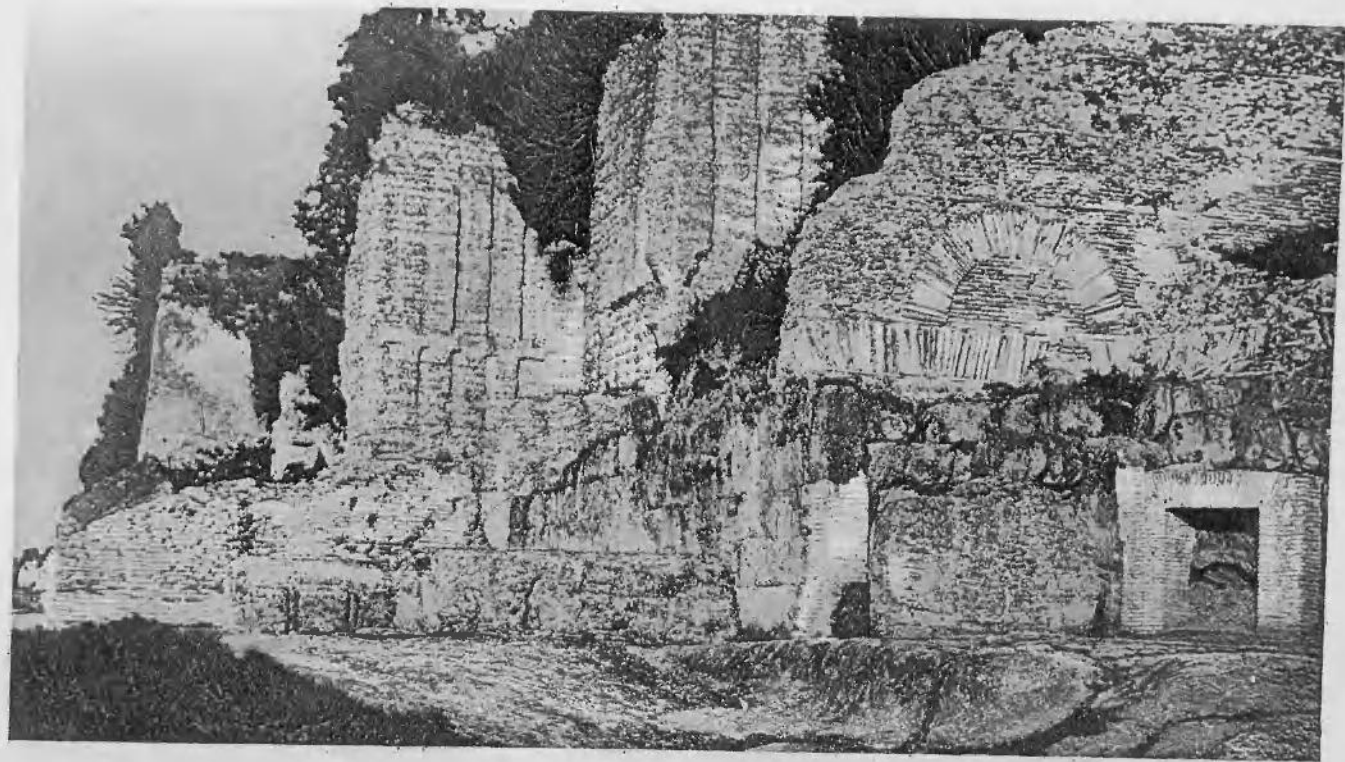


PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS. PALATINE. N. W.



Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ROME. By JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., &c.
London: Murray.

IN this work Mr. Parker places before the public the practical results of many years' excavations conducted by him, and mainly at his own expense, under the surface of existing Rome. He has not, in doing so, felt himself bound to accept the views with reference to Roman Archaeology, propounded by the learned men of former days, still less has he followed servilely the opinions of those who, like Niebuhr, Bunsen, or Burn, have given much time and brought great learning, to the study of material Rome. His wish has been chiefly to put on record his own experiences as an excavator, at the same time noticing, as he was bound to do, the agreement or disagreement of what he has found *in situ*, with the traditional stories embalmed in the works of such writers as Livy and Dionysius. It was no part of his business to weigh the conflicting testimony of antiquity, or to ascertain the special grounds on which this or that Roman historian advanced this or that statement or theory. It was sufficient for his plan to state distinctly when, in his judgment, his excavations tended to confirm or to illustrate some passage preserved in ancient writers; hence, in most cases, he has wisely left to others to decide how far what he has himself found on the spot is consistent with the *dicta* of those who speculated and theorized before any or similar explorations had been made.

In fact, in all such matters there are two distinct lines of research; the one that of the scholar who works out a theory more or less consistent with what he finds recorded in his books; a province in which no one will fail to fully recognise the colossal genius of Niebuhr and the brilliancy of his followers and pupils, Bunsen and Arnold: the other, that of the laborious digger, who, with no theory of his own, unrolls the buried memorials of the past, careless—yet not, we believe, wholly careless—whether his spade-work supports or upsets preconceived notions. It is to Mr. Parker's especial credit, that, disclaiming everywhere a scholar's knowledge, he has consistently followed out the second of these plans; and, if he has been sometimes tempted to diverge a little from his path, to rehabilitate a Romulus or a Tatius, or to advocate as history what the wise men of later days call fable, we venture to think this an offence the public will readily enough forgive, even if they do not think this act on his part praiseworthy.

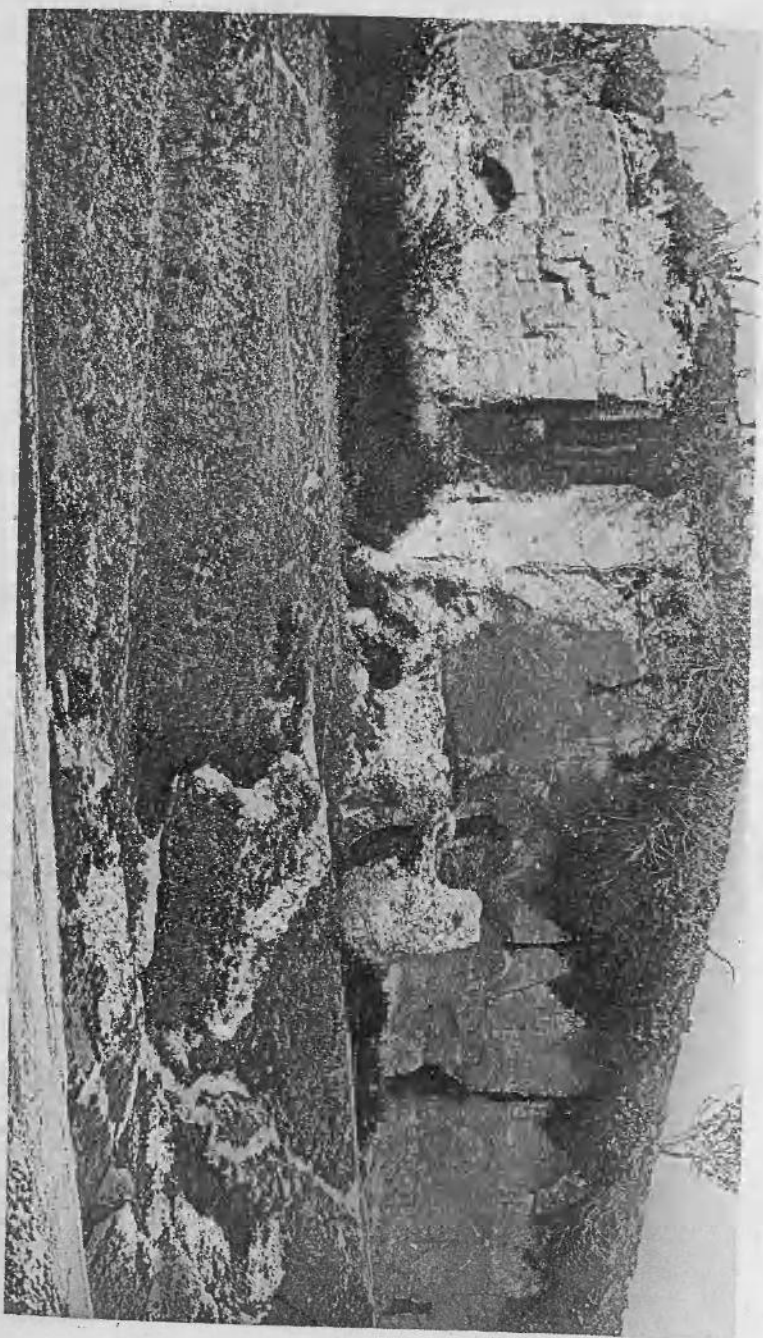
People are, indeed, rather weary of the minuteness of German criticism, readily as they acknowledge the noble contributions German scholars have made to all knowledge; they begin to think that such speculations as we

have had of late years may end in leaving us the shadow instead of the substance: they believe, and rightly, that one careful excavation on a given site, recorded step by step, above all recorded, as most of Mr. Parker's have been, by the unquestionable aid of photography, is of more practical value than numerous theories, based as these must generally be on the imperfect narratives of writers, who had never seen the monuments to which they refer. Now this is precisely what Mr. Parker has done, with little enough of encouragement, amid much questioning and some derision: he need not, however, trouble himself on this head, nor take to heart that some modern sciolists dispute alike his objects and their results, and make themselves merry over certain errors, into which he has not unnaturally fallen. He and they may remember that the plan he has pursued is strictly Baconian—in other words, to accept no suppositions, however apparently probable, which do not rest on the solid basis of actual diggings—hence, the truth and justice of the claim he puts forward—that he has done for Rome what has never been done before, a demand quite to the point, in that almost all previous work of this kind has been done, for the purpose of maintaining or of overthrowing some more or less probable hypothesis.

Nor, indeed, do we admit that many of the criticisms levelled against Mr. Parker's work have any real weight when calmly considered. Take, for instance, his belief in the existence of a Romulus. Now we apprehend that, in speaking of Romulus as the first king of Rome, Mr. Parker is only giving the current opinion of the people with whom he has been living for the last eight years, as it was also the certain belief of the best educated Romans of old; a story, moreover, that has not, from the nature of things, any inherent improbability in it. We know that a cottage was preserved in Rome till the time of Augustus, which was universally believed to represent the house in which the reputed founder of the city had himself lived; nor is it any answer to this to say, that the legend was invented to explain the building. There seems no good reason why a fact of this nature should not be handed down by a safe tradition, especially as Rome itself has never been abandoned or completely subjected to a foreign conqueror. It is quite otherwise with the traditional places in other towns, many of which, notoriously, did not receive their names till centuries after the events they are supposed to commemorate.

Thus modern Jerusalem, as every one knows, is full of records of the life of Our Lord; we are shown the Mount of Olives, the Via Dolorosa, the house of Pilate, the place where Our Saviour was scourged, &c., &c.; and yet, for all these names, there is positively no evidence; added to which it is quite certain that for a considerable period after the Saracen conquest there could have been scarcely any Jews in Jerusalem. Again, when Mr. Parker calls a wall that of "Romulus," we do not understand him as speaking *ex cathedra*, as if he said, these individual stones were placed here by Romulus. All he means is—of the time of Romulus—that is of the most remote period to which tradition ascends, or of which any record has been preserved. It would, perhaps, please the critics better if Mr. Parker always spoke of "Roma quadrata," when he means the oldest portions of the City wall; but the "wall of Romulus" is more intelligible at least to the existing Roman population. It may be true, as a *general dictum*, that, without

PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS, COELIAN; S.W. OF CLAUDIUM



documentary evidence to compare with them, we can only discover, from the nature or character of a series of buildings, the order in which they were built; but if a building be now discovered for the first time, which was under the soil in the days of Cæsar or Varro, yet, at the same time, corresponds remarkably with the description in Livy or in some other Latin author, the reasonable inference is, that the writer (though sometimes mixing with his history obvious fables) had access to annals or records which have not come down to us, and used his opportunities honestly. We do not imagine that Mr. Parker or any one else expects to extract dates from the *aggeres* or walls he has discovered; but he is quite entitled to consider rudeness of masonry the same sort of test for the age of a Roman structure, that it is in the case of a Saxon or a Norman edifice.

It is very important to bear in mind that the construction of the earliest works in Rome is absolutely identical with what we can still see in the Latin town of Tusculum, and in the Etruscan towns of Volterra, Fiesole and Veii; indeed, a tradition exists (though this is hardly probable) that the first Roman wall was built of stones brought from the still earlier walls of Veii. Now if it be true (and this fact is not, we believe, disputed by anyone) that the walls of Rome are the same in construction as those of the very ancient cities above mentioned, parity of reasoning would claim for them an equal antiquity. Again, there are many things proved by Mr. Parker's excavations, which confirm entirely the views he has advanced in this volume, many that were quite unknown when he undertook them, some, too, that could not have been previously even suspected. The excavations on the Palatine have placed before us a much clearer and more complete view of "Roma Quadrata" than we had before; its foundations are before us, and perfectly visible: we see that they occupy part only of the whole hill, and that they are separated from the southern part of the hill by a well-defined fosse. Mr. Parker has shown also, not only what was the wall round the primitive settlement, but also the nature of the second work which enclosed both Palatine and Capitol. It is quite beside the question, whether the event that led to the construction of this second wall, was or was not a treaty between a real Romulus and a real Tatius, or whether Livy has embodied in his history a tradition wholly baseless. The fact remains, that portions of a wall are there, which must have been raised by some one at a period only a little less remote than the still more ancient work round the Palatine. Nor do we see that it matters one straw whether Mr. Parker believes the origin of it to be as Livy states.

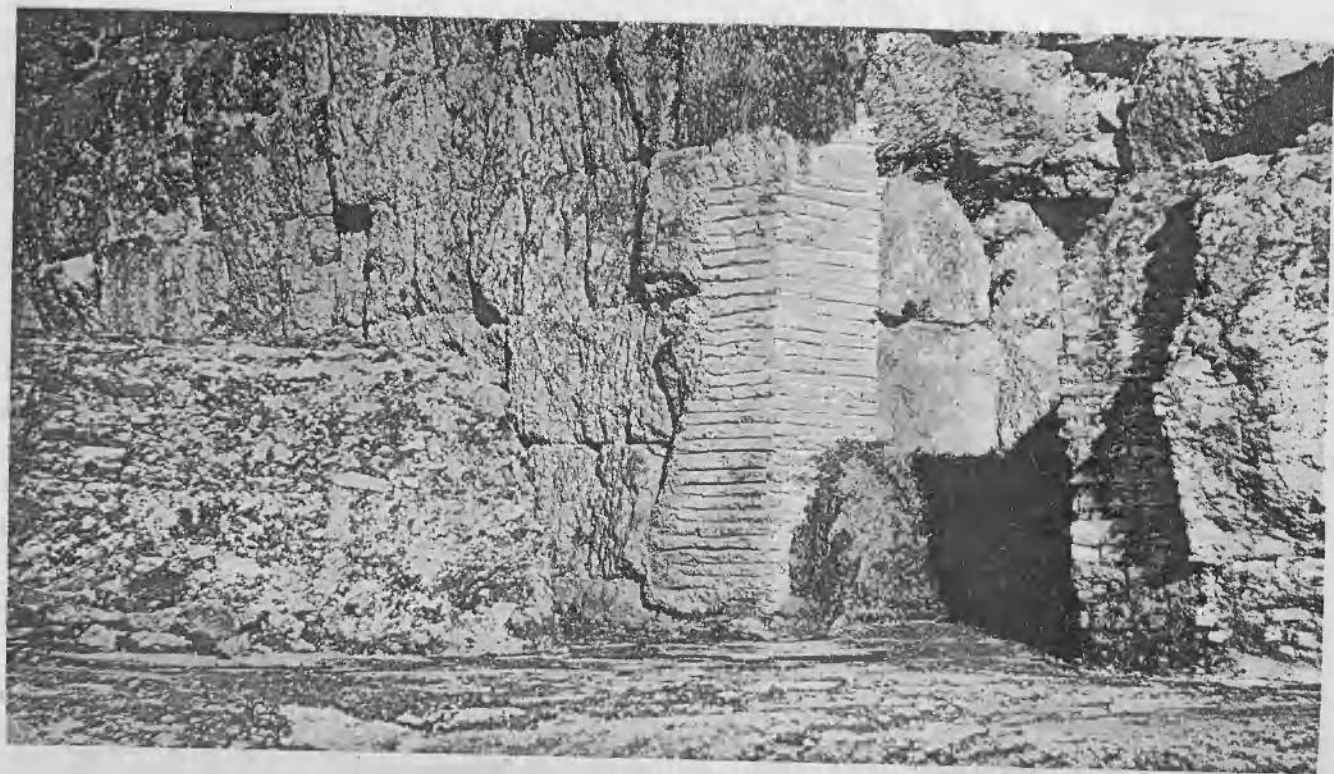
Mr. Parker further shows that the fosse ways follow the line of the trenches of the Kings, and that these are still visible at the Porta di San Lorenzo, and in part of the Via Appia, while at the former are three consecutive arches, one built in the time of Augustus, and two by Honorius. It is further evident that, as the present road passing through the arches of Honorius is 15 feet above the ancient road, whence that of Augustus springs, the ground in this part of Rome must have risen 15 feet in the 400 years between those two emperors. With regard to the other hills of Rome, Mr. Parker brings forward good evidence, that they, like the Palatine and Capitol, had each originally its separate fortress or Arx, and also that the wall of Servius Tullius was not continuous but formed by throwing *aggeres* across from hill to hill. For the first time, too, we obtain a clear and intelligible

account of the thirty-seven gates enumerated by Pliny. Of one, at least, of these, the Porta Capena, Mr. Parker, we think, with good reason, claims to be the discoverer, as its position has been wrongly placed in all the maps constructed from earlier excavations or traditional knowledge. It is no small compliment to him that the municipality of Rome have on this point entirely assented to his views, and have moved back the letters *p c* on the wall to mark the real site, from the place where Canina had put it to the one determined by Mr. Parker. The remains of the actual gate are now in a garden, but the portion of this *agger* to which the Pope himself went, on a line with the Porta Capena, is still open for the inspection of antiquaries. We may add that the wall under San Clemente is a similar work of the same period.

There has been much (we think in some cases needless) discussion about the walls of Aurelian, and it has been gravely assumed by some modern writers that there was no continuous wall round Rome till his time; but, besides that Pliny mentions thirty-seven gates, it would be most improbable that Rome, of all places, should have remained entirely unwall'd. It has been further assumed that Aurelian built the whole wall, called after him, from the ground. The fact, however, is, that he availed himself of whatever materials he found close at hand, building on earthworks where there were any; while, further, the earthworks he thus made use of are perfectly visible at the present time. Mr. Parker does not assume that similar earthworks were carried all round Rome, by simply stating the use Aurelian made of what were within his reach. In conclusion we will only add that the impression left on our mind by the study of this volume is, that after such excavations as it brings before us, the topography of Rome must be written anew. Even such a work as that of Mr. Burn, compiled as it was carefully from such authorities as were available to him when he wrote, only seven or eight years ago, is now out of date. Many things, then speculations, have now become certainties; many theories, in their day triumphant, are now shown to be worthless; many matters of detail inferred from the classical authorities have been themselves confirmed, and, at the same time, have strengthened our belief in the general faithfulness of the authorities themselves. It should also be remembered that a very valuable part of Mr. Parker's labour, made often at great personal cost, has been his collection of photographs not only of the old walls and other relics of classical times, but of every building or monument tending to illustrate the history of mediæval Rome. These photographs, more than 3,000 in number, are to be seen in their entirety at the Bodleian Library, in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and at Stanford's at Charing Cross, arranged in separate volumes, according to the separate groups of subjects of which they are representations. At the British Museum and at South Kensington are selections from the larger number, which can also be procured separately at Stanford's, by any one who wishes to study a particular branch of the great subject.

Attached to the volume we have just noticed is also a second volume of reduced photographs, sufficient to illustrate the main points to which Mr. Parker refers, but quite inadequate to show the beauty of the original impressions, or to give any real idea of their value. We may express the hope that in any second edition of this most useful and interesting

PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS, PALATINE. N.W. DETAILS



work, Mr. Parker will so far consult the pleasure and comfort of his readers as to make the paging of it consecutive. At present it looks and it reads (as we suspect it was originally) too much like a series of essays put together somewhat at random. We notice, also, one or two unquestionable errors easily corrigible, such, for instance, as the derivation of *pomarium*, as if it were but another form of *pomarium*, an apple orchard, which is simply not the case.

CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS, Illustrative of the Archaeology of Rome and Italy. Prepared under the direction of JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A. Lond., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum of History and Antiquities in the University of Oxford, etc. Arranged according to the numbers on the negatives.

- PART I. Second edition, 1871. Nos. 1 to 1856.
 PART II. 1872. Nos. 1857 to 2403.
 PART III. 1873. Nos. 2404 to 2958.
 PART IV. 1874. Nos. 2959 to 3204.

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECTS.

1871. PART I.—Primitive Fortifications—Walls of the time of the Kings in Rome and the Neighbourhood—Walls and Gates of Rome of the time of the Emperors and the Popes—The Historical Construction of Walls from the time of the Kings of Rome to the Seventeenth Century.
1873. PART II.—Tombs—Catacombs—Castles—Houses—Towers—Mosaic Pictures—Church and Altar Decorations—Pagan Remains in Churches—Fresco Paintings—Sculpture—Pagan, in the Museums—Christian, in the Churches—And on Sarcophagi—Architectural Details.

IN looking over Mr. Parker's Catalogue of Photographs as it first appeared in the numerical order of the negatives, without any further arrangement, a feeling of disappointment is experienced by the reflection that they might have been made much more useful. It is evident that the catalogue was made in a hurry to enable the photographers to label their photographs. From this haste errors have crept in, as Mr. Parker has candidly acknowledged, but he has corrected many of them for his second edition. These photographs being exact representations of the objects found, require as much attention as the objects themselves before they can be fully understood, and often demand not only examination, but cross-examination also, that is, the examination of passages in the classical authors relating to them; a labour to which he has paid less attention.

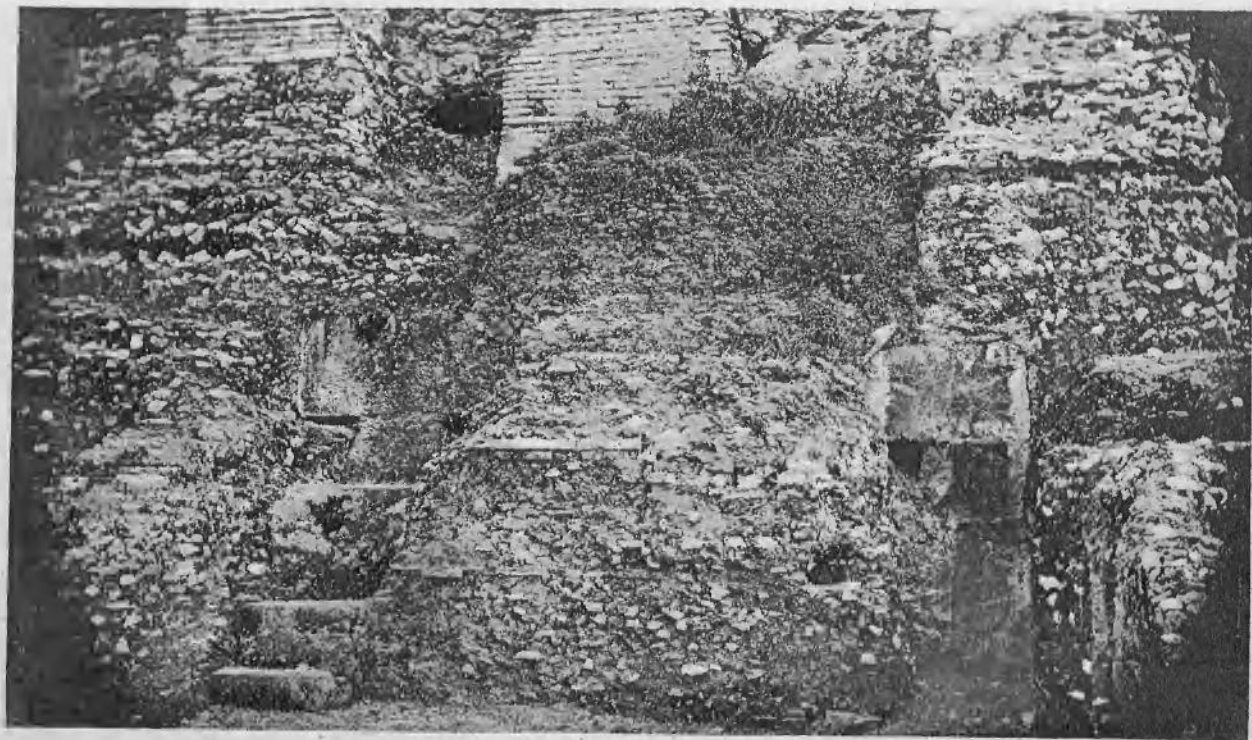
But, in the second form in which the catalogue appears, in systematic order and according to the subjects, these objections disappear, and we see the great service that Mr. Parker has rendered to scholars as well as to the general reader, in forming this great collection of photographs and making it accessible to everybody. There is hardly one of the long-disputed points in the historical topography of the City of Rome upon which new light has not been thrown by one or more of these photographs. Volumes have been written upon many of the questions, which are now, by the help of this collection, simply matters of demonstration. For instance we see that

"Roma Quadrata" was the capitol of the original Palatine fortress, in which the hut of Romulus stood, and was quite distinct from the capitol of the united city, which was placed on the hill of Saturn, afterwards the Capitoline. This does away with Lord Macaulay's ingenious dissertation to prove that there were two huts. Again, we see distinctly part of one of the towers of the second wall of Rome, which enclosed the two hills in one city, and further that the forum of Augustus was left unfinished at the south end, because that tower had become a private house, which the owner refused to sell, and Augustus was too politic to secure by arbitrary power: hence he left his forum unfinished, as Suetonius tells us; a fact confirmed by the still remaining walls *in situ*. Again, we see that the great prison of the time of the kings, and the Cloaca Maxima, are of the same construction, as we might expect they would be, from Livy's narrative. For the history of the Fine Arts, the series of Mosaic Pictures giving examples from each of the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era, and together with the Fresco paintings in the catacombs and in the churches, are invaluable; nothing but a photograph gives the exact touch of the artist, and shows further where a Mosaic or a Fresco has been tampered with and altered. We observe, also, a very fine series of Fresco paintings in the Pontifical palace at the upper part of the castle of S. Angelo: these frescoes have never been engraved or published before, and photographs are excellent substitutes for engravings of such objects. This fine series of paintings is commonly attributed to Raphael, but is really by his pupils. Of sculpture we observe that there are upwards of six hundred specimens, comprising the best statues and groups, and bassi-relievi, or alti-relievi on panels, or on sarcophagi, whether Christian or Pagan; while the early Christian sarcophagi are particularly curious and interesting. We are glad to see that all the photographs of sculpture are now in the British Museum and make six handsome volumes. There is also a fine collection of early Christian inscriptions, which are very important in many ways. Nothing settles a disputed reading of an inscription so well as a photograph of it. The systematic catalogue of these inscriptions is not yet entirely ready, but two parts of it have appeared, and the rest is in preparation.

Mr. Parker has not confined himself to Rome, but has made frequent excursions with his photographer to other places of interest. His series from Pompeii is unquestionably the finest we have seen. On his way home last year, he stopped at Florence, Lucca and Pisa, and obtained excellent photographs of the buildings and sculpture there. It is amusing to see how eagerly Professor Ruskin seized upon them to illustrate his lecture to the students in the University galleries at Oxford. They happened to be exactly the things that he wanted.

So large a series of photographs must indeed have been expensive work. The public does not perhaps understand or appreciate them in their present form, but when they are properly arranged in volumes, according to the subjects, every scholar will wish to possess the volume that demonstrates the truth of the history of the kings of Rome, and the true history of many of the temples, or of other great buildings of the Empire. Every man of taste will wish to possess a volume that illustrates the history of sculpture and of painting in such a manner as could only be done by means of photography. Mr. Parker has spared no expense in getting the best

PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS. PALATINE. REMAINS OF A TOWER



Photographie Pyralis, Paris

photographs, and where the objects were in dark places he has had them taken by the magnesian light, and some of these thus taken, especially the painted tombs on the Via Latina, are admirable, and appear as fresh and as clear as if taken by sunlight. Ten years ago this was thought impossible, and it is only by much patience, perseverance, and expense that it has been accomplished.

The following is a Notice of the Plates accompanying this Article:—

I. PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS—PALATINE, N.-W.

This Plate shews the most perfect part of the "Wall of Romulus" (Roma Quadrata), with buildings of the time of the Republic and of the Empire, built on and against it. Beyond, to the left, is a lofty wall of concrete with deep grooves, shewing where a timber framework has been left to rot.

II. PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS—PALATINE, N.-W.—DETAILS.

This Plate shews the width of the joints, and the rude construction of the wall of Roma Quadrata. The wide vertical joints are the characteristic feature of the most ancient walls, here, and at Volterra and Fiesole.

III. PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS—PALATINE—REMAINS OF A TOWER.

This Plate shews the remains of a tower, with a concrete wall of the time of the Republic between its two sides. This tower has been left unfinished.

IV. PRIMITIVE FORTIFICATIONS—CÆLIAN, S.-W. OF CLAUDIUM.

This Plate shews the S.W. corner of the Cælian Hill, and the scarped cliff of the original keep, when the hill was still a separate fortified village. The wall of the Claudium is built up against it.

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NUMISMATIQUE DE LA TERRE SAINTE. Par F. de SAULCY, Membre de l'Institut. Paris, 1874.

THE coinage of Palestine has for many years been a subject of great interest both to numismatists and also to students of sacred history and chronology. The questions which may be solved by reference to the evidence of money and medals are numerous, and some of them have proved insoluble by any other means. The difficulty as to Cyrenius or Quirinus is a case in point. But M. de Saulcy confines himself in the work before us, which is dedicated to Mr. Poole, of the British Museum, to an account of the Jewish coinage, reserving his materials for a list of Greek and Roman coins for a future work. Yet this book contains imperial coins of Cæsarea, Damascus, Heliopolis, and other places in "Phœnicia," and includes the mintage of Elia Capitolina as well as that of old Jerusalem. The work is divided into descriptions of the moneys of Lebanon, of First, Second, and Third (*Première, Deuxième, et Troisième*), or as we might translate, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Palestine, and of Arabia. The three divisions of Palestine comprise, first, the cities of Jerusalem, afterwards Elia Capitolina, Cæsarea, Ptolemais, Joppa, Ascalon, Gaza, Sebasté, Azotus, and others; secondly, such places as Pella, Nysa, Gadara, Tiberias, and Diocæsarea; thirdly, Petra and Rabbath. It will be thus seen that M. de Saulcy's range is very wide, and in a book of 400 pp. he has spared no pains to make his descriptions as minute and serviceable as possible. He complains of the impossibility of obtaining fine specimens of many of the coins, owing in some cases to the inferiority of the metal, and in others to the pooriness of the workmanship. Imperial coins of almost all periods down to Gallienus occur in Palestine, and of these the list is very full, while plates of the more remarkable are appended. The most interesting portion of the book in many respects is that which treats of the imperial coins struck at Jerusalem by the Procurators, after the reduction of Judea to the state of a Roman province, A.D. 6. The list of Procurators includes names familiar to many already, such as Pontius Pilate, A.D. 26—38; Claudius Felix, A.D. 52—60; and Porcius Festus, A.D. 60—65. The arrangement of the book is such that very little difficulty can be experienced in consulting it, but we venture to think it would not have been the worse for an index.

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LA DENTELLE. PAR JOSEPH SEGUIN. Paris. Rothschild, 1875.

THE research and patience of a German archæologist will have been called into action before a good book upon lace is written. We understand that the "Queen Lace Book," of which the first volume has appeared, and which is a step towards this desirable object, is written by a German lady resident in London. M. Seguin has written by far the most ambitious work on the subject. Its dimensions, which adds greatly to its cost, do not really increase its value. If this enormous book could be cut down to the size of the excellent little treatise mentioned above, it would be well for the patience of his readers; while, if an English edition is contemplated, there is no reason why the plates, which at present measure 16 inches by 11, should not be divided into two or three smaller ones. These plates are the best part of the book. They are fifty in number, and are admirably executed in photo-lithography. We cannot always agree with the names and dates on the specimens, but in the present unsatisfactory state of the literature of lace, we must accept them for want of better.

The portion of M. Seguin's work which relates to the "Bibliography" of the subject is perhaps that which is best suited to our notice. He enumerates the following books:—*La Pompe*, Venice, 1557; *La Parasole*, Venice, 1600; Siebmacher's book, in three parts, Nuremberg, 1601 to 1604; Vinciolo's, published at Lyons and Paris, of which there were not fewer than a dozen editions between 1585 and 1623. He also mentions casually works by Quinty, Taglienta, Vavassor, Vosterman, Foillet, de Glien, l'Anglais, (these two last were copyists of Vinciolo and Foillet), and speaks more particularly of Rossi, Bologna, 1591; Ciotti, Venice, 1591; Vecellio, Venice, 1591, 1592, and 1598; Florini, Florence, 1596; Sera and Cousin, Paris, 1584; Tozzi, Padua, 1604; and Parasoli, Rome, 1616. There is no mention of several German works on the subject. Some, it is true, are only reprints of the Italian pattern books, but, as M. Seguin names several French reprints, this is a remarkable omission. He speaks only incidentally of Albert Dürer, who has been credited, if not actually proved, the author of many woodcut designs for lace; nor does he mention any English work whatever, for the only English name which he cites is that of Mrs. Bury Palliser, whose volume was also published in French. There is no reference to Mrs. Hailstone, one of our best known authorities. A portion of her unrivalled collection, as our readers will remember, was exhibited at Ripon during the recent Congress of our Society. The lace made in Yorkshire, of which that portion consisted, is probably quite unknown to M. Seguin. He is good enough to allow to England the honour of having produced what is commonly known as Point d'Angle-

terre ; but in the illustrations which he gives under that name, the ground-work would justify us in assigning his specimens to a Flemish hand. The great size of M. Seguin's volume is due, not so much to the abundance of his materials, nor even the amount of new information which he affords to his readers, as to discursive passages, such as that of which we quote a few lines by way of specimen :—

“ La collectivité de l'idée est une utopie dont la réalisation, si elle était possible, consacrerait une iniquité bien plus flagrante que la collectivité de la propriété foncière rêvée par les communistes. Quels services ont rendus à la société ceux que le hasard a fait propriétaires en naissant, pour qu'elle leur garantisse la jouissance de richesses qu'ils n'ont pas créés, si des raisons d'ordre supérieur ne dominaient cette question ? ” &c., &c.

Such passages as this occur in almost every page of the volume ; they are inserted *apropos* to everything and nothing. It is a new fact to historians that at the court of François II. ladies were for the first time admitted. The authority which M. Seguin cites hardly bears him out in such an inference. The woodcuts in the text might have included some much more curious examples culled from old *Modelbüch*s, and it is a pity that modern laces are intermixed at all with the ancient specimens in the larger illustrations.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET, by JOHN HUTCHINS, M.A. The Third Edition, corrected, augmented, and improved, by William Shipp and James Whitworth Hodson. Westminster: Printed by John Bowyer Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street. 1874. 4 vols. folio. Part xv., and last.

THE county of Dorset may well be congratulated on the completion of this *magnum opus*, the publication of which has occupied nearly fourteen years, the original preface bearing date May 1st, 1861, and its final advertisement, September, 1874. It was scarcely to be supposed that so considerable a period of time would elapse without the occurrence of many casualties ; but this last edition of the work, as indeed both the former ones, seems to have been exceptionally visited by misfortunes. Its laborious and enterprising chief editor, Mr. William Shipp, a literary bookseller of Blandford, having been deserted by his companion before the work was half completed, was cut off by a somewhat sudden death, previous to the publication of the final part, leaving the indexes, &c., in a very unfinished state. Our own late eminent member, John Gough Nichols, F.S.A, who, we are told, “ had extended to every sheet not merely a typographical, but an antiquarian and literary supervision,” had been also removed by death a few months before. Of such a book no man could be a more competent judge, and, in one of our last conversations with him, he referred to this third edition in terms of very warm approbation, expressing his conviction that no county was now furnished with so full and accurate a history. Certainly no expense or pains have been spared to bring down the multifarious details contained in the book so as to represent the existing condition of the county, and to furnish scientific information on subjects which were very insufficiently studied and understood an hundred, or even “ sixty years

since," the respective dates of the first and second editions. Mr. Shipp received abundant assistance from many able volunteers in various departments of the history,—amongst them, John Chavell Mansel-Pleydel, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., who contributed the natural history portion; Dr. W. W. Smart; Rev. W. Barnes, B.D.; C. Warne, Esq., F.S.A.; Thomas Bond, Esq.; and Rev. C. W. Bingham. The latter gentleman kindly undertook to complete the imperfect indexes, and to carry the final part through the press, and both he and Mr. Bond have watched over the publication from its very commencement, and devoted their best efforts to bring it to a successful conclusion. Mr. Bond's contributions, especially with reference to the Isle of Purbeck, but by no means confined to that locality, are marked by the extraordinary and scrupulous accuracy which our readers have occasionally, though not sufficiently often, admired in our own pages.

Altogether, we confidently trust that so valuable an archæological publication may meet with the most ample encouragement, and that worthy Mr. Shipp's widow and family may not have to regret the amount of capital which he invested in this noble undertaking.

The "*Lapidarium Septentrionale*" is now almost completed. It will in every way be worthy the reputation of the author of "*The Roman Wall*." As its name implies, it is confined chiefly to the Roman inscriptions of the north of England, arranged in groups under the localities in which they were discovered, and the history of each is given, accompanied by well-executed engravings. To say that they are superior to those of the *Britannia Romana* is no praise, for Horsley's valuable work is wretchedly illustrated; but it may be affirmed with truth, that they are not exceeded by any of the present day, and their fidelity is assured by the personal superintendence of Dr. Bruce himself. The cost of such a volume must be very great, exclusive of the time, labour, and money bestowed by the indefatigable authors: these are inappreciable. To the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is due the credit of introducing this result of Dr. Bruce's researches to the world.

Works such as this, unhappily, can only reach the libraries of the wealthy, and Public Institutions with pecuniary means and intelligent directors; but wherever such institutions do exist, there can be no excuse if works such as Dr. Bruce's are excluded. Mr. C. Warne's *Ancient Dorset* may be worthily mentioned as another of this class. Like Dr. Bruce, Mr. Warne has devoted a life to the early antiquities of his native country, and he has consistently ratified his devotion by printing his experiences in a handsome folio volume, well illustrated, and in every respect the work is an antiquaries' book. For the early earthworks which abound in Dorsetshire, for sound study of the Roman roads, stations, &c., Mr. Warne's volume stands alone and pre-eminent.