may, however, rest in peace, in the sure knowledge that the inhabitants of Jerusalem will never permit its undue tidiness; and the short shrift they gave to Mr. Ashbee's first play-garden will doubly assure him that all is yet well, and that the local girl guides, imbued with a 'trust in the beauty of the city', are still in a hopeless minority. The book is excellently produced and is illustrated by photographic and other illustrations, which are not only explanatory but also entirely satisfactory as pictures.

A. W. CLAPHAM.

John Siberch, the first Cambridge Printer, 1521-1522. By G. J. GRAY. In commemoration of the Four-hundredth Anniversary of Printing in Cambridge. 1921. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 25. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Gray speaks of himself as one who has helped to gather together a few unconsidered trifles which have thrown light upon the mystery enveloping Siberch's life and work. As such it is very satisfactory that he should tell his own tale. He naturally pays full tribute to the work done before him by Henry Bradshaw, Robert Bowes, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Gordon Duff, and Mr. Hessels. Mr. Gray's earlier work appeared in 1904, 1906, and 1913. In the present pamphlet he reproduces the section of Hamond's Plan of 1574, which actually shows Siberch's house. Only forty-two copies in all are known of Siberch's works, and of these twelve are in Cambridge. Four of his works are not in Cambridge. Mr. Gray is recognized as the authority on Siberch bindings, and he here recapitulates his discoveries. He looks for further references to Siberch when early college accounts at Cambridge are further examined.

C. E. SAYLE.

A text-book of European Archaeology. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, Litt.D., F.S.A. Vol. i. *The palaeolithic period.* $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xv + 610. Cambridge University Press, 1921. 50s.

Two volumes on Prehistory have been published recently by the Cambridge Press, and this time the printer's reader has done himself justice. The untrimmed edges are a trial, but the illustrations, which are of unequal merit, are at least placed where they belong. Based on lectures given at University College, Dublin, this comprehensive treatise is to be followed by others on the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages; and comparison with Déchelette's *Manuel* is inevitable. But whereas the latter series deals principally with the antiquities of the author's own country, Professor Macalister devotes most of his space to continental discoveries that have of recent years been rendered accessible in English by various writers. France is certainly the headquarters of Prehistory, but that is only one more reason for making the best of home products; and the author, with all his knowledge and industry, seems to treat the Continental material as an end in itself rather than as a means of solving problems in the British Isles.

In a text-book nomenclature is all important, and though the Professor cannot be held responsible for current usage, he has missed a good opportunity of setting a better example. For the constant use