

sacrifice of sheep, oxen, and swine respectively—the prototype of the *suovetaurilia*;<sup>1</sup> while an inscription from Fordungianus, the ancient Forum Traiani, seems to be a dedication to Augustus by the *Civitates Barbaricae* of the centre of the island.<sup>2</sup>

*Archaeology in Palestine.*—We are indebted to the Department of Overseas Trade for the following information :

The excavations at Ascalon have been brought to a close for the season. The great cloisters of Herod the Great have been identified and excavated, in addition to a basilica at the south end. In this portion of the area a local museum of sculptures and carvings has been organized.

Excavations have begun at Beisan and an interim report on the progress of excavations has been received from Dr. Fisher, on behalf of the University Museum, Philadelphia. The work promises important results and the excavations are being conducted in a satisfactory and gratifying manner in accordance with the best scientific method. The exploration of Tiberias and further excavations in the vicinity of the synagogue of Capernaum have been continued. At the latter site a hexagonal court with mosaic pavement and ambulatory has been uncovered.

At Caesarea the discovery of sculpture and pottery is announced. On this site measures are being taken for the conservation of such important ancient buildings as survive, and for the organization of a local museum.

At Atlith Castle, the fine groined chamber overlooking the sea has been cleared and steps taken to protect the foundations of the castle from further encroachment of the waves.

The exportation of antiquities is permitted only under special licence issued and signed by the Inspector of Antiquities.

### *Obituary Notices.*

*John Wickham Legg, F.S.A.*—John Wickham Legg was born in 1843. He first gained distinction in medicine, and was well known both as a physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and as a writer of medical works. An illness which, though a misfortune for medicine, was fortunate for other studies, led him to abandon his professional career, to which his farewell was the Bradshaw Lecture at the Royal College of Physicians in 1883. He turned his attention to the subject, then greatly neglected in this country, of the history—and one might almost say the science—of Liturgy, and he became a scholar of world-wide reputation. He was the real founder and inspirer of the Henry Bradshaw Society for Editing Rare Liturgical Texts, which was formed in 1890; he was for many years the Chairman of its Executive

<sup>1</sup> Taramelli in *Rendiconti cit.*, 38.

<sup>2</sup> Id., in *Not. Scavi*, 1920, 347.

Council; and he contributed many of its most distinguished publications. His scientific training was invaluable to him in his new work, and his writings were marked by a critical accuracy which demolished many errors. He could be constructive as well as critical, and his volumes on *Church Ornaments and their Civil Antecedents*, on *English Church Life from 1660 to 1833*, and on other topics were a definite contribution to the reconstruction of forgotten phases of ecclesiastical history. He would not allow his friends to call him a learned man, and he expressed surprise that the University of Oxford should deem his work worthy of an honorary Doctorate of Letters, but he was by instinct, as well as by training and by achievement, a scholar and a man of learning. His knowledge was not only deep but wide, and far from being restricted to the limits of his published writings. He could have lectured on many periods of history and literature, for he read much and forgot little.

Dr. Legg was no learned recluse. In early life he had been tutor, and he was for a time physician, to the late Duke of Albany, and his experience of Court life was brought to bear on the interpretation of some aspects of history. He travelled much and he was a man of many friends. His home, presided over by the gracious lady whose death in 1908 was the great sorrow of his life, was happy and hospitable, and he gave unsparingly to his guests from the stores of his knowledge, his wit, and his reminiscence. Many of those who were privileged to know him in London or at Braemar have gone before him, but there are still not a few who treasure the recollection of some knowledge and much happiness which they owed to his kindness.

After Mrs. Legg's death, Dr. Legg made his home in Oxford, where his only son is a Fellow and Tutor of New College. He retained his intellectual interests unimpaired until, about three years ago, a failure of eyesight deprived him of what was both the occupation and the relaxation of his life. His name will rank very high in the history of the studies which he loved.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1875, was a frequent attendant at the meetings while resident in London, had served on the Council on two occasions, and contributed a paper on an 'Inventory of the Vestry of Westminster Abbey in 1388', which was printed in *Archaeologia*.

ROBERT S. RAIT.

*Oscar Montelius, Hon. F.S.A.*—Europe has lost one of its greatest leaders in archaeology, but his monumental works survive and will keep his memory green for generations. News of the death of our Hon. Fellow, Professor Oscar Montelius of Stockholm, on 4th November, came too late for a formal account of his personality, his learning and accomplishments to be included in the present number; but his Swedish friends will see that such a record is made, to be a source of inspiration to workers in the many fields that he had made his own for half a century. It was in 1869 that Montelius began writing archaeological papers, and no less than 346 are recorded