

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE RIOT AT THE GREAT GATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1610-11. By J. W. CLARK, M.A., F.S.A. Published by the Cambridge University Press.

Mr. Clark, who as Registrar of Cambridge University has made much use in the past of the opportunities which he possesses as curator of manuscript sources of information concerning the history of the University, has in this brochure published for the first time an account of a riot between the members of the two colleges, the rivalry of which has always been a feature of Cambridge life.

James I., after being entertained in turn at Trinity and St. John's, is reputed to have remarked in reference to the single court of the former and the two courts of the latter, that there was no more difference between Trinity and St. John's than between a shilling and two sixpences. That their rivalry bred hostility is very obvious from this publication. The unpopularity in Trinity of two Johnnians was made a pretext for an attack on other members of their college on the occasion of a Christmas play in the Hall of Trinity. A general riot resulted from the over-bearing manners of the "stage keepers," who used the links they carried as weapons of offence. There is a picturesque touch of some swashbuckler of Trinity who advanced into the street holding his dagger by the point and defiantly shouting, "Where be these Johnnians? Is there none of the rogues will answer a man? Zounds! I will throw my dagger among them." His example was followed by others of the same College, who threw stones and swords from the top of the Great Gate on to the crowd below. In spite of the efforts of the Master of St. John's and of the Vice-Chancellor himself, this provocation was too much for the Johnnians, who stormed the wall, which stood where are now the Trinity railings running from the gateway to St. John's, and having thrown down the battlements, they used the materials as ammunition. Unfortunately, it would appear that the only evidence extant is that of the Johnnians and of certain townspeople, but the sentence of the Vice-Chancellor's Court is preserved, which condemns the delinquents, if graduates to be suspended from their degree, if undergraduates to be whipped.

THE OLD CORNISH DRAMA. By THURSTAN C. PETER. pp. 49, 6 plates. London: Elliot Stock, 1906.

Mr. Peter's lecture, converted into a small book and enriched by six illustrations, will provide an hour's instruction to anyone who cares to hear of the Cornish mystery or miracle plays. Unfortunately, only two of these plays now survive, namely, *Gwreans an bys*, or *The Creation of the World*, founded on the *Origo Mundi*, and *Beunans Meriasek*, or *The Life of Meriasek*. The former was composed at the beginning of the

seventeenth century and the latter about a century earlier; but in each case it is fairly obvious that the actual composer must have drawn upon the older mystery plays of the Middle Ages. These Cornish plays seem to have differed in important particulars from their fellows, whether in England or abroad: in the first place, they were spoken, not sung; secondly, curiously enough, the players did not learn their parts but repeated them after a prompter, the reason being apparently that the same players continued their parts throughout the play, while in similar performances in other parts of England the play was divided into sections with a separate group of actors for each section; thirdly, the Cornish mysteries were free from the coarse ribaldry and profanity which generally degraded these semi-sacred performances, though it may well be that the very fact of their late date may account for this difference.

Mr. Peter describes the story of the two mysteries mentioned above and gives us many curious items of information as to the early theatre or *plan-an-guare* in which they were performed, and the curious scenery and costumes in vogue; and we notice that in Cornwall, as elsewhere, local colouring was introduced to bring home the subject matter of the play to the minds of the rustic audience, who detected no incongruity in David presenting a messenger with the estates of Carnsew and Trehembs, or Herod swearing by Mahomet! The interest of the book lies in its attempt to deal in simple language with a by no means unimportant feature in the life of our ancestors, and we hope that the author will be able to continue his researches and bring to light more information on a little-known subject.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAMES. By ARTHUR CHARLES FOX-DAVIES, Esq., and P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, F.S.A. pp. 118. London: Elliot Stock.

A considerable portion of this little work is purely of legal interest, and is an excursion into a very obscure by-path of the law, and one that certainly seems to have required investigation.

The authors explain under what conditions it is possible for a man to change his surname. It is important that when made the change should be effectual. The methods that can be adopted are four, viz., by Royal Licence, Act of Parliament, Deed Poll, and advertisement in the Press. The procedure in all four cases is explained and elucidated by examples; the book ends with an interesting section on the names of bastards, in which the popular idea that a bastard has some right to its mother's surname is shown to be erroneous.

The archaeological interest of the book lies in its first two sections, dealing respectively with front or Christian names and Surnames. A Christian name once acquired authoritatively by baptism, or in the case of Jews by circumcision, cannot *legally* be changed; any attempt so to do merely results in an *alias*; we owe our front names to the formal adoption by the Canon Law of the practice of distinguishing individuals by different names, and the Common Law, which provides no method by which a man can acquire a front name, appears in this respect to have silently acquiesced and recognised the ecclesiastical rule. A front name is still a convenience only, and while a birth must

by statute be duly registered, no machinery exists to compel anyone to give the child a name. Surnames are of comparatively recent origin, and at first were strictly confined to persons of gentle birth, though the spread of population resulted in the necessity for still further distinguishing individual members of society. The section dealing with surnames will be found to contain a great deal of curious information relating to the different causes which have operated in the various parts of Great Britain and have resulted in every man obtaining a surname either by descent or repute, and the authors are to be congratulated on their effort to throw light on a subject which few have taken the trouble to investigate.

THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK WORSHIP. By S. C. KAINES SMITH, M.A.
Francis Griffiths. 1906. 2/6 net.

The writer of this book does not lay claim to much originality in the treatment of his subject, inasmuch as the audience to which he appeals is less scientific than popular, and his aim, therefore, "rather to stimulate . . . , to provide the uninitiated reader with a standpoint from which he may approach the deeper and more detailed study of a fascinating subject." And in this endeavour, modest perhaps but very useful, he seems to have succeeded admirably. His treatment is concise, summary, and clear; he advances from point to point with a transparent method, shews the manner in which modern scholarship has arrived at its conclusions on the nature of Greek religion, and states those conclusions in no vague or uncertain terms. The book, of course, suffers from the faults of its kind: it must needs give completed theories without detailing the arguments in support, much less those that may weaken them, and has therefore the tone of dogmatic assurance, which on points sometimes controversial is, taken by itself, perhaps misleading. Mr. Kaines Smith is a whole-hearted follower of Professor Ridgeway and Miss Harrison, and their views are possibly still too modern to stand well the ordeal of the epitome; the whole thing is a little too well rounded off, explains a little too elaborately every difficulty to be altogether convincing where the evidence is kept within so narrow limits. It is a pity, too, that brevity should demand the use of such phrases as "Greek" and "not Greek," "indigenous" and "extra-racial," "local" and "foreign" in sharp antithesis, and exclude all explanation of the complexity of the Greek race itself. Is even "Hyperborean Apollo" "not Greek" because he came from the North with those who formed so large an element in the Greek people of the fifth century? or are the real autochthones of the peninsula (whoever they were) to be called Greeks at all? It is quite possible that the theories themselves may need revision, but even if that were not the case, the definite use of such indefinite terms must do some violence to the theories. However, Mr. Kaines Smith's object is to stimulate, and that his book is eminently calculated to do, and it is perhaps ungracious to find overmuch fault with a book which is very readable and likely to open up a new path of thought and study to many who need such an introduction before they feel called upon to tackle the more laborious works of the specialist. If the publishers have any idea of following up this with other such handbooks, which without

claiming self-sufficiency really guide the outsider to fresh interest in scholarship, we may heartily welcome their intention.

The following archaeological publications have been received by the Institute :—

Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, 1906.

Journal of the Anthropological Institute, 1906.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1906.

Records of Bucks, Vol. IX. No. 3. 1906.

Archæologia Cambrensis, Vol. VIII. Part I. January, 1907.

Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Vol. XXIX. January, 1907. Containing a special off-print of a report on excavations, at Melandra Castle, Glossop, a small but important Roman Station, which have been undertaken by the Manchester and District branch of the Classical Association, in connection with the local Antiquarian Society.

Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Vol. LI. Part I. January, 1907.

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Vol. XII. Proceedings for 1906. Contains interesting papers on Cleeve Abbey, and the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Proceedings for 1906. Contains a further paper on the church bells of Shropshire and interesting papers on the Herberts of Cherbury and the Augustinian Friars, Shrewsbury.

Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire. Proceedings for 1906.

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. Vol. XXXIV. 1906.

Abstracts from the Inquisitiones post-mortem relating to Wiltshire. Part V. December, 1906.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, December, 1906. Part 4. Vol. XXXVI. Among others contains a most interesting paper by Mr .W. J. Knowles, regarding his discovery of a late Neolithic implement factory, in a field near Cushendall, which had been brought into cultivation for the first time, where his spoils amounted to many cartloads of axes ground and unground, hammerstones, picks and so-called choppers and skinners. A chance visit to Tievebulliagh, a peak in the same locality, led to the discovery of sites near the top from which the covering of peat had been removed by frost and rain, revealing the remains of a factory with thousands of flakes and other objects lying in the position where they had been dropped centuries ago.

Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society. N.S. Vol. V. Part II. 1906. Contains a number of good examples of engraved Jacobite drinking glasses, and an interesting paper on the architecture of Iona.

Société Jersaise : Journal de Jean Chevalier.

The Antiquary. Elliot Stock. Current numbers.
The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. Bemrose and Sons.
 Current numbers.

Foreign Publications.

Bibliothèque de l'école des Hautes Etudes. Paris, 1906.
Bulletin Trimestrielle de la Société de Borda. Dax (Landes). 1906.
Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles. 1906.
Der Rigel in Auswahl. Von Karl F. Geldner. Erster Theil.
 Glossar. Kohlhammer. Stuttgart. 1907. M. 8.
Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico. Tomo III. Números 10,
 11 y 12.

THE "OLD LANCASTER" EXHIBITION.

The Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster contemplate celebrating the opening of the extension to the Storey Institute in that borough by holding a historical and antiquarian exhibition of objects of interest connected with Lancaster.

The articles which it is desired to get together include paintings, engravings, photographs, autographs, deeds, charters, seals, tokens, medals, newspapers, books, broadsides, arms, armour, and pottery, old prints of Lancaster and district, paintings by Lancaster artists, portraits of old Members of Parliament, Mayors and prominent townsmen, portraits and memorials of the old Dukes of Lancaster and the Duchy of Lancaster, etc., etc. These would, as far as possible, be arranged in chronological order relating to the British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, Mediaeval, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian periods.

It is thought that an exhibition on these lines would be of general interest and also of great educational value, and it is also considered that from the articles exhibited a nucleus might be formed for a local museum.

But before deciding to hold such an exhibition, preliminary enquiries are being made to see whether a sufficient number of objects of interest can be secured to form a successful and interesting exhibition.

The Town Clerk of the Borough of Lancaster would therefore be glad if any one having anything of the nature indicated above, would communicate with him as soon as possible.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE GREATNESS AND DECLINE OF ROME. By GUGLIELMO FERRERO.
2 Vols. Translated by A. E. ZIMMERN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New
College. 9 × 5½. 228 + 389 pp. Heinemann, 17s. net.

In the general revival of serious study among Italian scholars during the last decades, a great deal of excellent work has been done in the field of classical archaeology. The recent excavations at Rome have been illustrated with singular insight and skill; the graveyards of Bologna have been explored with diligence, and a flood of light has been thrown upon the problems of the Italic civilizations before the supremacy of Rome. Roman epigraphy and numismatics have also received a due share of attention, and so has Roman law. The one field which Italian scholars have failed to explore on the same scale and with the same precision as it has been explored elsewhere, has been that of the history of the Roman polity itself and of the sources and *fontes* in which the story is contained.

In the book before us we have the one serious effort made by an Italian to fill this gap. It deals with the history of Rome in its most dramatic century: when almost every year meant a fresh conquest of some new province and a new and magnificent triumph for the Roman arms, and when the whole method of government was revolutionized and the brilliant oligarchy, which it has been the fashion to call a Republic, was converted into a largely democratic organization disguised under the name of an Empire.

In this admirable work the story is told with vigour and clearness, and a vast mass of illustrative matter, drawn from fresh knowledge which has been accumulated during the last quarter of a century in many special memoirs, is incorporated in the text. Especially is the economical and social side of the life of this unique community analyzed with freshness and perspicuity, and the lesson deduced that the result was due to a great many more causes than the personal initiative of a few leaders. What must strike one in the history, when compared and contrasted with such accounts as those of Mommsen and Ihne, is in the first place the generous quotation of authorities compared with the repetition of *obiter dicta* which is so trying to the readers of the German historians, and secondly, the increased sense one derives of the marvellously distributed capacity for public affairs possessed by the Roman race.

Whatever drain was caused by war, sickness, or disaster upon the best blood in the country, there never was a stagnation in the supply of capable men from one class or another who were competent to carry out a work which was largely experimental and had no precedents to point the way.

The first five chapters of the book are introductory, and form a masterpiece of condensed narrative in which a marvellous picture is pieced together of the primitive condition of the confederation of

farmers which grew so quickly into a well-ordered State. A sentence from this part of the book (which, by the way, is translated with singular felicity of language) will best point the moral of what I am saying. The author is describing the primitive Roman: "The Roman was sober and self-restrained in all his habits and simple in all his ideas and customs. He had a deep and loving knowledge of the small world in which he lived and a quiet and imperturbable intensity of purpose. He was honest, loyal, persevering and displayed that curious absence of excitability so characteristic of a man who has no vices, who does not waste his strength in self-indulgence, and has but a limited stock of knowledge. In such a world ideas made but slow progress; novelties, unless they came in the guise of religion, found difficult entry; genius, like madness or crime, or any other unrecognized eccentricity, was entirely suppressed; custom, experience and superstition secured the supremest forms of wisdom. Law and religion, both strictly formal, were held in the highest honour, etc., etc."

Let me quote another and a longer paragraph as a test of our author's delineation of character. It is Cicero of whom he is speaking: "Like all typical men of letters, he was better able to sway the imagination and emotions of masses of men than to dominate the will of single individuals. When he stood up to speak before a large popular audience the power which he seemed to wield was extraordinary. The marvellous hold which he had thus obtained over the minds of his hearers in an age when no one was untouched by the flame of personal ambition, had kindled in him a vague passion to become the Demosthenes of the great Italian democracy. Like many another soldier and man of letters before and since, he began to delude himself with the notion that he was destined to become a great administrator. Yet all the time, for each of the separate individuals out of whom the huge crowds which he held spell-bound with his eloquence were composed, Cicero was little more than a weak and contemptible little figure in the rough arena of politics; not all his fine moral qualities or professions of independence could shield him against the acts of intrigue and intimidation . . . there were qualities in his nature which forbade him to be powerful. He was of a morbidly nervous and susceptible disposition, tormented by the pinpricks of an almost feminine vanity, and by a sensibility that was alive to every petty annoyance.

"After moments of exaltation, in which he felt himself to be a leader of men, and made display of his self-confidence in mordant criticism and the boldest and most complacent professions of ambition, he would periodically collapse, as though there were two natures fighting in his bosom, into fits of the most abject dejection, suspecting a possible enemy in every one around him, and lavishing the most pitiful and humiliating thanks on the first mediocrity who happened to make some banal observation in his favour. Above all, he was never able to free himself from a certain attitude of snobbishness towards the upper classes. He was very greedy of notoriety. He was proud of being known to every one and of seeing the poorer people turn round to look at him in the streets. He was afraid lest a word should be breathed against him in the greatest house in Rome, and longed ardently, and for a long time hopelessly, for an entree into the house of any aristocrat of authentic lineage and untarnished record. He was radiant with satisfaction at

the many friendships which his oratorical renown had brought him among the rich capitalists, many of whom were exempt from all traditions of exclusiveness, and particularly if they were men of culture like Atticus, gladly welcomed to their society a man who had risen from the ranks by his pen. In a word, even after he had become a great figure in history, Cicero remained in many respects what he had been from the beginning, a small bourgeois from a country town, whose vanity fell an easy prey to the compliments of the plutocracy and the nobility."

This is excellent portraiture, and it may be matched in the case of other figures on his canvas. It does not mean that the political judgments of the author are always those which one would approve. They are marked too frequently by a modern measure of the possibilities of an ancient career. He minimises, as most historians have done, the capacity of Pompey, he keeps in the shade the avarice and sordid vices of Lucullus, and much exaggerates the brilliance of his campaigns against the King of Pontus. While dealing out ample praise to Caesar's unmatched career, he denies him the quality of a statesman, apparently overlooking the Roman Statute Book which is the best measure of his capacity in this field. Where else in antiquity was so much wisdom included in such a space as in the *Leges Juliae*? Did not he again really mark out the lines on which the Roman Principate ruled the world for many centuries afterwards?

It is a pity that in dealing with a period of history, where political insight is such a necessary gift, that the historians who have dealt with this particular drama should not be quoted: I mean Arnold, and especially Long, in his admirably-balanced and rare work on the history of the later Republic. Nor do the names of Schwegler and of Ihne occur as they ought in a survey like the present. The work, however, remains a real gain to us all and a worthy survey of a dazzling historical period. It ought to see another edition, when perhaps some hasty statements which are mere flies in a pot of ointment might be corrected. One or two examples will suffice. They abound thus: we are told in Vol. I, p. 65, that the marriage of Marius with the daughter of a certain Caius Julius Caesar led to his adoption into the patrician home of the Julii. This is surely quite an unfounded suggestion; so is the statement on page 78 that Aurelia, the mother of Caesar, was the sister of Marius. She was no relation of his, and belonged to an entirely different stock. On page 111 Cinna is called Caesar's brother-in-law; he was, of course, his father-in-law, as is in fact stated on page 101. On page 101 it is stated that Julius Caesar's father died of apoplexy, for which there is no authority. We are merely told by Pliny that he died suddenly. On page 112 we read that Caesar belonged to an ancient family which had for the last six generations obtained no higher office than the praetorship." This is quite incorrect. A Caesar was Consul several times in the first half of the first century B.C. I might thus go with these proofs of carelessness, but will conclude with an irritating mistake of another kind on page 9. The first note begins thus, "cf. Cato *de Re Rustica*, descri who bes the estates of a rich noble." What the meaning of this may be it is difficult to say.

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND IN OR ABOUT THE YEARS
1535-1543. Parts 1 to 3. Vol. I. To be completed in five volumes.
Edited by LUCY TOULMIN SMITH. 9½ × 6¾. xliii + 352 pp. Bell. 18s. net.

We have already had occasion to notice the appearance of Volume III of the present series, which deals exclusively with Wales. Volume I of the Itinerary in England is now before us. Until the present work, no reprint of Leland's topographical notes, so valuable to the local antiquary, has appeared since the eighteenth century edition of Thomas Hearne. Mr. Lawrence Gomme projected this publication several years ago, his idea being to rearrange the text and to insert in their proper places Leland's marginal additions which Hearne had printed as they stood; but Mr. Gomme was obliged to renounce his task at an early stage, and the work has devolved upon his very capable collaborator, Miss Toulmin Smith.

Leland's voluminous manuscript was but a collection of notes recording what he saw and what he read in the older chroniclers, meant to serve as material for the great work which he projected, but did not live to write. Much sought after and prized for its novelty of treatment, after the death of its author in 1552, this precursor of the modern guide-book passed through many hands: copies were taken and whole volumes disappeared. An early transcript was made by Stow in 1576, which happily supplies three lost books: William Burton followed in 1628: Dugdale had a copy made, and Brown Willis reproduced part of the Itinerary in 1704: finally Thomas Hearne, Bodley's painstaking librarian, copied out all the material he could find and first introduced the complete work to the general public in 1710, a third edition being issued in 1768-1770.

Though Hearne performed the task he had set himself in a very efficient manner, the present edition improves upon it, by inserting the additional notes in their obvious context, by a careful collation of all the texts and manuscripts, and by the identification of place-names. Some extraneous matter, which appeared in Hearne's edition, has been discarded, and a good deal of genealogical matter, which interferes with the course of the Itinerary, has been relegated to appendices. Voluminous references and concise and useful notes, a table of counties and indices of persons and places, all help to make it a good and scholarly reference book, put forward in most attractive form and admirably printed. Last, but not least, as in the Welsh volume, there are two wholly excellent maps which shew very clearly the itinerant character of Leland's studies and also indicate in some measure his habit of "centralizing" in some of the most favoured spots, from which smaller journeys radiate. Since diagrammatic representation of topography is of such assistance to both scientific treatment and intelligent appreciation, we cannot but regret that so many books dealing with archaeology and kindred subjects should be published without maps.

PENN'S COUNTRY, AND OTHER BUCKINGHAMSHIRE SKETCHES
By E. S. ROSCOE. 8 × 5¼. 115 pp. Elliot Stock. 4s. 6d.

The book contains pleasant and scholarly historical sketches of Buckinghamshire and Buckinghamshire worthies. Mr. Roscoe, in this volume, restricts himself to a few spots, and each is associated with

some great man. At Chequers Court, where the Historical Manuscripts Commission has recently been busy, Frances, daughter of the Lord Protector, passed her life. Beaconsfield is associated with two men who stand in strong contrast to one another. Waller, the poet, graceful and superficial, lived continuously, except during the years of his banishment, on his ancestral estate. Burke, with lofty ideals and strong political convictions, dropped into this quiet village and bought a mansion for which he could not pay, and which has since disappeared. In the disused Quaker burial-ground of Jordans lie the bodies of William Penn and Isaac Pennington, his father-in-law. Milton sought to escape the pestilence in London, and spent a twelvemonth in Chalfont St. Giles. Hampden was the birthplace of the patriot who died at Chalgrove. At Bradenham lived Isaac Disraeli, and Hughenden was the pride of his greater son.

Thus Mr. Roscoe deals pleasantly with places and local history from a purely personal point of view: his book represents the cult of the *genius loci*.

DUBLIN. An Historical and Topographical account of the City. By S. A. OSSORY FITZPATRICK. Illustrated by W. CURTIS GREEN. (Ancient Cities Series.) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. xv + 360 pp. Methuen. 4s. 6d. net.

Mr. Fitzpatrick has produced a very interesting book, which combines with success the advantages of sound work and a handy guide. He has managed to compress into the small compass, which members of such a series must necessarily possess, a large amount of information without making his book unduly compendious. He has passed in rapid review the leading events associated with the history of Ireland's capital from the occupation of the Danes to the present day. Its career has been dark and chequered: it has been the scene of baffled revolution and intrigue from the time when the city espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel against Henry VII to Robert Emmett's unhappy rising of 1803.

Mr. Fitzpatrick also gives us a condensed, but interesting account, of the personal and social life of the city, especially during the eighteenth century.

To the archaeological side of the subject is given a large share of attention, and considerable space is devoted to the two cathedrals of Christchurch and St. Patrick's. In dealing with the architectural features of Dublin, Mr. Fitzpatrick's elaborate and careful descriptions have had the advantage of revision at the hands of Sir Thomas Drew.

There is an itinerary of the city, and the letterpress is accompanied by a number of very good illustrations in pen and ink.

The following archaeological publications have been received by the Institute:—

Archæologia Cambrensis, Vol. VII, Parts 2 and 3. 1907.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. XXXVII, Part 1. March, 1907.

Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 1906–1907. Vol. LI, Part 2.

- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4. 1907.
- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Session MDCCCVC-VI. Vol. XL. 1906.
- Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*. Vol. XXIX, Parts 3 and 4.
- Transactions of East Herts Archaeological Society*. Vol. III, Part 1. 1905.
- Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society*. Vol. XIII, Part 2.
- Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*. Vol. X, Part II. 1907.
- Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 1906. Vol. X. Nottingham, 1907.
- Surrey Archaeological Collections*. Vol. XX.
- Société Jersiaise: Bulletin Annuel*. 1907.
- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*. No. CVII, Vol. XXXV. 1907.
- The Reliquary*. Vol. XIII, Part 3. 1907. Bemrose.

Foreign publications.

- Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*. Vol. XLVIII. Pub. No. 1656.
- Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*. Years ending June 30, 1905-6. 3 Vols.
- Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin*. 80. Part I. *Handbook of American Indians*. 1906.
- Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico*. Segunda Epoca, Tomo IV, Num. 1, 2 y 3. 1907.
- Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles*. Tome XXI, Livraisons I et II. 1907.
- Annuaire de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles*. Tome XVIII. 1907.
- Atti del Congresso Internazionale di Scienze Storiche*. Roma. 1903. Vol. I. 1907.
- Bulletin de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*. Deuxième Série, No. 36. Toulouse, 1906.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

EGYPT AND WESTERN ASIA IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES. By L. W. KING, M.A., F.S.A., and H. R. HALL, M.A. Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum. 7 x 10, viii + 480 pp., 100 plates and illustrations, 10s. S.P.C.K., 1907.

The authors of this large and well got-up volume anticipate the only criticism which could be levelled at them by admitting in the preface that the book does not profess to be a connected and continuous history of these countries; it is rather a recapitulation and description of the excavations which have been made and the additions to our knowledge which have been gained since the publication of Prof. Maspero's *Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient Classique*. It may well be that an attempt to produce such a history at this stage would be premature; events move so fast, and such activity in excavation is being shown at so many points along the Nile Valley and in Western Asia, that the conclusions arrived at as the result of one season's work have often to be revised in the light of subsequent discoveries.

At no period have new data been so rapidly acquired as now; during the last ten years many gaps have been filled: a new chapter has been added to Egyptian history which takes us back to the Stone Age, while in Western Asia we have attained a reconstitution of the early dynasties of Babylon.

The authors appropriately begin with the Stone Age as revealed in the palaeolithic workshops in the desert above Thebes. Until a few years back no Egyptologist had dreamt that any relic of prehistoric Egypt would ever be discovered. In the Upper Nile Valley great pear-shaped palaeoliths have recently been found lying on the surface of the desert, blackened by the exposure of ages, and near them the shallow graves in which the Neolithic Egyptians lie, with only a few inches of soil above them, in rough pottery boxes, or simply covered with a mat and surrounded by their flint implements and pottery. The later development of neolithic implements, dating just a little before the Ist Dynasty, attains a most remarkable perfection; their beauty of form, the delicate fluting of the side of the blade and the almost microscopic serration of the edge are unparalleled.

Our knowledge of the kings of the early dynasties has also been increased by recent excavations. Although the evidence of the monuments has confirmed the lists of kings at Abydos and elsewhere in their enumeration of the kings from the IVth Dynasty onwards, yet the mythical character of the first three dynasties has always been suspected. The researches at Nakâda, and more particularly at Abydos, have shed considerable light on this very interesting point. The names of no less than eight kings, attributable to the Ist Dynasty of Manetho, have been recovered, the last four of which are certain identifications, and five kings in the IInd Dynasty, two of which are above suspicion.

The book recapitulates practically all the successes which have attended the work of recent years. A delightful description is given of the discovery in the shrine of Hathor at the side of the funerary temple of Neb-hapet-Rā (Mentuhetep III.), of a beautiful statue of the goddess. She is represented in the traditional likeness of a cow, emerging from the marshes, her feet entwined with papyrus reeds, and suckling the infant Amenhetep III., son of the builder of the shrine. This is probably the most beautiful representation of Hathor in the whole of Egyptian sculpture, and the discovery is undoubtedly of great importance.

Prominence is also given to Mr. Davis' excavation of the tombs of Iuaa and Tuaa, a find which becomes the more interesting owing to the subsequent discovery by Messrs. Davis and Ayrton of the burial of their daughter Queen Tii, mother of the heretic King Akhunaten (Amenhetep IV). The remains were scanty and inconclusive, but any disappointment on this score is compensated by the recovery of a glorious golden diadem in the form of a vulture with great recurved wings and the four lids of the canopic jars shaped as portrait heads of the queen.

Akhunaten, the son of Tii, exhibits in his history the disasters which dog the footsteps of the philosopher-king. The heresy which he evolved was a monotheism of a very high order, the worship of the sun's disc and the god behind it, the Lord of the Disc, unnamed and unnameable. But the Theban priesthood would have none of it, and Akhunaten was forced to retire to Tell-el-Amarna, where with a small following he lived the life of contemplation, while his empire fell away.

Turning to the history of Western Asia, the last ten years have not perhaps been so fruitful in results here as they have been in Egypt: the progress is slower inasmuch as the history of Western Asia is in a much more backward state and such discoveries as are being made only allow us to accumulate a set of isolated facts whose co-relation is at present in most cases unknown. Yet the veil is gradually being lifted. The discoveries consist mainly of clay tablets, royal inscriptions and foundation stones, rock inscriptions and some remains of buildings.

The clay tablets are unfortunately in the main purely domestic or commercial, and although they shed a flood of light on family life and commercial relations, land tenure and topography, they are usually undatable and consequently do not help us to locate such historic facts as they may happen to record. The royal inscriptions and foundation stones happily give us more information concerning both historical and religious matters, while the vast rock inscriptions mostly in the mountain country of Armenia and Kurdistan tell us of irrigation works and military expeditions.

The origin of the Babylonians is still a mere matter of surmise: when they first occupied the great plain of Babylonia, they dispossessed its earlier inhabitants, the Sumerians, a race whose very existence, recently doubted, later discoveries have established. These were a strange people who, though vanquished and gradually absorbed, yet imposed their culture on their more barbaric conquerors. At the date of the earliest remains known to us this race was a highly developed one, and it is clear that the Babylonians adapted the Sumerian system

of writing to their own language, a system originally pictorial, but subsequently conventionalized into mere combinations of wedge-shaped strokes.

The most important discovery relating to Babylonia made during the last few years consists of the famous code of laws of Hammurabi, cut on a large slab of black diorite, and thousands of tablets recovered include a series of royal letters from the king to his viceroys. These discoveries have revolutionised our views as to the history of the development of law, and we now have a comparatively extensive knowledge of the events of the First Dynasty of Babylon. New facts also have come to light concerning the later period of Babylonia; in the mound of Kasr Dr. Koldewey has unearthed the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II.; the temple of E-Sagila, the shrine of the god Marduk, has been discovered and partly exposed as well as the temple of Nabu in Birs Nimrûd.

Recent research has shown the prevalence of great literary activity in neo-Babylonian times, when archives were searched in all directions, early documents copied and collections made. The documents themselves have been unearthed, and among the discoveries are a set of tablets giving copies of early legends of the beginning of the world which afford interesting parallels to the Hebrew cosmogony.

Two large collections of rock inscriptions in the ancient empire of Van and in Kurdistan are about to be published by Prof. Lehmann and Mr. King respectively, while Messrs. King and Thompson have re-copied the bilingual inscription of Darius Hystaspes at Behistûn. The authors are thoroughly up-to-date, and in a lengthy postscript chronicle the latest discoveries which have been made. We cannot resist the temptation of referring to the work of Prof. Winkler at Boghaz Kôï in Cappadocia, the site of the capital of the Hittite empire, where he has come across a vast number of cuneiform tablets, some in Babylonian, the majority in the native language. They include a series of diplomatic letters between Ramses II. and the contemporary Hittite king, which, when fully deciphered, will open a new chapter in the history of the relations of Babylonia and Egypt, of which at present we know practically nothing.

The illustrations throughout this volume are very well reproduced and most illuminating, the print is good and the whole is well got up; we can confidently recommend this handbook to anyone who wishes to learn from practical excavators the stage at which research has now arrived.

THE ROMAN FORTS ON THE BAR HILL, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

By G. MACDONALD, LL.D., and A. PARK, F.S.A. Scot. 5s. nett. MACLEHOSE and Son, Glasgow, 1906. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.

The secret ambition of every archaeologist digging upon the site of a Roman fort in Britain is to get upon the track of Agricola, but that general has hitherto proved remarkably elusive. In the earlier camp at Bar Hill the excavators claim to have found his very handiwork. During his fourth campaign Agricola threw up a line of defences between the Forth and the Clyde, and it is the scanty relics of one feature in this chain of forts that we are asked to see in the

ditches underlying the Antonine foundations at Bar Hill. The evidence for such an attribution is strong, though the actual remains are meagre enough; their very meagreness, as the writers point out, being an interesting commentary upon Tacitus' account, and showing how precarious was the hold upon a virtually unconquered country given by Agricola's slenderly manned outposts: it is not surprising that the limits of the province should have been withdrawn after the general's recall.

The later fortress presents the usual features of the Roman military station, though it is so far dilapidated that only the praetorium can be made out in any detail. This building, however, can be restored with comparative completeness, thanks to the preservation of many of its pillars and architectural details in a well in the outer court, some of the latter strangely resembling work of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. It certainly shows that the Roman builders of North Britain had a certain independence of spirit which might differentiate their work from that of the more settled provinces of the Empire, and even in a slight degree anticipate the progress which then was to be slower though so vastly more important. The finds made in the course of the excavations included two inscriptions, an altar of the Baetasii, and a dedication to Antoninus Pius, a very interesting chariot wheel, perhaps of British rather than of Roman origin, and a fair number of the objects usually found upon a Roman site. Altogether there was abundant material for the book which Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Park have produced, and produced in a manner that gives every reason for praise. The plans are clear and sufficiently numerous, the photographs good, and the text all that can be desired. It is a pity, considering the interest of the architectural details, that no measurements of these are given, but the drawings are clear and expressive. The discoveries upon a site whose general character is known beforehand, do not give great scope for theorising. The main theory in the book, that of the first occupation by Agricola, may well be conceded; on the minor but interesting question whether the furnace in the side of the entrenchment was the crematorium, many may prefer to give the verdict of "not proven." There can, however, be no two views as to the thoroughness which the excavation was carried out and the excellence with which its results are published.

CORSTOPITUM. Provisional Report of the Excavations in 1906. By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY, M.A. Reprinted from *Archaeologia Aeliana*. 3rd Series, vol. iii.

The provisional report of the excavations at Corstopitum is now somewhat out of date, as the work carried out this summer has yielded finds of much greater interest, notably the particularly expressive figure of a lion standing on the body of a prostrate deer, and a pottery shop with coins, apparently the contents of the till, which presents a very interesting chronological problem. Moreover, in a preceding number of this volume,¹ Mr. Woolley kindly wrote for us a short *resumé* of the results of the work undertaken in 1906, illustrated by a

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, lxiv, 38.

coloured reproduction of a Romano-British vase which deserves attention. But the report is much fuller and is accompanied by some very instructive sections of the town ditch and several plans.

Two building sites only were touched in 1906, one yielding remains of a private house, the other an official building. The excavation of the former has been continued during the past summer.

The work done on the Roman bridge across the river Tyne is interesting. Although the existence of its remains has always been known (some of the piers were still standing above the surface of the stream about a hundred years ago), the bridge had not previously been planned, nor had the angle at which it crosses the river been accurately determined. The south abutment is almost entirely in the river, while the north abutment probably lies about 200 feet north of the present north bank, at the foot of the rising ground on which *Corstopitum* stands. The foundations of five water-piers have been found in the bed of the river, and others, no doubt, exist under the mass of alluvial soil of the present north bank. The angle at which the bridge lies show conclusively that in Roman times the river at this point ran in a direction somewhat different from the course of the present stream, and that its bed was considerably broader than the bed of the modern river at the same place. There would appear to have been ten piers and eleven waterways, the piers being large enough to carry a road 20 feet wide. No arch stones have been found: probably the superstructure was of timber.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMAN FORTRESS AT PEVENSEY. Report of the Committee for the season 1906-1907. 30 pp. Plates and plans. 2s. 6d.

At Pevensey excavations have been carried on since the autumn of 1906. The great walls of Anderida, one of the fortresses of the Saxon Shore, were probably not erected until half-way through the fourth century, but the site appears to have been in continuous occupation since Neolithic times. Under the supervision of Mr. L. F. Salzman and Mr. J. E. Ray a series of preliminary shafts were dug, but as these yielded practically no results systematic trenching was commenced in the centre of the northern part of the enclosure: the work shows traces of occupation during the third and fourth centuries and has yielded a quantity of Roman coins, pottery, and the like, but as yet no foundations of permanent buildings have been found. The wall has also been examined, its foundations investigated, and the method of construction determined.

In February of this year the east gate and the north postern were cleared and planned: the latter is interesting as the passage was found to follow an S-shaped course within the thickness of the wall, here over twelve feet thick.

The knowledge gained by these excavations is somewhat meagre, but we hope that the Committee, whose funds are slender, will meet with sufficient encouragement to justify a continuation of their programme on a very interesting site.

During the ensuing year it is proposed to uncover the remaining gateways and to trace the southern course of the wall. Work in the Norman castle is also contemplated, under the supervision of Mr. Harold Sands, with the object of recovering the plan of the keep and other buildings.

THE PRIVATE DIARY OF ANANDA RANGA PILLAI. A Record of Matters Political, Historical, Social and Personal, from 1736 to 1761. Translated from the Tamil by Order of the Government of Madras, and Edited by SIR J. F. PRICE, K.C.S.I., assisted by K. RANGACHARI, B.A. Vol. II, April to October, 1746. 432 pp. Government Press, Madras, 1907.

We have already noticed the first volume of this quaint Indian diary,¹ and we feel sure that the interest of the second volume is considerably greater to the European reader. Pillai continues to note all the petty details of his life, and the scandals and intrigues of Pondicherry society; but having by this time thoroughly ingratiated himself with Dupleix, he is able to record with considerable detail the conversations and opinions privately expressed to him by that remarkable person, and we can judge the man himself from his own expressed words and opinions. The portions of the diary which give these interviews are, we think, most instructive and interesting. For instance, take the account given by Dupleix to Pillai of European contemporary politics, his description of the British Constitution seen through the glasses of one steeped in the traditions of the monarchical system of the later Bourbons, his estimate of the British character, largely formed on his Indian experiences; or later, those discussions in which the future of the French in India is considered, in which Dupleix, with the eye of a nineteenth-century statesman, enunciates the principle, if not the phrase, that "trade follows the flag." Readers of Captain Mahan will find in the diary ample authority for the proposition that the ultimate failure of Dupleix was due to the naval inferiority of France, and we suspect that Dupleix never grasped the great maxim that the command of the sea was a *sine qua non* to a Western conquest of India.

There is plenty of light thrown on the character of the Governor-General; we see his all-pervading energy, his faculty for organisation and centralisation, his knowledge of India and how best to divide the interests of the various potentates so as to overcome them in detail, his great tact, and, above all, his intense patriotism; on the other side we see his vanity and petty greed, his love of ostentation and power, his intolerance of ability, and his refusal to divide the stage with a rival; his lack of sympathy with his subordinates and his contempt for his opponents.

In the month of July, 1746, the fortunes of the French in India may be said to have reached their zenith; La Bourdonnais, with a powerful fleet, arrived at Pondicherry, and his strength so impressed the British naval commander that he left the coast. A great opportunity had come to drive the English from India; the diary tells us how that opportunity was wasted. Nothing can be more bitter than the jealous words and actions of Dupleix towards his naval

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, lxiii, 40.

comrade; co-operation between them speedily became impossible, and although Madras was captured, La Bourdonnais revenged his injuries by ransoming the town back to the English and thereby causing Dupleix great loss of prestige. Pillai naturally sided with his patron in the recriminations which followed, and, in fact, the diarist fails to do justice to any of Dupleix's numerous enemies, and his estimate of character is very apt to be the echo of his master's.

The editors have inserted in the appendix some extracts from the Tellicheri Factory diary which relates the surrender of Madras from the English point of view, and vividly exhibits the anxiety which that exploit caused the English settlements in India. We wish they could have added some concise account of the general situation in India explanatory of the period with which the volume deals, as without notes it is difficult for the reader not thoroughly conversant with the times to follow the narrative.

THE YORKSHIRE COINERS, 1767-1783, AND NOTES ON OLD AND PREHISTORIC HALIFAX. By H. LING ROTH, Hon. Curator, Blankfield Museum, Halifax. 322 pp., xxv plates, 233 illustrations. Halifax: F. King & Sons, Ltd., 1906.

In this volume Mr. Ling Roth has collected a somewhat heterogeneous mass of materials dealing with different periods in the history of Halifax. The first part of the book gives an account of an outbreak of "the unlawful and villanous practice of clipping and coining" in the West Riding of Yorkshire between the years 1767 and 1783, including the story of the murder of Supervisor Deighton by members of the gang, which is here told in considerable detail. For the most part the writer has chosen to present the records of the affair in their original form, rather than to use them as authorities for his work; and we may readily believe, as the preface claims, that this is the fullest account of the subject that has yet been published. Whether the interest of the episode quite justifies the minute record of it here preserved, is more doubtful; in any case, the treatment is somewhat disproportionate as compared with that devoted to the subject of the second and third parts of the volume.

These parts consist of notes on old and on prehistoric Halifax respectively, and here Mr. Ling Roth has been fortunate in being able to publish two lectures of Mr. John Lister on the making of Halifax and the Halifax Gibbet Law. Both are not only admirably readable, but are clearly the fruits of scholarly and independent research. Many Yorkshiremen of to-day will be able to trace a connection with the old worthies who figure in Mr. Lister's pages; and to them these papers will appeal with a special interest; but the value of Mr. Lister's contribution is far more than local. He sketches the history of the town from the grant of the Manor by Henry I. to the earls of Warren down to the completion of the parish church in the reign of Edward IV.; and the story is a mine of interesting information.

Mr. Ling Roth has an interesting chapter on the last century, in which he treats of the domestic life of Halifax as illustrated by quaint articles of the time, ranging from ladies' *touppets* and *calleches* to snufflers, toasting "bulls," stone ovens, and various other fashions which make a hundred years seem a long period indeed; from a

subsequent chapter, however, on Halifax handbills, we see that in some points, the art of advertisement, for instance, our own age is much like its predecessors.

Lastly, in part iii, Mr. Ling Roth has collected a few notes on pre-historic Halifax, to which Mr. J. L. Russell contributes a chapter on the Blackheath barrow near Todmorden. The numerous plates and illustrations are a special feature of the book, which deserve the highest praise; the clearness of their reproduction is materially aided by the excellence of the paper on which the book is printed throughout.

THE LOW SIDE WINDOWS OF WARWICKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By F. T. G. HOUGHTON, M.A., F.G.S. From Vol. XXXII, of the *Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society*.

The wish has before now been expressed by the small, but let us hope, increasing number of archaeologists interesting themselves in the battlefield of low side windows that a systematic study of the subject should be taken up county by county. In the monograph before us Mr. Houghton has very exhaustively catalogued the examples occurring in Warwickshire, following the footsteps of our member, Mr. Johnston, in respect of the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson with regard to the county of Durham. Mr. Houghton has not only given us a complete list of all the examples extant in his county, but he has classified them according to their various types, and described each one separately with all essential details and measurements. In addition to these full descriptions, the book is also furnished with excellent photographs of the more interesting examples, among which we may single out, as specially worthy of notice, that at Sheldon, where the aperture is only $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, very reminiscent of the Danish type, and the tiny double lancets, cut in a single slab of stone, at Wixford.

Mr. Houghton draws attention to the circumstance that low side windows, in their normal position, are absent from most of the town churches, which is quite in accordance with observations in other counties; indeed, we are under the impression that there is scarcely an instance on record where one is to be found in the church of a larger town.

By reference to old engravings, he is able to record several instances, of which no traces now exist, and one interesting example in this connexion is that of a lancet at the west end of the chancel at Morton Bagot, the present sill of which is not low, but which, according to an engraving in *The Churches of Warwickshire* (1837), had underneath it a blocked opening, separated from the upper part by a transom; and Mr. Houghton fairly argues that, when lancets are found very far towards the west end of the chancel, it is likely that they once had low openings beneath them, although no indication is at present to be found.

The total number of examples which he records is seventy-six, and as the number of pre-Reformation chancels is 139, the county can claim a very full proportion in comparison with the rest of England.

Mr. Houghton does not commit himself to any of the numerous theories with regard to their use, but we gather that he rather inclines to the confessional as, at all events, one of their uses.

We hope that Mr. Houghton's admirable example may, before long, be followed in other counties.

A. P. B.

A HISTORY OF SUFFOLK. By the REV. J. J. RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.
Cheap re-issue, "Popular County Histories." Elliot Stock, 1907.

We welcome the re-issue, in a cheap and handy form, of Dr. J. J. Raven's well-known work. The volume contains an account of the physical characteristics of the county, and its history from pre-Christian times down to the closing years of the nineteenth century; a chapter also is devoted to the ethnology, surnames, dialects and folk-lore of Suffolk.

The history of any English county is in effect a history of England in miniature, and consequently such works tax to the utmost an author's power of selection and condensation. In this case we think Dr. Raven would have done well to have seized the opportunity of a re-issue for a more radical revision of his work. Some of the fables of the early chronicles, and much that is conjectural, could have been omitted; and such verbiage as "Newmarket, as many of my readers will know, is a town sacred to that animal which is counted a vain thing to save a man," might have left room for something a little more important. More space might have been given to the history of the wool trade, which did so much for the prosperity of Suffolk during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. To these traders we owe many of the churches and their rich adornment which are the pride of the county.

Again, little mention is made of the Flemings, who first landed in Suffolk during the twelfth century, and were much in evidence in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. By a curious oversight, although importance is given to the date of Siebert's death, the year of the founding of the monastery at Beodricesworth by him is not mentioned.

The author has dealt with his subject in a popular manner, unfolding the history of this East Anglian county with a wealth of detail which fascinates the reader. Perhaps to those who are interested in the early history of our county, the chapter given to earlier and later Saxon times will most appeal. Dr. Raven, in referring to the round towers which are scattered over Suffolk, is of opinion that many of them were the result of a law "passed by Athelstan after the battle of Brunan-burg, Brumby, or Brunton, with the advice of Wulfhelm, archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops . . . which necessitated the building of a bell-tower on the estate of a thane. This wise regulation I regard as having given rise to many of those round towers which are hardly to be found out of East Anglia."

The work contains a good index, but we regret that in making this re-issue it was found impossible to include a map.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS: Notes and Impressions. By the REV. H. J. DUKIN-FIELD ASTLEY, M.A., Litt.D. 55 pp. 1s. 6d. nett. Elliot Stock, 1907.

One of our members has been following in the footsteps of Mr. Pickwick. The coach containing Mr. Pickwick "rattled through the well-paved streets of a handsome little town of thriving and cleanly appearance, and stopped before a large inn, situate in a wide open street nearly facing the old abbey." Mr. Astley reminds us of

the passage. He also alighted, but from a motor car, before the Angel at Bury St. Edmunds, and stepped across the road to visit the old abbey. He discourses pleasantly in this little book on the history of Bury St. Edmunds and its abbey, and traces the history of the monastic buildings, the great gateway, the dove-cote and the abbot's bridge, the glory of the good people of Bury. Mr. Astley meditates on Jocelin de Brakelonde, the Boswellian biographer, as Carlyle called him, of Abbot Sampson, and closes his little book with a few words on the twelfth-century Moyses Hall, now a museum, once a Jewish dwelling-house, or perhaps, if Dr. Margoliouth is right, part of a large Jewish establishment containing, among other buildings, a seminary and a synagogue.

THE INTERNATIONAL: A Review of the World's Progress. Edited by DR. RODOLPHE BRODA. No. 1, Vol. I. 86 pp. T. Fisher Unwin, Dec. 1907.

To explain its purpose it will be sufficient to quote the first few words which introduce this progressive new monthly. "The numerous independent movements of culture all over the world, hitherto quite out of touch with each other, will here be presented side by side in an organ exclusively devoted to their common interests." The contents of the first number of this periodical, which is to be published in English, French and German simultaneously, promises well for its future; but, as its name indicates, it hardly falls within our province as archaeologists.

The following publications have also been received by the Institute:—

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Vol. XXXVII.

1907. Dedicated to Edward Burnett Tylor. With portrait.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Second Series.

Vol. XXI, No. 1.

Archaeologia. Vol. 60, Part 1.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol.

XXXVII, Parts 2 and 3. 1907.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Vol. III. 1907.

Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Vol. XXIX,

Parts 5 and 6. 1907.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Vol. XI, Part 3.

1907.

Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club. Part XVII. Vol. VI,

Part 2. 1906-7.

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

Vol. XXIX, Part 2. 1906.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for

1906. Vol. LVIII. 1907.

Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philo-

sophical Society. Vol. LI, Parts 2 and 3. 1906-7.

Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire.

Vol. XXXIV, iii. 1907.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. 3rd Series. Vol. VII, Parts 2 and 3. 1907.

Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. L. 1907.

Publications of the Thoresby Society. *Miscellanea*, Vol. XV, Part 2. 1906.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Vol. XIX, Parts 3 and 4. 1907.

The Huguenot Society of London. Vol. X, Part 3. 1907.

Returns of Aliens dwelling in the City and Suburbs of London.

Foreign Publications.

Moundville Revisited. By Clarence B. Moore. Reprint from the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia*. Vol. XIII. Philadelphia, 1907.

Smithsonian Institute, Washington :—

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year ending June, 1906.

Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1907.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. XLVIII. Quarterly Issue. Vol. III, Part 4. *Catalogue of Earthquakes on the Pacific Coast*, 1897-1906. Part of Vol. XLIX. Vol. L. Quarterly Issue. Vol. IV, Parts 1 and 2. 1907.

Bulletin et Memoires de la Société Archeologique et Historique de la Charente. 1905-1906. Tome VI.

Jahrbuch des städtischen Museums für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig. Band I. 1906.

Zeitschrift des Historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen. Jahrgang 1907, vier Hefte. Hannover, 1907.

Portugalia : Materiaes para o estudo do povo portuguez. Tom. II, Fasc. 3. Porto.

O Archeologo Portuges. Vol. XII, Nos. 1 a 4. Lisboa, 1907.

Det Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter. Trondhjem, 1906.

Vjesnik Hrvatskoga Arheoloskoga Društva. N.S. IX. 1906-7.

Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico. Segunda Epoca. Tomo IV, Nos. 4-8. 1907.

Pravek, Journal of the Archaeological Society of Moravia. Vol. III, Parts 1-4. Kojetin-na-Hané. 1907.