

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 of 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

emigration from Ulster to New England although the main stream from this source soon turned toward Pennsylvania. Mr. Ford says (p. 208) :

"Every writer on Ulster emigration notes its bearing upon the American Revolution. Killen, a Belfast minister, in his church history says: 'Thousands of them [the Ulster tenant farmers] sought a home on the other side of the Atlantic, and a few years afterward appeared in arms against the mother country as asserters of the independence of the American republic.'"

Of the personal characteristics of the Scotch-Irish in America we read on pages 539 and 540:

"There can be no question that there is a distinct Scotch-Irish type of frame and physiognomy. It is well known and easily recognized. The long chin gives a characteristic square effect to the lower part of the face. One may notice it in the pictures of Woodrow Wilson as in the pictures of Andrew Jackson. And the race character is as persistent as the physical type. Professor Herron's description of the distinguishing characteristics of the Ulster Scots is applicable also to their kinsmen, the Scotch-Irish in America:

"An economy and even parsimony of words, which does not always betoken a poverty of ideas; and insuperable dislike to wear his heart upon his sleeve, or make a display of the deeper and more tender feelings of his nature; a quiet and undemonstrative deportment which may have great firmness and determination behind it; a dour exterior which may cover a really genial disposition and kindly heart; much caution, wariness and reserve, but a decision, energy of character, and tenacity of purpose, which, as in the case of Enoch Arden, "hold his will and bear it through"; a very decided practical faculty which has an eye on the main chance, but which may co-exist with a deep-lying fund of sentiment; a capacity for hard work and close application to business, which, with thrift and patient persistence, is apt to bear fruit in considerable success; in short, a reserve of strength, self-reliance, courage and endurance, which, when an emergency demands (as behind the Walls of Derry), may surprise the world."

"The activity and influence of that race have a securely established importance among the factors of American history."

Mr. Paul Zillmann, editor of the *Neue Metaphysische Rundschau*, sends to America an appeal to American women written by a representative of the women of Germany. After expressing the kindest possible feeling for American women, the writer proceeds to accuse them of indifference and thoughtlessness in the present crisis. She pleads, as woman to woman, that the women in this country exert their influence collectively and individually to restrain our government from permitting the shipment of munitions to the continent of Europe. She says: "Without America's criminal action in continuing to furnish munitions of war to our unhappy continent we should now be at peace, and mothers and wives whose hearts are trembling day and night in anxious solicitude for the dearest treasure God has given them could breathe freely once more; the sun which now shines upon death and destruction could once more awaken happiness with its rays. If your own consciences were not hardened you would realize that you are on the right path to bring a thousand-fold upon yourselves and your loved ones all the sorrow our eyes witness daily and for which our hearts are daily bleeding."