

## REVIEWS

indicate that decline in climatic conditions which geologists and meteorologists consider to have set in at the commencement of Early Iron Age times. Iron was not smelted in Norway until quite recently. Hitherto the practice had been to extract it from limonite, of which process the author supplies an interesting account. It appears that the Hallstatt period was soon replaced by that of La Tène.

Evidence is not forthcoming to show that the Romans actually established themselves in Norway, although much Roman pottery glass, jewellery, and the like has been found distributed over a large area of the country. It is known, however, that under Augustus the Roman fleet sailed round Jutland, thus gaining access to the Baltic, where would be found the incentive for a maritime trade via Germany and the mouth of the Rhine. In the fourth century A.D. the links with Rome became severed upon the commencement of the "period of Invasions," and the establishment of Merovingian influence. By the eighth century, this Merovingian power was displaced by that of the Vikings, when contemporary archaeological evidence is corroborated by historical records. Under the Vikings Norwegian art attained its highest quality.

Readers will find that the author is a keen disciple of the school whose slogan is "ex oriente lux;" but although we may be willing to accept it as a fact that from the East emanated many of the developments which benefited the European continent, nevertheless it remains entirely without proof that the Scandinavians contributed nothing to the advancement of Central Europe; yet this is what M. Shetelig would have us believe.

An authoritative book has been produced, and it has been ably demonstrated that the records of the prehistoric peoples of Norway can be made as engrossing as those of other European countries.

J. P. T. BURCHELL.

**ETRUSCAN TOMB-PAINTINGS.** By FREDERIK POULSEN, translated by Ingeborg Andersen. Oxford University Press, 1922. Small 4to. 63 pages, with 45 half-tone illustrations. 15s.

An extremely useful introduction to a subject which is very little known and deserves far more study than it has generally received. The frescoes in Etruscan tombs constitute an important part of our small heritage of ancient painting, and have a certain value also for the information that they give us as to the life of the people. This information however is somewhat curtailed in its range by the circumstance that the subjects and their composition are entirely dominated by Greek influence. Practically no Etruscan painting is earlier than the sixth century. It is the direct outcome of the study of Corinthian and attic vases, carried out sometimes by native artists but sometimes actually by immigrant Greeks.

Professor Poulsen is an admirable guide through the intricacies of this hybrid art and brings out its double interest, on the one side for the student of Etruscan archaeology, and on the other for the Hellenist who may see in it an enlargement of his own field. It is the first systematic treatment of the subject that has ever been undertaken and will remain a valuable handbook even when such comprehensive works as Weege's *Etruskische Malerei* have supplied a more complete series of copies on a more luxurious scale. In Professor Poulsen's book the illustrations are principally taken from facsimiles and drawings collected towards the end of the nineteenth century in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptothek at Copenhagen. These were executed for Carl Jacobsen by Italian painters, who produced for him a series of copies far superior in quality and accuracy to certain

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others that have been made for the museums of the Vatican and of Florence. They are not of course, as the author fully recognizes, completely satisfactory, but they supply an admirable basis for introductory study. The author has selected the most characteristic scenes and has treated them in chronological order beginning with the Tomba Campana at Veii, and concluding with the Tomba del Tifone of Corneto. The several periods are carefully distinguished and the extent and character of the Greek influence in each of them are discussed with judgment and balance. Throughout there is an admirable self-restraint in the treatment of all hypothetical questions as to religion and custom; a broad sanity which is very welcome in a field where the temptations to fancifulness are numerous.

Modestly addressed in the first instance to University students at lecture-courses, this book deserves to be read and mastered by a far wider public.

D. RANDALL MACIVER.

THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC AGE IN BRITAIN. By D. A. E. GARROD.  
Oxford University Press. 211 pages, illustrated. 12s. 6d.

The production of this book fulfils one of the many obligations still outstanding to British archaeology. It constitutes a summary of Upper Palaeolithic finds made in Britain from 1823 when Buckland first dug in Paviland Cave, Wales, until Mr Leslie Armstrong's excavations at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, which are now in progress.

The subject matter is divided into three parts :—

- (1) Upper Palaeolithic Cave sites,
- (2) Open-air sites referable to the Upper Palaeolithic,
- (3) The Epi-palaeolithic period.

The summary and conclusions do not however do justice to the knowledge the author possesses on the subject. Students of archaeology have every reason to thank Miss Garrod for the pains she has taken in collecting the facts, whilst to those who wish to study in detail the Upper Palaeolithic period of Britain, the bibliography at the end of the volume is indispensable.

J. P. T. BURCHELL.

CARVED ORNAMENT FROM IRISH MONUMENTS. By H. S. CRAWFORD,  
with a preface by R. A. S. MACALISTER. Published by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin.

The student who is working on the reconstruction of any phase of the early history of the British Isles with the aid of archaeological material is much hampered by the lack of books in which the data bearing on a given problem are collected and systematized. Some day, we may hope, a School of British Archaeology will be founded and endowed, and one of its functions should be the systematic subject indexing of the vast and scattered literature of archaeology in Britain.

Much of the material existing in these islands is, however inadequately recorded, requiring close study in the field before it can be made available for students, and no better service can be done by any archaeologist to-day than by photographing, analysing and placing on record fully and scientifically such material. Irish sculpture of the early Christian period comes within this category, and Mr H. S. Crawford, who has examined the monuments in the field, and placed the results of his research on record in the book under review is to be congratulated on an admirable piece of work.