have been used as workshops. No coins were found. The extreme limit of the pottery so far found seems to be at about A.D. 150.

Five hundred feet to the east of these buildings a trial trench was cut through a slight bank and ditch, disclosing the remains of a loose stone rampart and of two ditches of a fort. The approximate distance from the top of the rampart to the outer edge of the ditches was 50 ft. The other boundaries of the camp have not been accurately determined as yet, but it is probable that the area is about 3 acres and that the buildings to the west are contained in an annex, of which the boundaries are suggested by slight banks, sufficient to preserve the site from inundation during floods. The pottery from the trench is also not later than the middle of the second century.

Date of the Boulder-clay in Suffolk.—The results of excavations undertaken in the summer by a party of subscribers at High Lodge, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, were communicated to an extra London meeting of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia on 20th October. High Lodge, which has yielded a large number of hand-axes as well as flake-implements of Le Moustier character, has for years been a problem, and it was important to determine the relation between the brick-earth deposited on the western slope of the hill and the boulder-clay exposed on the roadside at the top. Skertchly's observations on this and kindred sites, incorporated in the Geological Survey Memoir of 1891 (sheet 51 NE.), have not met with general acceptance, and the trend has been rather in the opposite direction, owing to the alleged absence of human work in the boulder-clay. Mr. Reid Moir's recent discoveries at Ipswich and Professor Marr's analysis of the geology on the present occasion are all in favour of Skertchly's view; and the worked flints found deep below boulder-clay at High Lodge include end-scrapers on blades of the same order as the brick-earth finds 100 yards away. The orthodox English view is that the boulder-clays and other glacial deposits preceded the appearance of palaeolithic man, whose remains are found in what archaeologists call the Drift, that is, the terrace-gravels and contemporary deposits. If Skertchly's evidence is to stand, confirmed as it is by recent excavation, it must be admitted that the boulder-clay (or at least a boulder-clay) came not at the beginning but at the end of the Drift period, and can be identified with the Würm glaciation of Le Moustier times. Egyptian specimens of this period were shown at the meeting by Professor Seligman, who has followed in the steps of Pitt-Rivers and found *in situ*, beside the Nile, types corresponding to various stages of the palaeolithic in Europe.

Recent archaeological work in Italy.—Dr. Ashby communicates the following: During the year 1920¹ no discoveries of outstanding importance have occurred in Italy, and publication has unfortunately fallen considerably behind, owing to difficulties which are nowadays felt the whole world over. In Rome itself the most important discoveries have been made underground, in the course of modern improvements; a new group of tombs has been found, in a district

¹ For 1919 see my reports on *Archaeological Research in Italy* in the *Times Literary Supplement*, January 15 and 22, 1920 (pp. 33, 50).

that had already produced many, near the Porta Maggiore. One chamber contains interesting views of the interior of a walled city; while another has a group of twelve men—not the Apostles, for there is no clear trace of Christian influence. On the north-west, in a new quarter near the British School, a part of the catacomb of Pamphilus has been rediscovered: we may note an *arcosolium* containing an altar faced with slabs of marble—the first that has been found in the catacombs. On the south a *hypogeum* with interesting paintings has been found on the Via Appia, which marks the transition between the use of cremation and that of inhumation, both rites being found.¹ Of the far more important tombs under the church of S. Sebastiano I have already spoken.² I may add that a first report on the tombs discovered near S. Paolo has recently appeared,³ and that a portion of them will remain permanently visible.

Outside Rome work continues both at Ostia and at Pompeii, though nothing in regard to the latter has recently been published. At the former the remains of a fine house on the Pompeian plan have been discovered below the later buildings, in which, to save space, the modern type of apartment house was largely used. Fronting on the main street, now cleared for nearly half a mile, a building which may be the temple of Augustus has recently been cleared.⁴

A description of an interesting group of houses, of the first half of the second century A.D., two of the apartment and one of the Pompeian type, remarkable for the interest of the paintings they contain, has recently been published by Calza.⁵ They probably had three stories above the ground floor, and were united by a common façade running along one side of the block, the centre of which was occupied by a garden, and the other side by a line of shops. The whole no doubt belonged to a single owner, who probably inhabited the 'Pompeian' house himself.

Calza further maintains that in the partial demolition of this group of houses and the use of part of the site as a rubbish heap, we have evidence of a sudden decline in the prosperity of the town, which he attributes to the greater importance given by Constantine to Porto, on the other side of the river. It had been previously dependent on Ostia, but now became the principal harbour of Rome and an independent episcopal see.

These are at present the two outstanding sites in Italy where excavation is going on without interruption. Important work is also being done at Veii, where the excavation of a temple, which produced some splendid archaic terra-cotta statues a few years back, is still in progress. From Sardinia comes news of further discoveries.⁶ Two marble heads, of the younger Drusus (?) and of Trajan, were found at Terranova (the ancient Olbia), and other sacred fountains and wells (one with a sanctuary erected over it, resembling that of Sardara) have been studied by

¹ Mancini in *Not. Scavi*, 1919, 49.

² *Times cit.*

³ G. Lugli in *Not. Scavi*, 1919, 285 (fully illustrated).

⁴ Giglioli in *Not. Scavi*, 1919, 3 *sqq.*

⁵ *Mon. Lincei*, xxvi (1920), 301 *sqq.*

⁶ *Not. Scavi*, 1919, 113 *sqq.*

Taramelli, though a more complete account of the dolmens in the neighbourhood of Buddusò has already been given.¹ We may also notice an interesting account of a Lucanian hill fort not far from Potenza,² of which I have given a fuller account elsewhere: and the fuller publication of some fine mythological bas-reliefs representing the sacrifice of Diana, the triumph of Bacchus, and a dance of Satyrs, found in a Roman villa near Sorrento, which may probably be identified with that of Pollius Felix, the friend of Statius.³

The rearrangement of the important collections of the Lateran in Rome is shortly to be described by Mrs. S. Arthur Strong; while we may also note the rearrangement of one of the more important of the provincial picture galleries, that of Ancona.

Reviews

Cowdray and Easebourne Priory in the County of Sussex. By SIR WILLIAM H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Litt.D., D.C.L., London: 1919. Published at the offices of *Country Life*. 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 10. Pp. xiv + 144, with 53 full-page Plates. £4 4s.

This fine book will have a special appeal to antiquaries, as being the last published work of one of the best antiquaries of his time. Sir William Hope did not indeed live to see its publication, but the marks of his care and thoroughness are everywhere apparent, and the result is admirably summed up in the preface contributed by Sir Aston Webb. 'All that is authoritatively known', he says, 'of historic interest concerning the land and buildings of Cowdray is here set down, for the future edification and information of all interested. The sources of all information are given—nothing is taken for granted—but the actual sequence of events is plainly described without adornment or unnecessary elaboration.'

The praise is well deserved, but full acknowledgment must also be made to the present owner of Cowdray, Viscount Cowdray, who on acquiring the estate in 1908 made it his business to repair and preserve not only the long-neglected ruins of Cowdray House, but also the remaining buildings of the Priory of Easebourne and the foundations of the early fortified house of the Bohuns on St. Ann's Hill by Midhurst, and by so doing made it possible for the book to be written.

Produced in a way worthy of the reputation of the proprietors of *Country Life*, with type, printing, paper, and illustrations of the best, the book is a fitting record of the collaboration of a cultured and public-spirited owner with an eminent architect and an eminent antiquary. If one small grumble be permissible, it is that the grouping of all the notes on each chapter at the end of the chapter is better calculated to enhance the beauty of the printed page than the comfort of the reader, who must be constantly turning forward and back in search of enlightenment among the tall pages and the many plates with which the book is provided.

¹ Mackenzie in *Papers of the British School at Rome*, vi, 136 sqq.

² V. di Cicco in *Not. Scavi*, 1919, 243. See *J.R.S.*, ix, pt. 1.

³ Levi in *Mon. Lincei*, xxvi (1920), 181.