

charged these functions is known to us all. As an engineer he has stood high in his profession, and, in conformity with a principle which he has urged on his colleagues, he has never allowed himself to fall out of touch with its practical side. As a teacher and a writer on technical subjects he has had the power to make intelligible and clear the abstrusest of problems, and outside the class room he has not lost touch with his pupils. As an administrator even his colleagues know his promptitude, his patience, his consideration, his remarkable sympathy with the students.

But behind and above all these activities has been to us ever the loftiness of his character and the exceptional breadth of his culture. He has been not more engineer than poet; and his love of literature, his sensitiveness to art, his fine ethical enthusiasm, his rare modesty and courtesy, have set their mark on all his work, on all his views. In his teaching there has been nothing of the pedagogue, in his administration nothing of the martinet. We shall remember him, as do his students, primarily as man, as friend; and, while we lose him with regret, we rejoice with him in the new freedom to which he brings such rich resources.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PREHISTORIC STUDIES IN FRANCE

THIS school enters on its second year of activity in July, 1922, under the joint auspices of the Archeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association. It makes its appeal for students on the same footing as the American schools at Athens, Rome, Jerusalem and Santa Fé.

Both men and women are admitted either for the period of one year or for a shorter one. The work is divided into three parts: excavations in a Paleolithic site given the school by Dr. Henri-Martin, of Paris, to last about three months; excursions in fall and spring to the most famous caves, rock-shelters and neolithic sites of France. These include the Dordogne, the Pyrenees and the megaliths of Brittany. The last six months or so of work in Paris include lectures freely offered by the Ecole d'Anthropologie, museum excursions under the lead of the director of the school and library research.

For those who enter for the whole year, two

scholarships are offered for competition, one of five thousand and one of two thousand francs; the former will suffice to keep a student through the year in France, if he can pay his way thither and back. There may be established a small loan fund, and there are occasional opportunities of earning money abroad while continuing work, but this method is not advised. At the end of the year a certificate is awarded, and a thesis should be written and presented by the student.

The excavations have this advantage that the students get into the ground themselves and do their own picking, for it is this rather than digging. Their duty is to learn what they are looking for and to understand it when found.

Flint implements, bones of the reindeer, horse, bison and mammoth occur, and many of them bear marks of contemporary work with flint implements; this is rather a "specialty" of the site of La Quina, where the American site is situated.

It is hoped that many will take advantage of this offer, and apply for entry to the school. All such applications as well as those for the scholarships should be sent as soon as possible to

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THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AT THE ST. LOUIS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR the third consecutive year the subject of the history of science received the attention of the members of the American Historical Association at their recent annual meeting at St. Louis. The session especially devoted to the subject took the form of a luncheon conference at which Professor Lynn Thorndike of Western Reserve University presided. Interesting informal addresses were given by Professor James H. Breasted, director of the Haskell Oriental Museum of the University of Chicago, on the state of research concerning the science of ancient Egypt; by Professor Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University, on the opportunities for research in the history of