

## REVIEWS

The Editor had it in mind to attempt the compilation of a list of articles of Surrey interest in newspapers, journals, and so forth, but this is obviously a large order, and he has little or no spare time at present for such a project. The help of someone who has access to sources for such work would be welcome. For instance, among the pictures which have been produced by *The Times* are: May 14, 1954, Spring at Winkworth Arboretum, near Godalming; July 3, 1954, Brockham Green, near Dorking; September 10, 1954, Report of a gift by Lord Hylton of a footpath through his land at Merstham [article]; March 18, 1955, Preservation of a Surrey estate [the Harewoods, Outwood].

In the *Surrey Advertiser*, October 23, 1954, there was an article on and picture of the ill-timed "excavations" at Chertsey Abbey.

Other books noted have been HILLIER, *Old Surrey Water Mills*, Skeffington, 21s. (Geographical Magazine, March 1952), and S. W. WOOLDRIDGE and F. GOLDRING, *The Weald* (Kent and Sussex, but touches on Surrey and Hampshire), noticed in *The Times*.

ARCHÆOLOGY (Teach Yourself Books). By S. Graham Brade-Birks. English Universities Press. 1953. 6s.

There are two ways to review a book of this kind. One is to dismiss it impatiently in a few lines as being unworthy of its subject, the other is to point out its qualities and its shortcomings in detail. The first way has been followed elsewhere, it may therefore be helpful here if the second were attempted.

I do not pretend that this is an easy book to review at all; it is a puzzle why this well-known series did not have what might have been a work of permanent value done by an acknowledged authority. The result is a sketchy, unequal and often irritating survey, parts of which are definitely inadequate to their subject. The stress throughout is on what the amateur can do. This is admirable, but the amateur needs guidance to enable him to see where in this vast field he can best work, and sufficient facts to give him confidence to begin, but positive discouragement from destroying evidence on his own account. The book really consists of headings to foster this amateur interest. The later chapters, from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards, are better than the Roman and before.

But even in the later chapters much is left out—the architecture of parish churches is dealt with, but not the typical growth of a church, which might well interest a beginner. Nothing either is said about crafts and techniques, so essential for an understanding of any archæological matter; but too much is said on matters like scripts, runes, oghams, heraldry and the like, which, in British archæology, are surely side-issues, and in any event need more expertise than a beginner could hope for, or need. Further, it is a tall order, and may discourage many, to tell readers to learn Latin and Anglo-Saxon—why not Old Welsh as well?

To go back. Many of the illustrations are too small; for instance, Fig. 9 is almost obscure, and cannot be very informative. The bibliographies are not up-to-date or full enough; on p. 30 surely the standard works like S. Piggott, *British Prehistory*, and V. G. Childe, *Prehistoric Communities of the British Isles*, Childe's *Dawn* and Zeuner's *Dating the Past*, and great journals like *Arch. J.* and *P.P.S.*, are worth a mention. Curwen's *Prehistoric Sussex* is mentioned at least twice; but if there are respects in which this is not superseded by his later *Archæology of Sussex* (of which an excellent new edition has just appeared) these might be stated. Piggott's *Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles* could have been mentioned as forthcoming (p. 75), and Curwen's *Plough and Pasture* is missing from p. 89.

The Palæolithic chapters are muddled, and are better done, for the beginner, in Oakley's and Watson's books referred to. Surely mussels on pp. 34-5 should be cockles? Repetitions like that of soil texture on pp. 47-54 and sources of Dark Age history (later) might have been avoided, or room found for more new material, such as mention of Würm maxima (p. 65), more of Stonehenge in the light of recent work (p. 72), pictures of A and B Beakers and Food Vessels (p. 77). Hallstatt is misspelt throughout, and there are some other misprints. The Belgæ are scamped, but the Roman Emperors, few of whom had much bearing on the history of Britain, set out in full. (It would have helped a beginner to have those who were important to us set out in different type.)

One of the few definite early facts, the Thames Pick on p. 68, is misleading—this is put with the Tardenoisian, and its strong Forest affinities not mentioned.

I have selected these points at random, and they merely touch the fringe of criticism. The moral seems to be that there is really no short cut to expertise in this field; the standard text-books, which give the evidence for their views, are really best for the beginner, and this glittering temptation to discursive ignorance, laid before him under a popular imprint, is a danger. But let me also say that the book could be the basis of something of real value. Its sincerity is not in doubt, and even its wide reach may stimulate many. But the publishers might consider, at a future date, issuing a series of volumes on archæology, so that each period can be adequately treated.

E. S. WOOD.

ANTHROPOLOGY (Teach Yourself Books). By J. E. Manchip White, M.A. Cantab. English Universities Press. 1954. 6s.

This is an adventurous series, which aims at a comprehensive outline of a variety of subjects of current significance, acquaintance with which their several votaries claim to be essential for our well-being. The enthusiastic pioneers have all the ardour and self-confidence which possess those who feel they are entering new and untilled fields. Such an impression may be gained from this volume. Elsewhere in this series, the very wide range of treatment may lead to a rather superficial outline of the whole story when so compressed. But the author of this little manual has avoided that charge as far as he could do within the prescribed limits.

In a Study which by its very name comprehends the nature and the activities of primæval man, *anthropos*, one might soon be hopelessly engulfed if a limit were not set by precise boundaries. The author delimits certain sections: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, social anthropology, each of which can easily be entangled with kindred studies, such as archæology, anatomy, sociology, or psychology. Even so, the necessity for restricting the limits of investigation excludes matters vital to man's welfare: economic science (narrowly defined) is chiefly confined to a discussion of the origin of coinage. Western religion, Christian theology, are warily avoided: it is out of fashion. "Guns, liquor and Bibles" is a terribly hackneyed and evilly associated sneer, despite the lofty disdain of "From Greenland's icy mountains" and the Europeanizing tactics of early missionaries, not at all in accord with our present-day gospel. In the kindred subject of "human geography" the reviewer recalls on this matter the arid conclusions of his professor of geography based on the despotic dictates of his "science": missions were impracticable in certain areas where, owing to the angle of the sun's rays, the sutures of African skulls thickened and prevented intellectual expansion beyond the age of 12: to an ardent young student who retorted on the success of Scottish mission work at Livingstonia, it was explained that Nyasaland was so many thousand feet above the sea!

Our author rightly spurns dogmatic tyranny in facing the infinite variety of human problems such as once seemed to threaten from "human ecology." He has the great merit of carefully qualifying absolute statements by the unknown factors that always beset man. "Life," he says, "from the begin-

nings has flown strongly and unpredictably." By restricting the subject to primitive man in the past and the present, he succeeds in touching upon a very wide range of topics, which will be highly informative to all interested readers. There is a good survey of the races of man in prehistoric days and in the present time. The influence of environment, the struggle to survive, the "diffusion" of discoveries, psychological and spiritual factors, all are discussed with painstaking care. The anthropologist's scientific terminology is duly set out, even if a "humanist" may slightly demur to this subjection of human problems to scientific classification.

In the concluding pages the author refreshingly lets himself go in belauding his primitive friends and the pathetic remnants of existing races. "Primitives are more whole with nature than we ourselves." "There is a kinship between the savage and his prey." He is rightly emphatic in his denunciation of Soviet imperialism and colonization. Even Cromwell in Ireland has been surpassed by the Muscovite in the inhuman suppression of those interesting Baltic, Tartar, Crimean and Greek populations that are of such profound importance to the ethnographer, each with its own cultural inheritance. Mr. White is outspoken, on the other hand, in his championship of the often derided British colonial and Indian official. Like the 18th-century philosopher, the author tends to idealize primitive man, despite his discredit of a "golden age." He lightly glosses over tribal warfare in Africa, as resulting in trifling casualties compared to the manly qualities engendered. There is no mention of the deluging of Southern African blood by Tshaka and his stabbing assegai or the racial suicide of the Kosas in 1857 at the behest of the witch-doctors.

These are small points. The whole volume is a mine of worthwhile information and will well repay perusal by all who are concerned with the future of mankind, and not least by those of our own people who study anxiously our relations with backward and primitive races overseas.

R. OFFOR.

ENGLISH MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTS. A biographical dictionary down to 1550.

By J. H. Harvey, F.S.A. With contributions by Arthur Oswald. Batsford. £3 15s.

This was noted at the last moment in *The Times Literary Supplement* for March 11, 1955. The review there is most commendatory as befits the careful work of the author, a Surrey resident and a distinguished member of our Society. Our editor for many years was closely associated with the late Professor Hamilton Thompson, one of whose constant themes from perusal of records was that the romantic idea that Bishop this or Abbot that was the actual designer of the great churches under their care must be heavily discounted. There were then, as now, specially trained "architects," although they did not have that actual designation and relations between client and designer were on a more intimate and spiritual plane than nowadays. Mr. Harvey has so developed this subject that his book is rightly stated to be an "essential work of reference."

R. OFFOR.

KENT CHURCHES 1954. By H. R. Pratt Boorman and V. J. Torr. Kent Messenger, Maidstone. 20s.

A volume with a Foreword by Mr. Torr, 173 pages of text and illustrations, and with 325 good-sized photographs covering almost every aspect of church fabrics and fittings, this book may fairly be regarded as very good value today at 20s. Format and get-up combine to convey the impression of the "semi-popular" classification, and with its wealth of illustrations this book will doubtless appeal to many who might be put off by a more purely technical approach. The text throughout (which one may be forgiven for deducing to be principally the result of the researches of Mr. Torr) is consistently on a level, both in matter and presentation, that should not fail to command the attention of the technically equipped because it also aims at interesting the more prosaic lover of these Kentish examples of our country's greatest in-

heritance from the past; and these latter will learn much from what the authors have to tell over a wide compass, both architectural and ecclesiological.

The Foreword, which one could wish might have been developed at greater length, is in the nature of a general introduction to the old churches of the county, their relationship to the landscape, their frequency and appearance as conditioned by geography and geology, special local features, *e.g.*, the well-known Kentish west towers, and a survey of the styles of building throughout the centuries. This is followed by an all-too-brief reference to furniture and monuments, but these are examined in extended form in the text accompanying the illustrations. Also, both in the Foreword and in the principal text, there is a judicious integration of related history, as well as references to liturgical requirements and other observances where these throw into relief the *raison d'être* of both architecture and appointments. The Foreword concludes with data as to authoritative sources of information, such as diocesan visitations (which may be consulted at Canterbury and Lambeth) and the invaluable Streatfeild collection at the British Museum.

The main work consists of photographs, each with its supporting caption, and averaging two to a page, grouped and arranged to illustrate the many aspects of the subject, starting with fabrics, first as entities and followed by individual features: towers, doorcases, roofs, general interiors, windows, arcades, corbels, structural furniture such as sedilia and piscinæ; and going on to other furniture, fittings, etc.; fonts, screens, benches, monuments, and so on. The photographs (the vast majority being the personal work of Mr. Torr as can be seen from the Acknowledgments) have apparently been taken over an extended period. The critical eye will detect in some interiors older styles of artificial lighting now mostly superseded. Indeed such a large number and variety of pictures could only have been acquired over the years by one devoted to this quest.

It should be stressed that the reader will find throughout the captions a praiseworthy assignment of dates for the architectural illustrations, so that the work may also serve as a guide to building periods for those more particularly interested in the finer shades of transition in mediæval architecture, as well as supplying a source of comparison with nearly similar examples in other regions.

Not a few will appreciate the attention given to the less familiar, *e.g.*, Royal Arms in churches, of which there are examples from the 16th to the 19th centuries covered by fifteen photographs, some of these being among the best in the book, with equally good and rewarding text. Those specially interested in this particular subject may care to know that at Sutton-at-Hone in the north-west corner of the county a framed painting of the Queen's Arms (1953), traditional in size and appearance, has been set up over the south doorway of the church.

Some will perhaps cavil because this or that particular church has not found a place among the illustrations, but it is obvious that a guide to all the ancient churches of Kent was not the intention of the authors (the book does

There are in Kent over 400 old churches, including rebuildings and those in ruin, and of this number (with the inclusion of the two Cathedrals) 179 are illustrated, many being served by several pictures, such as New Romney with five, Warehorne with six and Brookland seven, so that altogether we arrive at a total of 325 photographs. From the book's Index it can further be ascertained that just on 300 of the county's churches find mention in the general text, while others are referred to only in the Foreword.

Surrey churches are mentioned a few times. On what would be pages 3 and 4 of the Foreword reference to Compton will be found on the former and what are described as the mid-Surrey group on the latter, with Lambeth on page 9. In the general text Wotton occurs on page 44, Thames Ditton on page 57, and Coulsdon and Stoke D'Abernon on pages 102 and 145 respectively. Sussex does better with references on page 5 of the Foreword and pages 22, 42, 58, 62, 66, 73, 78, 90, 93, 95, 112, 121, 139 and 159 of the general text, but six of these are confined to one church, Winchelsea.

On the debit side the absence of a map of the county must be regretted. The eleven-page Foreword is not paged, and therefore not included in the Index. At least one historical generalization will not find favour with all, and there are one or two "asides" which could with advantage have been omitted. The knapped-flint cross at Eastwell, with photograph and text on page 31, happily still survives. It is on the south face of the tower, and the reference to its having been embodied in the east wall of the church is therefore incorrect. The book's title, *Kent Churches 1954*, seems unfortunate. It is not, as some might at first suppose, a Directory to the churches of the county for the year 1954. If *Kent Churches* without further addition might be feared to infringe a copyright, surely something else might have been devised. But these are small things when set against the great interest and pleasure which those to whom the quest of the English parish church is so fascinating will assuredly find in the pages of this new offering.

A. W.

METALWORK AND ENAMELLING. By Herbert Maryon, F.S.A. 3rd edition, revised. Chapman and Hall. 36s.

Those of us who gather each month round Mr. Wilson-Haffenden and a small band of folk who are interested in archaeology and museums have a warm heart for Mr. Maryon, who has just produced this new edition of his book which was first published forty years ago. Mr. Maryon is one of the associates of Dr. Plenderleith at the remarkable British Museum laboratory, and thus he has had his share of the amazing restorations, in the best sense of the word, of precious relics of antiquity, which have recently been discovered in a mangled and disjointed condition, such as the Anglo-Saxon boat relics at Woodbridge, or the helmet at Sheffield whose ornamentation had been totally obscured. Accordingly, all who are interested especially in the repair of gold and silver objects of historic worth, will find this new edition invaluable.

R. OFFOR.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN. Vol. I, South of the Foss Way—Bristol Channel. By Ivan D. Margary, M.A., F.S.A. With 17 plates and maps. Phœnix House Ltd. London. 1955. 42s. net.

A copy of this work of outstanding importance had been sent to the Society for review after Volume LIV had been placed in the hands of the printer. Consequently there can only be inserted in that volume a brief notice, pending the appearance of an adequate treatment of the book in our next issue.

There is a peculiar reason for all members of the Society joyfully to hail the appearance of this copy on the shelves of our library in that Mr. Margary's generous gift to our publication fund has rendered possible the appearance in print of important research work by our members that might not otherwise have seen the light of day for some time.

All through my academic career, I have heard a succession of distinguished historians comment, regretfully, on the absence of a thorough and comprehensive description of our Roman roads in the light of the very latest discoveries. A very great deal of careful surveying and archæological investigation has been undertaken in these last years, and now Mr. Margary, based on his own painstaking perambulation and critical study, is giving us a work which must be a classic for all time. I cannot but sadly recall how rejoiced old friends like the late Mr. Crump and the late Dr. Whitaker would have been to have lived to see this volume and also our Dr. Gardner of Weybridge, if only for the sake of this perfecting of our knowledge of the road maps and system of Roman Britain, and this is of course but one side of the story.

This volume includes Surrey with Stane Street and its subsidiary branches. The roads are carefully numbered for ready reference; their route is not only shewn on a long series of maps, but they are described in itinerary, with special reference to the *agger* and to relevant topographical features. The photographs, including those from the air, are excellent, and the printing is attractive, so that, considering all these features, the price is moderate as things go. The whole work is well worth acquisition by our members.

R. OFFOR.

ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. The Parishes of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, and St. Mary, Newington. By Ida Darlington. Vol. XXV of the *Survey of London*. General editor: Sir Howard Roberts. Published by the London County Council. Staples Press Ltd., Mandeville Place, W.1. 1955. 41s., including postage.

Notice of this work was only received just before taking our material to the printer, so a review must await the next volume. The series and the author need no introduction. In addition to churches, there are Bethlem Hospital and the Trinity House Estate which are described and illustrated, as well as the prisons of King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Horsemonger Lane.

R. OFFOR.

SLYFIELD MANOR AND FAMILY OF GREAT BOOKHAM, SURREY. Compiled by John H. Harvey, F.S.A., and Gordan N. Slyfield. 16 pp. Printed by Price and Co., Horsham, Sussex.

The title of this pamphlet speaks for itself. The family of Slyfield dates from at least 1280, and its history is briefly described. There is a frontispiece shewing what remains today of the Manor House, and there is a sketch plan; one shudders to think of this lovely place being one day engulfed in a suburban building estate. The tale is well told, but, if there is a re-issue, a few spelling errors should be corrected. Also, it is far better to give extracts from wills in their contemporary spelling: Tudor English is not difficult to decipher and all research workers in history and language need to read the original version. At any rate, the fact of modernization should be generally recorded. All who know Great Bookham should see this little publication.

R. OFFOR.

SOUTHWARK STORY. By Florence Higham. Hodder and Stoughton. 1955. 20s.

A copy of this volume was presented to Her Majesty the Queen when she visited Southwark Cathedral for the Maundy Thursday ceremony and this was a well-earned testimony to an admirable work. The occasion was the jubilee of the foundation of the diocese of Southwark, with the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour as its Cathedral of St. Mary Overie (its original dedication) and St. Saviour.

This volume should be acquired by all who have real interest not only in the cathedral but also in the area around it, "the Borough," the Parish of St. Saviour, and all those adjuncts which have witnessed so many remarkable events and beheld the lives of such famous persons in our national history. It is not an archæological study or a laborious unfolding of hitherto unknown historical facts; rather it is an exhaustive story, pleasantly told, of the group of parishes of which the mother church and life centre is St. Saviour's or St. Mary Overie: relatively little is said of the detailed architecture of the cathedral which is, after all, a simple matter, so ruthless has been its later treatment until the careful and loving restoration of the last sixty-five years.

Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, all played an important part in Southwark's early history, and a host of famous names and thrilling events illuminate every period: the Conqueror, Peter des Roches and King John, William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort and the ill-fated James I, King of Scots, the incursion of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade, Bishops Fox and Gardiner with the trials of the Protestant martyrs, Hooper, Rogers; Marbecke had a more æsthetic vision and escaped. Then the glory of the Elizabethan period with the famous dramatic interlude: Shakespeare (his brother is buried in church), Beaumont and Fletcher, Nash, Massinger and their promoters Alleyn and Henslowe. Lancelot Andrewes was the last great bishop who graced the palace, Winchester House, still a Southwark saint and a splendid exponent of the best Anglican traditions. Later we have the rise of nonconformity amongst the traders and merchants of Bankside and the Borough, Baxter and Bunyan, and afterwards the Methodists, balanced by the violent irruption of Sacheverell and High Church. Lastly, Cruden, Goldsmith, Mrs. Thrale and Dr. Johnson all come into the picture.

Whilst little is known of the Augustinian foundation, such was the destruction of the records of what must have been a place of entrancing beauty, on the other hand the author has found a rich mine of information among parochial records and printed material to present a tale of the post-Reformation period which is not always one of degradation and ugliness until the 19th century. Prior to that age of enlightenment a long succession of sturdy and loyal parishioners strove hard in the thankless task of maintaining a great church that was never designed for parochial worship. Miss Higham gives these men and women high marks for their achievements amid an increasingly hostile and indifferent population. Bingham, Emerson, Thomas Cure, the Austins, the Overmans, the Bromfields, Elizabeth Newcomen, Dorothy Applebee may not be great national names, but they were worthy citizens whose labours are here piously recorded.

If a good deal of well-known national history is retold in these pages, the author cleverly endeavours to relate such to the local stage: most of what is said about William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort and Stephen Gardiner is popular knowledge, but then these Bishops of Winchester were busy participants in Southwark history. There are a few slips which can be corrected in a subsequent edition. Louis VII, the King of France who led the Second Crusade was not St. Louis (p. 31). The name of Sumner is sufficiently familiar to members of our Society to puzzle them when it is also spelt Summer. "Grey's Inn" should be correctly given. The odd circumstance of the parochial cure being held by two elected chaplains till almost our own young days is familiar, but its origin creeps in incidentally and one wonders how and why such an anomaly arose.

And so the sad story of later days goes on. Even in the 18th century, we

hear of the great stage coaches, the inns, fine brick houses, pleasant gardens. Then came the appalling wrongs of some of the 19th century. The "Tabard" was pulled down in the lifetime of some of us, incredible in the country of Chaucer, although it was a 17th-century rebuilding. The lovely nave of St. Saviour's was demolished in the time of the reviewer's father and replaced by a hideous excrescence, which, thank God, was only given some fifty years life, until the original nave was again restored in facsimile. The reviewer talked in his boyhood to a man who remembered Evening Communion and the old pews where Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. sat, who could be troublesome parishioners according to the author. And so the railway viaducts, the ill-placed market, the foul slums all came to what our author rightly calls in 1877 a "bastion of ungodliness." South London has become a hideous nightmare, but there, half sunk beneath all the welter, still stands this jewel, the Cathedral Church of St. Mary Overie, lovingly adorned once more in our time. The picture is well worth an ample record in the pages of a Surrey journal. One dreams of a future putting of the railways underground, the shifting of the market with all its chaos and traffic jams, even the re-creation of cloisters, refectory (a terrible loss) and riverside gardens, with the unveiling of the rose window of Winchester House, now immured in a factory. Such a vision, counterbalancing the weird fantasy of the other "South Bank" must occur to all who read with delight this volume and who dream, as does the author, of Southwark Cathedral becoming once again a focal point of the spiritual and civic life of South London.

R. OFFOR.

STONE BASINS. (Some examples from the West of Scotland as guides to typology.) By A. D. Lacaille. Offprint from *Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society*, New Series, Volume XII. 1953.

This is not a Surrey publication, but it gives the opportunity of introducing to our members the work of this distinguished archaeologist. Mr. Lacaille is well known to many of us, for his interest and activity cover Western Europe from Spain northwards to Scotland, and he has recently carried out excavations in Caldey Island, off the coast of Pembrokeshire. This article contains careful observations on pre-Christian and post-Christian specimens of the class indicated that should be useful to all interested.

E. S. WOOD.

SURREY EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. Catalogue of an Exhibition illustrating some aspects of the History of Education in South-west Surrey. May. 1954.

There were most interesting exhibits from Guildford Grammar School, Charterhouse, Farnham, Witley and many other schools. A copy was sent to the Editor, who was present at the opening, by the Chief Education Officer of the Surrey County Council.

R. OFFOR.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR ARCHÆOLOGISTS. By M. B. Cookson. Max Parrish. 1954. 15s.

Photography is one of the most difficult aspects of archæology confronting the ordinary excavator (for whom this book is written). Many of us have been faced with a problem in the field, a bank obscured by trees, a beautifully, but faintly, stratified section, an object *in situ* merging with its background, and have been dissatisfied with the result of our own or our friends' amateur photography, not only in the first print, but still more in the final publication, where fine, clear photographs are an essential. Too often when a site is visited, or an object seen, and compared with their published photograph, the two are unrecognizably different. The camera, in fact, as Sir Mortimer Wheeler says in his foreword, is an awful liar. Confidence in its record of features now destroyed or filled in is not increased by these comparisons with objects still visible.

This book illuminates all this, and shows how to make the camera tell only the true facts. Of Mr. Cookson's supreme competence to write it there is no question; he is not only a skilful photographer but a sensitive artist. He understands his problems, feels as well as thinks out their right solution, and makes his camera almost come alive. His results give the impression sometimes, not of a flat if accurate record of a scene, but of a three-dimensional model. Mr. Cookson has been the leader and inspiration in this field of whole generations of archæologists, old and young, and his book will carry on his work for many years. There was nothing previously so full on this subject, and he has done it with a persuasiveness and finality which must inevitably raise the level of archæological photography from its present patchy state.

Mr. Cookson shows us how, with intelligence and the right lighting, to get the results which Sir Mortimer says we must and can get if we try. Incidentally, the book brings out in a pleasant way the necessity for clean and orderly excavating, and the proper preparation of objects *in situ*, a hint which cannot be given too broadly. I will not comment on the technical matters—let Mr. Cookson speak for himself.

A word of praise also to the publishers for interpreting so well Mr. Cookson's points in their plates, and for the production of the book generally.

E. S. WOOD.