

the buckshot method in dealing with a wounded tiger that has to be followed on foot.

Though in many passages—particularly in a short digression on his tame sambur and his other pets—the author reveals a kindly humour, he is far removed from the drossy sentiment of some of the camera sportsmen who regard all killing as murder. He admits that the sporting instinct (“the killing instinct, if you will”) may be a brutal instinct, but its brutality does not much trouble him if men “refrain from the killing of any inoffensive animal save a male with a trophy worth the taking.”

We like the way in which the author speaks of his native attendants. He always has a good word for them, and if occasionally—for such things are—he is provoked to address a casual hand in terms that are not exactly complimentary, he is always ready to listen to an explanation and to admit extenuating circumstances.

dog appears in quite an innocent and dignified disguise.

There is no index; but as the table of contents is very full, and as each chapter deals with one complete subject, no one who is not bound to formulas will miss it.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.¹

IN its sixteenth volume, the “Annual” of the British School at Athens has returned to a manageable size for its format, and in this respect is a great improvement on its immediate predecessors.

The remarkable excavation at Sparta has come to a close, and the description of it ends in this volume. The final work of the season of 1909-10, which is described, consisted chiefly in picking up the pieces that remained. The most important of these was the excavation of the remains of the Mycenæan town near

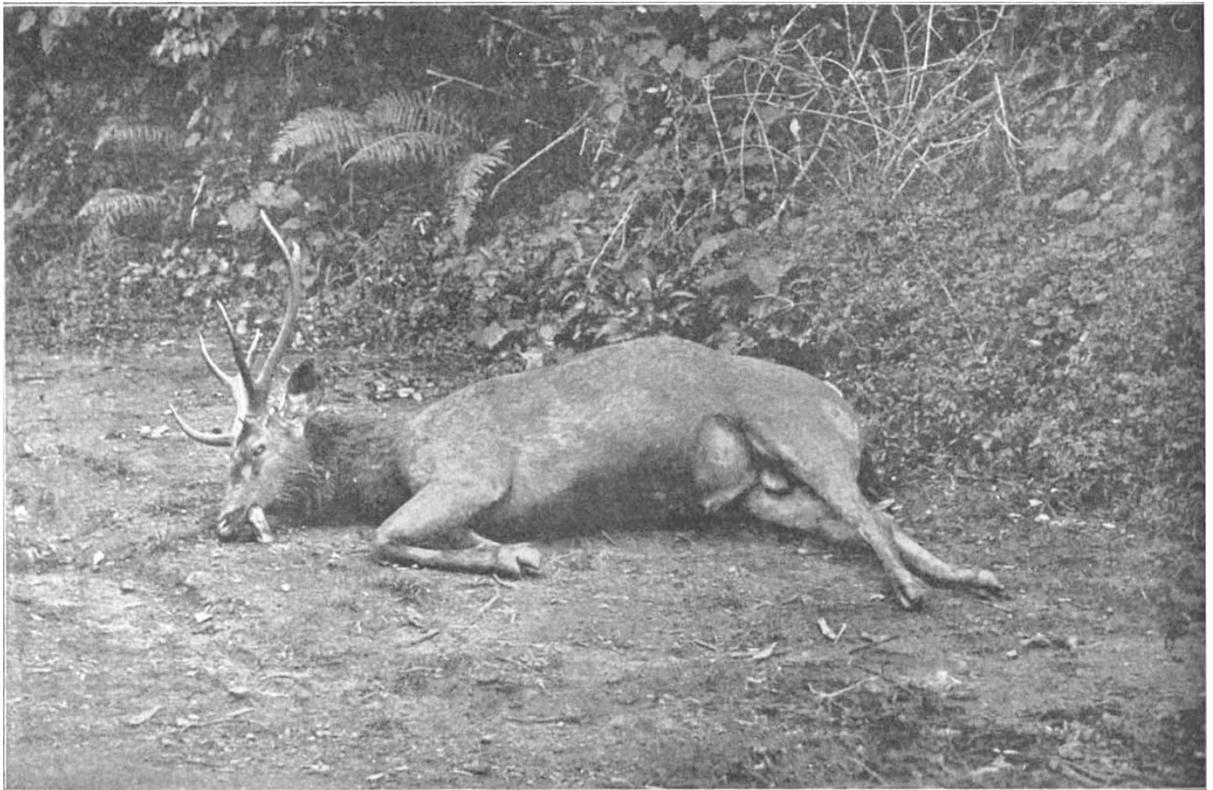


FIG. 2.—The Sambur. From “Sport on the Nilgiris.”

There is so little for even a carping critic to glee at in this excellent book that we almost hesitate to express our surprise that anyone nowadays should talk of malaria as if it were in any direct way due to disturbance of the soil. It is also unexpected to find an author who has so much philosophy in him, and so much sympathy with nature, referring to the mental processes of animals as if they were all a kind of instinct, and appearing to ignore the fact that many illustrious authorities, from Hume onwards, have supported and justified the opinion that the inferences of the higher animals differ from the inferences of the paragon man not in nature, but only in degree.

The illustrations are wonderfully well reproduced, and most of them are extremely good in themselves; but the elephant is far from representing the magnificent creature of the author's election, and the wild

the Menelaion. These are of interest as showing that the valley of the Eurotas was only occupied in late Mycenæan times; no trace of any period before “Late Minoan III.” was found. Of this period houses with typical pottery of that age were discovered. These are described by the director of the School, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, who also sums up the results of the discovery and excavation of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, which has shed such well-deserved lustre on British archæology. This history of the famous sanctuary is traced, from the establishment of the earliest altar on the site by the Dorians, down to Roman times. The importance of this “record” piece of archæological work is evident, and its two

¹ “The Annual of the British School of Athens,” No. xvi. Sessio 1909-10. Pp. ix+343+xvii plates. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., n.d.) Price 25s. net.

subsidiary results are equally important: first, the discovery of the Laconian style of vase-painting, and its identification by Mr. Droop with the style previously known as "Cyrenaic"; secondly, the recovery of the

Greek, and forms a distinct Indo-European linguistic sphere, equally apart from Greek, Slav, or Italian. Also this hyperbrachycephalic form of skull is found in Asia Minor, especially among Kurds and Kizilbash.

We doubt the identity of Albanians and Dorians. But the paper is an extremely suggestive one.

The rest of the "Annual" is taken up by a number of interesting minor articles, the most important of which is that by Messrs. Woodward and Ormerod, describing a journey in south-western Asia Minor, where Mr. Woodward has found inscriptions, and Mr. Ormerod important pre-historic sites, with pottery of considerable interest, which he describes. It belongs to a class distinct from that of the Ægean, and the painted sherds perhaps show analogies to the geometric ware found by the Pumpelly expedition at Anau in Turkestan, and by de Morgan at Tepé Musyân (Mousian) and Susa, in Persia.

Mr. Hasluck continues his descriptions of the extant relics of Latin domination in the Ægean, which have been a feature of recent volumes of the "Annual." This year he describes the traces of the Genoese rule and of the Giustiniani in Chios, besides a quaint French



FIG. 1.—Remains of the Roman Theatre in the precinct of Artemis Orthia, looking towards Mount Taygetos.

great harvest of inscriptions, many of them in Doric dialect, relating to the worship of Artemis Orthia and the contests of the boys at her shrine, which have been published by Mr. Woodward. The director shows how important to the history of Greek pottery is the accurate chronology of the Laconian ware which this excavation has rendered possible. Of inscriptions only a few new ones have been found, which Mr. Woodward publishes. A minor excavation at a shrine of the Eleusinian Demeter at Kalývia tís Sochás, not far off, has yielded some of these. Some early pottery from a site at Geraki is described by Mr. Wace, and Mr. H. A. Ormerod writes on the topography of Bardounia and north-eastern Maina.

An interesting paper by Mr. C. H. Hawes, on "Some Dorian Descendants?" may fitly be mentioned in connection with the Laconian work. Mr. Hawes has made interesting researches into the skull-form of the modern inhabitants of Maina, the peculiar dialect of which part of Laconia is certainly of Doric origin, and of Sphakia in Crete, where the dialect shows possible Doric peculiarities, and where the native stock has been kept purest from foreign admixture, since the Turks never tried to hold Sphakia, and only once penetrated to its fastnesses. Mr. Hawes shows that the typical skulls of both Mainotes and Sphakiotes show a peculiar brachycephalic form very like that of the Albanians, and since the Dorians certainly came from Illyria, he tentatively regards this as the typical Illyrian-Doric skull-form, and the Mainotes and Sphakiotes as typical Dorians. This may be, but the Albanians are not, and never were, Greeks, any more than the Italians are or were; whereas the Dorians were the most Greek of the Greeks. Doric Greek was probably the freest of foreign admixture; but the Albanian language is totally different from

relics of Latin domination in the Ægean, which have been a feature of recent volumes of the "Annual." This year he describes the traces of the Genoese rule and of the Giustiniani in Chios, besides a quaint French

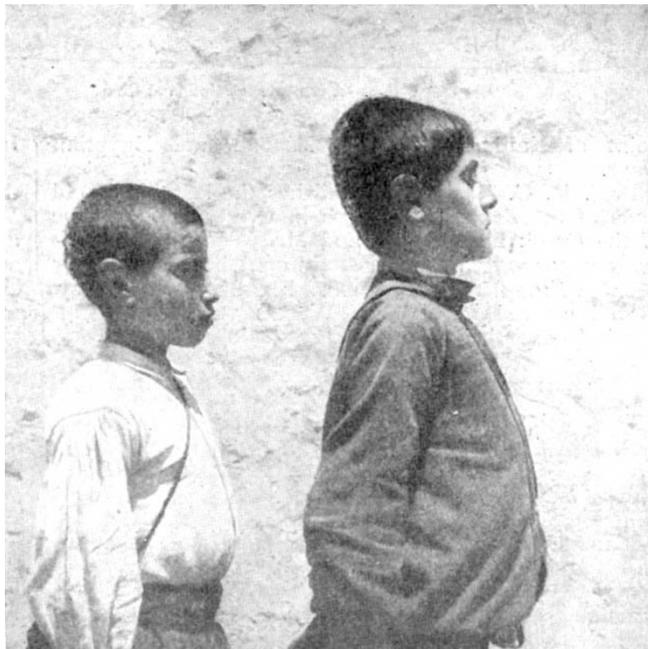


FIG. 2.—Contrasted Head-forms from Sphakia: Mediterranean (cephalic index 75.4) and Dorian? (cephalic index 88.7).

inscription recording the conquest of Adalia by Pierre I., King of Jerusalem, in 1361. He also contributes an article on the once-famed medicinal earth, *terra sigillata* or *terra Lemnia*, which was an im-

portant article of Levantine commerce in the Middle Ages. The contemporary specimen of this earth in the Pharmaceutical Society's collection, he says, "can hardly be genuine"; by this we suppose he means that it is probably a British "fake" of the seventeenth century. The modern specimen he gives of the Turkish stamp which used to be the "sigillum" of the earth (now put on clay bowls), reads *tin makhtum*, "sealed earth," in Arabic (not "*tini maktoum*," as Mr. Hasluck prints it: *kh* must not be confounded with *k*!). Old specimens of this Arabic seal are figured from Belon by Mr. Hasluck; but why has he printed them all on one side? Or is this the fault of Belon?

Mr. H. R. Hall contributes "An Addition to the Senmut-Fresco" at Egyptian Thebes, which shows Minoan Cretan (Keftian) ambassadors bearing gifts to the court of Queen Hatshepsu. The addition he has found in a drawing by Robert Hay, now in the MSS. Department of the British Museum, made about the year 1837, which shows the fresco as it was then, with additional figures, vases, and a great sword. Mr. Walters notes that the peculiar method of sealing vases in vogue at Mycenaean Sparta is paralleled by Egyptian seals of Roman times; we might carry the comparison further back, for the Egyptians always sealed vases in this way, at a period contemporary with the Spartan specimens. Here is another minor



FIG. 3.—A Genoese Inscription at Chios*

point of similarity between Minoan and Egyptian ways.

Prof. R. C. Bosanquet publishes the last of the old finds of the School at Præsos in Crete, in the shape of the Greek inscriptions, and Mr. Woodward contributes new material to the study of Athenian building records of the fifth century B.C. Finally, anthropology is well catered for in Mr. Wace's very interesting description of the modern survivals in North Greece of Dionysiac festivals (which have now degenerated into mere Guy Fawkes *bacchanalia*, accompanied by chicken-stealing and frowned upon by the police), and Mr. W. R. Halliday's critical examination of the Argive festival of the *Hybristika*, in connection with Herodotus's description of the marriage of the Argive women with their slaves on account of the *δολιγμορία* caused by the defeat of Argos by the Spartan King Kleomenes I. (Hdt. vi. 83). He finds the origin of this story in the festival of the *Hybristika*, when the slaves had full licence, and the women donned men's clothing, the men that of women. This custom of "changing 'ats" is found all over the world, as he shows, and is probably the origin of several Greek stories; for instance, he thinks, that of the Cumæan tyrant Aristodemos, who, says Plutarch, "is said to have brought up the boys of free birth to wear their hair in long tresses and to adorn themselves with gold, while he compelled the girls to have their hair cut at the level of their shoulders, and to wear cloaks like youths and little short frocks." However, this

tale of a freakish tyrant may be a true one, and not connected with any *hybristika*; the pranks of Greek despots were often peculiar, and sometimes took forms of this sumptuary kind.

The frontispiece to the volume is a reproduction of a colour-photograph, by Mr. Robert Mond, of the Senmut fresco as it is to-day, which gives the most accurate possible representation of its colouring. Mr. Mond has done a good deal for archæology by his excavations of tombs at Egyptian Thebes, and his application of the latest resource of photography to the representation of this important Egyptian fresco, and gift of the picture to the School at Athens for this volume, merit special acknowledgment.

THE WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

THE sixty-third meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Washington, district of Columbia, on December 27-30, 1911, under the presidency of Dr. Charles E. Bessey, professor of botany in the University of Nebraska.

The meetings began in the morning of December 27 with a meeting of the council, after which sections and affiliated societies proceeded with business meetings and programmes of papers.

The formal opening exercises were held in the

Assembly Room of the New U.S. National Museum at 9 p.m. of the same day, the exercises being preceded by a reception from 8 to 9 o'clock. The President of the United States, Mr. Taft, was present at the opening exercises, and delivered an address of welcome, directing attention especially to the close similarity between the attitude of mind of the scientific investigator and that of the judge. Truth, in both cases, is the aim, and the judicial temperament is necessary to the successful scientific man.

The secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, was to have given a second address of welcome, but was absent through illness.

The president-elect, Dr. Bessey, responded to the address of welcome, and, in view of the fact that the address had been delivered by the President of the United States, took occasion to point out the importance of scientific work to Government affairs, and to urge President Taft to give all his support to scientific bureaus of the Government.

The address of the retiring president, Dr. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, was then delivered. His subject was, "Recent Progress in Spectroscopic Methods." This address was published in full in NATURE of January 11th.

The meeting, as a whole, is the largest in the history of the association. The actual registration of the association proper was 1402, while members of affiliated societies and others in attendance at the meetings, including very many members of the association who were unable to register, undoubtedly would have swelled the number to more than 2800.

The addresses of the retiring vice-presidents were as follows:—Vice-President Eliakim H. Moore, before the Section of Mathematics and Astronomy, on "The Foundations of the Theory of Linear Integral Equations"; Vice-President E. B. Rosā, before the Section of Physics, on "The Work of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Standards"; Vice-President George B. Frankforter, before the Section of Chem-