

necessary, make use of them. Such action on their part might enable us to carry out in full our intention of producing a complete corpus of Tudor Church Music, and so establishing the claim of our country to a foremost place in musical achievement in the great days of Palestrina and Di Lasso.

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Prehistoric Canoe found in Cheshire.—The *Congleton Chronicle* of 6th October 1923 gives an illustration with a short description of a dug-out canoe discovered at Astbury, near Congleton, in the course of gravel digging near the source of the Dairy Brook. The canoe is made from a single piece of oak and measures 12 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. deep. It is not complete, as one end has disappeared. There are two holes pierced in the sides. The date of the canoe is doubtful and its form not so primitive as those found with neolithic celts.

Obituary Notice

Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis.—Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis, who died somewhat suddenly on 31st October at the age of 61, was one of the most brilliant pupils at the *École des Chartes* under the Comte Robert de Lasteyrie, whom he succeeded in 1910 as Professor of Medieval Archaeology, holding the position until his death. He was a worthy successor to his master, and as the *Journal des Débats* truly said he was much more than a professor; he was a real apostle of science, and no one had a greater knowledge than he of the churches and châteaux of France, of the humble village church as well as the great cathedral or abbey. In 1901 he succeeded the Comte de Marsy as Director of the *Société française d'Archéologie*, and that Society owes an immense debt to his able and energetic administration, the success of which is shown by the excellence of the *Bulletin Monumental* and of the annual volumes of the *Congrès*, to which he contributed numerous papers and monographs. Amongst his other offices he held the post of President of the *Société des Antiquaires de France* in 1916. He wrote much on the subjects of which he was a recognized authority, among his more important works being *L'Architecture religieuse dans l'ancien diocèse de Soissons*, and monographs on *Saint-Germain-des-Prés* and *Le château de Coucy*. His last article in the *Bulletin monumental* was on the so-called school of architecture of Périgord, being published in Volume 82 of that periodical.

He was well known in England. On three occasions he attended the Annual Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute, at Worcester in 1906, Durham in 1908, and Derby in 1914, and his presence and the admirable addresses which he gave were alike greatly appreciated. He was also in London just before the war, making arrangements for a prospective visit of the *Société française d'Archéo-*

logie to some of the great churches in this country. But the war prevented what could not but have proved a valuable experience not only to the Société but also to English archaeologists. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1910 and the Fellows, in common with their French friends, mourn the loss of a colleague who was amongst the greatest of medieval antiquaries and whose place it will be difficult if not impossible to fill.

Reviews

The Romans in Britain. By SIR BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., LL.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xii + 244. London: Methuen. 1923. 12s. 6d.

A popular book of about this size on Roman Britain has long been wanted, and this work would have filled the vacant place admirably but for certain defects which, as they stand, make it difficult to recommend the book to any reader incapable of correcting them for himself. For instance, misprints apart, the author continually gives mis-spelt versions of ancient and modern names (Corstorpitum for Corstopitum, Barathres for Barathes, Coccidius for Cocidius, Meere for Meare, Dimchurch for Dymchurch, and so forth); he often substitutes one name for another, or even invents a new name by confusing two real ones (Tacitus for Agricola, Claudius for Claudian, Severi for *seviri*, Birdoswald for Kirkoswald, Carlisle for Old Carlisle, Viroconium for Corinium, Uffington Lisle by conflating the neighbour villages of Uffington and Kingston Lisle, and others); and he contradicts himself with perfect freedom (Newcastle is said to have been garrisoned by a unit raised, on one page, on the Tigris and, six pages later, on the Indus, neither statement being true; the Birdoswald garrison is indifferently described as Dacian and Tungrian, or 'Tungarian' as it is elsewhere spelt; Chester, which was probably founded about A.D. 50, is given two foundation-dates, one in A. D. 61 and one in the governorship of Agricola; and so on). But these, with scores of the same type, are minor blemishes. A more serious example of the same inaccuracy is afforded by the way in which the author uses inscriptions.

Over forty of these are reproduced in full or in part, in Latin or in English; and even when the correct text is easily accessible, the author frequently misquotes it in an inexplicable way. Thus the *Anavione M P X* of *Eph. Epigr.* vii, 1102 appears as *Anavionax*; the dedicator of the Winchester altar in the British Museum, *Antonius (Lu)cretianus*, given in *C.I.L.* vii, 5 as *Antonius Cretianus*, is given as *A(ntonianus) Lu(cretianus)*, which makes us wonder, among other things, whether the author understands the meaning of brackets; nor are such errors as *Iovoe* for *Iovi*, *Deo Maponi* for *Deo Mapono*, lacking. Such errors occur in one out of every three of the total number of inscriptions quoted, and in every single case where the full Latin text of a Roman stone is given. Even the English translations are often incorrect, as