within which, by marking off with a compass segments of its circumference, another cross had been cut. The circle and cross were repeated on each side of the shaft. The shaft below the arms was broken. The stone appeared to be Kentish rag. The cross was probably sepulchral and may have once been in the churchyard, and on being broken was used to block the recess when it was closed, possibly about the middle of the sixteenth century. The cross would appear not to be later than the fifteenth century.

Alabaster Table in Hacheston Church, Suffolk.—Rev. G. M. Benton, local secretary for Essex, reports that in the wall of the south aisle is an alabaster table in a very good state of preservation. The subject is the Incredulity of St. Thomas. The saint holds the *Textus* or book of the Gospels in his right hand, in allusion to the story of his having preached the Gospel in India; his left hand is thrust into the sacred side, the arm being supported by our Lord. Traces of the original colouring remain.

Sacred Spring at Alesia.—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 15th November last contains an article by M. René Cagnat, of the Académie des Inscriptions, on Alesia. In *Pro Alesia*, published by the Société des Sciences de Semur, are full details of the excavations carried on from 1906 to 1914. These M. Cagnat deals with in a literary and more popular style, nor need they be referred to here. One point brought out by the learned author is, however, of interest, as illustrating the survival of early beliefs down to these days. At Alesia were certain springs held to have curative powers, and therefore connected with a god. The antiquity of this belief is more than amply proved by the nature of the votive objects found. Later one of these springs, retaining in the popular mind its efficacy, became connected with a saint of the third century martyred under Maximian. The legend now runs that where the martyr's head fell the spring welled up. Protected to-day by an iron gate, the spring of Sainte-Reine is on every 10th of September still visited by pilgrims who seek miraculous relief for their maladies. The survival could easily be paralleled.

Archaeology in Palestine.—We are indebted to the Department of Overseas Trade for the following information: The preliminary topographical survey of the antiquities and monuments of Caesarea, formerly the Roman capital of Palestine, has been completed. The schedule of movable antiquities includes a number of architectural remains (bases, capitals, columns, carvings, etc.), coins, pottery, ornaments, and glass. The quality and character of the available antiquities are thus far disappointing. The fixed monuments include walls, gates, quays, temple, theatre and stadium, and burial grounds. Exploration shows that the area of the city during the Roman occupation was very extensive, and probably embraced within its suburbs places like Shuny (Shuneh) where there are masonry works and the remains of an extensive theatre, as well as smaller antiquities.

A room has been set apart in the late Turkish serai at Caesarea, on the harbour mole, for the purpose of a local museum, and this will be