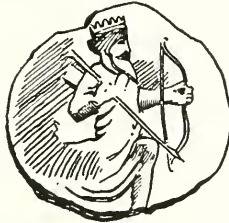


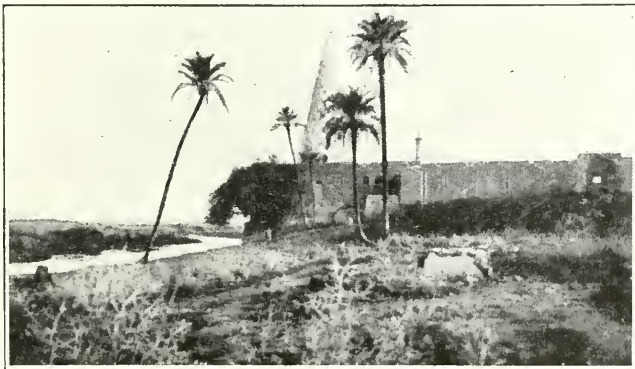
A PALACE OF DARIUS I.

In the spring of 1914 a French architect, Monsieur M. L. Pillet, published a neat little volume at Paul Geuthner's in Paris, treating of the palace of Darius I at Susa, which belongs to the fifth century B. C. (*Le palais de Darius Ier à Suse*). The identity of the ruins was established by Sir Kenneth Loftus in 1851, who published the results of his excavations in a work entitled *Travels and Discoveries in Chaldea and Susiana* (London, 1857). Sir Kenneth has proved that these tells are the historical seat of the Achemenids, the ancient Persian kings, and that this is the palace where Darius I resided. The



COIN OF DARIUS III.

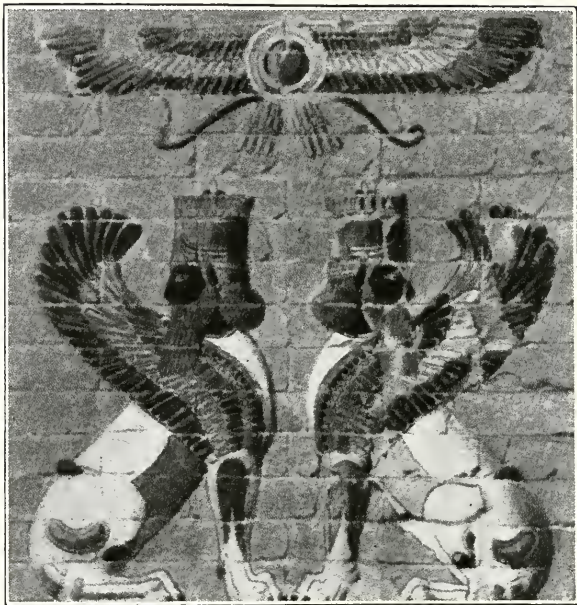
book before us makes no attempt to enter into the historical problems. The author's interests center about the archeological, and he has concentrated his attention upon the buildings alone. For instance, such a problem would be the discussion of the evidence as to whether this were not the palace which saw enacted the history of King Ahasuerus and Queen Esther. There are no references to ancient texts on the history of the owners of this memorable palace. A daric of Darius III Codomannus (337-300 B. C.) is shown



THE MOSQUE OF DANIEL.

in reproduction. Investigations of historical matters are left to philologists and historians, but the work is none the less interesting on account of the author's artistic taste and architectural interest.

The book is ornamented with heliogravures, mostly taken from water colors made by the author. There we see the mosque of Daniel with its



SPHINXES. A MOSAIC IN ENAMELED BRICK.

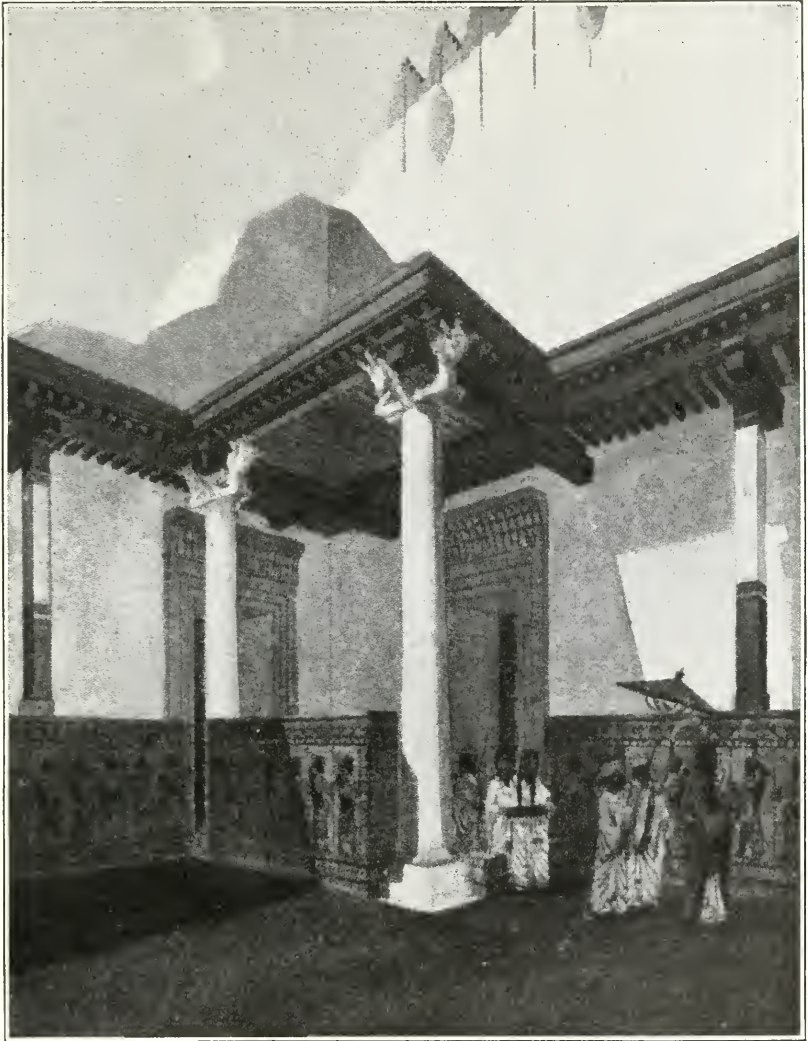
From a water color by M. Pillet.



EXCAVATIONS OF THE ACROPOLIS WITH THE QAL'Ä IN THE BACKGROUND.

From a water color by M. Pillet.

imposing conical monument. The acropolis must have been formidable and the paradise of gardens extremely luxurious, and all these details are here depicted in a truly artistic style. Among the reproductions we notice the



THE PORCH OF COLUMNS RESTORED.

From a drawing by M. Pillet.

columned porch in a restoration which gives us a fair impression of the character of the ancient palace buildings. The author also offers us an interesting reconstruction of the palace as a whole.



A NATIVE OF SUSIANA.

Many mosaics of enameled brick were found in the entrance of the palace and some of them still set in position in the flagging. A number of these have been removed bodily to the Louvre. M. Pillet has copied one of them in water colors and we reproduce it here. It is a fine decorative motif showing two sphinxes composed in a conventional symmetry. The left-hand figure has been largely restored by the artist.

A touch of local color is provided by the photograph or a bit of buried wall made to illustrate the direction of the layers of the construction bricks. Incidentally a native girl is included in the picture.

At the north end of the acropolis may be seen a formidable building which stands out in bold relief above the undulations of the surrounding plain. It is called the Qal'a and is a fortress built as lately as 1897 by Mr. J. de Morgan for the purpose of providing a shelter for the men engaged in excavations and their valuable scientific material, and also to provide a stronghold to resist any chance incursions of the neighboring nomads.

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA. By *Henry Jones Ford*. Princeton: University Press, 1915. Pp. 607. Price \$2.00 net.

This interesting book on a very interesting subject treats in a sympathetic way the history of one of the most important portions of the population of the United States. It tells the story of the Ulster plantation, and of the influences that formed the character of the people. We read on page 1:

"In 1609, six years after the accession of James VI of Scotland to the throne of England as James I in its line of kings, a scheme was matured for planting Ulster with Scotch and English, and the following year the settlement began. The actual settlers were mostly Scotch, and the Ulster plantation took the character of a Scotch occupation of the north of Ireland. In that plantation was formed the breed known as Scotch-Irish, which was prominent in the struggle for American independence and which supplied to American population an ingredient that has deeply affected the development of the nation. It is the purpose of this work to give an account of this Scotch-Irish strain in the composition of the American people, tracing its history and influence."

This thrifty and industrious settlement soon won the envy of England because of the success early attained by Irish woolen manufacture. Mr. Ford writes thus of its effect on the English government (pp. 184-185):

"The House of Lords and the House of Commons both made urgent representations to King William that the English woolen manufacture was menaced by the Irish industry. The memorial of the House of Commons urged William 'to enjoin all those you employ in Ireland to make it their care and use their utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool from Ireland, except it be imported hither, and for discouraging the woolen manufacture.' The King promised to comply with the request and the Irish parliament itself was submissive.... By existing laws Irish woolen manufactures were already excluded from the colonial market, and were virtually excluded from England by prohibitory duties. In 1699 the work of exclusion was completed by a law enacted by the British parliament prohibiting the Irish from exporting manufactured wool to any other country whatever."

The result of such legislation was that from 1714-1720 there was an active