

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

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

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

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

ROBERT S. RAIT.

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

to date in the complimentary volume *Opuscula archaeologica Oscari Montelio dicata* presented on his 70th birthday (9th September 1913). Thirty-seven contributors belonging to ten different countries thereby did homage to his extraordinary gifts, and many of them attribute their earliest enthusiasms to his example and precepts. In every sense he was a giant—in stature, in scope and output, in his power of minute analysis combined with the broadest outlook, and above all in his gift of tongues. He could, and often did, address scientific meetings in English, French, or German almost as fluently and correctly as in his mother tongue; and his knowledge of several other languages enabled him to collect and utilize an enormous amount of European material which is or will be rendered available in a series of volumes, superbly illustrated, and published largely at his own expense. It may easily be imagined that he was always one of the most striking and popular figures at international Congresses, where he will be sadly missed.

Of his official career little need be said here. To English archaeologists he always represented the Historical Museum at Stockholm, from the control of which he retired some years ago. He was also State Antiquary of Sweden, and as such was the titular guardian of all antiquities found in Swedish soil. No one could have made better use of the material thus brought to his notice; and not only Sweden but Europe in general has benefited by the comparative studies he undertook himself or entrusted to his zealous band of pupils. These culminated in a chronological scheme for the pre-history of Scandinavia, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Egypt; and it is a striking tribute to his insight that the lines now generally followed in Northern archaeology were laid down by Montelius fifty years ago. In the interval he has been engaged in many controversies, and has erred, if at all, in over-estimating the antiquity of certain metallic forms. Right or wrong, his dating always reached the upper limit, and time alone can decide between his and the more conservative view, as regards Italy as well as northern Europe.

Montelius's treatment of the vast material now at the disposal of archaeologists was based on the typological method, which he preached and practised assiduously and with great effect. Human fashions are notoriously fickle, and development is not always progress; but the creation of a type-sequence brings order out of chaos, and at least provides a working hypothesis. His brilliant example has been largely followed, and admiration for his personality and methods will ever be mingled with regret for his loss among those who were privileged to call him friend and master.

R. A. S.