

that very point. Further, the inside of the cones is sometimes ornamented and evidently meant to be seen, whereas the handle is plain, as if intended to be covered in use. Pending a complete explanation, the term 'grip' might be adopted as non-committal, and the type may prove to be related to the oath-rings (*Schwurringe*) common in northern Europe about the same date. Another problem is presented by the *bullae* which curiously resemble the Etruscan pattern adopted in classical Italy by the boys of noble and wealthy families. At present no intermediate link can be found, and the date remains uncertain. Such questions as these have been brought nearer solution by Mr. Armstrong's carefully collected evidence as to the circumstances of discovery; and this Guide will no doubt stimulate the ingenuity of Irish and other archaeologists. In conclusion attention may be drawn to the very remarkable find at Lattoon, co. Cavan, in 1919, first published in *Man*, June 1920, no. 45. About 11 ft. deep in a bog lay two 'grips' with conical ends and two bracelets, together with an elaborately engraved disc 4.8 in. across, all being of gold. Previous discoveries in Ireland and elsewhere support the view that the disc was originally a sun-symbol, perhaps mounted on a model car like that of Trundholm Moss in Denmark. This single hoard therefore confirms the dates assigned to three definite gold types on other and independent grounds; and its inclusion in the Catalogue at the last moment is a matter for congratulation.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Periodical Literature

Archaeological Journal, vol. 63: Sir Henry Howorth analyses in detail the Chronicle usually attributed to Florence, and gives reasons for assigning its compilation to John rather than to Florence of Worcester. Professor Baldwin Brown has an article on the Anglo-Saxon as an artist, Mr. Du Boulay Hill describes the pre-Norman churches and sepulchral remains of Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Bothamley contributes a careful account, with plans and other illustrations, of the walled town of Aigues-Mortes. There are also papers by Lord Dillon suggesting a Tyrolese origin for the effigy of Richard Beauchamp at Warwick, by Mr. Fryer on the effigy of Bridget, countess of Bedford, at Chenies, and by Mr. Ellis on an antique silver brooch inscribed in twelfth-century Norman French.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, N.S., vol. 25, contains a copiously illustrated account of the churches of Great Rollright, Hook Norton, and Wigginton, Oxon., by the President of the Association, a paper on the Medieval Bestiaries and their influence on English decorative art by Mr. G. C. Druce, and various papers on Colchester read in connexion with the Association's Annual Meeting. There are also papers by Mr. W. A. Cater identifying St. Mary Newchurch with St. Mary-le-Bow, and by Mr. T. F. Tickner on the cathedral and priory of St. Mary of Coventry, in which is reproduced a plan showing a most unusual arrangement of the cloister which can only be based on a misreading of the evidence.

Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 8: Sir William Ramsay contributes the second portion of his studies in the Roman province of Galatia, dealing with dedications at the sanctuary of Colonia Caesarea. Mr. J. G. Milne writes on the shops of the Roman mint of Alexandria, and Mr. A. H. Smith describes the portrait relief of L. Ampudius Philomusus and his wife and daughter, recently acquired under peculiar circumstances for the British Museum. There is also a full bibliography of the works of the late Professor Haverfield by Dr. George Macdonald.

Numismatic Chronicle, vol. 20, pt. 2, contains two papers by Mr. G. F. Hill, one describing the Greek coins acquired by the British Museum, mainly from the Weber collection, in 1919, and the other on a hoard of coins of Eadgar, Eadweard II, and Aethelred II found at Chester. M. de Morgan contributes an essay on the Semitic inscriptions on Characenean coins, and Mr. S. W. Grose gives a short account of the collection of Greek coins bequeathed to Balliol College by Dr. Strachan-Davidson.

Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, vol. 8, pt. 4, contains an interesting inventory of the goods at Pleshy College by the late Sir William Hope and Mr. Atchley, a paper by Dr. Norman on St. Mary Aldermary and St. Mildred, Bread Street, and a transcript by Mr. Craib of the inventory in the Public Record Office of Church Plate received in the Jewel House in the Tower of London in the reign of Edward VI.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, vol. 25, no. 2, continues an account of certain churches, Sutton Courtenay and Abingdon Abbey, and a survey of Wallingford in 1550, and contains a paper by the late Lt.-Col. Wheelton Hind of Stoke-on-Trent on the approximate dates of Wayland Smith's Cave and the White Horse of Berkshire. He rightly considered the monument as the chamber of a long barrow dating from neolithic times, but should not have used the term 'dolmen' in this connexion. Wayland's Smithy lies north and south, most of the chambered barrows being on the contrary east and west, so that it is difficult to follow his argument that 'from the careful way in which these ancient tombs were oriented, sun worship must have been in vogue'. The connexion with Wayland could only date, as he pointed out, from pagan Anglo-Saxon times, many centuries after the tomb was in use; and there is reason for thinking that the stones were exposed at the time the name was given much as they are now, the long barrow having been denuded.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 41, contains continuations of Dr. Fryer's paper on Gloucestershire Fonts and of Mr. Walters's on Gloucestershire Bell Foundries, the Bristol foundry being dealt with in this volume. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley contributes papers on Norman and Medieval Gloucester, Mr. C. E. Keyser has a profusely illustrated account of six churches in the neighbourhood of Cirencester, and Mr. Bartlett contributes a paper on the discovery of the chapel of St. Blaise at Henbury. In addition Canon Wilson prints from the Worcester *Liber Albus* correspondence between the abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and the prior of Worcester in 1311, and Colonel Buckton a transcription of the North Nibley Tithe Terrier.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, vol. 20: the late Professor Haverfield contributed a paper on the provisioning of Roman forts and another on Old Carlisle; Mr. P. Ross continues his studies of Roman roads, describing that between Low Borrow Bridge and Brougham Castle, and a note by the late Canon Rawnsley records the rediscovery of a small Roman altar (*C. I. L.* vii, 938). Mr. T. H. B. Graham has four papers, on Carlatton, on the manors of Melmerby and Ainstable, and a further part of his study of the Eastern Fells. Mr. W. G. Collingwood writes on the cross at Penrith, known as the Giant's Thumb, and the number also contains communications on Walney Chapel, on Cartmel Priory, on papers from Bardsea Hall, on the Glaisters of Cumberland, and a calendar of documents belonging to Mr. Burrow of Crosthwaite.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, vol. 42, contains papers by Mr. H. Kirke on Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, who died in 1515, based on records in the Belvoir muniment room; by Rev. H. Lawrance on the Heraldry of Dugdale's Visitation of Derbyshire 1662-3; on the south court of Codnor Castle, with plan and other illustrations, by Mr. W. Stevenson, and the concluding part of Mr. S. O. Addy's study on House-burial, with examples in Derbyshire.

Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society, N.S., vol. 15, contains an account by Major Mortimer Wheeler of the excavation of the Balkerne gate at Colchester, undertaken on behalf of the Morant Club. The plan of the gate appears to be unique in Britain, but parallels can be found on the Continent at Autun, Turin, and Nîmes. Mr. Miller Christy contributes a detailed account of the eighteen Roman roads in the county with a full bibliography, and there is also a paper on the forest of Blackley, and the first of a series of articles on ancient stained glass in Essex.

Transactions of the East Herts. Archaeological Society, vol. 6, pt. 2, contains a description, with plan, of the church of St. Mary, North Mimms, by Mr. H. G. Spary; a record of the expenses of the household of John, king of France, during his captivity in Hertford castle, by Mr. H. C. Andrews; an account of the descent of the manor of Roxford, by Mr. W. F. Andrews, and a description of the Holwell parish registers by Mr. H. F. Hatch.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, N.S. 4, contains papers by Sir Edward Brabrook, Mr. A. Bonner, and Mr. P. M. Johnston on Staple Inn; another paper by Mr. Bonner on St. George's in the East and the Minorities, and the concluding portion of Dr. Martin's paper on early maps of London.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, vol. 65, contains a paper by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte relating the devolution of the property of Serlo de Burci and outlining the descent of the baronial family of Martin. Mr. H. Symonds publishes a transcript of documents showing the manner in which the great Civil War affected the inhabitants of the country round Brent Knoll. Mr. Bligh Bond publishes the ninth report of his excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, describing the discovery of the supposed Loretto chapel, Dr. Fryer continues his description of Somerset monumental effigies, and

Dr. Hensleigh Walter reports the discovery of Roman buildings, pottery, etc., at 'Stanchester' in the parish of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

Historical Collections for Staffordshire, vol. for 1919 issued by the William Salt Society, contains a full paper on the early history of the parish of Blithfield, with an account of the parish church, by Rev. D. S. Murray, and a communication by Messrs. Bridgeman and Mander on the Staffordshire hidation. There is also published in this volume a transcript of a note-book of Gregory King, Lancaster herald (died 1712), the MS. of which is now in the William Salt Library.

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, vol. 17, contains a paper by Miss Layard on flint tools showing well-defined finger-grips; a description of the fine seven-sacrament font at Monk's Soham, and a transcription and annotation by the late Sir William Hope of the inventories of the college of Stoke-by-Clare taken in 1534 and 1547-8.

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 25, pt. 3: Mr. W. M. I'Anson describes the church and conventual buildings of Coverham abbey, illustrated with a plan, and there is also a description, with a plan, of Crambe church in the North Riding by Mr. G. E. Kirk. Other papers include one by Mr. H. F. Killick on the memoirs of Sir Marmaduke Rawden, a Royalist knight who defended Basing and Faringdon and died in 1646; by Mr. C. J. Battersby on the word 'Anima' in Elizabethan English, showing that it meant a breastplate, cuirass, or coat of mail; a study by Mr. W. Hornsby of the Domesday 'valets' of the Langbargh wapentake, suggesting a rule for their computation; and notes on the discovery of a Roman tower at York and on a medieval entrenchment between Gargrave and Skipton.

Société Fersiaise 45th Annual Bulletin, contains a description of Le Couperon dolmen, Rozel, recently transferred to the Society; a note on the discovery of a neolithic kitchen-midden on the Icho Tower islet, and another note recording the finding of a fine flint implement in the St. Laurence valley. The number also contains a paper by Mr. Nicolle on the occupation of Jersey by the counts of Maulevrier from 1461 to 1468, and a description of St. Mary's church by Colonel Warton.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, 6th ser., vol. 20, contains a further instalment of Mr. Harold Hughes's paper on Early Christian decorative art in Anglesey; Mr. O. G. S. Crawford's account of his excavations at Hengwm, Merionethshire, the sites explored being three stone circles of the Bronze Age, a hitherto undiscovered promontory fort, and the hill-top fortress of Pen Dinas, of the Iron Age probably anterior to the Roman occupation; and papers on Scandinavian influence on Glamorgan place-names; on a smelting floor at Penrhos Lligwy, Anglesey; 'Stedworlango', a study of the fee of Penmaen in Gower; on St. Paulinus of Wales, and on the people and speech of Gowerland. The discovery of an inscribed stone of the early sixth century from Llan-sadyrnin, Carmarthenshire, is also recorded.

Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion (1918-19): Mr. Hadrian Allcroft contributes a paper on the Celtic Circle-Moot, in which he argues that the stone circle without a ditch was not in origin sepulchral, but was a place of assembly. In the same volume Professor Tyrrell-Green has a long paper on types of baptismal fonts

as illustrated by Welsh examples, and Professor J. E. Lloyd writes upon the family and early history of Owain Glyn Dŵr.

Journal of the Flintshire Historical Society for 1919-20 contains papers on Gwaenysgor church, by Mr. A. W. Beer, on the plate at Hawarden church, by Rev. W. F. J. Timbrell, and a translation by Mr. W. B. Jones of certain Hawarden deeds, being portions of the Moore deeds belonging to the Liverpool corporation. There is also a long paper by Mr. Edward Owen on the monastery of Basingwerk at the period of its dissolution, consisting of a collection of documents from the Public Record Office.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 49, pt. 2; Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong describes the bell shrine of St. Seanan, known as the Clogan Oir, recently sold at Christies and presented to the collections of the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. Westropp continues his studies of Irish forts, describing several in Dunkellin and other parts of southern Galway. Mr. H. S. Crawford contributes some notes on the Book of Kells and a paper on a late slab and cross at Taghmaconnell, co. Roscommon, and there are also papers on the family of De Lacy in Ireland, on Donnybrook, and on the chalices belonging to the West Convent, Galway.

Papers of the British School at Rome, vol. 9: Mr. G. F. Hill contributes a paper on Roman medallists of the Renaissance to the time of Leo X; Dr. Ashby writes on the Palazzo Odescalchi; Mr. R. Gardner on the Via Claudia Valeria; another paper by Dr. Ashby is entitled 'Antiquae statuæ urbis romanæ', and Mgr. Mann deals with the Portraits of the Popes. Mrs. Arthur Strong publishes a sepulchral relief of a priest of Bellona and a bronze plaque with bust of Aristotle in the Rosenheim collection, while Mr. H. C. Bradshaw contributes a study for the restoration of Praeneste.

Mémoires de l'Académie royale de Belgique, 1920, and *L'Atlantide*, 1920: M. Rutot has recently published two lectures in support of the theory propounded in 1883 by Prof. Berlioux, of Lyon, with regard to the lost Atlantis. The contention is that the island ceased to exist, not through sinking in the ocean, but by being joined to the continent of Africa by an upheaval in historical times. It is identified as Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, with its capital Cerne somewhere east of Agadir on the river Sus, between the Atlas and Anti-Atlas ranges. From the river Draa on the west to the Lesser Syrtis on the east there was apparently a chain of rivers and lakes only interrupted about the eleventh century B.C. by a vast earth-movement that ruined the climate and put an end to one of the great civilizations of history. According to Plato the disaster in Atlantis coincided with great floods in Greece, perhaps the deluge of Deucalion; but the epoch indicated for Atlantis in its glory is not 8,000 years before Solon (about 600 B.C.) but rather eight centuries before his time, an error of some magnitude in the story told by the Egyptian priest to the Athenian statesman. The first mention of Atlantis is in Herodotus, iv, 184-5, but from his words no one would suspect that the country had had a glorious past. About 1200 B.C. the capital was destroyed by the Amazons, and to Herodotus in the fifth century the Pillars of Hercules represented the ends of the earth. According to

the theory under notice, things were quite different a thousand years before; and M. Rutot points out a striking resemblance between the *pintaderas* (clay stamps for tattooing) of the Canary Islands and Mexico, suggesting that the lavish use of precious metals at Cerne was due to commerce with Central America. Classical scholars, however, will not be prepared to identify the first three letters of Atlantis with a common termination of place-names in Central America. The main theory is certainly attractive, and gives meaning to many local myths and traditions—a feature of recent research in the Mediterranean area. It is now held that the Minoans of Crete came from North Africa: is it possible that Knossos was an eastern outpost of Atlantis?

Oldtiden: Tidskrift for Norsk Forhistorie, vol. ix (Kristiania, 1920): First comes an impressive account of the Borre Fund (named after a famous burial-place on the west side of Kristiania Fjord) which has been started to finance archaeological exploration in Norway, and already amounts to over £6,000 capital. So much has been done without its help that extraordinary results may be expected of the new scheme, and the example should have a stimulating effect elsewhere.

The number is full of good things, but Hr. Nummedal's paper has a special bearing on British archaeology. In dealing with certain primitive Stone Age forms in Norway, he recalls Professor Montelius's advocacy of a Solutré period in Sweden, and suggests comparisons with the still earlier Aurignac period, hitherto unsuspected in the North. Core-like and carinated planes are illustrated as well as hammers made from pebbles, with shallow circular depressions in the faces alleged to be intended for the thumb and finger. Such are certainly found elsewhere in palaeolithic surroundings and may have continued through several periods, but in the present case geological arguments are brought forward in favour of a date before the maximum depression of the district in the *Tapes* or *Littorina* period, that is, before the earliest shell-mounds. The sites in question were on the sea-shore when the land was 60 ft. lower than it was when the kitchen middens were formed; and the interval of time has yet to be estimated. Some help may be obtained from Cornwall, where similar types have been found (with gravers) on sites 150–300 ft. O.D., mostly near the sea and invariably close to a stream or spring (J. G. Marsden in *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, iii, 59, and previous papers). An equation of beds and earth-movements on either side of the North Sea would be a distinct addition to our knowledge of the Stone Age, and it may be mentioned that a raised beach at 65 ft. O.D. has been noticed on the east of Land's End, not four miles from some of the Stone Age 'floors' (H. Dewey in *Geological Magazine*, April 1913, 156). Some further observations on the successive shore-levels of southern Norway are contributed by Hr. Øyen to this number of *Oldtiden*.

Forrvännan: Meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1920, parts 1, 2 (Stockholm). It is not surprising that an archaeological dictum by Snorre Sturlason, who wrote about 1240, should in these days need amendment. This it has now undergone at the hands of Hr. Lindqvist, who takes as his text the following passage from the Prologue to the *Ynglinga Saga*: 'As to funeral rites, the earliest age is called the age of burning, because all

the dead were consumed by fire, and over their ashes were raised standing stones (*Bautastenar*). But after Frey was buried under the cairn at (Gamla) Upsala, many chiefs raised cairns as commonly as stones to the memory of their relations. The age of cairns began properly in Denmark after Dan Mikillate had raised for himself a burial cairn, and ordered that he should be buried in it at his death with his royal ornaments and armour, his horse and saddle furniture and other valuable goods; and many of his descendants followed his example. But the burning of the dead continued long after that time to be the custom of the Swedes and Northmen.' It may well be that cremation was the commonest burial rite in Norway and Sweden down to the introduction of Christianity; and the rule applies only to the western half of Denmark, where barrows were raised over the unburnt dead from the ninth century. Perhaps the change was due to news of the elaborate burial arranged for himself at Aix-la-Chapelle by Charlemagne in 814. But Snorre's classification is vitiated by the fact that cremation and barrow-burial are not mutually exclusive, and there are other objections. Nothing is said about the ship-burials of Norway; but standing-stones are known to be very scarce in that country, comparatively numerous in Denmark, and nowhere so common as in Uppland, the richest centre in the Viking period. The change of rite was no doubt due to an altered conception of life beyond the grave, and it is curious that a converse change took place in north-west Europe about 1000 B.C., when the Bronze Age population began to burn their dead after many centuries of inhumation. The paper is a long one, and will prove a useful commentary on the elaborate funerals described in the Sagas. Another contribution of interest consists of notes by Adolf Noreen on the ancient tribal names of northern Europe; and an early form of the Swedish name is said to have the same meaning as Sinn Fein.

Obituary Notices

Robert Munro, LL.D.—By the death of Dr. Robert Munro, which took place at his residence, Elmbank, Largs, on 18th July 1920, a notable figure in archaeology has passed away. He was born in Ross-shire on 21st July 1835, and was thus in his eighty-fifth year. His early education was obtained at Tain Royal Academy, whence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh and took his M.A. degree. To qualify for his intended profession he entered the School of Medicine there and had the benefit of instruction in anatomy from Professor, afterwards Principal, Turner, with whom in later years he formed a close friendship. After taking his medical degree he settled down in a practice in Kilmarnock, and for a space of about twenty years led the life of a busy and successful country practitioner. When in 1877 the Ayrshire and Galloway Archaeological Society was formed Dr. Munro became one of the original members, and having previously had his attention arrested when on the Continent by the display of