THE name of Lieutenant-General Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who died at Rushmore, his country seat on the borders of Wilts and Dorset, on May 4th, 1900, at the age of seventy-three, is one well-known to every archaeologist and ethnologist, and indeed to most men of science. A few concise obituary notices and short biographies, eulogising his wonderful scientific career, were written at the time of his death. Having been in close contact with General Pitt-Rivers for several years—indeed for a longer period than any other member of his archæological staff—the writer is happily in a position to give a somewhat complete account of the General's strenuous life in the cause of the advancement of knowledge, and more particularly of archaeology and anthropology. No man has attained more celebrity for accuracy, brilliance, and originality in archaeological and ethnological research than General Pitt-Rivers. No similar achievements in archæological field-work have surpassed those of the General in the British Isles. His work at Rushmore was carried out, of course, under the most favourable circumstances. Firstly, being the owner of 29,000 acres of land, he had ample means for his loved pursuits; secondly, he, by the happiest of coincidences, inherited an estate which was teeming with earthworks of all ages, awaiting the spade of the systematic explorer,—an untouched area archaeologically speaking, "Archaic in its topographical aspect by an almost unbroken line of descent from the primitive forest which sheltered the first tribes who inhabited Britain" and thirdly, he was fortunate in securing assistants and draughtsmen who readily adapted themselves to the work and became devoted to it. Therefore it was nothing more than could be expected by people who knew the previous work of the General (when Colonel Lane-Fox) that he should retire from the army and, in his own words, determine "to devote the remaining portion of my life chiefly to an examination of the antiquities on my own property."

Augustus Henry Lane-Fox was born on April 14th, 1827, and was the eldest surviving son of William Augustus Lane-Fox, of Hope Hall, Yorkshire, and his wife Lady Caroline, daughter of John Douglas, eighteenth Earl of Morton. In accordance
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with the will of his great-uncle, George Pitt, second Baron Rivers (1751-182S., and by descent from his grandmother, who was sister of the second Lord and daughter of the first Lord, he eventually inherited the Rushmore estates in succession to Horace, sixth Lord Rivers, in 1880, when he assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers by Royal licence, his sons however being styled Fox-Pitt.'

General Pitt-Rivers has more than once told the story to his friends of how, "when he visited the Rivers property early in the 'fifties,' and noticed the signs of abundant prehistoric remains, the thought flitted through his mind how desirable such an estate would be to an antiquary of his tastes. But he almost instantly dismissed the idea as an impossibility, for there were at that time twelve lives between him and the succession. However, by a strange series of accidents and incidents, and through the fifth Baron having only eight daughters, and the sixth dying childless, this distinguished anthropologist came into that great tract of Wiltshire land, formerly Cranborne Chase, which closely borders on Dorsetshire." Augustus Lane-Fox was educated at the Sandhurst Military College, and received a commission in the Grenadier Guards in 1845. His subsequent commissions were dated : Captain, 2 Aug., 1850 ; Major, 12 Dec., 1854 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 15 May, 1857 ; Colonel, 22 January, 1867 ; Major-General, 1 Oct., 1877 ; Lieut.-General, 1 Oct., 1882, in which year he retired from regular duty. He remained, however, on the active list till 1896 ; and from 3 March, 1893, until his death he filled the appoint. ment of Hon. Colonel of the South Lancashire Regiment. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign as D.A.Q.M.G., and was on the staff of Sir De Lacy Evans at the Battle of the Alma and the Siege of Sebastopol, and was mentioned in despatches. Amongst his medals were :—Crimean, two clasps ; 5th class of Medjidieh ; and Turkish medal. Soon after receiving a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and at the time of the introduction of the rifle-musket into the British Army, Lane-Fox was employed in investigations for its improvement at Woolwich, Hythe, Enfield, and Yalta, from 1851 to 1857. He showed much talent in this kind of experimental research and " may be considered," as Professor E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., has already recorded, "the originator of the Hythe School of Musketry, of which he brought the first plans before Lord Hardinge, and for which he organised the system of practice and the education of musketry instructors. When stationed at Malta he had the duty of superintending the training of the troops in the new musketry practice, at the critical moment when his successful trials had led to their being armed with the Milne rifle in the place of the smooth-bore percussion musket known by the name of" Brown
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Bess.' This antiquated weapon was finally discarded towards the end of the campaign, the new Enfield rifle coming into general use."

In these years, Major Lane-Fox, a well-chosen officer for this particular branch of Army routine, was led to take notice of the very slight changes of system that were embodied in the different inventions, and also of the fact that many improvements, which, not being of a nature to be adopted, fell out of use, and were heard of no more, nevertheless served as suggestions for further developments which were adopted. Thus, Lane-Fox became fully aware "that these successive changes did not result from far-reaching steps of inventive imagination, but from long courses of minute and even accidental alterations, taken advantage of to render the new model an improvement on its predecessor. The intermediate stages he found were apt to disappear and be forgotten after having led to fresh changes, only such models becoming established as reached a temporary limit of excellence, while often they branched off in useless directions and became abortive." So it occurred to the Major that interesting series could be made of these successive stages of improvement in weapons generally, and later, in various other arts; and in order to follow out this original line of thought, he collected for some years many interesting series, with methodical care, until his London house became nearly transformed into a museum. In the year that Lane-Fox became Colonel he read the first of his famous series of lectures on "Primitive Warfare" before the Royal United Service Institution, parts 2 and 3 being given in 1868 and 1869. These were followed, during the next five years, by numerous archimological and anthropological papers, including two (1869 and 1872) on the discovery of flint implements of Palaeolithic type in the gravel of the Thames Valley at Acton and Eating, and his well known contribution to the Anthropological Institute in 1874 on "The Principles of Classification, as adopted in the arrangement of the Anthropological Collection."

After twenty years the Colonel's collection was becoming almost unmanageable in private apartments, the result being that it was exhibited by the Science and Art Department at Bethnal Green from 1874 to 1878, and at South Kensington from that date until 1885; and a catalogue, written by himself, was published by the Department, going through two editions (1874 and 1877).

Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Sociology," published in 1876, thus speaks of the collection as he saw it at that time:—"The collection of implements and weapons arranged by Colonel Lane-Fox, to show their relationship to common originals of the simplest type, suggests that primitive men are not to be credited with such inventiveness as even their simple appliances appear to indicate. These

Op. ca.
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can conveniently be classified into families, genera, species, and varieties, and must be so grouped if their affinities and development are to be investigated.

"It must not be supposed—although some people, through misapprehension of his methods, jumped at this erroneous conclusion—that he was unaware of the danger of possibly mistaking mere accidental resemblances for morphological affinities, and that he assumed that because two objects, perhaps from widely separated regions, appeared more or less identical in form, and possibly in use, they were necessarily to be considered as members of one phylogenetic group. On the contrary, in the grouping of his specimens according to their form and function, he was anxious to assist as far as possible in throwing light upon the question of the monogenesis or polygenesis of certain arts and appliances, and to discover whether they are exotic or indigenous in the regions in which they are now found, and, in fact, to distinguish between mere analogies and true homologies. . . .

"I have endeavoured in this Address to dwell upon some of the main principles laid down by Colonel Lane-Fox as a result of his special researches in the field of Ethnology, and my object has been twofold. First, to bear witness to the very great importance of his contribution to the scientific study of the arts of mankind and the development of culture in general, and to remind students of Anthropology of the debt which we owe to him, not only for the results of his very able investigations, but also for the stimulus which he imparted to research in some of the branches of this comprehensive science. Secondly, my object has been to reply to some criticisms offered in regard to points in the system of classification adopted in arranging his ethnographical collection. And, since such criticisms as have reached me have appeared to me to be founded mainly upon misinterpretation of this system, I have thought that I could meet them best by some sort of restatement of the principles involved.

"It would be unreasonable to expect that his work should hold good in all details. The early illustrations; of his theories were to be regarded as tentative rather than dogmatic, and in later life he recognised that many modifications in matters of detail were rendered necessary by new facts which had since come to light. The crystallization of solid facts out of a matrix which is necessarily partially volatile is a process requiring time. These minor errors and the fact of our not agreeing with all his details in no way invalidate the general principles which he urged, and we need but cast a cursory glance over recent ethnological literature to see how widely accepted these general principles are, and how they have formed the basis of, and furnished the inspiration for, a vast mass of research by ethnologists of all nations."

Having dwelt at some length on the anthropological and ethnological sides of the General's career, we must recollect that his mint has equal claims to be handed down to posterity as an Archaeologist. In this lie; I of labour also, his shrewdness,
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ingenuity, practicalness, and versatility were clearly revealed. His experience as an excavator extended over thirty years, and whilst the greater part of his ethnological work was achieved under his earlier surname of Lane-Fox, his more important archeological excavations were conducted after 1380 when he had assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers.

General Pitt-Rivers was always ready to acknowledge that he was originally a pupil of that venerable and highly-esteemed Yorkshire archeologist, Canon Greenwell, F.R.S. As the writer in "The Atheneum" of May 12th, 1900, stated, the General was, "without any exaggeration, one of the first men of the century as an anthropologist and exact antiquary." Sir R. Colt Hoare was a noted antiquary in his day; but even Wiltshire archeologists are ready to allow that General Pitt-Rivers "stood a head and shoulders above him." The General never commenced an exploration which he did not complete as thoroughly as possible. Take one instance only, that of the South Lodge Camp in Rushmore Park, excavated in 1893. In the first three sections dug through the ditch and rampart, each ten feet wide, nothing worthy of mention was found. The General, although disappointed, did not allow his archeological enthusiasm to be quelled: he firmly stated that he would have the whole rampart, ditch, and interior space of the camp, excavated, and this was actually done with the usual care and attention to details. What was the result? Relics more than sufficient were discovered to enable us to prove, upon unassailable evidence, that the Camp was of Bronze Age construction, and was overrun by the Romanized Britons subsequently.

Here, then, is an argument for thorough excavation, or none at all. All antiquaries, however, are not blessed with the time and money General Pitt-Rivers had at his disposal, and it such an argument were strictly adhered to, our records of archeological excavations at the present day would be few.

Sir Richard Hoare was of course never thorough in his work, and Thomas Bateman even less so in Derbyshire. It is almost superfluous to say that these antiquaries merely dug holes in barrows (Hoare nearly 400 barrows!) to procure relics of antiquity with the greatest possible speed. Other antiquaries of the old school have from time to time ventured into the archeological field without knowing how to observe or record, their only endeavour having been to obtain objects worthy of being exhibited to a learned society, or placed in prominent positions on museum shelves.

General Pitt-Rivers troubled not how long a set task encroached on fleeting time, as long as sound evidence was obtained to make clear the original date and history of the sites excavated, and to ascertain the state of civilization attained by the various tribes inhabiting them. "To Sir Richard Hoare," so the Rev. E. H. Oddard has written, "the time spent in sinking a shaft into the centre of a barrow in which no unbroken urn, or dagger, or incense cup could be found, was scarcely more than so much time and trouble wasted, and the whole excavations could be
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dismissed in a cotole of lines. With the General, on the other hand, a month's careful and laborious work, resulting only, perhaps, in a handful of broken bits of pottery, was made to yield results having a more important bearing on the early history of Britain than whole tomes of speculation by the learned antiquaries of earlier days. It is true the later excavator had all the advantage over the earlier of the great advance made by archeology and anthropology since the beginning of the 19th century--but, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that in bringing about that advance, the General himself took no small share."

Archeologists never rest contented unless they are able to improve on the methods of their predecessors; and they now begin to see the increased value of results obtained by minute and laborious work, as compared with the less exact methods of the older antiquaries. 'It will, however, probably be some years before we shall see any considerable development in archeological excavating, as General Pitt-Rivers, the prince of excavators at the close of the last century, was undoubtedly several years in advance of his time. Few men have the time that he had for the perpetual supervision of archeological field-work, or the means and power of organizing and training a staff of assistants and excavators.

Before leaving Sir R. C. Hoare, the writer would like to take the opportunity of presenting General Pitt-Rivers to his readers as a humourist. Hoare, as is well known, did not pay any attention to skeletons in barrows, beyond speaking of a few as "a skeleton of a stout person," or "a tall person," concerning which the General made the following remarks in one of his addresses:—" In only one instance Sir R. C. Hoare describes a skeleton, saying that it ' grinned horribly a ghastly smile,' a singularity that I have never before noticed.' No doubt the skeleton must have been laughing at him for his unscientific method of dealing with it, and when one thinks of the large amount of racial evidence that he destroyed in this way, and the comparatively small number of skeletons that have remained in the barrows to be examined since, it is almost enough to give-any lover of antiquity a ghastly smile!" Thif was certainly one of Hoare"s greatest omissions, for not only did he lose important evidence of race afforded by the skeletons he shovelled aside, but he destroyed it for ever.

"Comparisons are odious," at any rate if carried too far, and as the purpose of this memoir is not to incite controversy, but to help to perpetuate the memory of an epoch-maker in the world of archeological and ethnological research, we will return to Lane-Fox and Archeology, and briefly summarize his work before he inherited the estates of Cranborne Chase.

As Colonel Lane-Fox, he conducted many archeological excavations in various parts of England and Ireland, both on his own account and in conjunction with -fier antiquaries and societies. Although he had assisted in several explorations previously, his first notable excavations were carried out in 1868 at the forts of
Cissbury and Highbullen in Sussex (Archæologia, vol. xliii). But his first archæological paper of importance, written in 1866; was on Roovesmore Fort and the Ogham inscriptions there, which he contributed to the Royal Archæological Institute. The Colonel's early observations with regard to pile structures near London Wall, have been very largely amplified by further and more extensive discoveries, fully recorded by Mr. F. W. Reader (at one time a member 4 the General's archæological staff) in the Archæological Journal, vol. ix.

In 1869, Colonel Lane-Fox discovered Paelolithic implements in situ in the drift gravel at Acton, the first discovery of this nature in the Thames above London; and later he found remains of Elephas primigenius in the same deposits, on which he read a paper to the Geological Society in 1872. His researches in this branch of the science reached their climax when in 1884 he was the first to discover chert implements in stratified gravel in the Nile Valley at Koorneh, near Thebes. M. de Morgan has sometimes been given the credit of being the first to discover traces of Palæolithic man in Egypt, but as I reminded antiquaries in “The Connoisseur,” General Pitt-Rivers had a prior claim to the distinction. "The General, selected Gebel Assart, a plat consisting of a delta of hardened sand and gravel which had been washed do y the Babel Molook (near the Tombs of the Kings), and 'spread over the va a below, and which after depositing a delta in the valley between the sides of it 'and the river, had afterwards cut a channel through it by running water.' 19:0 the sides of this Waddi, converted into hard agglutinated rock, the Egyptianitad cut their tombs. All that now was necessary was to show the presence of flint or chert of human handiwork in it, to prove their immense priority to the Egyptian age. After General Pitt-Rivers had made-a careful examination here, he discovered unquestionable chert flakes and cores and one rough tool embedded in the matrix. These implements had of course been deposited long before the hardening of the gravel, the erosion of the Waddi, and the cutting of the tombs. A model of these 'finds,' and the implements themselves, are now exhibited in Farnham Museum, North Dorset. This subject was, in 1884, referred to at some length in a paper read before the Victoria Institute by Sir W. Dawson, who aspersed the discovery. He tried to maintain that the implements were natural forms, and that the bulbs of percussion were derived by natural causes. General Pitt-Rivers, knowing that his discoveries were likely to be disputed, 'especially by those who upheld the so-called chronology of the Bible, and who endeavoured to do all they could to prolong the time between the Egyptian monuments and the first appearance of man in the Nile Valley,' secured a competent witness to the discovery, viz., Mr. J. F. Campbell, F.G.S., then residing at Luxor. The actual discovery is therefore well authenticated."

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The extent of the General's experience as an excavator will be readily grasped on perusing the bibliographical list of his works appended. He turned much attention in his earlier days, as well as after 1892, to the exploration of camps and inhabited enclosures. All manner of dates of construction have been given to camps generally, and it is not surprising, as there is little in the principles of military defence to distinguish the camps of one people in a primitive condition of life from those of another. The only real method of throwing light upon the subject, as nobody knew better than Colonel Lane-Fox, is by means of the pick and shovel, provided these potent instruments are wielded in the right manner. In Sussex, he explored the following camps systematically:—Cissbury, Highdown, Seaford, Mount Caburn, RanscoMbe, and Caesar's Camp. The latter was always considered to be pre-Roman before Lane-Fox excavated it and proved it to be of Norman construction. In addition he made noteworthy excavations at the Dorchester Dykes (Oxon); Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest; Dane's Dyke, Flamborough; two Cairns near Bangor; Black Burgh Tumulus, near Brighton; British Tumuli, near Guildford, etc. The Dane's Dyke, naturally enough, was previously regarded as a Danish work, but it was proved by a section cut through the vallum to be much earlier. The Colonel's investigations extended even to Denmark, where he explored the Dannewerk at Korborg, near Schleswig.

In 1883, General Pitt-Rivers undertook, on behalf of the Government, some puzzling explorations at the Pen Pits in S.E. Somerset, on which he wrote a detailed report to the First Commissioner of Works (Privately printed, 1884). He fully confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and an excavation committee of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, that the Pits could not have been formed for habitations, but merely for quarrying purposes. Previously to the advent of Pitt-Rivers, the Pen Pits were regarded as marking the site of a great Early British, metropolis and considered to be one of the most important vestiges of the Britons in this country. In 1877, Colonel Lane-Fox, in company with the late Professor Rolleston, made an examination of three round barrows and the camp at Sigwell, in the parish of Compton, Somerset.

Having passed in hasty review excavations which were the means of making Colonel Lane-Fox a constant and prolific contributor to various archaeological publications, we will without further delay consider the vaster excavations which rendered his name far more famous, and resulted in the production of the mines of archaeological wealth known as "Excavations in Cranborne Chase."

Very soon after the General's accession to the Rivers estates in Dorset and South Wilts—estates in places abounding with remains of prehistoric man—and Wore he became acquainted with one-half of his property his archaeological enthusiasm had to find vent, and in 1880 he commenced barrow-digging in Rushmore Park under the by-no-means encouraging anticipations of some of the old employees on the
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estate, who had no hesitation in stating that there were plenty of such like' to be found, all of which had been made out of road-scrapings and other rubbish during their own lifetime! The old ' hands' soon, however, became convinced of their erroneous suppositions, the General proceeding to excavate, with unabated energy and painstaking attention to details, the most striking ancient camps, villages, ditches, cemeteries and barrows within easy reach of Rushmore House, ranging in date from Neolithic to Saxon times. So much work in the field being carried out during the first few years, it was found that the time had arrived when pick and shovel had to be dropped temporarily, to be substituted by pen, pencil and printer's ink; consequently the base of operations was transferred from the open air to the offices and studios of the General and his assistants, where relics were studied and compared, plates, plans and sections were delineated, manuscript was written, checked and prepared for the printer; and methodical care and precision having been continuously regarded as a sine qua non, the year 1887 brought to the light of the scientific world the first volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," this being closely followed by Volume II in 1888.

Volume I of the General's magnum opus treats chiefly of the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts, which was first brought to notice by the Rev. J. H. Austen in the "Archaeological Journal," vol. xxiv, the report being reproduced in Warne's "Ancient Dorset." These explorations threw much light upon the condition, mode of life, and physical peculiarities of the Romanized Britons in their rural, habitations, that is, outside of the large fortified Roman cities, such as Silchester and Uriconium—a matter which had hitherto been a somewhat obscure problem. This the General revealed a wonderful chapter in the history of the Romanized Britons. Amongst other things discovered here were ninety-five pits, a couple of wells, inhabited 'quarters' of the village, drains, hypocausts, human remains, objects of utility and personal ornament (including plated, enamelled and mosaic metal-work), much pottery (including a fine red Saurian bowl), uninscribed British coins, and Roman coins extending from Caligula to Magnentius, A.D. 37 to 353. Woodcuts was inhabited by a remarkably small race, which subject, together with the form of the skulls, the modes of burial, and the positions of the interments, was recorded in the greatest possible detail. The excavation of the wells was extremely interesting, inasmuch as it proved that the water-line must have lain somewhat higher in former days than is the case at present. The excavations—also of the Roman period—at Park House, Rushmore, are recorded in this volume.

It was just about this time that General Pitt-Rivers delivered his Inaugural Address to the Royal Archaeological Institute at Salisbury,—a famous summary of the advancement made in archaeology and in our knowledge of early man. His concluding remarks gave rise to warm discussion, and to pulpit references on the following Sunday in Salisbury Cathedral, one by the present Bishop, the other by
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Canon Creighton, subsequently Bishop of London. The following, dealing with the subject of the very low type of skull of early man, was the sentence which aroused controversy: "Nor are our relations with the Supreme Power presented to us in an unfavourable light by this discovery, for if man was originally created in the image of God, it is obvious that the very best of us have greatly degenerated."

Volume II of "Excavations" is largely devoted to similar explorations to Woodcuts in the neighbouring Romano-British Village at Rotherley. This was another settlement of refugees surrounded by downland and the original forest scenery which the Romans must have seen in Britain. No part of it had been explored before, nor, indeed, had it ever been noticed. Rotherley proved to be somewhat smaller than Woodcuts and to be a poorer village. This was evidenced by the paucity of coins and the absence of ornamental plastering; but the abundance and variety of relics generally equalled that of Woodcuts. The tablet of Kimmeridge shale, the design of which is represented on the covers of these works, was found here. No less than 7,093 pot-boilers were unearthed in this village. Sixteen human skeletons were brought to light, some of the bones bearing distinct evidence of rheumatoid-arthritis—a subject of great interest to the pathologist. It would appear that Rotherley had been previously overrun by the Bronze Age folk, a crouched human skeleton with a drinking-vessel, or beaker, at the feet being discovered.

It is in Volume II that the General places on record the excavations, from 1880 to 1884, of twenty-two barrows in Rushmore Park and the woods adjoining. The barrow in Susan Gibbs' Walk produced a remarkably perfect interment by inhumation with a beaker at feet. At the commencement of this volume an Archaeological Map of Rushmore and the immediate neighbourhood is given. The last chapters of Volume II deal with an interesting archeological area of 121 acres, 850 feet above sea-level, and a mile north of Rushmore,—occupied by Winkelbury Camp and Cemetery. In addition to the camp, six British barrows were examined and no less than thirty-one Anglo-Saxon graves, the orientation of the interments found in them being recorded in great detail.

An almost new branch of inquiry was added to this volume by the careful measurement of all the bones of domesticated animals found in the Romano-British Villages; fifteen animals were killed after external measurements had been taken, for comparison as test animals, and by this means the height of all the animals whose bones were found in the villages, and subsequently in the other ancient sites, was ascertained.

The whole volume is accurate in the extreme (and this remark equally applies to the whole set); the smallest detail of the place of finding, the association and distribution of the objects, and the measurement and composition of each 'find' are fully recorded. As in the previous volume, Drs. Beddow and Garson made remarks on the human skeletons in the tables of measurements.
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Immediately after the publication of Volume II, the pick and shovel were again brought into requisition; this time at Woodvates and Bokerly Dyke, 1888-1890, followed by excavations into the Wansdyke in North Wilts in 1890-1. These localities afforded the chief material for Volume III,—the largest of the tomes,—which was published in 1892. Thus, the General commenced his preface:—"This volume may perhaps be regarded as having greater claim to the Archeological World than its predecessors, on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it. The two previous volumes formed, however, a necessary preparation for this one. The evidence upon which the date of Wansdyke has been to some extent determined, has been derived chiefly from the careful record of discoveries made in the two Romano-British Villages, to which the two first volumes chiefly relate. Had it not been for the care with which every object, however apparently unimportant, has been figured and described, some of the relics found in the sections cut through the Wansdyke could not have been identified with certainty, as of the Roman period. Tedious as it may appear to some, to dwell on the discovery of odds and ends, that have, no doubt, been thrown away by their owners as rubbish, and to refer to drawings, often repeated, of the same kind of common objects, yet it is by the study of such trivial details, that Archeology is mainly dependent for determining the dates of earthworks; because the chance of finding objects of rarity in the body of a rampart is very remote. The value of relics, viewed as evidence, may on this account be said to be in an inverse ratio to their intrinsic value. The longer I am engaged in these pursuits, the more I become impressed with this fact, the importance of which has, I think, been too much overlooked by Archeologists. Hereafter it will probably strike future Archeologists as remarkable, that we—have arrived at the state of knowledge we now possess about ancient works of high art, and yet have paid so little attention to such questions as, when iron nails for wood-work were first introduced into Britain, what kind and quality of pottery was in common use at different periods, when red Samian was first introduced from abroad, at what exact period in the world's history flint flakes ceased to be fabricated and used for any purpose, and other matters of that nature."

General Pitt-Rivers proved by means of five sections cut across the ditch and rampart of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates, and by two sections cut across the ditch and rampart of the Wansdyke, on Crown property, in North Wilts, that both these earthworks were of Roman or post-Roman origin, fixed upon unassailable evidence, and thus completely upsetting the Belgic and pre-Roman theories of Drs. Guest and Stukeley, and others. It can never be asserted again that either of these Dykes, at the points where the General excavated them, are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius, A.D. 395-423, that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain.

A Romano-British Settlement (? Vindogladia) was also found to exist at Wood-
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Yachts close to the tyke, and in it abundant traces of Roman occupation were unearthed. The Woodyates settlement proved to be an important one situated as it is on the line of the Roman Road from Sorbiodunum to Badbury; and as the relics found here were so favourably comparable with those from the neighbouring villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, the interest in the explorations was greatly enhanced. No less than 1,210 Roman coins, including barbarous imitations of ordinary types, were discovered in the Settlement and Dyke; and the examination of the human skeletons produced important racial and comparative characteristics; many of the observations on the human remains were the result of detailed study bestowed on the work by Dr. J. G. Garson.

The volume also includes an invaluable Archeological Map of Wilts, Dorset, Semerset, and part of Hants, compiled from acknowledged authorities. Other finds from the neighbouring country are recorded in this volume, but they were more or less accidental and not the result of systematic excavation. The frontispiece consists of an autotype photograph of General Pitt-Rivers in 1890, bearing a fac-simile of his signature.

Simultaneously with the preparation of Volume III, a smaller work entitled "King John's House, Tollard Royal," was produced; and although published in 1890 as a separate volume for those more particularly interested in medieval architecture and antiquities, yet, strictly speaking, it deals with excavations in Cranborne Chase, and consequently is included in the Index to the series.

Tollard Royal appears to have derived its name from "Toli," the proprietor of the land in the time of Edward the Confessor, and the parish is called "Royal" because John, Earl of Gloucester (afterwards King John), in right of Isabella his wife, held a 'knight's fee' here. From the Rolls in the Tower of London we know that between 1200 and 1213 King John was frequently at Cranborne, Clarendon, Gillingham, Bere Regis, Marlborough and Dorchester.

For some years after General Pitt-Rivers succeeded to the Rivers property, this house was occupied as a farmhouse, but when it fell vacant in 1889, the General resolved to endeavour to confirm the tradition of its great antiquity, and not only to remove additions made by Lord Rivers some sixty years ago, but also to make excavations round about the house. The rooms at the N.E. end are of late Tudor construction. The General found the Elizabethan oak panelling in good condition but painted white; this paint he removed. The chief room of the basement, which was probably the chamber of the King's knights, has its XIII Century walls, four feet thick, still standing. Here General Pitt-Rivers found a XIII Century window totally built up. As the work of discovery proceeded it soon became evident that the block containing the fireplace had been built up bodily in Elizabethan times, across the large XIII Century chamber. Another window, also XIII Century, in the S.E. wall had never been built up. A third in the S.W. wall was originally
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covered by a pointed arch and this point is still seen above the centre of the part which had been 'squared' in Elizabethan times to give more light to the room. An aumbry was also found here. The opening to the staircase was stripped of its plaster and proved to be a pointed stone arch of the XIII Century: this was probably the original entrance to the house. The oak staircase is a good specimen of Elizabethan work, and has been left untouched. At the top of the stairway is another XIII Century arch; on the left, a window was discovered in the wall which was ascertained to have been closed up in 1811, but it has now been re-opened. The room to the right is Elizabethan, and contains the relics found by General Pitt-Rivers during the excavations in and about King John's House. In the King's Chamber on the upper floor is an early XIII Century window on the S.E. with window seats; as General Pitt-Rivers found it, it had been transformed into a rectangular Elizabethan window with lattice lights. On the S.W. side a loop-hole was discovered built up; here the original oak shutter was found on its hinges, plastered up in the wall. The doorway in the south corner, for obtaining access to the no longer-existing tower was also built up. On peeling the walls outside this door the alternate bonding-stones of the tower were disclosed. In the S.E. wall of the King's Chamber another early XIII Century window with seats, but subsequently transformed into an Elizabethan window, was discovered totally built up. With regard to the N.W. side of the room, the writer has reason for believing that yet another XIII Century window remains to be revealed in King John's House: The doorway on this floor communicating with two rooms of late Tudor date, was found to have been a XIII Century window originally, a pointed arch having been discovered above it.

King John's House is still (1905) opened for the inspection of visitors. It was furnished by the General with antique furniture, the walls being covered with a series of small and for the most part original pictures, illustrating the history of painting from the earliest times, commencing (downstairs) with Egyptian paintings of mummy heads of the 20th and 26th dynasties, and coming down, through the Italian, Flemish and Dutch Schools, to modern times.

The volume dealing with King John's House contains many architectural plates and others of the relics discovered; also a large folding Map of Cranborne Chase, first published in 1618. Careful drawings are also given in the book of the remarkable effigy of Sir William Payne in Tolland Royal Church, one of the five known effigies with 'banded mail.'

Two memorials in Tolland Church, although modern, are of extreme interest. The east window of the north aisle commemorates the death of Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed by lightning in Switzerland on her wedding tour, within a few weeks of her marriage in the church; nor less touching is the simple wooden cross brought home from the Alps, where the peasants had erected it on the spot where the catas-
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trophie occurred, when it was replaced by another in marble. The memorial window in the chancel was placed there in memory of Lord and Lady Rivers, who died or the same day in 1866, and of their daughter Alice, wife of Colonel Arbuthnot.

In a beautifully-decorated niche in the south wall of Tollard Church is a black marble sarcophagus containing the cremated remains of General Pitt-Rivers. A portion of the inscription runs thus:—"Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L., of Rushmore, Grenadier Guards, Lt.-General; was on the staff as D.A.Q.M.G. at the battle of Alma; commanding the 8th Depot at Guildford; 1st Instructor of Musketry at Hythe and Malta. Devoted the last 20 years of his, life to Anthropological Research; Inspector of Ancient Monument; Born 12 April 1827; passed away 4 May 1914."

The year 1900 brings us to the end of things as regards General, Pitt-Rivers, but we must retrace our steps seven years and briefly dwell on the material which comprised his finely-illustrated Volume IV of "Excavations," published in 1898. The "field-work for this volume, chiefly referring to the Stone and Bronze Ages, extended at intervals from 1893 to 1896. Its chief feature is perhaps the record of the examination of three camps of rectangular form. Our knowledge of the Bronze Age in this country was probably at this time more limited than that of the subsequent periods, for although we had much information derived from grave-mounds and relics associated with the dead, our acquaintance with their habitations and camps was very meagre until General Pitt-Rivers excavated these camps near Rushmore, which, were found to be of Bronze Age construction, subsequently overrun by the Romanized Britons. The thorough examination of the South Lodge Camp (Rush--more Park), Handley Hill Entrenchment, and Martin Down Camp, proved that the people of the Bronze Age certainly did live as they did in Italy, in enclosures of squarish-shape and slight relief. They were probably strengthened by stockades on the banks, without which they could hardly have served for defence. From the General's researches, the Bronze Age folk in South Britain appear to have been a pastoral people having flocks and herds. Endeavours to differentiate the Bronze Age camps of Britain from those of other periods, therefore, opens up a field of enquiry and activity for future archaeologists. Of the many hundreds in this country, very few have even been superficially examined, but-yet there are probably few, the period of construction of which might not be fixed approximately by sections cut through their valla and fosses.

Volume IV opens with General Pitt-Rivers's Address to the Royal Archaeological Institute at Dorchester in 1897, his last public deliverance; and is reprinted to serve as a preface to the volume.

In the autumn of 1893, General Pitt-Rivers turned his attention to an area of seven acres on Handley Down on the borders of his own and the Earl of Shaftesbury's property, which area included Wor Barrow—a long-barrow of Stone Age
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construction—two round barrows of the Bronze Age, a grave containing a Bronze Age skeleton with beaker at feet, the supposed site of a Romano-British and Bronze Age camp, and the Bronze Age "Angle Ditch"; the last three were discovered more or less by accident, viz., by hammering the turf with a crow-bar. Novices at archaeological excavating will do well to note—especially when they are contemplating digging on a doubtfully-ancient site, having no external indications of its having been disturbed—that the existence of a previous excavation may be discovered by hammering the turf with an iron crow-bar or other instrument—the sound given forth being deeper on a spot in which the ground is comparatively loose below, than on ground which has never been disturbed.

In Wor Barrow, on the old surface line, and near the centre, six primary interments were discovered huddled together, three in sequence and three put in as bones. No less than nineteen secondary interments were found in the barrow and the immense surrounding ditch, which was re-excavated down to the undisturbed chalk and found to be of an average depth of 13 feet. The primary interments, all long-headed, were bounded by an oblong enclosure measuring 93 by 34 feet, the shallow boundary ditch of which contained nodules of flint and remains of wooden piles. The silting of the ditch produced relics and pottery of great interest, the successive strata from bottom to top yielding antiquities from the Stone Age down to the Anglo-Saicon period.

The two round barrows near by had been previously dug into by Sir R. C. Hoare, but General Pitt-Rivers was well rewarded by thoroughly excavating them, and in addition showed the superficial character of his predecessor's digging. In the Angle Ditch spud-marks were discovered on the sides of the ditch near the bottom, a broken bronze palstave being found close by.

Four other round barrows on Handley Hill were also examined, which again afforded the General-an opportunity of dwelling upon the importance of a careful exploration of the ditches of barrows. One mound contained a central primary interment by cremation, two secondary interments in urns, and a crouched skeleton with a bronze awl. In a second, two empty graves were found, whilst just beyond the area of the barrow itself, on the west side, no less than fifty-two secondary interments by cremation were unearthed. Many of these were contained in urns, in one of which a unique piece of thin pottery of basket-work and clay was discovered.

The seventeen human skeletons and three living heads figured in this volume were measured by the Craniometer invented by General Pitt-Rivers, the instrument itself being also figured.

The excavation of a trench in the General's Nursery Garden proved to be of interest, in as much as it satisfactorily proved that British uninscribed coins were used at least as late as Claudius I, A.D. 41.54. A long chapter at the end of
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this magnificent volume is devmeil to certain typical styles of ornamentation on Bronze Age pottery,—chevron patterns and oblong punch-marks in particular,—with references to similar ornamentation of various ages and from various parts of the world.

Just before the publication of Volume IV, field-work was in progress for three successive months in the autumn of 1897, on the site of a Roman Building at Iwerne (? Ibernio), between Blandford and Shaftesbury. This part of the property was eight miles from Rushmore, but the General visited the excavations almost daily; and it was a remarkable meteorological fact that the work was only stopped for one half-day by wet weather, although the diggings were carried on well into December. I had, in company with the General's draughtsman, Mr. Johnson, the privilege of being in charge of these, the last excavations conducted by General Pitt-Rivers. During a large portion of the three months as many as twenty-eight men and three boys were employed. Thus, a good start in the field had been made towards a fifth volume of "Excavations;" but the General's constant ill-health in 1898-9 delayed matters, and he died with little of a scriptary or pictorial nature prepared. Consequently I have regarded the Index as Vol. V of the series.

The construction of accurate models of ancient sites, before, in progress of, and after excavation, was one of the most distinctive and conspicuous branches of the General's scientific work. The utmost care was taken by his Archaeological Staff to make the contoured plans and other surveys absolutely accurate; every skeleton discovered was drawn to scale and photographed in situ. The 317 plates of illustrations to "Excavations" were all prepared and drawn at Rushmore; and the staff always included at least one highly-certificated draughtsman from the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. Three, and often four, assistants were on the permanent staff; and necessarily they were men of different qualifications; all were more or less specially trained by the General, and no excavation was allowed to proceed unless one at least of the assistants was present for the whole of the time to supervise the workmen closely; to record everything, whether of momentary interest or not; to mark every relic discovered, on plans and sections kept for the purpose with other impedimenta in a temporary but on the ground; to ticket objects and pottery as found; to sketch and photograph interments, masonry, hypocausts, hearths, graves, etc.; to train the most intelligent of the workmen, some having been engaged upon several series of excavations extending over a dozen years. General Pitt-Rivers, of course, directed the whole work and was often at the diggings, when important discoveries were taking place or likely to take place, for the whole of the day and sometimes for several consecutive days. Not infrequently he has been known to be in the field at 7 a.m. in time to see the workmen arrive.

The following is a list of the members of General Pitt-Rivers's Archaeological Staff who served for three years and upwards, not only in the work connected with
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"Excavations," but also in the arrangement of the famous Pitt-Rivers. Museum at Farnham:

H. Sr. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant and Secretary, 101 years.
FREDERICK V. JAMES, Assistant and Secretary, 10 years. W. S. TortsN, Draughtsman and Assistant, 9 years.
G. F. WALDO JOHNSON, Draughtsman and Assistant, 5 years. CHAS. E. FLOWER, Draughtsman and Assistant, about 4 years. HERBERT S. Toms, Assistant, 31 years.
CLAUDE W. GRAY, Draughtsman and Assistant, 3 years.

The General always bestowed the utmost care and exactitude on his archæological writings, and he expected and received the same amount of accuracy from the above-mentioned assistants. His tomes record the precise position and depth at which every single object occurred, even if only a fragmentary potsherd. Without this minute accuracy the date of construction of some of the ancient sites explored, instead of being definite, would not only have been doubtful but unsatisfactory from every point of view. In the General's later years 'average sections' of ditches and ramparts were used in the cases of camps and barrows for noting the position of every fragment of pottery found,—a diagrammatic method, which although somewhat tedious to the draughtsman, nevertheless is of vast importance to the student desirous of grasping the results of an excavation without having to labour through pages of letterpress to get a satisfactory explanation of the fruit borne by the diggings. Not only were remarkable and unique objects figured in the General's works, but what are of far more importance to the field-archæologist, common objects and broken household utensils, such as would be used in the every-day life of early man. When the field-work was temporarily suspended, the pottery was carefully classified according to its age, position and purpose; the identification, measurement and restoration of human and animal skulls and other remains were attended to, not to mention the calculation of statures, indices, etc.; surveys and contoured plans were redrawn and improved for reproduction; the compilation of relic tables was effected to a minute degree; animal bones were compared with type specimens of existing breeds; and, as mentioned before, models of ancient sites showing the full results of the explorations were made. For all this work it is obvious that not only was much money necessary, but also much time and knowledge. It is therefore a question if the General's elaborate work will find many imitators. In relation to this subject he wrote in this wise in one of his prefaces:—"

The expense of conducting explorations upon this system is considerable, but the wealth available in the country for the purpose is still ample, if only it could be turned into this channel. The number of country gentlemen of means, who are at a loss for intelligent occupation beyond hunting and shooting must be considerable."
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In writing someWhat fully with regard to the five volumes which have now been indexed, I must not forget to mention two others not relating to excavations, but nevertheless issued to antiquaries in the same blue and gold covers. I refer to "Primitive. Locks and Keys," published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in 1883, and "Works of Art from Benin City," which had only just left the binder's hands at the time of the General's death. The former book is based on the collection illustrating the evolution of locks and keys, now exhibited at Farnham Museum. In this branch of ethnology, General Pitt-Rivers confined his attention mainly to Europe; when the history of this kind of mechanism is traced in Scandinavia,

- Persia, India and China, "much light," the General has said, "will thereby be thrown on the ramifications of trade and the commercial relations of distant countries in non-historic times."

In the volume devoted to Benin Art, General Pitt-Rivers describes and figures the whole of his collection obtained by the Punitive Expedition in 1897. It contains photographic representations of the 242 Benin works of art which he bought for his museum at Farnham, and it is therefore a well-illustrated detailed catalogue of the collection." Mr. H. Ling Roth, in giving his opinion of this work, said "practically the Volume gives at a glance a bird's-eye view of the whole field of Benin art, for an examination of the plates shows that the late General had collected something of almost every phase, many of the articles being of the best, for he was a veteran collector and had a keen eye for important points."

In the classification and identification of ancient pottery, the General developed a wonderful discrimination. He preserved every fragment of pottery found in his various excavations, and it was often by the form and quality of these common shards that reliable evidence of the age of an earthwork was determined. General Pitt-Rivers has spoken of pottery as the "human fossil," so widely is it distributed. In making some general remarks on pottery, the General said that even the absence of fragments of pottery affords negative evidence of great weight in certain cases, as, for instance, in the case of the Pen Pits in Somersetshire. He says elsewhere, that in my judgment, a fragment of pottery, if it throws light on the history of our own country and people, is of more interest to the scientific collector of evidence in England, than even a work of art and merit that is associated only with races that we are remotely connected with."

In November, 1882, General Pitt-Rivers was asked by Lord Stalbridge, in a complimentary letter, written by desire of the Prime Minister, to undertake the office of Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain. It was considered that the General's position as a landowner would place him in a favourable position for...

dealing with other landowners to whom monuments belonged. He accepted the post, hoping to render a public service: but, although he spent much time in promoting the objects of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, he had many difficulties to contend with, and he was disappointed in the results which he achieved. No power was taken to compel any owner to place his monument under the Act, and it was purely permissive. Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) was chiefly instrumental in passing the Bill through Parliament; he had originally suggested that the Act should be compulsory in the case of some of the more important monuments, but in this form it was overruled. Some ten or twelve years ago, General Pitt-Rivers retired from the appointment as a paid one, but retained the honorary position up to the time of his death. In the earlier years of the working of the Act, he spent annually more than his salary, in travelling on tours of inspection and in taking his assistants about for weeks at a time to survey and draw ancient monuments, dolmens, stone circles, crosses, etc.

After succeeding to the Rushmore estates, a large proportion of the General's time was absorbed in the formation and development of a second huge collection of archeological and ethnological objects, which now occupy nine rooms and galleries in the notable local museum of Farnham, North Dorset. The four smaller rooms originally formed part of a Gipsy School, but the occupation of the building for this purpose became useless, for the children of these wandering people played truant so often that the school soon had to be closed.

The original intention of this Museum was (1) to house the relics found by the General on his surrounding property, together with absolutely accurate and unique models of all the sites excavated, and in this way to carry out his views that, as far as practicable, local antiquities should remain in the neighbourhood in which they are found; and (2) to form a collection—particularly for the education of country folk, as a means of popular instruction—of agricultural implements and appliances, including models of country carts, ploughs, scythes, spades, querns, textile fabrics, dress, etc., from different localities. But in later years the Museum developed into a far larger and more comprehensive collection, the wall-cases alone measuring over 250 yards. In addition to the series mentioned above, briefly the Museum contains the following:—Peasant costume and personal ornament of different nations; household utensils used by peasants in different countries; a large series of pottery of all ages, descriptions and nationalities, commencing with the Stone Age down to the present time; a fine series illustrating the history of stone and bronze implements; series illustrating the history of glass-making and enamelling; a series of accurate models to scale (made by Messrs. C. W. Gray and F. W. Reader), showing the development of the Christian Cross in Celtic times; drawings and paintings on the flat from different countries, including the drawings of savages, with examples of the well-known series of successive copying; "embroideries; lights and lighting.
apparatus; the 13evin City collection previously mentioned; carvings from different countries; and a fairly representative ethnographical collection of specimens from all parts of the world. This latter branch of the Museum was largely developed during the last four years of the General's life, for he was a voracious and omnivorous collector up to the end. In the acquisition—of all these things General Pitt Rivers displayed a rare and discriminating intelligence.

It is not generally known that General Pitt-Rivers was a naturalist of some repute, and a Fellow of the Zoological Society. He kept quite a ' menagerie ' in his Park at Rushmore, which was accessible to visitors on asking permission at the park gates. In relation to breeding and hybridization of animals, Pitt-Rivers met with considerable success, but he was not altogether fortunate in his attempts at acclimatization. The altitude of Rushmore, 500 feet above sea-level, and the nature of the flinty soil on the chalk would no doubt be detrimental to some foreign animals. Cranhome Chase, of which Rushmore Park forms part, has for centuries been noted for its deer, and deer-hunting was indulged in to a great extent; fox-hunting also, buck-hunting, cock-fighting, falconry, and hawking. General Pitt-Rivers kept a large herd of fallow-deer, many of which were shot yearly and distributed to the General's neighbours and tenants. The Park also contained roe-deer and the sombre-looking Japanese deer. The Persian fallow-deer (Dama mesopotamica) was to be seen in the paddocks near the North Lodge. The fallow-deer was crossed with the Mesopotamian deer, the Japanese deer with the red-deer, and these again with the Formosa deer. The General was unsuccessful, as are most other people, in acclimatizing the reindeer; he obtained four from the Jardin d'Acclimatation de Paris, at considerable cost; they always kept apart from the other cervine animals, and two succumbed to the heat and fly-bites in the first summer, the other two surviving till the following summer. The llama was represented, and was let loose; the original pair bred pretty regularly for some time, and four young ones were born; unfortunately, all died under six months old, except one, which lived for many years. The disagreeable habit of spitting in the face of persons whose presence is obnoxious is characteristic of the llama and was often noticed at Rushmore. A pair of the sacred cattle of India lived in the Park for many years, and there was also a fine example of the Indian Zebu cow. There was a large flock of the small brown sheep of St. Kilda, which resemble, at any rate from an osteological point-of-view, the remains of Roman sheep found in the Romano-British villages near Rushmore. The Aden sheep was represented by about twenty animals, and there were a few piebald Assyrian sheep and a breed of black four-horned sheep. The aviaries contained a large variety of Asiatic, South American and Australian birds, e.g. The

- Gerwrl Pitt•Rivers, tollowed by Mr. H. Balfour and others, have given us an insight into the manner in which realistic Loma, by repeated copying, may degenerate into mere ornament.
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Australian bower-bird used to build his bower. Australian parrots stood the climate fairly well, whilst those from South America were found difficult to rear. There were large quantities of peacocks ; the white peacocks did not breed true, but reproduced their like occasionally. The Impeyan pheasant was found difficult to rear. Piebald peacocks and Javanese peacocks were bred at Rushmore. Eagle owls and vultures were kept. Of larger birds, the emu was acclimatized somewhat successfully, but the rhea did not live long. Several emus, it is true, died from time to time : they laid their beautiful dark-green eggs in cavities scooped out of the earth. One of the larger cages contained several of the common prairie-marmots of North America, but they did not live many years. A large paddock contained four kangaroos, but they died one by one. The Indian antelope (antelope bezoartic) lived for many years. The yaks were generally kept in the paddocks near the North Lodge of the Park. Being interested in hybridization, General Pitt-Rivers made many experiments in cross-breeding the pure yak with our domestic cattle. The bull-yaks were crossed with the Kerry, Jersey, Urus, Highland and Pembrooke cows. The following hybrid bulls were broken to harness:— The Yak-Pembrooke, Yak-Jersey, and two Yak-Highlands. Of these the Yak-Pembrooke soon died. The others, although somewhat treacherous animals, were used in carts for hauling hay, etc. They were very strong and their walking-pace faster than that of a horse. The General had harness specially made for them. Warren Hastings, it may be interesting to note, brought a bull-yak to England, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to procure a cross between it and the English cow.

One of the General's hobbies was to afford enjoyment to the neighbouring population, in fact for everybody who visited his domains, and in order to achieve that end he spared neither expense nor trouble in forming, and almost daily improving upon, the Larmer Grounds (12 furlongs from Rushmore). Needless to say, his efforts were highly appreciated. Although many thousands of visitors picknicked at this pleasure in the summer months, the grounds maintained all the air, love-lineess, and privacy of the most secluded property. The gates were occasionally locked, as General Pitt-Rivers was most particular about the private rights: ever since a lawsuit about Cranborne Chase, he always did his best to do all that the law required to preserve these rights. The General seemed to clearly understand the people for whom he provided, and entertained everybody, so to speak, out of his superabundance. These grounds are situated in two counties (Dorset and Wilts) and three parishes (Tollard Royal, Tollard Farnham and Farnham), and in them the General erected a temple, a rustic bandstand, an open-air theatre (where occasionally Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude, or the Westminster S-nger, etc., might be heard), several Indian buildings and tea-houses, a large scataery, many arbours and summer-houses, and skittle-alleys. Music was indulged in on Sunday afternoons, but the hours of Church services were
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avoided. Few of the local clergy disapproved, and a Canon in the course address delivered there one Sunday said, "This Sunday music ought to serve handmaid to the Church, in a most beneficial manner, for improving the more religious tone of the district.". The "Larmer Tree," an old wych-elm, was a able landmark and trysting-place, and it is here, tradition says, King John us assemble with his huntsmen for the Chase. Up to the time of the disfranchise of the Chase in 1830, a Court Leet of the Manor was held under this tree o first Monday in September; when the Court was sitting, the steward and eh dents of the Lord of the Manor had the privilege of hunting a deer within

- precincts of the Manor this was 'discontinued by Lord Rivers in 1789. The mess of the Court consisted in the appointment of a hayward, and other ms with respect to the cattle in the Chase. After the Court a dinner was held at John's House, Tollard Royal.

Rushmore, the seat of the late General Pitt-Rivers, is situated in the re, south of Wilts in the old tract of land known as "Cranborne Chase." Ford the House was the residence of the Ranger of the Chase, and the Chase Court held there annually. William Chaffin, in 1818, wrote many interesting partici of the old Chase laws, customs and anecdotes. Cranborne Chase had been in possession of General Pitt-Rivers's great-grandfather, the 1st Lord Rivers, wh herited it from his great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas Pile, of Baverstock, Wilts, is year 1714. It assured to its possessor the right of pasturing fallow-deer, of w about 12,000 were preserved over the whole extent of country between Salis on the east and Blandford on the west, Semley and Tisbury on the north, Fordingbridge and Ringwood on the south, including in the outer bounds bet% 700,000 and 800,000 acres, although the whole of this was not actually overruled deer. In this district the owners were bound to preserve vert for the deer. only.-was considerable damage Mlle to the crops, but it appears by West's "His of the Chase," 1816; that the Chase laws forbade the conversion of the land arable. On this account, and also by reason of the lawlessness which arose the presence of numbers of persons who lived by deer-stealing, and the freq battles between them and the keepers, resulting in some instances in loss of life agreement was come to between the 2nd Lord Rivers and the owners of the sei properties within the Chase boundaries, to abolish the Chase in consideratio certain sums to be paid as compensation for the loss of the Chase rights. It therefore disfranchised in 1830, and the deer destroyed.

In the Hall at Rushmore hangs an old coloured drawing of one of the Kee of the Chase in his forest nightdress. He is armed with a staff and a short hat The. jack was made of the strongest canvas well quilted with wool.; the cap formed with wreaths of straw tightly bound together wth split bramble-stalks workmanship much resembling that of the ordinary bee-hive. The deer-ste:
were armed with deadly offensive weapons called swingles, resembling flails for threshing corn. The portrait of Elias Bailey, the last of the Chase Keepers, by Romney, hangs in the inner Hall at Rushmore.

The Park contains just over 400 acres, about half of which is wood, and the park-fencing measures six miles. Various parts of the Park and Chase have been named after members of the Rivers family, thus:—William Pites Avenue, General's Ride, Douglas Pleck, Lionel's Avenue, Lubbock's Point, Pitt Place, Alec's Point, Arthur's Pleck, etc. Some of the names of the copses, too, are particularly interesting 'Forlorn' corrupted from 'Foure Lords,' 'Lamer' from 'Lauermere,' 'Sir John's' from 'Surgeons,' Blindditch, Uddens, Calcot, Scrubbbity, Shiftway, etc.

The Temple of Vesta, close to the house, is an elaborate structure erected by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890 at a cost of 42,000 to commemorate the birth of his grandson, George Fox-Pitt. Close to the temple is a bronze statue of Caesar Augustus, the pedestal of which bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of the ancient Roman people, to whom we owe our first civilization, this reproduction of the statue of Caesar Augustus in the Vatican Museum is erected; also to record the discovery of Roman remains in this neighbourhood."

I have yet to place on record the Societies and Institutions with which the distinguished General was associated. In 1886 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.; in 1876 he was elected F.R.S.; in 1864, F.S.A. (for some years V.P.); First Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain from 1882; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Fellow of the Geological Society. Member of the following:—British Association (President of Section H, Bath, 1888; and President, Department of Anthropology, Brighton, 1872); Anthropological Institute (twice President, 1875-7 and 1881-3); the extinct Anthropological Society of London, and Ethnological Society of London; Royal Archeological Institute (President at Salisbury and Dorchester Meetings, 1887 and 1897); Royal Institution of Great Britain; Royal United Service Institution; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Somersetshire Archeological Society; Wiltshire Archeological Society (Pres.dent, 1890-93); Dorset Field Club; Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society; Society of Antiquaries of France; Hon. Member, Royal Irish Academy; Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Societies of Paris and Italy; Hon. Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, etc. He was a member of the Athenaeum and other clubs, and his town house was 4, Grosvenor Gardens, Belgravia.

In 1853, General Pitt-Rivers married the Hon. Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of the 2nd Baran Stanley of Alderley, who survives him. Their eldest son, Alexander E. Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who has inherited the Rushmore estates, was born in 1855, and married in 1889, Alice Ruth Hermione, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord
were armed with deadly offensive weapons called swingles, resembling flails for threshing corn. The portrait of Elias Bailey, the last the Chase Keepers, by Romney, hangs in the inner Hall at Rushmore.

The Park contains just over 400 acres, about half of which is wood, and the park-fencing measures six miles. Various parts of the Park and Chase have been named after members of the Rivers family, thus:—William Pitt's Avenue, General's Ride, Douglas Pleck, Lionel's Avenue, Lubbock's Point, Pitt Place, Alec's Point, Arthur's Pleck, etc. Some of the names of the copses, too, are particularly interesting Forlorn' corrupted from ‘Foure Lords,” Lamer from Lauermere,’ Sir John's from ‘Surgeons, Blundditch, Uddens, Calcot, Scrubbity, Shitway, etc.

The Temple of Vesta, close to the house, is an elaborate structure erected by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890 at a cost of 42,000 to commemorate the birth of his grandson, George Fox-Pitt. Close to the temple is a bronze statue of Cæsar Augustus, the pedestal of which bears the following inscription:—“To the memory of the ancient Roman people, to whom we owe our first civilization, this reproduction of the statue of Cæsar Augustus in the Vatican Museum is erected; also to record the discovery of Roman remains in this neighbourhood.”

I have yet to place on record the Societies and Institutions with which the distinguished General was associated. In 1886 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.; in 1876 he was elected F.R.S.; in 1864, F.S.A. (for some years V.P.); First Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain from 1882; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Fellow of the Geological Society. Member of the following:—British Association (President of Section H, Bath, 1888; and President, Department of Anthropology, Brighton, 1872); Anthropological Institute (twice President, 1875-7 and 1881-3); the extinct Anthropological Society of London, and Ethnological Society of London; Royal Archeological Institute (President at Salisbury and Dorchester Meetings, 1887 and 1897); Royal Institution of Great Britain; Royal United Service Institution; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Somersetshire Archeological Society; Wiltshire Archeological Society (Pres.-lent, 1890-93); Dorset Field Club; Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society; Society of Antiquaries of France; Hon. Member, Royal Irish Academy; Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Societies of Paris and Italy; Hon. Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, etc. He was a member of the Athenæum and other clubs, and his town house was 4, Grosvenor Gardens, Belgravia.

In 1853, General Pitt-Rivers married the Hon. Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of the 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley, who survives him. Their eldest son, Alexander E. Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who has inherited the Rushmore estates, was born in 1855, and married in 1889, Alice Ruth Hermione, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord
Henry F. Thynne, P.C. General Pitt-Rivers's surviving child: Irene, Wm. Lane-Fox-Pitt, b. 1856, in. 1899, Lady Edith Gertrude, h. I +, dau. of the 8th Marquess of Queensberry; William Augustus Lane-Fox-Pitt, b. 1856. Major, Grenadier Guards (retired), m. 1893, Lilie Ethel ("Blossie Jan. of Arthur F. Payne, Est., of Château de Beuvillers, near Lisieux, Calvados, France; Lionel Charles, b. 1860, M. 1898, Nesta Mary, youngest dau. of J. C. Blackett, Esq., of Thorpe Lea, Egham; Douglas Henry, b. 1864. DAUGHTERS: Ursula Katherine, b. 1859, m. 1880, William Charles Scott, Esq., of Thorpe, Chertsey; Alice Augusta Laurentia, b. 1862, m. 1884, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, 4th Baronet, P.C., F.R.S. (now Lord Avebury), of High Elms, Kent; Agnes Geraldine, b. 1863, m. 1882, Sir Walter John Grove, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, 1st Baronet, of Ferne, Wilts.

General Pitt-Rivers was at intervals a semi-invalid at Rushmore, but his abstemiousness of living prolonged his life for many years. Until his health finally began to fail "the General was a most able conversationalist, and would pour forth from his abundant treasure-house of knowledge the most varied information, provided he was in scientific company or with those who were genuinely anxious to learn. The extraordinary variety of his knowledge, and the rapid way in which he could turn from one subject to another, reminded us on several occasions of Mr. Gladstone. We can call to mind one occasion, in his own grounds at Rushmore, when, well within an hour, he discoursed most learnedly and clearly on forestry, on Mexican pottery, on Egyptian painting, on modern brass bands, on the forms of the Christian cross, and on simony in the Church.

"He was generous in his gifts, of his noble and costly volumes, but only provided he felt sure they would be really appreciated. On one occasion he was deceived, and listening to the importunate hints and eventually downright request of a troublesome museum visitor, he presented him with the first of his great volumes on the Rushmore excavations, but not without some misgivings and a variety of questions as to his identity. Within a month of the gift the General found this very volume at a second-hand bookshop at Exeter. He had no legal remedy, but he left no stone unturned till the man was found, and then gave him no peace until he had paid two guineas to the Dorset County Hospital."

General Pitt-Rivers, in his scientific work, lived up to the adage that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," and to the established maxim that magna est reritas et preeralebit. He was a thorough soldier of commanding figure, a great thinker, and a man venerated by the scientific world at large. Thus, Mr. H. Bann concluded his address at the British Association Meeting, 1904: "In his arch
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tical work are repeated the characteristics of his ethnological researches, and one may

* Athenaeum. May 12, 1900; and Arch. Year., liii, p. 175.
A Memoir of Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers.

"...the confidence say of his contributions to both fields of inquiry that, if he advanced science greatly through his results he furthered its progress even more through his methods. By his actual achievements as a researcher he pushed forward the base of operations; by his carefully-thought-out systems for directing research he developed a sound strategical policy upon which to base further organised attacks-upon the Unknown."

Moreover, General Pitt-Rivers not only solved vast archeological and ethnological problems, but by his researches he raised new ones to be explained by scientists of the twentieth century. His methods, precision, and exhaustive minuteness in archeological field-work might well be designated in the future, "The Pitt-Rivers School of British Archeology."

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

TAUNTON CASTLE,

Feb. 1st, 1905.