

# Antiquity

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## Editorial

RECENTLY there have been encouraging indications of a renewed popularity of archaeology and the study of antiquity. Over 7000 more season tickets to ancient monuments and historic buildings were sold in 1965 than in 1964; it is interesting to know that in 1964 27,655 people bought season tickets, which cost 10s. (children under 15 and old age pensioners 5s.). From 1st April of this year a new ticket has been on sale to visitors from abroad which will admit to all sites under the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, and also to the properties of the National Trust and the National Trust for Scotland. It will cost 21s., be valid for one year and will give entry to nearly 400 places. Lists of buildings and monuments that holders will be entitled to visit are issued with the tickets. The new ticket will not be available to people living in the United Kingdom because this would cause a loss of revenue to the Trusts, to which the minimum annual subscription is £2.

And archaeology is being developed in many British universities, both by establishing new posts and organizing new courses. The University of Southampton has recently appointed a Professor of Archaeology, and some other universities are said to be doing the same. Meanwhile courses in archaeology have been established for the M.Phil. at Newcastle and for initial degrees in Leicester and Sheffield. Stanley Thomas writes as follows of the University of Leicester Courses in British Archaeology:

A full 3-year course in British Archaeology has been approved for students reading for the

Combined Studies Degree in Arts; the first two years' courses are already in operation and the 3rd year syllabus will be added in October 1967.

Students will read three of a possible four options covering the prehistoric (excluding the Palaeolithic), Roman and post-Roman periods in the British Isles in their continental settings, together with courses in archaeological interpretation and method (including practical training in laboratory, drawing office and field techniques), and attendance at departmental excavations in the long vacations. The historical function of archaeology is stressed by requiring students also to read 2-year courses in either History or Economic History.

Dr Warwick Bray was invited to describe the new courses in archaeology at Sheffield and has provided the following information:

The Arts Faculty of Sheffield University has agreed that, subject to ratification by the Senate and Council, a new course leading to a Special (i.e. 'Honours') degree in Prehistory and Archaeology shall be introduced in October 1966.

After the first year, in which students will take Prehistory and two other subjects chosen from those taught in the Faculty, the emphasis will be on the Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Europe as a whole, including Britain and the north, but paying special attention to the Mediterranean world. A knowledge of East Mediterranean and Near Eastern prehistory is felt to be essential for the understanding of such problems as the origins and diffusion of agriculture or metallurgy, and the course is designed to cut across the boundaries between Aegean studies, traditionally the preserve of Classical departments, and the archaeology of the less advanced parts of Europe. The special topic, taken in the final year, allows for the detailed study of non-Mediterranean problems.

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Instruction will also be given in archaeological principles, and the inter-disciplinary nature of the subject will be stressed in a second year course dealing with quaternary and environmental studies run in collaboration with the departments of Geography and Geology. All students will be required to take part in fieldwork.

Prehistory and Archaeology is to be taught as a 3-year course within the Faculty of Arts, but in special cases it would be possible to allow candidates to be admitted to the degree course without having taken the First Year examination in Arts subjects. This arrangement makes it possible for somebody with a science background to spend his first year in one of the scientific faculties and then to transfer to the Prehistory course in his second year.



The changed *Illustrated London News* seems to be devoting less space to archaeology than it did in the great days of Sir Bruce Ingram; it may well be that the archaeological editor, Edward Bacon, is restricted in what he can do, though recently there was good coverage of Professor Max Mallowan's *Nimrud and its Remains* (*The Illustrated London News*, 26th February 1966). *The Daily Telegraph* has always prided itself on having more items of news than any other paper: it has now established itself as the best reporter of archaeological news, and *The Times* and *The Guardian* do not approach it in column space for archaeology. The BBC, which pioneered the broadcasting of archaeology with the sound programme *The Archaeologist*, and the television programmes *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?* and *Buried Treasure*, but which has paid little attention to archaeology in the last five years, has now established an Archaeological and Historical Unit which will produce a monthly television programme. It will be in the charge of Paul Johnstone, who wrote in this journal recently (ANTIQUITY, 1962, 32; 1965, 313), and who made the documentary on Sutton Hoo which was so widely acclaimed. We wish him well and remind him of what Sir Bruce Ingram wrote to us in 1949 about his skilful exploitation of archaeology in *The Illustrated London News* from 1900 onwards when he got control of the paper:

I made up my mind that there were a great many people who would have been . . . interested if they had been given an opportunity of seeing what was being done all over the world to throw light on the civilisation of the past. The difficulty was to combine technical accuracy with an exposition simple enough for the comprehension of the layman.

Archaeology and ancient history on television can be the opening of a window on the past, and viewers can become vicarious travellers to the past. We have no doubt that in the capable hands of Mr Johnstone the new BBC unit will combine technical accuracy with simple exposition to interest all laymen.



French television and French newspapers and universities do not seem much interested in the remote past and the techniques of discovering that past by archaeology. But there must be a large public in France avid for archaeology. The Fayard series *Résurrection du Passé* edited by Orenge and Eydoux seems to sell in larger numbers than comparable archaeological series outside France. When the new popular journal *Archéologia* started 18 months ago we wondered how long it would last: its ninth number, with a brilliant coloured cover photograph of the Bouray god by Ina Bandy, is in front of us as we write, sailing slowly up the Nile from Beni Hasan to Tel el-Amarna; the circulation figures are fascinating—53,500 copies of this number were printed.

Together with the French interest in the vulgarisation of archaeology is a developing interest in air photography, to which we have already referred. We published recently (ANTIQUITY, 1964, 113) a summary by Roger Agache of his aerial reconnaissances in the north of France; this work continues apace. Three years ago, in September 1963, an international congress on air photography was held in Paris and now the transactions of the congress have been published in a fine volume\* at an exorbitant price. The anonymous reviewer

\* *Colloque International d'Archéologie Aérienne* 31 août—3 septembre, 1963. Paris: S.E.V.P.E.N., 1964 (Oxford: Parker). £7 7s.

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in *The Times Literary Supplement* (17th February 1966, 121) justly praises the admirable reproduction of the air photographs and says:

to anybody who recalls the almost total lack of interest in archaeological air photography in France and Italy before the war, it is encouraging to see how much exciting new work is going on in these countries today. . . . This volume is a salutary reminder that in many respects, both technical and organizational, we are now lagging well behind some of our Continental colleagues.

This comment does not seem to us right or fair; the work of the Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography is as good as, and we would think better than, anything produced in France and Italy. It is good to know that Dr St Joseph who has, in the last few years, extended his reconnaissance to France and Ireland, is this year going to work in Denmark, and that he has edited a book issued under the auspices of the University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography entitled *The Uses of Air Photography: Nature and Man in a New Perspective* (London: 1966, 65s.).

The French have at the same time published a general book on the uses of air photography, and of nature and man in this new perspective. It is entitled *Photographie Aérienne: panorama intertechnique*, and is edited by R. Chevallier (Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1965, F.60). Twenty authors contribute to this valuable book which begins with an historical introduction to air photography and a discussion of its methods and techniques, and then surveys its uses for mapping and for the advancement of natural and humane sciences. This latter section, entitled 'La vie des sociétés dans l'espace et dans le temps', will be of especial interest to our readers. The editor, Chevallier, writes of air photography and archaeology (though it is surely not good enough in his bibliography to list under O. G. S. Crawford 'nombreux articles in *Antiquity*, 1927-55'); Hurault and Soyer write—in the best French tradition of human geography—of the use of air photography in studying Africa and rural settlement in general, and Dubuisson contributes a good chapter on air photography and the study of urbanism. It has 40 excellent plates (20 backed

single sheets) with an explanatory booklet all together in a pocket.

Meanwhile the Department of Geography, the Queen's University of Belfast, has produced *Northern Ireland from the Air*, which is a series of oblique air photographs with facing-page commentaries and explanatory diagrams. The Introduction is by Professor Estyn Evans, and there are sections on 'The Land' by N. Stephens, 'The Past' by R. E. Glasscock, 'Industry' by N. C. Mitchel, 'Settlement' by R. Common and 'The Future' by the same person.\* This is an interesting and worthwhile publication and achieves, in a kind of way, what G. Melvyn Howe was doing in his *Wales from the Air: a Survey of the Physical and Cultural Landscape* published by the University of Wales Press in 1957. The Belfast book is well produced with line diagrams and sketch maps for each photograph: the archaeological photographs include the Navan fort (two miles west of Armagh), the early Christian monastery of Nendrum on Island Mahee in Strangford Lough and the Anglo-Norman motte and bailey from Dromore, County Down.

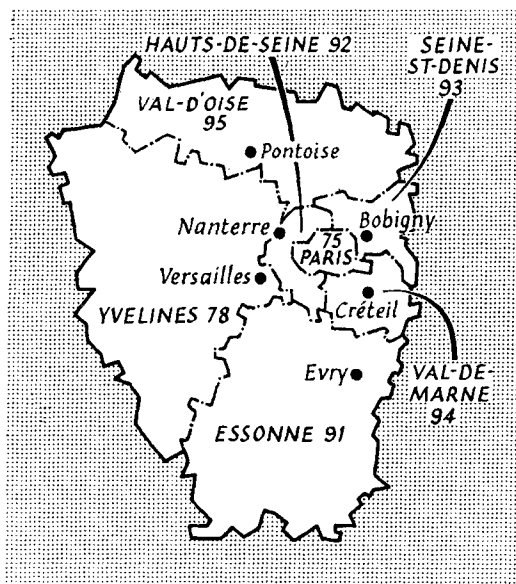


For years schoolchildren in France have had to learn the names of the 90 departments of their country (or if you like 89 plus the *territoire de Belfort*), and the names of the prefectures and sub-prefectures, and archaeologists practising or travelling in France have also found it necessary to learn the exact location of these places, sometimes with the help of jigsaw puzzles. We have all noted the changes that turned Seine-Inférieure, Loire-Inférieure and Charente-Inférieure into less pejorative names like Seine-Maritime, Loire-Atlantique and Charente-Maritime, the while we drank our Beaujolais-Supérieure (at least no wine-merchant ever had the splendid effrontery to call anything Bordeaux- or Bourgogne-Inférieure). And now we have to learn the numbers given to

\* This new publication is obtainable from the Department of Geography, the Queen's University of Belfast. 104 pp., 50 plates of air photographs and diagrams, and a folded 1 : 500,000 O.S. map. 25s. plus postage.

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each department, not only for spotting *d'où vient cet auto* but because they will soon be demanded officially as the address on letters to metropolitan France.



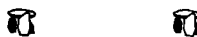
And as part of the administrative reorganization of the great conurbic wien called Paris, one of our favourite departments, Seine-et-Oise (old 78) disappears and 75 (the old Seine) will consist only of the capital itself. The remodelling of the Paris region has produced six new departments, namely Yvelines (78, prefecture Versailles); Essonne (91, p. Evry); Hauts-de-Seine (92, p. Nanterre); Seine-Saint-Denis (93, p. Bobigny); Val-de-Marne (94, p. Créteil); and Val-d'Oise (95, p. Pontoise). We reproduce a map which shows the distribution of the new departments in relation to Paris (the new 75).

We shall all have to take care in future in describing the antiquities of the now departed Seine-et-Oise department. Of its megaliths, for example, Meudon is now in Hauts-de-Seine, Argenteuil and Presles in Val-d'Oise, Aubergenville, Conflans-St-Honorine and Bonnières are in Yvelines, and so is the Musée des Antiquités Nationales whose address in future will be St-Germain-en-Laye, France 78.

Several readers have written asking when and where will the wooden Celtic figures found at the source of the Seine (ANTIQUITY, 1965, 247) be exhibited to the public. Professor Martin writes that they will first be exhibited in the Musée Carnavalet in Paris from 26th April to 12th June, and then in Dijon from 15th June to 1st July, after which they will be installed permanently in the Musée Archéologique in Dijon so soon as possible after the closing of the temporary exhibition at Dijon.



We print in this number (p. 129) a short article by Mrs E. M. Clifford on Hetty Pegler's Tump, and in so doing salute the 80th birthday of this doyenne of Cotswold archaeology, whose joining the ranks of octogenarian British archaeologists is being celebrated this month by a lunch given by her friends in a hotel not far from Notgrove and Barnwood. Her rescue of the interesting Lloyd-Baker papers preserves for us the splendid sentence of Colt Hoare's which might have been the motto of O. G. S. Crawford: 'Every new discovery of British antiquity is interesting to me', and prompts the reflexion that the Ministry of Public Building and Works might one day think about the possibility of re-excavating the Uley Barrow and perhaps restoring the two (were there two?) northern side-chambers. West Kennet is a fine example of what good work the Ministry's Ancient Monuments Department can do, and a recent visit to the Roman Wall produced eloquent testimony of their skill and good sense. Mrs Clifford's account and illustrations pose a small problem: if the superincumbent earth and stones were removed in 1821 (her Fig. 3), how could they be there in Thurnam's drawing of 30 years later (as reproduced, for example in Crawford's *Long Barrows of the Cotswolds*)?



In his new and delightful book, *Oxford*, James Morris confuses Dean Buckland with Frank Buckland, and this is often done by people relating some of the extraordinary tales told about these two men. William Buckland's

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dates were 1784–1856 and Frank, his son's, 1826–80. Reference to Mrs Godwin's *Life and Correspondence of William Buckland* (1894), George C. Bompas's *Life of Frank Buckland* (1885), W. Tuckwell's *Reminiscences of Oxford* (1907), and Augustus Hare's *The Story of My Life* (1896–1900) will sort out the tales. It was William Buckland who took up the handful of earth, smelt it, and said 'Uxbridge', who watched the masons mending Tom Tower through his telescope (and reproved them for their bad work), who, on his honeymoon in Palermo in 1826, declared that the bones exhibited as those of St Rosalia were those of a goat, who ate the heart of St Louis preserved at Nuneham in a silver casket saying 'I have eaten strange things, but have never eaten the heart of a king before', who, clutching a hyena's skull, shouted at an undergraduate in one of his lectures, 'Who rules the world?', and himself answered 'The strongest . . . the great ones eat the less, and the less, the lesser still', who had engraved on the handle of his umbrella 'Stolen from Dr Buckland', who, during the cholera epidemic, preached in Westminster Abbey on the text 'Wash and be clean' and who made agricultural and geological experiments at Marsh Gibbon, one of the results of which was the great turnip a yard in circumference which he exhibited in the Ashmolean in 1844.

Frank was brought up in Professor Buckland's remarkable household in Christ Church. When Frank was six years old a clergyman from Devon journeyed to Oxford to bring the Professor some 'very curious fossils'; of this visit Bompas writes:

When he produced his treasures Dr Buckland called his son who was playing in the room, 'Frankie, what are these?' 'They are the vertebrae of an ichthyosaurus', lisped the child, who could not yet speak plain. The dumbfounded clergyman returned home crestfallen.

There were often strange animals in the Buckland household. Walter Stanhope writes of what happened to him when he was teaching Frank Buckland:

One evening when I was devoting an hour to coaching him up for his little-go, I took care to tuck up my legs, in Turkish fashion, on the sofa

for fear of a casual bite from the jackal which was wandering around the room. After a while I heard the animal munching up something under the sofa, and was relieved that he should have found something to occupy him. When our work was finished, I told Buckland that the jackal had found something to eat under the sofa. 'My poor guinea-pigs', he exclaimed; and sure enough, four or five of them had fallen victims.

The most splendid animal in the Buckland menagerie was the bear, Tiglath Pileser. He was six months old when he entered Christ Church, where he lived in a corner of a court beside Fell's Buildings. He was provided with cap and gown, and in this costume went to wine parties. Tig took part in the proceedings of the British Association at Oxford in 1847, and in cap and gown attended the garden party given in the Botanic Gardens. He was visited by Lord Houghton (then Monckton Milnes), who tried to mesmerize Tig in a corner. At first the bear was furious, then gradually yielded to the influence and at last fell senseless on the ground. Of this remarkable meeting Sir Charles Lyell wrote:

In the evening we had an immense party at the Botanic Gardens. Young Buckland had a young bear dressed up as a student of Christ Church, with cap and gown, whom he formally introduced to me and successively to the Prince Canino (Charles Buonaparte), Milne Edwards, and Sir T. Acland. The bear sucked all our hands and was very caressing. Amid our shouts of laughter in the garden by moonlight, it was diverting to see two or three of the dons, who were very shy, not knowing for fear their dignity was compromised.

Eventually the Dean of Christ Church ordered the bear to leave the College and he went to live in the Buckland house at Islip. Here he sometimes rode out on horseback with his master, and here it was that he went into the village grocer's shop and was 'devouring the sugar and sweetstuff, and terrifying the shopwoman out of her wits'. 'After this', says Bompas, 'the bear developed such a proclivity for the sweetstuff shop, to the damage of the woman's nerves and his master's pocket, that in November 1847 he was sent to the Zoological Gardens, where he died some time after. . . .'

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The next Conference of Young Archaeologists will be held in Cardiff between 4th and 6th January 1967. Mr Eric Talbot of the Department of Archaeology in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire has sent us the following:

Richard Reece proposed at the last Conference in January that new life might be put into the Conference by a move to the provinces. We in Cardiff were prepared to organize things for this Conference and we hope other regional centres will provide people willing to do the same in the future. I have been able to book a lecture theatre and a hall of residence for January 4th–6th and all that remains to be done is to get as varied a programme as possible organised. There will undoubtedly be a strong Celtic flavour to the proceedings (a sort of non-Druidic *isteddfod* for archaeologists!) . . . all enquiries on attendance are to be made to me . . . Richard Reece is to remain as Chairman with Barry Cunliffe as Treasurer.

The meetings will be held in University College: accommodation will be at University

Hall at a cost of 27s. a day. Mr Talbot's address: *Department of Archaeology, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cathays Park, Cardiff.*



We made in the last editorial some animadversions about Noah's Ark (*ANTIQUITY*, 1966, 5), and in this connexion draw the attention of our readers to page 161 of *Radiocarbon VII*. Between 1950 and 1955 Fernand Navarra found a very large timber structure under ice at 14,000 ft. above sea-level on the north-west face of Mount Ararat. Navarra thought this was part of Noah's Ark, and indeed published in Paris in 1956 a book entitled *J'ai trouvé l'Arche de Noé*. A piece of this large timber structure was submitted to the National Physical Laboratory who describe it as 'oak wood of uncertain species' and give it a date of  $1190 \pm 90$  B.P., i.e. A.D. 750 (NPL 61), and add this terse comment: 'Evidently not the Ark.'

## Book Chronicle

*We include here books which have been received for review, or books of importance not received for review, of which we have recently been informed. We welcome information about books, particularly in languages other than English and American, of interest to readers of ANTIQUITY.*

*The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its review in ANTIQUITY.*

**Les Sépultures Mégalithiques en Armorique** by Jean L'Helgouach. *Rennes: Travaux du Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Préhistorique de la Faculté des Sciences*, 1965. 330 pp., 115 figs. and maps. F. 50.

**Les Dépôts Bretons et L'Age du Bronze Atlantique** by Jacques Briard. *Rennes: Travaux du Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Préhistorique de la Faculté des Sciences*, 1965. 353 pp., 112 figs. and maps. F. 50.

**Testaments of Time: the search for Lost Manuscripts and Records** by Leo Deuel. *New York: Knopf*, 1965. 621 pp., 16 pls., 187 figs., 5 maps. 63s.

**The Athenian Agora: Archaic and Archaistic Sculpture** by Evelyn B. Harrison. *Princeton, New Jersey: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, 1965 (Volume XI of the Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School). 192 pp., 68 pls., 1 fig. \$20.

**Monnaies et Colonisation dans l'Occident Grec** by Léon Lacroix. *Brussels: Académie Royale de Belgique*, 1965. 177 pp., 12 pls. Belgian Francs 220. This is Volume LVIII, part 2 (serial number 1788) of the *Mémoires de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques* of the Belgian Royal Academy.

**Horizons of Anthropology** edited by Sol Tax. *London: Allen and Unwin*, 1965. 288 pp., 30s. A series of essays by 21 contributors including Robert M. Adams on 'The Origins of Agriculture'.

**Interconnections in the Ancient Near East: a study of the Relationships between the Arts of Egypt, the Aegean and Western Asia** by William Stevenson Smith. *New Haven and London: the Yale University Press*, 1965. 202 pp., 221 illustrations. £6 6s.

[Continued on p. 99]