sancti Michaelis, xiiij. denarios. 7 dat taballum merc shit 7 facta, iiij. peccurias facile in autumno, ad cibum domini 7 noilal alium.

135 Four entries following William's show that the Priory was benefiting by the disposal of his land to the tune of £1. 4d. a year, since Godfrey de Angulo held 3 acres of his land for 49d, Nigel Senevartise an acre for 6d. William Wilcox 18 perches for 4d, and Robert Holio an unspecified area for 4d. (Ibid., f.226).

136 For example, Robert de Cuthelm, Richard de Plasz, Matilda, wife of Thomas Spiro, Nicholas Wode, and John Cecilia, daughter of Rand, and Robert de Graft, William and Hugh Tovi, and John Leimnt (Ibid., ff.225v-226).

137 They had to do exactly the same services as Alice, the one who is the prototype, in terms of service, for many of the other Moulton serfs, and who performs full villein services (Ibid., f.195v).

138 The above evidence concerning villein rents is different from that concerning the Peterborough villeins in Carte Notarum in that Peterborough Abbey does not usually appear to have been using villein trading to raise serf rents, and in that most of the villeins, as on some of the Canterbury estates, held from each other and not, as the Spalding evidence would imply, from the lord (F. R. H. Du Boulay, The Lords of Canterbury, An Essay on Medieval Society, (London, 1966), p.165). However, at Bishops Waltham, belonging to the Bishops of Winchester, inter villein trading did result in increased rents, though against the bondmen generally held from one another and although on one occasion the rent of the original villein holder was reduced (Carte Notarum, p.115). The emphasis on Ramsey Abbey estates was on payment by the villein buyer of an entry fine (Raffis, Tenure and Mobility, p.65), with no mention of rent increase. It is important to add here that Spalding Priory did not benefit from the market in bondmen only in terms of rent. It also charged for licences to allow such activity in the first place, and fined delinquents who bought or sold without obtaining licences, sometimes exacting heavy payments in the breach, cf. E. Hallam, The Agrarian Economy of Medieval Lincoln before the Black Death, Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand, Vol. 11, No. 42, (1964), pp.167-168.

139 Cambridge University Library, Add., 3021, f.379v.

140 Ibid., f.212v-213v.

141 Ibid., f.121.


143 King, op. cit., p.67.


145 Hallam, Settlement and Society, p.222.


Book Reviews

EDUCATION IN A MARKET TOWN : HORNCastle
by J. N. Clarke, xv + 183pp., illus., Phillimore, 1976, £3.75.

Eleven years ago Rex Russell observed, in the Preface to the first of his admirable booklets on the history of education in Lindsey in the nineteenth century, that even after his series was completed a 'blank spot' would be 'the need for detailed histories of schools and adult education' in Lindsey. Mr. Clarke provides a detailed account of all the educational facilities available in Horncastle from the Middle Ages to the present day.

Horncastle was fortunate in the possession of schools which grew in range from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Even in 1814, when Horncastle's population was about three thousand, schooling could be given to five hundred children outside the grammar and private schools. By 1870, for a population of nearly five thousand, 750 school places were available, still not counting private schools. The questions to be asked are how effective these schools were and how they approached their task.
BOOK REVIEWS

The author has used school log books, school minute books, attendance committee minute books, vestry books, and trustees’ papers in answering these questions. The arrangement of the book suggests that he began with one scheme in mind but changed to another in a short time. The first chapters (after a general introduction) deal with the difficulties experienced by all the schools, particularly poor attendance; then the coming of grant aid is considered. After that each school is treated separately, and, as sources of information are sometimes thin, the effect is occasionally scrappy. No attempt is made to set the picture which emerges for Horncastle against the general background provided by Russell’s series; but, that notwithstanding, Mr. Clarke has given a convincing and interesting account of education in this market town.

The longest accounts concern the Grammar School, the National School and the Wesleyan School. The Grammar School has, of course, been the subject of earlier, separate studies — that of R. Jalland in 1894, D. F. Taylor in 1897, and the very readable account by F. W. Findell in 1917 (not mentioned by Mr. Clarke), but Mr. Clarke is able to relate the Grammar School to other forms of education. The National School was one of the earliest set up by the Church of England in Lindsey, starting in 1814 and having over 250 pupils on the register by 1820; the girls were given a separate mistress in 1836 and the infants a school building of their own in 1876. The National School had 123 years of useful existence. The British School, non-sectarian but attracting nonconformist support, was also an early starter — in 1814; it did well at first but lacked the staying power of the National School and closed in 1877. The Wesleyan Methodist School started in 1860 and endured into the twentieth century, but a Primitive Methodist School which was set up in the 70s soon died. Reasons for these varying fortunes are suggested. The information recorded of another school — Watson’s Free Infant School — is worth noting. It seems amazing how much could be done by so many schools on a shoe-string.

The difficulties of all the schools are clearly brought out: poor attendance, lack of money, the problems of educating and using satisfactorily pupil teachers. The system of payment by results, operating from 1862 to 1892 is mentioned here but not related to the progress of any school. It seems to have affected the running of the Brig National School, and one would have thought other schools might have shown signs of its impact. But this book is to be welcomed for the light it sheds on educational needs and problems in one part of Lindsey.

F. HENTHORN

DEATH, DISEASE AND FAMINE IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND by L. A. Clarkson, 188 pp., Gill and Macmillan, 1975, £8.75. THE MODERN RISE OF POPULATION by Thomas McKeown, 168 pp., Edward Arnold, 1976, £7.95.

Recent advances in the study of historical demography have been notable in two respects. First, the search for statistical evidence on population growth and demographic characteristics has directed enquiry to the local and parish level and has sought to involve both professional and amateur historians. Second, the need to refine and adjust imperfect statistical data, and to analyse it effectively, has produced a rather specialised discipline with a complicated methodology. As a result, the local historian is being involved in research, the results of which he cannot easily comprehend. To many people, population studies have become not so much historical demography as ‘mystical’ demography.

Many people will therefore welcome Leslie Clarkson’s book on Death, Disease and Famine. Alongside Melvyn Hoskyn’s volume on Man, Environment and Disease in Britain, it provides a layman’s guide to the study of mortality. Clarkson’s book is anecdotal rather than analytical, literary rather than statistical, and thematic rather than chronological. It deals not only with central demographic themes such as the death rate and life expectancy, and the ravages of famine, bubonic plague, and other diseases, but also with marginal issues such as mortality associated with war, capital punishment, murder, and fatal accidents, the protection offered by medicine, astrology, magic, and public health measures, and with burial customs and practices. As an introduction to the subject, it is both readable and informative, although readers in search of local detail, and the qualifications and elaborations which have been omitted, will still turn to Shrewsbury, to Creighton, and others.

McKeown’s book is a useful supplement to Clarkson’s work, not only because it takes the story of mortality from the pre-industrial period to the modern age, but also because it is an admirable example of how ‘academic’ books should be written. It is concise (168 pages), well structured, has a definable line of argument, and, above all, can be read and understood by academic and layman alike.

The core of this book is an examination of causes of death in England and Wales in 1848-54, in 1901, and in 1971. The analysis confirms the now generally accepted view that the rapid growth of population in modern times was initially and largely due to a decline in the death rate, which itself was caused by a fall in the mortality from infectious diseases. McKeown demonstrates for the nineteenth century, and suggests for the eighteenth century, that this reduction in mortality was a consequence of medical improvements (long thought to be the main reason for population growth in this period) but of improved nutrition consequent upon the expansion of food supplies. A secondary, and later, influence was the reduction of exposure to food- and water-borne diseases brought about by improvements in hygiene, sanitation, and water purification. The evidence, as McKeown himself admits, is scanty and circumstantial but the argument is persuasively put.

MARTIN WATKINSON

MILTON KEYNES

THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSE 1500-1640 by Malcolm Airs, viii + 208 pp., illus., The Architectural Press, 1975, £9.75.

It will be unfortunate if its high price leads to a neglect of this book for it breaks new ground in country house literature, as the titles of its parts indicate — Builders, Building Process, Materials, Workmen. Each of the twenty-five chapters has its own notes. To the enthusiast, the bibliography — four pages of manuscript sources, six of printed ones — will itself be a delight.

It is refreshing to find detailed information on motives for building, sites, labour, aspects of construction, selection and sources of materials and transport, rarely mentioned in most books.

Lincolnshire historians will find only two local references of importance. When Nathaniel Bacon was building Stiffkey Hall, Norfolk, in the 1570s, he bought stone from Sir Henry Clinton and Christopher Wray; the latter built Glentworth Hall after 1566 — perhaps the stone was surplus to requirements there.

Sir Robert Sheffield of Butterwick gave Sir Thomas Lucas thirty-two tons of plaster in 1507. Not sent by Trent, Fosse Dyke and Witham as one might expect, but carried overland to Boston, we are told, and then shipped by sea to Lynn, up the Ouse to Brandon and overland to Little Saxham. Gypsum plaster produced in the Trent valley was highly prized. Is it possible that Mr. Airs’ source for this information could provide information on Sheffield’s house at either Butterwick or Normandy, where he employed Smythen?
A few points may be mentioned for consideration or rectification in a later edition. Note 42 to Chapter VI is omitted; Lincolnshire references include Norton Disney on p.167, which is indexed as p.166; Great Bowden in Leicestershire incorrectly appears as being in Lincolnshire and Thornton Abbey is given as being in Yorkshire. The awkwardly devised index (printed in far too small a type) has proved almost too much for its compiler, so that William Dowsing and Mill Stephenson find themselves strangely connected, since both are given under 'places of interest.' A valuable feature is the comprehensive bibliography.

Church Carpentery gives excellent value and should be compulsory reading for anyone involved in the restoration of ancient timber work. Essex provides a rich field for research into the history and products of the carpenter's craft down the ages and Mr. Hewett treats the subject comprehensively, in such a way as to show that these skills are at least as important and interesting as those of the mason, although the latter have received so much more attention.

There is a comprehensive gazetteer of parishes, a clear and simple glossary and a good index. Technical details are elucidated by the excellent drawings, though some indication of scale would have been helpful.

There is a good general index and another of persons which is unsatisfactory as it does not distinguish between the two Hakewills or between the brothers Smirke and gives neither Christian names nor initials to Edward Blome and James Pigott Pichett.

If there were no text at all, the number, selection and quality of the photographs would make The Hidden World of Misericords a most valuable pictorial record, especially as it deals principally with French examples, rather than those in this country with which the late Lady Trenchard Cox and others have made many people familiar.

The introductory chapter, containing forty two short paragraphs in five pages of text, is jerky in style but valuable in content and the commentaries upon the magnificent illustrations are written in a popular and facetious style, with much use of exclamation marks, but this is perhaps appropriate in a study of a branch of ecclesiology which is itself essentially popular in inspiration and much spiced with humour.

It is unfortunate that so fine a volume should not have any index, either of places or subjects.

The general design and typography are fully consistent with the high standard of American book production.

PETER B. G. BINNALL

HEMSWELL

THE NEW POOR LAW IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY


Volumes of essays do not always assist the advancement of historical scholarship. They often turn out to be a pot pourri of ill-assorted contributions, some of them merely reprints from other sources. The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century, however, is a model of careful planning and good editing. The Act of 1834 is placed in its social and political context, and displayed in a satisfying historical perspective. Late Victorian developments in medical and educational policy prefigured the twentieth century Welfare State. On the other hand, the law of settlement and removal was not finally eradicated from the statute book until 1948, and Michael E. Rose explains in an interesting chapter the administrative factors that prolonged
BOOK REVIEWS
its wretched life. Paupers ceased to be moved from one parish to another within a union in 1865, but in the early twentieth century several thousand people a year were still being moved from union to union.

The volume is distinctly "revisionist". It is made clear that, whatever the pronouncements of the Whitehall bureaucrats, there were considerable regional and local variations in poor law policy. The principle of less eligibility was not fully implemented, in urban or rural unions, and the overwhelming majority of paupers, even able-bodied adult males, never saw the inside of the workhouse. The picture presented, however, is coloured by urban rather than rural evidence. More research into the workings of rural unions could certainly be done, and it is noteworthy that the chapter devoted to the 'Rural Poor Law' is the weakest in the book. If the editor himself were as familiar with, say, Andover as he is with Rochdale, would he have ventured the assertion that local scandals were invariably a result of local rather than central policy?

The Gentry, in G. E. Mingay's book of that title, do so much rising and falling that the reader who lacks a strong stomach may begin to feel a little queasy. The gentry as a class rose in the late medieval period and fell (with varying degrees of softness) in very recent times. Professor Mingay also tells us that in every intervening century some rose, others fell, and some (presumably) hung in a state of temporary stability. There was a wide range of wealth and social standing within the gentry, and considerable regional variation in the sizes of landed estates.

Professor Mingay summarises the economic history of land ownership and tenure. He also shows the gentry in their characteristic sphere of influence -- county society and local government. Where he runs into understandable difficulties is in talking of the gentry as a national 'ruling class'. It is highly dangerous to attempt to forge simple causal links between economic trends in land ownership and crises in national politics, as Professor Mingay rightly stresses when he discusses the origins of the Civil War.

But the same methodological problems beset the historian of preceding periods. There was always a distinction, in terms of national influence, between what may be called the magnates and the mere gentry. The magnates, through their political power and court connections, were truly part of a ruling class. The mere gentry, even during times of national dislocation, were never more than a country party.

Of more immediate use to local historians is Eric J. Evans's book on the tithe question and its effect on English agriculture and society. For those interested in late eighteenth century tithe disputes, and in the background to and implementation of the Gandy and Temperley Act of 1866, this thorough and pedestrian study assembles some instructive material. Parsons are shown at their least amiable, and farmers at their most ingenuously stubborn. But one could do with more detailed case histories, to illustrate the effect of tithes on social relations within parish communities.

As Dr. Evans has made plain elsewhere (in a recent number of Past and Present), tithes were only one factor in the spread of rural anti-clericalism in the early nineteenth century. This book, incidentally, represents an experiment in printing straight from typescript that has had truly loathsome results. The reader's eyes suffer, without much benefit to his purse.

Dr. Evans has based his work on a study of Staffordshire, and Lincolnshire is not revealed as one of those counties where tithes were a widespread grievance. This may be partly due to the comparative rarity of payment in kind in 1800, and the comparatively large number of parishes in which tithes were exchanged for allotments of land at enclosure. Nor does Lincolnshire make a significant contribution to the great debate on the land question, discussed by Roy Douglas in Land, People and Politics, although the red and yellow vans of the land reformers made their appearance in the county in the 1890s. Despite the claims on the dust jacket, Dr. Douglas's book is a dull political account of the failure of successive agitations to come to the boil. Dr. Douglas believes that the taxation of land values could still form the basis of a political programme. But, on his own showing, governments have generally found other, and more complicated, things to do.

R. J. O'NEILL
LONDON


Professor Galbraith's book is the last word on the subject of a distinguished medievalist who has studied Domesday Book for more than fifty years. However, it is not a coherent whole. Although the author maintains that this is not another introduction to the subject, much of it is just that, and will provide welcome background information for those who wish to learn more about the record which is so often the first reference to their village or parish church.

At the beginning lies the Select Bibliography, which lists the contents of the four stout volumes entitled Domesday Book, published between 1788 and 1816, and leads into an introductory chapter summarising fourteenth century research. The three following chapters on the sources and composition of Domesday Book are in effect an abridgement of Professor Galbraith's earlier study The Making of Domesday Book (1962), and the chapter on 'The Satellite Surveys' is a clear explanation of this group of early monastic surveys which are most frequently encountered as footnote references. Two chapters outline the changing attitudes to the ultimate authority of Domesday Book revealed by administrators and litigants through the centuries. The last four chapters are on various controversies in which Domesday Book plays a part, and remind us that the last word on the subject will never be said. These essays assume greater familiarity with the sources and with the work of other medievalists than the earlier part of the book.

This author's concern with the problem of medieval freedom and servitude, expressed in a chapter on 'Domesday Statistics' echoes a major theme in the work of Professor Hilton, whose Ford Lectures form the core of his new book. This set begins with a Marxist sociological definition of the inhabitants of rural England in the century after the Black Death, as a peasant class comparable with other peasant classes far distant in time and space. The concluding lecture 'Women in the Village', succeeds only in divorcing material illustrative of the role of half the population from its proper place in the discussion. Between the two lie four lectures providing a wise and lucid exposition of agricultural communities in the later middle ages.

In his earlier book A Medieval Society: the West Midlands at the End of the Thirteenth Century (1966), Professor Hilton displayed a sure sense of topography, and his new study can be warmly recommended to local historians, despite the fact that the rural society under examination is almost exclusively that of the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester and Gloucester. Indeed, one of the studies here reprinted to form the second half of the book, 'Social Structure of Rural Warwickshire in the Middle Ages' presents a county whose similarities and dissimilarities to Lincolnshire are well worth pondering.

Other valuable studies include a short piece on enclosure in three neighbouring Warwickshire villages entitled the Fifteenth century, which illustrates one historian's approach to the sources, and a strictly economic essay 'Rent and Capital Formation in Feudal Society'. Both these were previously available only in continental publications, and the whole collection is a welcome addition to the available histories of rural England.

JUDITH CRIPPS
LINCOLN
pantiled roof. It was built on to the side of an existing barn. Nothing remained of the horse gear, except the bearing point on the main roof beam, two gear wheels and a shaft which passed through the wall of the barn. Inside the barn, some line-shafting survived but only a chaff-cutter remained of the various items of barn machinery which must have been driven by the horse gin.

![Diagram](image)

**Fig. 5** Roxby Horse Gin. C. M. Wilson and B. Brooke

SLEAFORD, Bass Maltings
(Grid reference TF 075455)
Built between 1892 and 1905 by M. A. Couchman these maltings have been the most significant feature of the Sleaford skyline ever since, as well as being one of the largest and most impressive industrial monuments in the county. The Maltings consist of eight red brick ‘pavilions’ with a massive square tower and a slender chimney in the centre and have a total frontage of about 1,000 feet. The power for the Maltings was once provided by two Robey horizontal steam engines but these were removed some years ago. Regrettably on 30 June 1976 one of the ‘pavilions’, caught fire and the fire spread to two others and to part of the central tower block. An application for permission to demolish the two ‘pavilions’ on either side of the central tower and the rear of the tower block was granted by North Kesteven District Council in September 1976.

WADDINGTON, Lincoln Brick Company’s Works
(Grid reference SK 968653)
Brick production at these works ceased in December 1975. Two types of bricks were produced — pressed bricks and wire-cut bricks. The pressed brick plant had already stopped at the time of our visit but the wire cut plant was still in operation, and a short cine film was made of it.

The site consisted from east to west, of a clay crushing plant feeding straight to the pug mill, part of the clay preparation process, and wire cut brick plant. From here bricks were moved on trolleys on rails into the nearby drying sheds and thence into the first Hoffmann kiln. West of this lay the engine house containing a very fine four cylinder horizontal Ruston and Hornsby diesel engine of 1938 which provided the power for the adjacent pressed brick plant. A second Hoffmann kiln lay at right angles to the pressed brick plant, with an office and mess room to the east.

No measurement was done on the site but an extensive photographic record was made and some old photographs of the works were obtained from the Lincoln Brick Company. Plate VII shows the wire cut brick manufacturing plant in use.

**Book Review**


This is the first (and much-needed) comprehensive work on the many aspects of soil science which bear on archaeology. Dr. Limbrey recognises that the archaeologist needs to study soils both to understand the economy of the people under study and to interpret excavated features, and that new archaeological information can also help the soil scientist. Both thereby contribute to the study of 'the landscape and its population'.

There are four Parts. Most archaeologists will find the first three heavy going and would do best to turn straight to Part IV. This is the part of the book which is directly relevant to field archaeology, and in itself occupies well over 100 pages in four chapters (none i-3-16).


The first of these includes useful discussions of the relationship of soil types to land use and of other factors affecting settlement. A section on the use of soil maps contains much useful information and advice for those involved in settlement studies.

In the next chapter, Dr. Limbrey emphasises the need to standardise descriptions of soils and deposits encountered in excavation and describes the principles, methods and problems involved. Advice is given on the value of sections and their recording: here the author is very much in favour of the ‘representational’ section-drawing rather than the more subjective ‘interpretative’ style which can over-emphasise boundaries between deposits. The chapter is brought to an end with a short discourse on the use and limitations of sampling.

The last major chapter (15) deals with the following questions, to be asked with regard to every deposit encountered during excavation: what it was originally, where it came from, how it got there, what (if anything) happened on the way, and what has happened to it since. These questions are then applied to certain types of features: periglacial and tree holes, the fills of pits and ditches, post holes, buried soils, mounds and earthworks, and floors and buildings. The components of various deposits are also discussed. The text concludes with a brief chapter on reclaimed soils. References are listed at the end, and there is a comprehensive index.

This is not an easy book to read, but it is never verbose. Dr. Limbrey deserves the gratitude of archaeologists and soil scientists alike for the considerable work which obviously went into its production. All in all, a significant addition to archaeological science. No-one involved seriously in field archaeology can afford to ignore it.

MICHAEL J. JONES
LINCOLN
Book Review


The bulk of this volume deals with Ian Stead's excavations of the villa, widely known through the eighteenth century engravings of the mosaics, but reports of important excavations at Old Winteringham and on the sites of several local pottery kilns are included.

The Old Winteringham excavations are described in chapter 3. These produced evidence for timber buildings of a Claudian military installation and an ensuing civil settlement which flourished up to the end of the Roman period. Once the threat of ploughing was removed, excavations had to cease, and, though the potential of the site had been tested, much may still remain to be discovered, as Stead points out. The moving of Legio IX from Lincoln to the north in A.D. 71 may well have necessitated the building of a large fortress close to the Harrow crossing.

The civil settlement may have had continued importance because of its harbour, but we now have to correct Stukeley's suggestion that this was at Flashmire, in view of Allan Straw's work on the geomorphology of the site (pp. 311-14).

Flashmire contains no Humber Alluvium which would have built up if it was a haven, and his suggestion is that the haven may have been half a mile or so further south, to the east or south-east of Eastfield Farm.

The first ten seasons of work at Winterton are dealt with in Chapter II (pp. 20-94). The initial objective to relocate the mosaic was quickly achieved, and, though the threat of open cast ironstone quarrying became less imminent, the Department of the Environment wisely decided to continue the excavations to obtain as complete a plan of the buildings as possible. The result is that the mosaics can now be more fully appreciated as adornments to the floors of the main living quarters of the villa and of the aisled building to the north-east. David Neal's painstaking drawings of the mosaics show that the earlier engravings were inaccurate in some cases, while David Smith's detailed discussion (pp. 250-72) indicates that the most famous of the pavements, depicting Orpheus playing his lyre to an encircling zone of animals, and the mosaic of the same subject at the neighbouring villa of Horkstow are both products of a local fourth century school of mosaicists, perhaps with workshops at Brough (Petuaria), formed as an offshoot from the earlier fourth century school at Corinium (Cirencester).

The sequence of buildings excavated is traced from the second century round huts, constructed in masonry, to the fully developed system of rectilinear buildings standing on the site by c. A.D. 250, in which aisled buildings combining living quarters with working space formed the north and south sides of a rectangle whose western side was occupied by the main living quarters with a detached bath building. The main house faced east, into the courtyard, and was approached by two roads from the hill slope to the east. In the fourth century the main living quarters faced west, and a triclinium was added to the east side as an entrance road and the porch where the main entrance had been. A further building is now known to the west of the main house, and in Roger Goodburn's appendix on work between 1968 and 1971 (pp. 315-19), this and other important discoveries are summarised. The system of ditches encountered under the main buildings extends to the south and west of them. The size of some ditches indicates that they formed part of stock enclosures, and the period of use is from the later Iron Age to the second century, suggesting continuity from the Iron Age to the Roman occupation.

Comparatively little evidence emerged during the first decade of work concerning the farm economy of the villa, as an aspect of the site which is receiving especial attention in the continuing programme of excavation. From the bone remains, there is evidence that cattle were more important than sheep or goats, that they were over-wintered, and pig bones formed a smaller group (pp. 302-3). The only grain sample published was from the aisled building (D) north-east of the main house; it contained 9.5% wheat (p. 304).

Chapter III (pp. 95-101) deals with the pottery industry of the area and includes old discoveries such as South Ferriby and Winterton and recent excavations at Rosby, Drayton and Messingham. Among several excellent specialist reports which together comprise the final chapter IV (pp. 320-310), the account of the pottery from the kilns and from stratified groups of Claudian to Antonine wares at Old Winteringham and of Antonine to fourth century wares at Winterton (pp. 136-190) stands out as forming an invaluable type series for the region, where previously none existed.

This report is a most important event in the study of Roman Britain, and the account of Goodburn's on-going work at Winterton will doubtless form an equally important sequel. However soaring printing costs mean that an increasing number of vital works of scholarship are going to sell at a price beyond most pockets; the present volume, at £25, is sadly not going to command the wide sales it deserves.

BEN WHITWELL
BARROW-UPON-HUMBER
Book Reviews

LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCHES Their Past and Their Future edited by Henry Thorold, 64 pp., illus., The Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust, 1976, £1.50.

Of the churches of Lincolnshire it can be said with truth and reverence, ‘Here is God’s plenty’, and the same can be said of this handsome booklet. It is not a guide book, though the editor, already known for his useful Shell Guide, gives a guide based on eight centres which will be of much help to a tourist planning a trip to Lincolnshire especially if he has Pevsner and Cox at his elbow. Then there are notes on what the Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust has to face, what it has done and what it hopes to do. The editor seems to have asked various lovers of Lincolnshire churches to ride their hobby horses, so we have Canon Binnall on stained glass, Mr. Bond on Grantham (and who better?), Mrs. Jarvis on the Strawberry Hill of Doddington, though I could wish she had spared a line or two for the charming chancel of the Rev. Edwin Cope, a real joy, historian, editor of the first volume of the Lincoln Record Society and author of many articles in the predecessor of this journal. Georgian churches are lovingly discussed and most of the best examples noted by Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, while Sir Francis Hill reminds us that some of the nonconformist churches have a claim on the Trust. That energetic backbencher, Pat Carmack (my quondam pupil) writes about Stow and the two town churches of Boston and Louth. He might have said more about the siting of these, especially Louth, one of the few towns in England where a man may stand in the market place and hear the cuckoo with crisp three minutes see the jewelled flash of a kingfisher making for its nest at the bottom of a Georgian garden in Westgate.

Inevitably some of us will have our complaints of omissions. One obvious one is that there is nothing about the great range of Anglo-Saxon towers. The only one illustrated is Barton, which really belongs more to national architecture. Perhaps the editor felt that they had been adequately treated by Baldwin Browne and Hamilton Thompson, and some are certainly mentioned by Thorold. Still, considering they are often regarded as the major contribution of Lincolnshire to medieval church architecture, a note might have been given. Another omission is Kelby, which I think is unique amongst village churches in Lincolnshire in having a vaulted aisle with a boss of the Paschal lamb, rather crudely done by a local mason. Kelby was certainly a quarry centre where the crooks for Louth were carved. Even at Patrington across the Humber, the aisle vaults, envisaged ab initio, had to wait for a Victorian restoration, though I think the south aisle is medieval.

It seems ungracious to criticise the lovely illustrations, but surely Evelon and Heckington ought to have had a place. Evelon I regard as the best church within a twenty mile radius of Seaford. Can anything more perfect be imagined than the proportion of tower to spire and of tower and spire to nave and chancel? On this score it beats its neighbour Heckington, where I have never liked the relation of tower and spire, though of course, Heckington has it in its fine sculptures and carvings. Another church I would have liked to see is Wilsford, partly for the fine view down the village street, but more for the queer mongold faces between the north clerestory windows. Another minor criticism is that some of the illustrations are hardly well chosen. Reasonable enough to give the chance of Brant Broughton as an example of Bodley’s work, but it does not give any impression of the most beautiful church between Seaford and Newark. The pulpit at neighbouring Stragglethorpe is a fine one, but I would have preferred the beautiful cartouche with an epigraph which provoked Pevsner to break his rule against printing them. All this boils down to the hope for a second volume of a book that all good ‘yellowbellees’ should have on their shelves and which should be treasured by visitors. Let us hope, too, that it will lead to a great increase in subscriptions to the Trust.

F. W. BROOKS
HULL

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDUSTRY by Kenneth Hudson, 128 pp., illus., The Bodley Head, 1976, £3.25.

This book is divided into five main sections: mining or quarrying; metal processing and engineering; manufacturing; transport; and the food and drink industries. It draws material from Australia, South Africa and the United States as well as Europe and covers some three centuries in time. Inevitably such a book must be superficial and it suffers from the usual drawbacks of trying to cover too much ground. Mr. Hudson has chosen a few major and, for the most part, well-known sites to illustrate each section. He describes these well and in some detail but in almost all cases they are the grand and exceptional, rather than the typical and the reader is therefore given a rather unbalanced view of the industries concerned. Many of the sites mentioned have, in any case, been described in print elsewhere, and one could have hoped for the inclusion of more new material.

Mr. Hudson makes the very valid point that the physical remains of an industry can tell only part of the story and that other sources, documentary, and where possible, oral, must be explored before a complete picture can be obtained. In the introduction he asks questions such as, ‘Was this cotton mill heated in winter?’ and, ‘What sort of food and drink did Victorian mill-hands bring with them to work?’, and it is true that these points are apt to be overlooked by those researching the history of an industry. He does not, however, give any answers to these questions, nor suggest how the interested reader might pursue this aspect of the subject. His ‘Books for Further Reading’ is also rather scanty having such obvious omissions as Neil Cossons’ BP Book of Industrial Archaeology. In short, while this book has interesting descriptions and illustrations of some of the world’s major industrial monuments as a book on ‘The Archaeology of Industry’ it leaves a lot to be desired.

CATHERINE M. WILSON
LINCOLN

GENEALOGY FOR BEGINNERS by Arthur J. Willis, 191 pp., illus., Phillimore, 3rd and revised edition, 1976, £2.95.

Mr. Willis’s revision of this standard work on genealogy, first published in 1955, is easy to read and moderately priced. The main section, devoted to an account of his own researches (Chapters 15-26), is instructive because it deals with many of the problems faced by all genealogists. Worthy of note are the sections on methods of recording searches (Chapter 3), the London repositories (Chapters 7 to 9), and the generally high standard of textual presentation.

Some passages however would benefit from future revision. There is no reference in Chapter 4 to alternative repositories of nonconformist registers, nor is there, in the section devoted to census records (Chapter 7), any mention of the increasing availability at local level of microfilm copies of certain census returns. County Record Offices (Chapter 10) merit more attention, particularly in view of the increase in their number since 1955, and the growth in the range of services provided. The bibliography in Chapter 13, although otherwise excellent, does not include Record Repositories in Great Britain (H.M.S.O.).

In other respects, however, this book achieves its purpose of introducing the genealogist to the attractions and problems associated with this absorbing subject.

G. P. C. JOHNSON
LINCOLN
AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE IN NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

P. Everson

During 1976, the North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit funded a series of flights over East and West Lindsey, undertaken by J. T. Hayes and P. Everson. The work was financed partly by a grant specifically for that purpose from West Lindsey District Council and partly by Lincolnshire County Council. For unfortunate practical reasons, the earliest flights were not until late July; in this extraordinary year, this was too late for observing the effects on the main cereal crop, though many sites were recorded as crop-density marks of 'revels' or 'wifendens' in a fully ripe crop. Compensation was available in a series of fine sites recorded in sugar beet and yet more strikingly as cropmarks in grass pastureland.

Though they obviously allowed a proper examination of only a minute fraction of the area in a single set of weather and crop conditions, these flights confirmed that ancient buried sites exist in large numbers and can be recorded by aerial reconnaissance on a wide variety of soil types in North Lincolnshire. These include the sandy areas along the Lincolnshire Trent bank, the limestone Edge north of Lincoln, and the heather soils below its western escarp slope, the sand and gravel areas of the Bain valley especially in the Tattershall area, the Blown Sand areas below the Wolds between Market Rasen and Caistor, the chalk of the Wolds, the coastal Marshlands and the Spilsby Sandstone of the southern Wolds. Even in claylands east of Gainsborough and south of Market Rasen, LEVELLED Medieval sites reappeared as cropmarks. No flight so much as looked at the Lindsey Fens and the Louth area was untouched.

Individual sites of exceptional importance and interest included closes and a trackway associated with the well-known Roman villa at Scampton, no part of which had hitherto been recorded by air photography. The parishes west of Ermine Street from Waddingham south to Spaldington, revealed extensive traces of settlements of Iron Age and Roman type, which are gradually adding to our knowledge of the rural background to the Roman city of Lincoln. On North Kelsey Moor, two pairs of straight parallel ditches extending for approximately 1 km are reminiscent of the Bronze Age boundaries excavated at Fengate, near Peterborough. At Stenigot, a group of at least four ring-ditches were recorded in grass, situated in the valley bottom rather than on top of the Wolds; further ring-ditches appeared in similar locations elsewhere in Stenigot and at nearby Scamblesby. On top of the Wolds near Binbrook, an extensive site of rectangular closes and buildings was recorded in pasture, sealed below medieval ridge and furrow. If it is a Roman site undamaged by modern ploughing, it is a rare survival indeed. Throughout the length of the Lynn Valley, many complex and extensive areas of settlement of Iron Age/Roman type, plus numbers of ring-ditches, at last began to fill in the background to Geoffrey Taylor’s diligent fieldwork in that area.

In all, about sixty new sites were identified and extra detail added to perhaps half as many again which were already known. Incidentally, excavation sites were photographed at Washingborough, Short Ferry and Skendleby, for the benefit of those working on them.

The Unit intends to augment its three mid-summer sorties with further flights spaced through the winter and spring, in order to complete a preliminary assessment of the area in all seasonal conditions. Already, in early November, a handful of soilmark sites have been recorded on the Wolds, together with an excellent series of earthwork photographs. The Unit hopes to see this year’s initiative on its part as the basis for a long-term programme of reconnaissance, with special attention to the Lincolnshire Wolds.

BOOK REVIEW

The English Medieval Town by Colin Platt, 219 pp., illus., Secker and Warburg, 1976, £6.00.

There are formidable difficulties in the way of the proper study of medieval urban history. The records, where they exist, require a considerable knowledge of Latin, palaeography and medieval French and English for their proper interpretation. And some of the histories are travestied, what history should be. Dr. George Oliver — it must be emphasised that he was a D.D. with not the slightest claim to learning — is still revered by a few in Lincolnshire though in a long life he produced no fewer than three town histories which are almost entirely apocryphal. This horrible example is mentioned to show what progress has been made in recent years, of which Dr. Colin Platt’s work is a splendid illustration. Beginning with his studies of Southampton history he has made himself a master of most of our sources of information and many of the secondary studies of the medieval borough — a formidable task which has deterred most of the rest of us working in this field.

In researching into the history of the borough one is always aware that so small a proportion of the population was urban and that much of the population even of the towns was rural. On the broadest definition the 1377 population of Lincolnshire towns hardly reaches one tenth of the population of the county. Yet in certain senses it was in the towns that the new ways of life were taking shape — that, broadly speaking, contract was taking the place of status, that people lived off what they earned, not off what they grew, that a good many of them lived in houses far more substantial than those to be found in a rural society still partly characterised by villeinage. Indeed in such places as Boston and Lincoln, to quote our most eminent local examples, a form of society was taking shape which had never before existed. Nothing could be more different from the classical utopia characterised by a poor but leisured and privileged proletariat (the Codex Theodotianus is littered with examples) than the English town of the middle ages based on trades, crafts, and the market, with a legal procedure which eventually, through the statute merchant, was to penetrate the whole of English society.

In over two hundred closely printed but highly legible pages Dr. Platt deals with virtually every aspect of the medieval town from the Anglo-Saxon boroughs to the changes in urban society in the era of the Reformation. The range of the sources which he cites shows the command which a polished scholar can have of his subject. Indeed the book is so good that it seems unfair to the author to make any comment which is less than favourable; and the only criticism which the present reviewer has to make is that it might have been possible to produce this book for a good deal less than £6 if it had been less lavishly illustrated. Since the advent of television publishers seem convinced that nothing will sell unless it has pretty pictures. We therefore have a splendid book jacket with a lovely reproduction of a fifteenth century illustration of the building and the fall of Troy — a thing of beauty which adds little to our understanding of the subject; and to take two illustrations at random on page 167 we have a whole-page illustration of the Doom mural in St. Thomas’s at Salisbury, and on page 169 an illustration of a Flemish celebration of mass with a street scene more appropriate for The Cloister and the Hearth than to this brilliant contribution to medieval scholarship. Perhaps the pictures could have been cut by fifty per cent without any real loss; but in fairness to the publishers and the author it must also be said that the remaining fifty per cent (if we include the maps, drawings and diagrams) not only help to recreate the atmosphere of medieval towns but also at a good many points adds to the value of the text.

E. GILLET OTTINGHAM
THE ROMAN FORTS OF THE SAXON SHORE by
Stephen Johnson, ix + 172pp., Illus., Paul Elek, 1976, £7.50;
ROMAN ROADS by Raymond Chevalier, 272pp., Illus.,
Batsford, 1976, £9.50.

The Roman Forts of the Saxon Shore deals with the
Roman defences of the south east coasts of England
and the parallel system in France. Most of the sites have
long been known and a great deal has been written
in journals, so that it is surprising that this is only the third
book on the subject this century. The author makes use of
most of the latest thinking on tactics, on which the book is
particularly good, and on the origin of the name 'Saxon
Shore' (only referred to once in antiquity). It is seen as
referring to the raiders and not to the settlers of the region.

A number of minor criticisms can be made; there is too
much use of secondary sources eg. county archaeologies
when original sources are easily available; figs. 24 and 29
could have been rather larger, and the coin hoard map
(fig. 2) merely illustrates the uneven nature of the work
in France and England. Nothing is said of Walkington Wold
on the subject of the signal-stations and important work since
1970 at Lancaster goes unnoticed. Finally one could ask
for more discussion of the late Roman army and navy,
which has a considerable bearing on the topic. However,
these criticisms one can only acclaim as this a
readable and concise explanation of a complex topic.

Roman Roads is just what the title suggests — but the
scope and contents of this relatively slim volume are truly
amazing. The author, a French archaeologist of
international repute, manages to fit in sections on
contemporary references, pre-Roman roads, the archaeology
of roads and use of roads as fortresses amongst a host of
other topics. Particularly interesting is his discussion of
milestones and their significance and here as elsewhere
there is the great advantage of an insight which transcends
provinces. The book also contains a very full bibliography,
brought up to date by Professor A. L. F. Rivet.

All this mass of information is naturally much
compressed, perhaps too much so for comfort, and this is
not helped by a somewhat halting translation from the
French, which manages to come down in about mid-
Channel. There can be no hesitation in recommending this
book, however, as a background to more localised
provincial studies.

ANDREW WHITE

ENGLISH FOX HUNTING A History by Raymond Carr,
xxi + 273 pp., Illus., Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1976,
£6.50.

Readers of the histories of Lincolnshire hunts may
sometimes, as they follow the fortunes of fox, hound
and horse through successive seasons, find it somewhat difficult
to be precise about what part of the nineteenth century
they are reading. The intrusion of railway lines into a good
run provides a vague chronological landmark in a succession
of seasons which are distinguished for the authors by the
quality of sport as much as anything else. Raymond Carr
has provided us with a framework in which to study the
development of fox hunting, so that the reader is made
familiar with the development of techniques which changed
the way hunting was conducted, while at the same time he
does not forget the changing social background against
which these developments took place. The coming of the
railways, for example, might at one level be seen as causing
the break-up of good runs and as a force which might
destroy the moral fibre of the countryside. In another way
they changed the provincial hunting field by giving fox
huntsers a wider area for their activity, so that someone
based on London could reach Leicestershire or the New
Forest by an early morning train with their hunters in a
box, returning in time for dinner.

The author did not intend this to be a social history of
fox hunting while 'The enthusiast will find no analysis of
famous runs; no disquisitions on scent; no wisdom on hunt
breeding; no criticism of methods of hunting hounds.'
The hunting field was, however, an important social and
political milieu for those privileged to mount horses and
follow the hounds, although there might be a wide gulf
between the men on the horses and those who watched
them from below. The social historian of the countryside
still has a great deal of work to do on the role of fox hunting.
He may well be one of those who, the author concedes,
will find the subject morally repulsive. None the less he
now has a useful introductory framework for his work.
Those who simply wish to have an account of the
development of fox hunting will find the story well told
here.

R. W. AMBLER

HUMBERSTONE

NORTH EAST SAIL Berwick to King's Lynn by Robert
Simper, 96 pp., Illus., David and Charles, 1976, £4.50.

The sailors, the fishermen, the large barques and small
cobles facing the rough North Sea, the wrecks — all are
illustrated in Robert Simper's fine picture book on the
north east coast in the age of sail from c.1850 to its end
about fifty years ago. The 125 old photographs bring
together for the first time in one book every major type of
sailing vessel found between the Scottish border and the
Wash and are accompanied by long informative captions,
often drawing on the experience of the men who built or
sailed such vessels.

About a third of the book is given to Humberse and the
inland ports served by Humber keels, including
Gainsborough and Lincoln as well as Grimsby, Barton and
Crowle. There are no illustrations from south Lincolnshire
but some types of vessel found on this coast are illustrated
in the Humber and Wash sections of the book, the latter
showing vessels in Wisbech and King's Lynn.

D. D. Gladwin tries to cover the whole human panorama
of waterways, including promoters, engineers, navvies,
contractors and company secretaries, but he gives most
attention to the carrying companies and their boatmen
whose modern equivalents he knows from his own
employment on the canals of the Midlands. Even here it is
events rather than people which occupy the centre of the
stage. Many other sections are dealt with briefly and
superficially, the chapter on engineers summarises the
careers of Brindley and Telford in twelve pages, but
conversely Gladwin makes great use of lengthy quotations
which are often connected by only short sentences or
paragraphs.

NEIL R. WRIGHT

LINCOLN
The Society's own publishing programme in 1976 included a new Occasional Paper, No. 5 in the series, AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BASTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, by P. Mayes and M. J. Dean, with a report on the pottery by J. N. L. Myres (68 pp., illus., Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 1976, £1 to Society members and £1.40 to non-members, plus postage in both cases). This describes excavations on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Baston, a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery which produced some forty-four cinerary urns and two inhumations. Other archaeological work in South Lincolnshire which has resulted in publication is the Car Dyke Research Group's survey, THE LINCOLNSHIRE CAR DYKE by B. B. Simmons (18 pp., with maps, The Car Dyke Research Group, 1975, Steynings Lane, Swineshead, 40 pence including postage and packing) gives an account of work on the Dyke and the surrounding area. R. H. Beale's A GLOSSARY OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY DECORATION (24 pp., illus., The Car Dyke Research Group, 1976, 40 pence to include postage and packing) is 'an attempt to provide a standard terminology for use in discussion of medieval pottery' as a guide for all those interested in the subject. It emphasises the description of decorative detail and features resulting from various methods and techniques of manufacture rather than the classification of forms. The illustrations show features commented on in the report.

Seaford and District Civic Trust have produced a valuable town trail, A WALK AROUND SEAFORD (4 pp., illus., 1976, available from T. H. Gregson, 6 Kingston Terrace, Seaford, 10 pence plus foolscape stamped, addressed envelope). It has short accounts of the town's geography and history followed by a walk through Seaford's conservation area. This is an attractive publication which will enhance anyone's appreciation of the town. Many other places in Lincolnshire benefit from this sort of approach. Work by a Louth local history class has resulted in the publication of THE SOUTH RIVERHEAD edited and compiled by Ian Beckwith (27 pp., with maps, South W.E.A. Branch, 1976, available from 75, Monk's Dyke Road, Louth, 30 pence). It examines the impact of the Louth Navigation on the town in the period 1750 to 1850 and in particular the ways in which it shaped the development of the Riverhead area. REVOLUTION IN NORTH THOBESBY, LINCOLNSHIRE, The Enclosure of the Parish by Act of Parliament: 1836 - 1846, (16 pp., with maps, North Thoresby Workers' Educational Association, 1976, available from the author at 11 Priestgate, Barton on Humber, 40 pence) is another detailed study of the process of enclosure in a Lincolnshire parish by Rex C. Russell. It looks at the parish before enclosure, the negotiations preceding it and its results.

Alan Chadwick, the Warden of Pilgrim College, Boston, tells the story of the College's development in PILGRIM'S PROGRESS BOSTON 1945 - 1975 (60 pp., illus., Richard Kay Publications for the Governors of Pilgrim College in association with the Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, 1976, paper edition £1.25, caséd £2.25). This shows the important place of Pilgrim College in the life of Boston and is not only a valuable contribution to the local history of education but also shows the significance of the institution.

The work of Boston author Martin Middlebrook on the history of the First and Second World Wars, now issued in paperback, THE FIRST DAY OF THE SOMME and THE NUREMBERG RAID (365 and 369 pp., respectively, illus., both Fontana/Collins, 1975, £1.50) has greater interest than the local connections of their author, as a glance at the index of each book shows. The account of the Somme draws on oral recollections of, among others, Lincolnshire soldiers; while Lincolnshire airfields such as Bardney, Binbrook and Ludford have a place in the account of the Nuremberg raid.

A second instalment of the collections of photographs of Grimby and Lincoln noted in the 1975 Book Notes has now appeared. GRIMBY AS IT WAS VOL. II by David Boswell and J. M. Storey and LINCOLN AS IT WAS VOL. II by Laurence Elvin (both 44 pp., Mendon Publishing, 1976, £1.20 and £1.30). Work by a group of local teachers has resulted in a set of materials documenting GRIMBY - IMMINGHAM ELECTRIC TRAMWAY compiled by G. Parratt, J. Oaten and M. J. Phillipson (24 sheets, Environmental Studies Research Development Group, Education Centre Victoria Street, Grimby, £1.00).

YELLOWBELLY BALLADS edited by Patrick O'Shaughnessy (Part One vii + 88 pp., Part Two 93 pp., both Lincolnshire and Humberside Arts, 1975, no price given for Part One, Part Two £1.00 + 15 pence postage and packing) is a collection of Percy Grainger. Fifty nine songs are printed here with guitar chords added and a set of notes on each song.

Harvey Miller Publishers in association with the Courtauld Institute of Art of the University of London have issued Part I of their Archive I of Cathedrals and Monastic Buildings in the British Isles, edited by George Zamecki and Peter Kiddle, on Lincoln Cathedral (xi pp. + 155 plates, £25 for each Archive) - the first of five parts on the Cathedral. This covers the West Front and makes available photographic material in the Courtauld Institute's Collection. It is hoped that it will be possible to provide a review of the completed scheme in a future issue of this journal. A second edition of J. D. Birkbeck's A HISTORY OF BOURNE (xx + 122 pp., illus., Lanes, 13, Abbey Road, Bourne, 1976, £1.95 in limp covers and £3.25 in hard paper) was first published in 1976 and has an extended preface of fourteen pages devoted to new material on the town's history gathered since the book was first published. This includes sections on Prehistoric and Roman Bourne, schooling in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, local government and recent developments in the town.

Two books covering the Fenland area of the county and beyond which have been published recently are THE FENLAND by Arthur H. and Denis Pye (300 pp., illus., David and Charles, 1976, £4.95) and LEGENDS OF THE FENLAND PEOPLE by Christopher Marlowe (240 pp., E. P. Publishing, 1976, £4.00). The first, in a new British Topographical Series, sets out to cover not only the history, archaeology and topography of the area, but has sections on natural history, agriculture and drainage engineering works. The second is the reprint of a book first published in 1926 in which the author retells such legends of the area as the story of Bayardo and how St. Margaret Avenged Sacreilege at Quadring.

Although one of the latest additions to The Making of the English Landscape series THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE LANDSCAPE by K. J. Allison (272 pp., illus., Hodder and Stoughton, 1976, £5.95), is not strictly related to Lincolnshire, it should not be ignored by any student of the local landscape for the insights it provides into an area which has so many similarities with our own county and for the techniques of landscape study which are employed in the book. Similarly, the twenty third Maritime Monograph and Report of the National Maritime Museum, THE NORTH FERRIBY BOATS, A Guide Book by E. V. Wright (59 pp., illus., 1976, £2.00 plus 32 pence postage from the National Maritime Museum, London, SE10 9NF) is important for its parallel with the Brigg Raft, the re-excavation of which was reported in Volume 10 of this journal.

HOW TO RECORD GRAVEYARDS by Jeremy Jones (40 pp., illus., Council for British Archaeology and Rescue, 1976, 75 pence) is the sort of practical guide which should find its way to any local historian's bookshelf. With increasing numbers of church redundancies and graveyard clearances the task of recording the memorials in them becomes even more urgent. This is a down to earth guide which seeks to justify the importance of the task and to help the beginner how to set about it, what to do with the information gathered and provides a bibliography to back up the work.

BUILDING STONES OF ENGLAND AND WALES by
BOOK NOTES

Norman Davey (44 pp., illus., the Bedford Square Press, 1976, £1.00) is another aid for local historians and archaeologists published by the Standing Conference for Local History. It describes the principal types of building stones and their uses. There is a brief bibliography. In 1974 the journal Local Population Studies published a handbook of original parish registers and related documents deposited in record offices and libraries. This has now been supplemented by THE FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO ORIGINAL PARISH REGISTERS IN RECORD OFFICES AND LIBRARIES (60 pp., Local Population Studies in association with the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, 1976, £1.80 and £1.20 to members of the Local Population Studies Society, plus postage, obtainable from Tavney House, Matlock, Derbyshire). We noted in 1975 the appearance of the first part of a DICTIONARY OF LAND SURVEYORS AND LOCAL CARTOGRAPHERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1550-1850. Parts II and III, edited by Peter Eden have now appeared (377 pp. in all three parts). Dawson, Parts II and III published 1976, £6.00 each). Part III has an index which not only contains the names of the surveyors listed and the places where they operated but also reflects the wide range of alternative occupations which many of them followed. A CATALOGUE OF BRITISH FAMILY HISTORIES compiled by T. R. Thomson first published in 1928, with a second edition in 1953, now has a third edition (184 pp., The Research Publishing Co. in conjunction with the Society of Genealogists, 1976, £4.00). It serves to provide a complete list of British family histories, but does not include reprints from periodicals, pedigree collections, biographies, pseudepigraphal claims, the publications of the clan societies, histories of businesses or works published in America. This third edition has been corrected and expanded.

In 1881 John P. Anderson prepared a classified catalogue of the literature relating to the local history of Britain and Ireland. The entire volume was published in the first volume of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY's series of Bibliographical Handbooks published in association with the Conference on British Studies. It has 2500 entries divided into fourteen sections including Social, Economic, Agricultural and Religious History sections likely to be of particular interest to local historians, who will also welcome the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BRITISH AND IRISH HISTORY (ix + 155 pp., Harvester Press for the Royal Historical Society, 1976, £3.95) is the sixth volume in a series of annual publications appearing in September and covering the current year's publications in the field. Emphasis has been placed on speed of production so that readers will have the bibliography in their hands fairly quickly after the material in it has appeared. The contents are split by period and topic and there are author and subject indexes. This is an important new venture and a valuable aid.

A POCKET BOOK FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS by Kenneth Hudson (vii + 134 pp., illus., John Baker, 1976, £2.25) seeks to provide guidance to workers in the field of industrial archaeology and to suggest areas where work can be done in the future. The STUDY OF URBAN HISTORY edited by H. J. Dyos (xxvi + 400 pp., illus., Edward Arnold, 1976, paper edition £3.95) provides a paper edition of an important series of essays produced in 1966 for the first conference of British urban historians. It is the first published in the field, which should not be ignored by local historians.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF BRITAIN by Peter Clayton (239 pp., illus., Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1976, £4.50) is an area by area guide to archaeological sites with grid references. It lists sites included in the national inventory and those on the World Heritage sites. Newcastle, Lincoln and Ancaster. The rather condensed style of a publication of this type leads to some rather odd conclusions: The Romans were here at Horscastle (TF 258696) where a part of the town wall remains, but the main presence was at Lincoln... Leslie V. Grinsell in FOLKLORE OF PREHISTORIC SITES IN BRITAIN (320 pp., illus., David and Charles, 1976, £7.95) discusses Lincolnshire and its earthworks in the section of the book devoted to the county. The introductory chapter examines various strands of popular tradition attached to prehistoric sites. The Inventory lists sites county by county with notes on their folklore and there is a substantial bibliography. R. J. Brown's WINDMILLS OF ENGLAND (256 pp., illus., Robert Hale, 1976, £25) is a well-produced guide to preserved windmills illustrated with line drawings by the author. There is a limited set of authorial illustrations. The work illustrated - for Lincolnshire, Alford; Maude Foster, Boston; Dobson's, Burgh-le-Marsh; Heathington; and Sidney Tadgell. An introductory chapter discusses the development of the windmill and there is a glossary. This is an attractive book and a reasonable buy in these times of rapidly increasing book prices. ENGLISH CASTLES by R. Allen Brown, which appears in a third and revised edition, (240 pp., illus., Batsford, 1976, £6.95) is not quite in the same 'guide book' category as the books on archæological sites and it is the sort of authoritative account of castle development which the traveller needs, although it is well-enough illustrated to serve the needs of the armchair traveller also. The book deserves a better executed map than the one which shows the castles mentioned in the text and it is a pity that some of the illustrations, such as the plan of Corfe on p. 119 and Chestpoy on p. 121 should have been so badly over-reduced. However, this is a book well worth the attention of the local historian and for the writer who describes and analyses castle building in England and Wales.

The excellent series Historical Problems: Studies and Documents provides meaty introductions to a wide range of historical themes which are linked to a substantial selection of relevant documents. NOBLES AND NOBLE LIFE 1250-1500 by Joel T. Rosenthal (270 pp., George Allen and Unwin, 1976, £5.75) deals with the evolution of nobility, with particular reference to castle building in England and Wales.

The last volume of David Knowles's The Religious Orders in England, The Tudor Age, has been republished in a shortened form with most of the footnotes and all the appendices removed as BARE RUINED CHOIRS (329 pp., illus., Cambridge University Press, 1976, £6.50), so that this version of the original study has now become a self-contained account of the dissolution of the monasteries. This has useful material for the Lincolnshire historian, both as background to the events in the county and in its clear account of the Lincolnshire Rising of 1536. Two new general books covering the period from 1450 to in one case 1560 and the other 1558 are Claire Cross's CHURCH AND PEOPLE 1450-1600, The Triumph of the Laity in the English Church (272 pp., Fontana/Collins, 1976, £1.50), part of the Fontana Library of Economic and Social History and C. S. L. Davies's PEACE, PRINT AND PROTESTANTISM, 1450-1558 (x + 665 pp., Hart-Davis, Macgibbon, 1976, £6.95), a volume in the Paladin History of England. As its sub-title implies Claire Cross's book traces the development of the role of the laity in English church life. C. S. L. Davies's lays greater emphasis on the social developments of the period although the book has sections on economic and social developments. Sir John Neale's classic account of the ELIZABETHAN HOUSE OF COMMONS (445 pp., illus., Fontana/Collins, 1976, £1.95) has been republished in a paperback edition. It studies the economic, social and political lives of the House and so provides useful material for the local historian seeking to understand the county and borough politics of his or her area in the period. SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY SOCIETY, Society in an Age of Revolution, edited with an Introduction by Paul S. Seaver (181 pp., New Viewpoints, 1976, £6.00) collects together essays by Lawrence Stone, Joan Thirk and others which have previously appeared in various publications. It provides an introduction and a bibliographical note. We have already commented on the value of the series Historical Problems: Studies and Documents and it is good to have available a title in this series covering the Civil War period. J. S. Morrill's THE REVOLT OF THE PROVINCES, Conservatives and Radicals in the English Civil War, 1650-1650 (254 pp., George Allen and Unwin, 1976, £5.75) is important for the emphasis it places on the response of each county and town to the Civil War and events leading up to it.

The progress of the Fontana Economic History of Europe has been noted in previous years in these Notes. Parts One and Two of THE TWENTIETH CENTURY edited by Carlo M. Cipolla (xi + 810 pp., Collins/Fontana, 1976, £1.95 each part) have now appeared.

Finally a book, which although not concerned with local matters is an important guide to some of the thinking which shaped the Church of England in the two centuries from 1770 to the present day, E. R. Norman's CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN ENGLAND 1770-1970, A Historical Study (Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, 1976, £15) examines the development of the social teachings and attitudes of the Church of England in the period covered by the book. Although bishops of Lincoln figure in this account we see them in a wider context than their work as diocesan administrators and spiritual leaders in the county. This book is a useful reminder that the effective study of our local communities is best based on a knowledge of events and developments beyond the confines of the area of our immediate interests.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS ALSO RECEIVED


THE CAVALIERS by Mark Bence-Jones, xi + 206 pp., illus., Constable, 1976, £5.25.

ENGLAND IN THE AGE OF CHAUCER by William Woods, 230 pp., illus., Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, 1976, £4.95.

ESSAYS IN BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE HISTORY The Centenary Volume of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, xx + 500 pp., illus., Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1976, £3.50.

ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY The Transactions of Essex Archaeological Society Volume 6 (Third series) for 1974, 1975, 104 pp., illus.; and Volume 7 (Third series) for 1975, The Essex Archaeological Society, 73 pp., illus.


RESCUE NEWS No. 11, Spring 1976, 12 pp., illus., The Trust for British Archaeology, 15 pence.

RESEARCH VOLUME OF THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY No. 2 (ALSTEAD: EXCAVATION OF A THIRTEENTH-FOURTEENTH CENTURY SUB-MANOR HOUSE WITH ITS IRON WORKS IN NETHERWOOD, MERSTHAM, SURREY by Lesley L. Ketteringham, 73 pp., illus., Surrey Archaeological Society, 1976; and RESEARCH VOLUME OF THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY No. 3, 111 pp., illus., Surrey Archaeological Society, 1976.

THE ROUNDHEADS by Jasper Ridley, xi + 276 pp., illus., Constable, 1976, £5.50.

STEAM RAILWAYS IN INDUSTRY by Colin T. Gifford and Horace Gamble, 96 pp., illus., B. T. Batford, 1976, £4.50.


ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Third Series Volumes 36 and 37 for 1973-1974, 1974, 111 pp., illus., Ulster Archaeological Society; and Volume 38, 1975, 96 pp., illus.


YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Volume 48, 1976, 160 pp., illus., The Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Notes on Contributors

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