

the product of months of cooperative study on the part of archæologists from the University Museum, faculty members in the University's departments of ancient languages and fine arts, and experienced architects.

Drawn uniformly to a scale of three-eighths of an inch to one foot, the models are complete and accurate in every detail of architecture, decoration and furniture, according to Mr. Jayne. Wall thickness alone has been ignored, as all the models, with the exception of the Babylonian house, are of cardboard.

The walls and furnishings are printed on water color paper, mounted on cardboard, and are prepared in large sheets ready for cutting out, coloring and assembling. Complete descriptions of each model, color sheets and directions for assembling, and costume figures to scale are included.

The Roman house, of the First Century A. D., is based on Mau's "typical plan" of a Pompeiian house. The model illustrates the four types of Pompeiian wall painting and the four main types of Roman pavement, and demonstrates the development of Roman architecture from the Third Century, B. C., to 79 A. D.

It includes the famous mosaics from the House of the Faun, wall paintings from the House of Sallust, the House of the Tragic Poet, and the cubiculum from Boscoreale now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

The Egyptian house is of 1400 B. C., and is a restoration of the "Weinachtshaus" at Tell-el-amarna excavated recently by British and German archæologists. It represents the main dwelling on the estate of an Egyptian nobleman at about the time of Tutankhamen.

Reconstructed from Viollet le Duc's studies in Medieval architecture and from Fifteenth Century miniatures, the Medieval house represents the home of a cloth merchant of Rouen at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century.

The Babylonian house project involves cut-out patterns for constructing in celotex a model of a town house in Ur of the Chaldees at about the time of Abraham. The walls of the Babylonian model are undecorated, and, according to University Museum authorities, the chief value of this model is to students of architecture and ancient history, rather than to students of art.

Of the various models, which are being distributed through the educational department of the University Museum in Philadelphia, the Roman is the largest when completed, measuring four feet by two feet by ten inches, and the smallest is the Medieval which is eighteen inches long, eight inches wide and fifteen inches high.

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## THE READING TABLE

ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By Jesse Feiring Williams and Clifford Lee Brownell. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 1934. Pp. 596. \$3.00.

Health and physical education are presented as a single administrative unit; legal aspects of health service and instruction, organization, curriculum, and equipment are discussed, as well as budget and finance, and maintenance of public interest in, and support of, the health program. Although the book is designed as a textbook for students of physical education, it will be of value to superintendents and principals, as well as to physical education directors.

There are questions for study and discussion with each chapter, valuable illustrative material, and an appendix with diagrams for playing areas.

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## NEWS OF THE COLLEGE

New faculty appointments for the current session include Mrs. Bernice Reaney Varner as professor of home economics, Dr. G. A. Williams as professor of chemistry and physics, Miss Ferne Hoover as assistant librarian in place of Miss Anne