

deposited because of anti-pagan edicts by Theodosius. The Stonea region has yielded several imperial busts, possibly representing an imperial cult. Stanley West considers wealth and power in the Lark Valley at Icklingham and beyond, which is rich in Bronze Age and Roman hoards. Material deposited at Hoxne, c AD 408, had vessels with Christian monograms and inscriptions.

Catherine Hills reviews 'Spong man', the figure on a lid excavated at the extensive mid-fifth-century cemetery in 1979. It may represent Odin, Freya or a secular person. The pots on which the lid would fit are large with elaborate decoration. Kenneth Penn gives a full report on the inhumation cemetery at Morningthorpe excavated in 1975 by Andrew and others. The grave goods found with 300 skeletons dating to c AD 450–600 reflect social changes. Weapons increased at first, later becoming fewer but of higher status. Many skeletons were accompanied with a single pot, sometimes complete, sometimes broken; decoration mattered to those choosing grave goods. Costume changes were indicated by the goods of young females.

Helen Geake examines the use of fish as objects and in engravings. A model silver-gilded fish from East Walton, Norfolk, found in 2008, is used as the book-cover illustration. The fish was a Christian symbol by the late second century, but Helen doubts if these Saxon images are symbols of reintroduced Christianity. There are excellent comparative colour images of fish motifs from the Staffordshire hoard. Edward Martin conclusively shows that the Late Saxon coin hoard, known as the Thwaite hoard, came from neighbouring Wickham Skeith. There were some 700 coins, of which 377 now survive, mostly of Harold and Edward the Confessor. The hoard was deposited c 1050 and Edward discusses possible reasons for this.

Tim Pestell presents a full report on the enigmatic site of Bawsey, where Time Team excavated in 1998. An area that has previously produced many Middle Saxon coins yielded Ipswich Ware and later pottery. An 'Iron-Age type' enclosure surrounding the ruined church seems to be medieval. Tim interprets the site as a trading area, later taken over in function by Bishop's Lynn. Stephen Heywood discusses the bishopric sites of North and South Elmham and T A Heslop describes Great Dunham church with its high-status architecture of the late eleventh century.

Steven Ashley and Martin Biddle catalogue recent Norfolk and continental finds of late

twelfth-early thirteenth-century sword and dagger pommels of unusual types, associated with the Crusades. Most known examples were collected in the Holy Land, and are possibly of French manufacture.

These papers presented to Andrew Rogerson are an interesting series, illustrating the scope of archaeology in East Anglia. The volume is a useful and well-illustrated record, of interest to the general reader as well as specialists and professionals.

DAVID HALL

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*Architecture and Interpretation: essays for Eric Fernie.* Edited by JILL A FRANKLIN, T A HESLOP and CHRISTINE STEVENSON. 250mm. Pp xx + 410, 164 ills, plans. The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 2012. ISBN 9781843837817. £60 (hbk).

The scope of this festschrift, and the calibre of those who have contributed to it, bear striking testimony to Professor Eric Fernie's stature in the field of architectural history. His career and publications – neither of which, curiously, are anywhere set out in this volume – took him from the University of East Anglia (UEA) in Norwich, to Edinburgh and finally to London as Director of the Courtauld Institute. Both in the context of these appointments and during his retirement he has published extensively, with a particular focus on the subject of the Romanesque. In their prefatory comments many of the contributors also make apparent their debt to Professor Fernie as an inspiring teacher. His ability to illustrate ideas memorably in the lecture theatre is specifically recalled in the introduction to one essay: a comparison he made between the sculpture by Gislebertus at Autun and a Peanuts cartoon.

This is such a varied series of essays that it is difficult to claim any obvious overarching themes or approaches that draw the whole volume together. Indeed, it feels like a concession to the fact that the whole volume of twenty-one essays is divided into three sections. The first, which follows a summary introduction, is entitled 'Incitements to Interpret in Late Antique and Medieval Architecture'. There follows 'Authors and Intentions' and, finally, 'Architecture Beyond Building'. These are not arbitrary divisions, but the essays in each section

span an impressive spectrum of material. It is pointless to list each contribution in a review of this kind, but turn to the index and even the first text column gives some flavour of the varied subjects, themes, periods and cultures discussed. There appear in it Aachen, 'Abd al-Malik, Adalbert, Aed, King of Uí Dróna, Agen (Lot-et-Garonne), Alberti, Alpirsbach (Germany), Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, al-Jazuli, Amsoldigen, Amsterdam, Apelles and Yasir Arafat.

The contents of the book could also be read as a snapshot of the state of architectural history at the present moment. In this respect, a positive reading of the essays would emphasise the spectrum of methodological approaches reflected in the essays. The empirical study of buildings and their fabric is well represented here, for example, with the discussion of particular buildings and building types from barrel-vaulted churches in late medieval Scotland to the facades of baroque Roman churches. There is, however, also apparent in these essays a willingness to embrace more theoretical and interdisciplinary approaches. In these latter respects John Onions's essay on 'neuroarchaeology and the origins of architecture' is particularly intriguing. To a quite startling degree its fascinating analysis stands or falls on the reader's reception of its premises. Lastly, the geographical scope of the volume, spanning the Mediterranean and Europe, is impressive. Overall, it is inspiring to see the confident treatment of such disparate material in one volume.

There is to my mind, however, one niggling concern with the overarching picture of the discipline that this volume presents. It is the absence of the proselytising voice. Reading this volume, I find it impossible to forget that medieval architectural history is fighting for its survival as a university subject. It would be absurd to expect this festschrift to be aimed at a general audience, but I feel it is ultimately a volume that will find a professional and specialist readership that picks out individual essays according to their needs. That is ironic when so many of the contributors were themselves so impressed by Eric Fernie's inspiring teaching, and his ability to articulate complex ideas to a varied audience. But then, to my certain knowledge, many of the contributors themselves have passed on the flame to students of their own in the seminar room and lecture theatre. This book will not recruit a new generation of architectural historians, but it is to be hoped that its authors can.

JOHN GOODALL

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*Money, Prices and Wages: essays in honour of Professor Nicholas Mayhew.* Edited by MARTIN ALLEN and D'MARIS COFFMAN. Pp xiv + 284, b&w ills, tables and graphs. Palgrave Studies in the History of Finance, Basingstoke and New York, 2015. ISBN 9781137314019. £75 (hbk).

In the course of his long and distinguished career at the Ashmolean Museum and the University of Oxford, Nicholas Mayhew has established a reputation as one of the foremost authorities on medieval monetary history and numismatics. His numerous publications span a wide variety of topics and time periods, and include both specialist academic studies and works written for a more popular audience, such as his history of the British pound sterling, published by Penguin (Mayhew 1999). In particular, he is perhaps most celebrated for his pioneering work in the application of modern economic theory to historical data. It is therefore fitting that this essay collection honouring his work is published in the series Palgrave Studies in the History of Finance, which emphasises both the equal contribution of historians, economists and finance specialists to the analysis of past economies, and the relevance of this topic to the present day.

Mayhew's wide-ranging interests are reflected in the ambitious scope of this volume, which contains thirteen essays on subjects ranging from the Domesday Book to twentieth-century UK monetary policy, although the majority of contributions deal with the medieval period. The authors come from a variety of academic backgrounds, and consequently use a number of different methodological approaches drawn from the disciplines of history, economics, finance and numismatics. The various methodologies adopted by the contributors in part account for the varying scope of the essays, which include large-scale archaeological surveys and applications of economic theory as well as more detailed regional and archival studies. The inter-disciplinary nature of the collection means that, for most readers, some elements will be difficult to follow; many historians, for example, may have difficulty in understanding the full implications of the economic models. However, several of the essays serve as a useful illustration of the benefits of using economic theory in historical analysis.

In their introduction to the volume, the editors begin by asserting that 'Nick Mayhew's most important contribution to monetary history has been to apply the Fisher Equation to the