

He took a close interest in social welfare work connected with his Company, and in starting the branch at Carlisle bought Murrell Hill House and its grounds as a place of recreation for his work-people. He took a close interest in the Territorial Army and in the earlier Volunteers, and during the War of 1914-18 was actively concerned in the organization and supervision of munitions-making in the Carlisle area. He had made a close study of native textiles of many countries, of which he had a valuable private collection, and was proud of the fact that he was himself a weaver and a master of that ancient craft.

R. BRIGHTMAN.

Mrs. Arthur Strong, C.B.E.

MANY visitors to Rome, as well as colleagues and friends in Great Britain, will miss the wide learning, generous disposal of it, and impressive presence of the former assistant director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, Mrs. Arthur Strong, whose death in Rome on September 16 has been reported. Eugénie Sellers was brought up in France, and obtained honours in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge, from Girton College. In the intervals of travel in Germany, Italy and Greece, she gave university extension lectures on Greek sculpture, and conducted classes in the British Museum. In 1892 she published an excellent translation of Schuchhardt's "Schliemann's Excavations" brought up to date by an epilogue from Walter Leaf. Coming under the influence of Furtwängler, she translated also his "Meisterwerke der griechischen Plastik" (1895), a more ambitious and difficult task; and with her friend, Miss Jex Blake, she published a translation and useful commentary on Pliny's chapters on ancient art (1896). Her marriage in 1897 to the orientalist, S. Arthur Strong, librarian of the House of Lords, gave her access to the great British sculpture galleries, and on his early death in 1904 she succeeded him as librarian of Chatsworth and made valuable use of the collections there, especially the gems and the archaeological drawings. During these years her tastes and judgment were maturing in a revision of current opinions about the relation of Roman art to Greek. As before, she found congenial utterance first in her translation of Wickhoff's "Roman Art" (1900) but later in her own "Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine" (1908), the main positions in which she restated and illustrated in her chapters on "Roman Art" in the "Cambridge Ancient History".

Mrs. Strong had long been accustomed to spend much time in Rome, and was a valued helper in the early days of the British School of Archaeology there. Under the directorship of Henry Stuart Jones (1903-5) the School undertook, as a collaborated task, a "Catalogue of the Sculpture" in the public collections of the city, which she knew so well, and she took an active part in the preparation of it. In 1909, when Thomas Ashby became director, Mrs. Strong was appointed assistant director, and held office until 1925. It was a strong combination, for while both knew Rome and Italy intimately, it was from quite different points of view: both were inspiring teachers and given to hospitality; the School attracted students, and prospered. Unfortunately, the war years 1914-18 broke up the genial society of archaeologists; Ashby went to war duty, Mrs. Strong found other use for her abilities. But the chance discovery in 1917 of a subterranean

basilica outside the Porta Maggiore gave her in its beautiful relief decoration a new text for her teaching about Roman art, and for her growing appreciation of the symbolic aspect of ancient art in general, expressed, for example, in her lectures and eventual volume on "Apotheosis and After Life" (1916). She had already given Norton Lectures on this subject in American universities (1913).

In due course Mrs. Strong resumed her place at the British School, produced an Italian revision of her "Roman Sculpture" (1923) and delivered Rhind Lectures at Edinburgh on Roman painting (1920).

When the British School was reorganized in 1925, Mrs. Strong retired from active work in it, and in 1928 completed a comprehensive survey of Roman art to the age of Justinian (1928). In 1927 she was made a C.B.E.; and she held a life fellowship at Girton College founded for her by her friends. Still living in Rome, she maintained and extended her wide circle of friends; making most generous use of her learning and practical knowledge of Italy, and in spite of increasing disabilities, continuing her literary activity almost to the end. JOHN L. MYRES.

Mr. H. C. Lawlor

ARCHAEOLOGY in Northern Ireland has lost a prominent figure by the death, on September 4, of Henry Cairnes Lawlor, one of the many amateur workers to whom archaeological studies owe so much. This is especially true of Ulster, since unlike the National University of Eire, the Queen's University of Belfast, of which Mr. Lawlor was made an honorary M.A. in 1924, provides no instruction in prehistoric archaeology.

While most amateur enthusiasts in this extremely rich province were content to amass large collections of antiquities, Mr. Lawlor showed his interest and made his chief contribution by initiating a series of excavations which were to open up many new lines of research. He was by instinct genealogist and historian rather than prehistorian, and his excavations were conducted before the refinements of modern stratigraphical methods and the significance of minutiae had penetrated to Ulster, but his was the first cultivation of a field of research which was to blossom notably in the decade ending in 1940. His best-known excavations were those at the pre-Norman monastic site of Nendrum in Strangford Lough, but he examined many other sites in Counties Antrim and Down, ranging in date from the megalithic period to the later Middle Ages. His most original work lay in the elucidation of those most puzzling and widespread of Irish field antiquities, ring-forts and souterrains, and in the study of the earthworks of the early Anglo-Norman period.

Mr. Lawlor published many excavation reports and memoirs, several pamphlets on local history, and a more popular general account of "Ulster: Its Archaeology and Antiquities" (1928). These activities were closely linked with the archaeological section of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, which Mr. Lawlor inaugurated. He also took a prominent part in shaping archaeological legislation in Northern Ireland and was a leading member of the Ancient Monuments Advisory Council and sectional editor of the "Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland" (1940). His interest and support helped to secure the success of the revived *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (1938), on