

## REVIEWS

references, a short but excellent classical bibliography, and a chronological table. There are two useful maps and 25 photographs, some of them indifferently reproduced.

Although, like all students of Spanish archaeology, Professor Carpenter is indebted to the researches of Schulten and Bosch Gimpera, and says so, he claims to have produced a connected account of Greek activities in Spain. There was need of such. (His bibliography contains a bare half dozen articles dealing with the same subject, and they are rather inaccessible). To have done so is in itself an achievement for which he deserves the thanks of all. His other claims entitle him to rank as an original investigator, and prove that it is possible for the right sort of specialist to produce good and valuable work without becoming unintelligible.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, 1923-4.

Edited by SIR JOHN MARSHALL, Director-General of Archaeology in India. [European agent—the Office of the High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1]. 1926.

By far the most interesting part of this Report is that which deals with the excavation of the Indo-Sumerian sites of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Sir John Marshall is justifiably proud of these epoch-making discoveries which, as he says, at a single bound take us back to a period some 3000 years earlier than any that was previously known to exist in India. They establish the fact that, at least as long as 5000 years ago, "the peoples of the Punjab and Sind were living in well-built cities and were in possession of a relatively mature culture with a high standard of art and craftsmanship and a developed system of pictographic writing."

Harappa is in the Montgomery District of the Punjab on the river Ravi, 150 miles south-west of Amritsar. Mohenjo-Daro is in the Larkana District of Sind, about 150 miles north of Hyderabad and about 200 miles north-west of Karachi. Both sites lie in the plains of the Indus, though they are as far apart as London and Aberdeen. It would be morally certain that others like them existed, were we not informed otherwise by the same authority that they abound, especially "along the banks of the dried-up beds of the main stream and its estuaries, not only in Sind but in Bahawalpur State and the Punjab." It is therefore more regrettable to read throughout the Report of the financial stringency which has hitherto impeded excavation. The discoveries rank with those of Rawlinson, Schliemann and Evans; and the whole world is impatiently waiting for news of a kind which only the spade can release.

Though the sites are to be classed as recent discoveries the characteristic seals bearing the effigy of a bull and with inscriptions in an unknown pictographic script had long been known. "More than half a century ago some specimens of these seals were obtained by Sir Alexander Cunningham and published in his Report for 1875 (vol. v, p. 108, and plate xxxiii, fig. 1). Other specimens were subsequently acquired by the British Museum and published by Dr J. F. Fleet in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1912. They should, therefore, have been well-known to orientalists, and must have been constantly seen by Mesopotamian experts in the British Museum." Not one single individual, however, appreciated their significance. It is hardly surprising therefore that, when more finds came to light, Sir John Marshall should have turned, not to recognized seats of learning, but to the *Illustrated London News*, "in the hope that, through the medium of that widely read journal I might succeed in getting some light thrown on their age and character by archaeologists in other countries. This

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hope, I am glad to say, was at once fulfilled. In the following issue of the *Illustrated London News* appeared a letter from Professor Sayce pointing out the close resemblance between these objects from the Indus Valley, and certain Sumerian antiquities from southern Mesopotamia; and a week later appeared in the same journal a longer article from the pens of Messrs. Gadd and Sidney Smith giving a more detailed comparison of the pictographic scripts and other antiquities found in the two countries." The result showed that "the Punjab and Sind antiquities are closely connected and roughly contemporary with the Sumerian antiquities of Mesopotamia dating from the 3rd or 4th millennium before Christ."

Sir John Marshall is most wisely proceeding slowly and has postponed detailed publication of results "until the excavations have progressed further and we can feel our way with relative certainty in this new and unexplored field." A fuller and detailed report is promised after the season 1925-6. It is good news that an American archaeologist with experience in Mesopotamia, Dr Mackay, went to India last year to help in the excavation of these 'Indo-Sumerian' sites.

The association of great rivers and ancient civilizations is a well-known fact. Hitherto the Indus has been an exception. Now that here too the expected evidence has been found we may hopefully look to the valleys of the other great rivers of the World; what has the Ganges in store, and the great rivers of Further India and China?

**THE STONE AGE IN RHODESIA.** By NEVILLE JONES. Oxford University Press, 1926. 120 pages, 40 illustrations. 12s. 6d.

The problem of prehistoric Africa and the correlation of its cultures with those of Western Europe in palaeolithic times has long intrigued prehistorians; so also has the question, "is Africa to be considered as a cradle or a museum of many of our early cultures?"

In the present volume the author's intentions are modest; but he is to be congratulated on a notable piece of work. He is not intending to deal with the prehistory of Africa, or even to enunciate strange theories: he describes industries and sites in Southern Rhodesia—for the most part studied by himself personally. Evidence of every kind—deduced from stratigraphy, typology, state of preservation of the objects, etc.—is collected and clearly tabulated, with the result that the reader accepts readily the statements made. In the latter part of the book the Bushman race and art come under review and here too is shown a clear grasp of details and their importance.

After a foreword by Sir Arthur Keith and an introduction to the subject with accounts of previous work, there are two short chapters on the Geological and Archaeological classifications used. In the latter a table of West European palaeolithic cultures is given and later a probable correlation with South African industries. One is perhaps a little sceptical of this attempt to correlate our upper palaeolithic, culture by culture, with African equivalents. It is a legacy from the past when prehistorians seem to have assumed that Western European cultures were necessarily world-wide in their distribution. The introduction of Solutreans—essentially a small north European culture—under the hideous designation Solutric (not an invention, of course, of our author) is surely a pity? A technique in flint-knapping somewhat resembling that used by the Solutreans (and indeed by other unconnected folk in other periods) in Europe may occur in South Africa, but why therefore must the Solutrean culture itself be dragged so far south from its probable cradle in Hungary? No, both Europe and large parts of Africa were at one time peopled by upper palaeolithic (neoanthropic) folk, but there were