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21. Small Kist and Urn at Tregiffian Vean, St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.

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Source: *Man*, Vol. 10 (1910), p. 44

Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2788833>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 02:36 UTC

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during an interglacial period. Boulders and gravels are much chipped and battered, showing torrent action; still among them are found some genuine flint implements of similar type to those I found in the deep wells, washed down, I would say, from a more southern portion of the same preglacial land surface.

The first find of palæoliths in Acton pit, about four years ago, was made by the Rev. J. D. Gray, late vicar of Nayland, and afterwards, with Mr. F. J. Bennett, F.G.S. and myself, various types were found. I think there can be little doubt that there is a connection with the implements in this pit and my wells.

There are some perplexing problems yet to be solved with regard to the glacial boulder clays in East Anglia; in north Suffolk the chalky and the blue are to be found lying side by side, while in south-west Suffolk the chalky boulder clays overlie the blue, with evidences of a long interglacial period. J. SINCLAIR HOLDEN.

England: Archæology.

King.

Small Kist and Urn at Tregiffian Vean, St. Just-in-Penwith,
Cornwall. By H. King.

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During ploughing operations in a field on the farm of Tregiffian Vean in 1903 the ploughshare grated on a flat stone hidden by the soil. The farmer testing this with a crowbar, broke it, and the bar slipped into a cavity below. He raised the stone and found a broken urn, portions of which he brought to me some time afterwards. The field was sown and lay under grass till the spring of 1907, when it was brought again under the plough and I had an opportunity of examining the place. I found a small kist with sides of small flat slabs standing on edge resting on undisturbed "rab" (*i.e.*, the stiff, stony loam produced by the decomposition of the local granite) and covered by a slab broken in two. This I removed to my lawn at Carn Eve for its preservation.

The inside measurements of the kist are—base, 24 ins. by 15 ins.; height, 12 ins.

The broken urn has been pronounced by the authorities at the British Museum as of date 400 B.C. No bones or ashes were found, but the original discoverer said the pot was lying on its side.

H. KING.

REVIEWS.

India: Mysore, Coorg.

Rice.

Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions. By B. L. Rice. Published for the Government of Mysore by A. Constable & Co. London, 1909. Pp. 238.
25 × 16 cm.

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Since 1865 Mr. Rice has been engaged in the task of deciphering and translating the ancient inscriptions which are found in more abundance in southern India than in any other part of the country. Of these, twelve volumes, under the title of *Epigraphia Carnatica*, have already appeared. In the present book Mr. Rice has abstracted the historical information supplied by the inscriptions, some of which are found on copper plates, others engraved on religious and secular buildings. Thus for the first time the history of Southern India has been placed on a safe chronological basis, and the fortunes of many obscure local dynasties have been elucidated. The most interesting discovery in the course of the survey was that of a copy of the edicts of the great Buddhist Emperor, Asoka, thus proving that his dominions extended to the very south of the peninsula.

This book provides much material to the student of religion and social life. The original faith of the people was snake worship. A legend, which seems to have little historical foundation, ascribes the introduction of Jainism, which supplanted the primitive animism, to the famous Chandragupta, the contemporary of Alexander the