

vacations. The chief outcome of his studies is probably the essay on 'The Romanization of Roman Britain' which originally appeared in the Proceedings of the British Academy in 1906, but the Bibliography of his works prepared by Dr. Macdonald for the *Journal of Roman Studies* is long and varied. Dr. Macdonald's memoir is a model of what such a work should be. Those whose lives and works deserve to be remembered may be well content if they can feel assured that the record of their deeds shall be written by a friend no less competent, truthful, and sympathetic.

WILLIAM PAGE.

Ruskeneset: en stenalders jagtplass, av AUG. BRINKMANN og HAAKON SHETELIG (*Norske Oldfund: Avhandlinger utgit av det norske arkeologiske Selskap*, Kristiania, 1920).

At the head of Mathop Fjord, south of Bergen, two habitation-sites (Ruskeneset I and II) were discovered in 1914-15, nearly sixty yards apart at the foot of a cliff, and were excavated by our Hon. Fellow Dr. Shetelig and his assistant. They are now twenty-six feet above the sea, but were probably separated during their occupation by the sea reaching the cliff between them; and were therefore suitable for people living partly on shell-fish. Owing to exceptional protection from the weather a rich fauna was recovered, including the red deer, ox, sheep, and pig, but only one bone of the dog, and that probably not contemporary. An examination of the bones suggests that the two sites were not in continuous occupation, but frequented only on hunting and fishing expeditions; and they were besides screened from the sun, facing due north. Bones of three adults and a child were also found, the last apparently not belonging to a burial, and the rest being very imperfect. The teeth showed an unusual amount of wear. Five plates of the objects give an adequate idea of the culture, and include greenstone and other celts, flint daggers and arrow-heads (mostly triangular), scrapers, strike-a-lights, and pottery. One of the pumice-stone specimens has a longitudinal groove and looks like an arrow-shaft smoother; but the main industry was in bone, with harpoons, fish-hooks, and borers preponderating. The whole series closely corresponds to South Scandinavian finds of the Dagger period about 2000 B.C., when chambered barrows were passing out of fashion and the dead were commonly deposited in stone cists. More precision will no doubt be attained before long, but it is greatly to the credit of Scandinavian archaeology that neolithic chronology has already been placed on a satisfactory basis; and this report on what might well have been passed over as unimportant by any one but an expert reaches the high standard so jealously maintained by our neighbours across the North Sea.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Esquisse d'une monographie des couches quaternaires visibles dans l'exploitation de la Société des carrières du Hainaut à Soignies, par A. RUTOT (Bruxelles, 1920, extrait des *Mémoires publiés par l'Académie royale de Belgique*, IV).

This treatise was written in 1913 but was revised in accordance with the late Professor Commont's scheme, which is found to apply to Belgium as well as to the Somme valley. It contains diagrams and

descriptions of a number of sections belonging to the geological divisions known as Moséen, Campinien (not Campignien), and Hesbayen. The last dates from Le Moustier times and corresponds to the lower Ergeron of the Somme; above this, the Brabantien is equated with the middle Ergeron; and finally the Flandrien, comprising the brick-earth and Ergeron of Belgium, is contemporary with the upper Ergeron of Northern France, the closing phase of the Pleistocene. Near the base of the Hesbayen is found *Canis familiaris*, sometimes said to date only from the Danish shell-mounds; and the fauna discovered in the peaty pockets of the Campinien points to cold conditions, whereas in the corresponding deposits of the Somme valley—the middle loam, with St. Acheul industry—there is a warm fauna followed by the mammoth and its associates, heralds of a great glaciation. In the upper part of the Hesbayen were found a circular (tortoise) core and a hand-axe, both of Le Moustier character; more cores of the same type, and several points, blade-implements, and a single small ovate hand-axe occurred on the next level below; and lower down, near the base of the Hesbayen, Levallois and other flakes, one at least with faceted butt, and various cores, including an oblong $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from which blades have been detached longitudinally on one face and transversely on the other, an exact parallel to a common Grime's Graves type (*Report*, fig. 60). Notable also from this level are round scrapers on short broad blades; a pointed implement with flat and conical faces; an ovate and part of a triangular hand-axe. The flint finds indicate working-floors rather than occupation sites in the period of Le Moustier. M. Rutot here lays down the lines on which the Pleistocene of Belgium may be systematized, and is fortunate in being able to furnish for the Soignies pits lists of the plants and trees, mammals, molluscs, and insects, besides many detailed sections, and illustrations of the implements. Professor Commont's conclusions are found to be valid in Belgium, and the time is surely coming when they will be crucially tested in England. Under such auspices, the palaeolithic sequence in north-west Europe must soon be put beyond question. REGINALD A. SMITH.

A descriptive account of Roman pottery sites at Sloden and Black Heath Meadow, Linwood, New Forest. with plans and illustrations. By HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 45. London, Chiswick Press, 1921. 3s. 6d.

Since 1853 when an illustrated report appeared in *Archaeologia*, xxxv, the existence of Roman pottery kilns in the New Forest has been recognized, but their exact date was never established. Recent excavations have rather complicated the question without affording chronological exactitude; but Mr. Sumner's new companion to the Ashley Rails volume published in 1919 is not only a charming addition to the literature of the subject, but brings us a stage nearer the desired result. His drawings of the potsherds (for whole vessels are rare) are all to the scale of one-third, with solid black half-sections in the modern diagrammatic style; but their severity is redeemed by a frontispiece representing phantom pack-animals being led through