

Antiquity

VOL. LVI No. 218

NOVEMBER 1982

Editorial

PLATE XVII

It was a great pleasure to visit Cyprus at long last and to feel that one was, both at the present and in the past, halfway between the East and the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Mycenae, between Syria and Sicily, between the Turks and Europe. Has anywhere suffered so many invasions and changes in prehistory and history?

Cyprus still suffers from her most recent invasion and the sad dismemberment of 1974 which the disunited nations approved for their private and secret politics. How shameful the acceptance of the Turkish invasion appeared then, and now: and what a scandalous betrayal of the principles of democracy and self-determination this outrage will appear in the light of history!

This sadness is what makes the great success of the archaeological services of the Republic of Cyprus so moving and memorable, and we salute the work of Dr Vassos Karageorghis and his staff who have made the National Museum in Nicosia such a remarkable place and the service of antiquities so unobtrusively efficient and competent. Many of us in Britain had a chance to see a very representative selection of Cypriot antiquities when the Trustees of the British Museum mounted the exhibition *Cyprus BC: 7000 years of History* in 1979; the catalogue of that exhibition, edited by Veronica Tatton-Brown, with contributions by V. Karageorghis, E. J. Peltenburg, and S. Swiny, published by British Museum Publications Ltd, is still invaluable. To see the whole of the collections in Nicosia was an excitement beyond words and we remember especially the plank idols of the Early Bronze Age, the Lemba limestone idol, the ploughing scene from Vounous, the Mycenaean Zeus krater, the terracotta votive figurines from the late bronze age sanctuary near Ayia Irini excavated by the Swedish expedition in 1929, the bronze statue of Septimius Severus, the Kition faience rhyton, the bronze cauldron, the chariot, hearse, ivory bed and chair from Salamis. What riches and so well displayed! But one takes away

most of all the memory of the originality, inventiveness and skill of the early bronze age Cyprus potters.

We warmly recommend a visit to Cyprus to our readers not only for its museums (in addition to the National Museum at Nicosia there are museums at Limassol, Larnaca—especially the Pierides Collection of Cypriot Antiquities, Paphos, the Ethnographic Museum at Yeroskipos outside Paphos, and many site museums); there are its archaeological sites such as Khirokitia, Kition, Kourion and Nea Paphos, and its architecture: we particularly remember the multi-domed village churches of Peristerona and Yeroskipos, the monastery of Stavrovouni founded by the Empress St Helena *c.* 327 (who is said to have brought the relic of the True Cross from Jerusalem), and first described by Abbot Daniel of Russia in 1106, the octagonal mosque of Hala Sultan Tékké, and the monastery of Ayios Nikolaus, better known as that of St Nicholas of the Cats. Hala Sultan Tékké (otherwise known as the Tékké of Umm Haram) is beautifully sited with charming colourful gardens and surrounded by trees: it is a very important place of Muslim pilgrimage, ranking immediately after the shrines of Mecca and Medina. It preserves the remains of the maternal aunt of the Prophet Mohammed; while accompanying her husband to Cyprus in *c.* 649, she fell from her mule, and according to the chronicle 'broke her pellucid neck and yielded up her victorious soul, and in that fragrant spot was at once buried'.

We made a special expedition to the Forest Station of Stavros tis Psokas, the natural habitat of *ovis ophion*, the Cyprus moufflon, only just saved from extinction. A herd is kept in a large enclosure but these wild sheep are very shy creatures and were not on view during our visit.

The new *Blue Guide to Cyprus* (published in 1981 by Ernest Benn in London and Rand McNally in the USA) is an excellent piece of work, very well edited by Ian Robertson, who himself writes with

authority and wit. He tells us that at one time the moufflon were hunted with leopards and that James I kept 24 for this purpose; and that St Helena of the Cross introduced felines to combat the reptile population and as companions for the monks of Stavrovouni and Ayios Nikolaos 'in preference to catamites'. There are very helpful introductions to the monuments and early history of Cyprus by Professor Nicolas Coldstream, and to the later history of Cyprus by Douglas Dakin. Sir David Hunt, that distinguished polymathic man of the world who wrote *A dom at war* (1966), was High Commissioner in Cyprus 1965–7, President of the Classical Association 1981–2, TV Mastermind 1977, and Super Mastermind 1982; he contributes an introduction to the food and wine of Cyprus, and very properly praises the *mexedhes* (and how good they are!), and makes us wish to be back in a seaside taverna eating *houmous*, *tahini* and *haloumi*, and waiting for some grilled red mullet or swordfish or that fine Cypriot speciality *kolokassi*. It is good to know that Sir David is now writing his own guide to Cyprus; Dr Karageorghis has written the volume on Cyprus in the 'Ancient Peoples and Places' series which has been published in the autumn of this year.

In Nicosia we were most hospitably received by, and were delighted to learn about, CAARI—the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute—which is sponsored by the American Schools of Oriental Research and is modelled along the lines of the established ASOR institutes in Jerusalem, Amman, and elsewhere. The purpose of CAARI is to further the study of the archaeology of Cyprus, and although, quite naturally, the word American appears in its title, the Institute welcomes archaeologists of all nationalities; it aims to provide a meeting-place where archaeologists can gather to discuss matters of mutual interest in convivial surroundings. It occupies one complete floor in the building at 41 King Paul Street in central Nicosia, five minutes' walk from the Cyprus Museum and Department of Antiquities. It has a large common room, a kitchen, a library, and six bedrooms with a total capacity of 11 guests, and is a cheap, efficient and most useful centre for anyone interested in the archaeology of Cyprus. CAARI is a non-profit-making educational organization incorporated in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For further information about excavations in Cyprus and accommodation at the hostel write to *Dr Stuart Swiny, Director CAARI, 41 King Paul Street,*

Nicosia, and for information about the Institute to *Dr Ian A. Todd, President CAARI, c/o ASOR Administrative Office, 126 Inman Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139*. We have already referred to the work of CAARI (*Antiquity*, LIV, 1980, 221–2).

☞ We were delighted to be present and to take part in the opening of the new Archaeological Galleries in the National Museum of Wales on 16 April last, as part of the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of the founding of that great museum. Has any museum had such a remarkable and distinguished list of Keepers and Assistant Keepers of Archaeology—John Ward, Mortimer Wheeler, Cyril Fox, V. E. Nash Williams, W. F. Grimes, H. N. Savory, and George Boon? The new galleries are a fine achievement and display the collections to great advantage, with interesting and illuminating reconstructions of the past. We reproduce here one of them: the funeral feast at Barclodiad y Gawres, based on the excavations conducted by the late Professor T. G. E. Powell and ourselves, 1952–3 (PL. xviiA). The National Museum of Wales has long had a tradition of using imaginative reconstructions of the past and employed Alan Sorrell extensively. Sorrell, who died in 1974, had been a fellow-student with Aileen Henderson in the British School at Rome, and it was she who later, as Lady Fox, introduced him to her husband, Sir Cyril Fox, and to the National Museum. Fox saw him as an artist of knowledge and imagination, and soon the walls of the museum were enlightening the public with Sorrell's views of the burial ceremonies at Tinkinswood and the Pond Cairn, Coity, and of Llanmelin, Caerleon, Segontium, Caerwent, and many another archaeological subject. Fox and Sorrell would, we think, have much approved of the new reconstructions. The National Museum of Wales published in 1980 a book of his watercolour reconstructions entitled *Alan Sorrell: Early Wales reconstructed* (£1.50, by post £1.85).

We hope the National Museum of Wales will now produce a general introduction to the archaeological galleries for the public. The first account of the prehistoric collections was produced, in 1939, by W. F. Grimes when he was Assistant Keeper in the Department of Archaeology; it was revised and enlarged by Dr H. N. Savory, Grimes's successor, and published in 1951 as *The prehistory of Wales*. Now this work is being reissued in an enlarged and revised form, in three volumes. The

Guide Catalogue of the Early Iron Age Collections by H. N. Savory was published in 1976 (£1.80), and the *Guide Catalogue of the Bronze Age Collections* in 1980 (£7.50). Dr Stephen Green is at present preparing a third volume covering the Stone Age in Wales. But we still need a small one-volume guide for the general public.

☞ We publish here a photograph by Mr G. N. Wright first published in *Country Life* (Feb. 1982). It is of Vaccary walling at Wycoller, Lancashire (PL. xviiiB), and Mr Wright queried, as we do, the origins of this curious style, which he thought might be to allow sheep to pass from field to field, but not cows. It is suggested that the technique and name come from Norman times and France. Readers may be able to give us information. We have consulted Geoffrey Grigson, who is so knowledgeable about the countryside of Britain and France, and whose country books have given so much pleasure and information to so many, but he was as defeated as we are. Geoffrey Wright says in a letter to the Editor (4 March 1982): 'My photograph of Vaccary walling seems to have aroused a deal of interest . . . One of my reasons for sending it to *Country Life* was to find out some more information . . . My information came from a local history guide about Wycoller in which the walling illustrated was merely described as medieval.'

☞ Congratulations to Professor Seton Lloyd who was 80 on 30 May of this year, and many happy returns of that day. We wish him many more years of peaceful and useful retirement in that delightful part of his beloved Berkshire which the bureaucrats have now declared (White Horse and all!) to be part of Oxfordshire. By a fortunate chance we are able to print in this issue (p. 181–88), as number 4 in our occasional series 'Archaeological Retrospect', a brief account by him of his long life as an archaeologist, and his views on the progress of archaeology during the last 60 years since he abandoned a promising career as an architect (working as assistant to Sir Edwin Lutyens) to the great benefit of Near Eastern Archaeology.

The first 1982 issue of *Iraq* (XLIV, 1, Spring, 1982) is dedicated to Professor Seton Lloyd in honour of his 80th birthday, and contains papers by his colleagues, former students, and some of the younger generation of Mesopotamian archaeologists—Jonathan Tubb, P. R. S. Moorey, Jane

Moon, C. B. F. Walker and S. N. Kramer, J. E. Curtis and A. K. Grayson, and Dominique Collon. It is prefaced by an open letter to Seton by J. D. Hawkins, the editor of *Iraq*, which concludes: 'It has been a high privilege for all of us to have known you as excavator, scholar and friend'; and Roger Moorey prefaces his most interesting and valuable article, 'The archaeological evidence for metallurgy and related techniques in Mesopotamia c. 5500–2100 BC', by saying: 'For Seton Lloyd, on his eightieth birthday, in admiration of his outstanding contributions to the archaeology of Mesopotamia and Anatolia.'

This is an admiration we all share. After excavating with the Egypt Exploration Society from 1928–30 he dug in Iraq and Turkey. He was Technical Adviser to the Directorate-General of Antiquities of the Government of Iraq from 1939–40, then Director of the British Institute of Archaeology, 1949–61, bringing his official career to an end as Professor of Western Asiatic Archaeology in the University of London from 1962–9. He was awarded the Lawrence of Arabia Memorial Medal in 1971 and the Gertrude Bell Memorial Medal in 1979.

Like his three great predecessors in the Mesopotamian field, Layard, Woolley, and Mallowan, he has had the enviable gift of being able to write as well for the general public as for the scholarly world. *Ruined cities of Iraq*, *Twin Rivers*, and *Foundations in the dust* are eminently readable and enthralling: his work has enjoyed the benefit of charming illustrations by his wife Ulrica. Ten years ago the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara honoured him with a formal *Festschrift*.

This year the British School of Archaeology in Iraq celebrates its jubilee, and is publishing a volume of essays, edited by Joan Curtis, on the various excavations which it has initiated or supported since its foundation in 1932—two years after Seton Lloyd had begun excavating with Henri Frankfort on the Diyala. (We published in *ANTIQUITY*, LV, 1981, pl. v, a photograph of Frankfort, Braidwood, and Seton Lloyd together.) The volume is entitled *Fifty years of Mesopotamian discovery*, and has an introduction by Seton Lloyd. It will without doubt be a worthy successor to Sir Max Mallowan's *Twenty-five years of Mesopotamian discovery* (1957).

This year the *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale* held its xxxixth meeting in London, and on 6 July Seton Lloyd (who retires this year as

President of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq) received at a reception the 400 scholars specializing in Assyriology, Sumerology, Hittitology, the archaeology of Iraq and related subjects who attended this conference.

The previous paragraphs, as we re-read them, begin to sound like an obituary. Fortunately they are not: but a modest eulogy of a man still full of life and work and humour. But, alas, we have, sadly, to record the deaths of some of our colleagues and friends.

☞ Sonia Cole died in May of this year. She read geology in University College, London, and went to Kenya in 1945 where her husband's family farmed in the Rift Valley. She met Louis and Mary Leakey and worked closely with them during the next five years. She wrote the Penguin *Prehistory of East Africa* in 1954 (revised edition, 1964), and the excellent biography of Louis Leakey, *Leakey's luck* (1975), reviewed in these pages (XLIX, 1975, 165–9). Although she lived mainly in Britain from the 1950s, she maintained her lively interest in, and acquaintance with, East African archaeology. *The Times* in its obituary of her (28 May) says that she 'should be remembered as Louis Leakey's *eminence grise*'.

We also remember her for her most useful guides published by the Natural History Museum: *The Neolithic revolution* and *Races of man*; and for *Counterfeit*, a delightfully written book on fakes, frauds and forgeries in the worlds of archaeology and art. She was particularly fascinated by the unmasking of the Piltdown forgery: we had many discussions together and urged our friends, Kenneth Oakley and Joe Weiner, to put down their considered views, not on the nature of the forgery—that they have done—but the name of the forger and the circumstances of his action. But, alas, they are now both dead, Oakley last year, and Weiner this.

☞ Joseph Sidney Weiner was born in South Africa in 1915, and went from his undergraduate training in the University of Witwatersrand to St George's Hospital Medical School in London. After a few years in his native Africa he was back in Britain and suddenly came into the forefront of physical and medical anthropology when in 1945 he was made Reader in Physical Anthropology at Oxford. He moved to London in the sixties, was Director of the Medical Research Council Environmental Physiology Unit at the London School of

Hygiene and Tropical Medicine from 1962–80, and Professor of Environmental Physiology in the University of London from 1965–80. He was President of the Royal Anthropological Institute 1963–4, and of Section H of the British Association in 1966. He will be mainly remembered by readers of ANTIQUITY for his work on Swanscombe and Piltdown. He was one of that triumvirate—himself, Le Gros Clark and Kenneth Oakley—who so successfully, so brilliantly, and so modestly unmasked the Piltdown forgery, and he was persuaded by the Oxford University Press to write a general book about it all. *The Piltdown forgery* was published in 1955, and ever since then many of us have been trying to persuade him to rewrite it in the light of the new information which has come to light. He promised us he would do this, but had so much more serious matters on his hands that he put it off until his retirement. His retirement brought, sadly, not years of contemplative scholarship and writing, but death at the early age of 67. During his last illnesses he set down his views of how Piltdown had been unmasked and asked that this document should be published in ANTIQUITY. His friend and colleague, Professor Geoffrey Harrison, has agreed to edit this document for us, and we hope to publish it in the March issue.

On one thing Le Gros Clark, Weiner, Oakley, Sonia Cole, and the Editor of ANTIQUITY were agreed: Teilhard de Chardin was not the Piltdown forger, and those like Louis Leakey and Stephen Gould who thought he was, were gravely mistaken. We shall publish in March 1983 an article by Mary and Ellen Lukas which makes clear the rôle he played in the whole sad affair. Teilhard was haunted all through his life by the sad suspicion which, we believe, in the end amounted to a certainty, that he had been duped by Charles Dawson, the man who he thought had befriended him. From those who knew him well we know that he did not like to discuss Piltdown. He would have liked it to be a closed book, but the Le Gros Clark, Weiner, Oakley debunking opened the book wide, and there was one page which troubled and haunted him to the grave: how was it that he found the canine? What diabolical machinations lay behind the events of Saturday, 30 August 1913?

☞ *The Scientific American*, whose Editor, Dennis Flanagan, has always had a close friendship with ANTIQUITY from the Crawford days onwards, is

assiduous and discerning in its selection and rejection of archaeological articles. W. H. Freeman & Co. (of 660 Market Street, San Francisco, and 20 Beaumont Street, Oxford, England) have been reissuing collections of articles from *Scientific American* for some while, for the great benefit of us all—particularly students. Their latest collection is called *Archaeology: myth and reality*, edited by Professor Jeremy A. Sabloff of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. It contains Prufer on The Hopewell Cult, J. Hawkes on Stonehenge, C. Renfrew on Carbon-14 and the Prehistory of Europe, Daniel on Megalithic Monuments, Isbell on The Prehistoric Ground Drawings of Peru, Emery on The Tombs of the First Pharaohs, and Millon on Teotihuacán. Sabloff contributes a long introduction of great interest which justifies the title of the book; in it he says (pp. 23–4):

Interested readers and the popular media should expect and require some degree of scientific rigor in the presentations of hypotheses about archaeological phenomena. Unfortunately, one of the prices we must pay for the privilege of sharing a free marketplace of ideas is the possibility that some writers will write unfounded speculations, some publishers will publish them, some bookstores will sell them, and some media will sensationalize them. In this way, unfounded speculations become widely spread among the general population of interested readers. Perhaps the best solution to this problem is to help readers to become aware of the standards of scientific research so that scientific approaches can be better appreciated and pseudoscientific approaches can be read critically.

And he concludes in a passage which we are quoting *in extenso*, not only because it is so good, but because it is the sort of thing we should like to have written ourselves in an Editorial and have been trying to say for years—but with less clarity and economy:

A growing number of archaeologists seem to agree that pseudoarchaeology cannot and should not be ignored. Although the archaeological profession, like many other professional disciplines, has a tradition of ignoring or taking lightly the efforts of professionals who write articles or books for the general public, the recent trend seems to be that professionals increasingly favour efforts to communicate scientific information to the public. To communicate effectively with a popular audience, archaeologists first must present their data in forms that are accessible to the nonprofessional reader. Second, archaeologists should not shy away from

rebutting pseudoscientific claims. The absence of rigorous scientific opposition to pseudoscientific claims may mislead the public to believe that such claims have the scientific community's tacit approval. Third, archaeologists must educate the public about the real nature of their discipline.

In many ways, this third point has been most neglected by the profession. The public seems to have a vast misconception about how archaeologists approach the past. Many people who say they are interested in archaeology seem to lack a basic appreciation of the nature of professional archaeological research. Although very few people would think that they could be physicists without any formal training, many seem to believe that they can be archaeologists without any preparation. This misapprehension is due in large part, I believe, to the failure of professional archaeologists to inform the public about the complexities of undertaking archaeological research and analysis and the rigors of archaeological training. If the public largely views archaeologists as treasure seekers, then the idea that anyone can go out and dig on weekends as well as any archaeologist can becomes understandable, as does the assumption that any pseudoscientific argument is as strong and as plausible as any professional one. It is the responsibility of archaeologists to correct the misinformed perspectives on the discipline of archaeology that many members of the popular media and the general public seem to have.

Archaeology: myth and reality should be on everyone's shelves alongside Peter White's admirable *The past is human* and the equally admirable *Exploring the unknown: great mysteries re-examined* by Charles J. Cazeau and Stuart D. Scott (*New York and London: Plenum Press, 1979, 284 pp., 82 figs. and photographs. \$15.95*). Both authors are on the staff of the State University of New York at Buffalo: Cazeau is Associate Professor of Geology and co-authored a textbook, *Physical Geology*; Scott is Associate Professor of Anthropology and has led many archaeological expeditions to Samoa, Easter Island, and New Zealand and wrote *Dendrochronology in Mexico*. The Cazeau–Scott book deals fairly, and with great objectivity, with most of the issues which the lunatic fringers delight in: Easter Island, Atlantis, the Nasca lines, the Pyramids, Mystery Hill, the Newport Tower, Stonehenge, ancient astronauts, Noah's Ark, ley-lines, the Kensington Stone, and, thrown in for good measure, UFOs, the Bermuda Triangle, Monsters and Giants, Bigfoot, Yeti, and the Cardiff Giant. It makes very good reading—a delightful bedside book—but will not, we think, be enjoyed

by crackpots such as von Däniken, L. B. Borst, Barry Fell, the NEARA boys, and Velikovsky.

Let us at the same time recommend warmly the article by John R. Cole, 'Cult Archaeology and Unscientific Method and Theory', in (ed.) Michael B. Schiffer, *Advances in Archaeological Method Theory, Vol. III* (New York: Academic Press, 1980), 1–35. Cole says that the basic characteristic of pseudoarchaeologists is their 'atheoretical particularism', namely that they ignore the 'distinction between assertion and theory, being content with particulars out of context'. Also to be read is Ronald Story's *The space-gods revealed* (New York: Harper and Row, 1976) which is a very detailed response to the von Däniken gammon. Story invited Thor Heyerdahl to comment and he said: 'No scientist takes people like von Däniken seriously, and none of them cares to climb down from the academic pedestal to start discussing sheer nonsense merely to enlighten the man in the street.'

But this is just what must happen. We believe that, at least once in his lifetime, a serious academic should jump off his pedestal and enlighten the men and women in the market-place, and particularly those who are lingering at railway bookstalls waiting to be seduced by the garish covers of books describing what we charitably call alternative archaeology. We know that some of our readers think that pseudoarchaeology is not harmful—we do, and so do Cazeau and Scott, who say: 'Although it may be a natural condition of life, we do not feel that the collective world of pseudoscience can be dismissed as no more than a minor inconvenience.' We believe that it is a form of irrationality dangerous to society; those who accept the blind comforts of unreason are encouraging the growth of a canker in our intellectual life. This is certainly the position taken by the American Humanist Association and its daughter organization, the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, who publish a journal to promulgate their crusade against pseudoscience.

 We draw attention to two new journals: the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* and the *Journal of Mediterranean Anthropology and Archaeology*. The *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* is published from the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, by Basil Blackwell Publisher, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford, England, OX4 1JF. It is edited by three Oxford Professors, viz. John Boardman, Barry Cunliffe,

and Sheppard Frere, and will be published three times a year in March, July, and November. The subscription rates are: for Institutions £30 (UK), £36 (overseas), \$72.00 (US), \$86.00 (Canada); and for Individuals £17.50 (UK), £19.50 (Overseas), \$39.50 (US), \$45.00 (Canada); and these rates include inland or accelerated surface postage. This new journal is entirely a collection of articles and notes and carries no editorial and no reviews. The curious absence of an editorial, at least in this first number, does not enable us to appreciate or comment on the purpose and plan of the journal. We are told in the publisher's brochure that it is 'the only journal published in English which deals with the full range of evidence relating to the archaeology of Europe', and that 'it publishes papers on the origins and development of European society from prehistoric to medieval times, seen through the archaeological evidence'. The first issue has articles by Alan H. Johnston on Geometric Squares; Elizabeth Schofield on The Western Cyclades and Crete: a 'special relationship'; Richard Bradley on Position and Possession: assemblage variation in the British Neolithic; Barry Cunliffe on Britain, the Veneti and beyond; and Peter Northover on The metallurgy of the Wilburton Hoards. We are promised, in forthcoming issues, articles by Martin Henig on Seasonal Feasts in Roman Britain; Daphne Nash on The Belgae of Gaul and Britain; Andrew Sherratt on The Development of Neolithic and Copper Age settlement in the Great Hungarian Plain; and H. Härke on Early Iron Age Hill Settlements in West Central Europe.

The *Journal of Mediterranean Anthropology and Archaeology* was founded in 1981, is published by the Anthropological Museum of the International Demokritis Foundation in Xanthi, Greece, has an advisory board of 46, and two executive editors—Nikolaus Xirotiris of the Institut f. Anthropologie of the Goethe University, Frankfurt/Main, and Barbara Ottaway of the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh. The journal appears twice yearly and will publish papers 'on a wide range of topics relating to the Anthropology and Archaeology of the Mediterranean area, including the latest results of research in biogenetics, classical archaeology, palaeodemography, palaeocology, the palaeoenvironment, palaeopathology, palaeopopulations, genetics, prehistoric archaeology as well as interdisciplinary studies'. The first two issues contain articles such as Trevor

Watkins on The economic status of the aceramic Neolithic Cultures of Cyprus; Schwidetzky on Human Remains from Punic Shaft Graves; P. Biagi and Cremaschi on Distribution and chronology of the neolithic settlement of Northern Italy; James Lethwaite on A Survey of recent work on the Early Neolithic of the West Mediterranean; and G. Farkas on 100 Jahre der Ungarischen Anthropologie. Articles will be printed in English, French, or German. The annual subscription, including postage by air mail, is \$18.00 (\$25.00 US); single copies \$10.00 (\$15.00 US). Orders to Dr Xirotiris in Frankfurt.

 Edward Hitchcock (1828–1911) was a member of the class of 1849 at Amherst College, Mass., where his father, a famous geologist, was President. He wrote an essay, ‘The poetry of geology’, in the 1849 volume of the College’s short-lived literary periodical, *The Indicator*. This essay is reproduced in a delightful and amusing book *The poetry of geology*, edited by Robert M. Hazen (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1982, 98 pp., 18 figs., £4.95). It is a collection of 23 poems from British and American sources of the 18th and 19th centuries. The editor of this collection of what he calls ‘geopoetry’ is an experimental mineralogist at the Carnegie Institution of Washington’s Geophysical Laboratory; a graduate of Harvard and MIT and some time NATO Fellow at Cambridge, he has written on crystallography, crystal chemistry, and the history of geology. He is a man of parts who plays the trumpet as a part-time professional and has appeared as a soloist on BBC Television in Purcell’s *Sonata for trumpet*. The book is delightfully illustrated by woodcuts from 19th-century geological books such as G. A. Mantell’s *The wonders of geology* (1839), L. C. Beck’s *Mineralogy of New York* (1842), and J. Le Coute’s *Compendium of Geology* (1884).

Everyone will have their own favourites: we like the anonymous Boston broadside of 1756 entitled ‘Lines made after the great earthquake, in 1755, which shook North and South America, with Great Destruction in Cales, in Lisbon, and most of the Adjacent Kingdoms.’

George F. Richardson’s ‘The nautilus and the ammonite’ is a delicious Lewis Carroll parody of ‘The Owl and the Pussy Cat’ beginning:

The Nautilus and the Ammonite,
Were launch’d in friendly strife;
Each sent to float, in its tiny boat,
On the wide wild sea of life!

What a surprise to find in this collection a poem by Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793–1835), known as ‘the poet of the affections’ and praised by her contemporaries for her ‘felicity of expression and delicacy of sentiment’! Her ‘Epitaph on a mineralogist’ was published in volume three of the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge*, and begins:

Stop, passenger, a wondrous tale to list—
Here lies a famous mineralogist!
Famous, indeed—such traces of his power
He’s left from Penmanbach to Penmanmawer—

It ends:

So to secure soft slumber to his bones,
We paved his grave with all his favourite stones.
His much loved hammer’s resting by his side,
Each hand contains a shell-fish petrified;
His mouth a piece of pudding stone encloses,
And at his feet a lump of coal reposes:
Sure he was born beneath some lucky planet,
His very coffin plate is made of granite!

But in the end our favourite is ‘The geologist’s wife: to her husband setting off upon an excursion’—an anonymous poem of 1847:

Adieu then, my dear, to the Highlands you go,
Geology calls you, you must not say no:
Alone in your absence I cannot but mourn,
And yet it were selfish to wish your return.

No, come not until you have searched through the
gneiss,
And marked all the smoothings produced by the
ice;
O’er granite-filled chinks felt Huttonian joy,
And measured the parallel roads of Glenroy.

Yet still, as from mountain to mountain you stride,
In visions I’ll walk like a shade by your side;
Your bag and your hammer I’ll carry with glee,
And climb the raised beaches, my own love, with
thee.

As we reluctantly close Robert Hazen’s delightful anthology we wonder who is already planning ‘The Poetry of Archaeology’? There is great material: Wordsworth, Keats, Byron, Siegfried Sassoon, W. H. Auden, and of course Seamus Heaney. I can never forget Heaney’s first few lines of ‘The Tollund Man’:

Some day I will go to Aarhus
To see his peat-brown head,
The mild pods of his eye-lids,
His pointed skin cap.

Or the first lines of 'The Grauballe Man':

As if he had been poured
in tar, he lies
on a pillow of turf
and seems to weep
the black river of himself.

Heaney's *Selected poems 1965–1975* were published in 1980 as a Faber Paperback at the surprisingly low price of £1.95. 'The Poetry of Archaeology'

should include some by archaeologists—Jacquetta Hawkes, Stuart Piggott, and J. M. de Navarro come readily to mind.

☞ The Production Editor would like to draw the attention of readers—especially librarians—to the item in the Notes and News section, p. 218, concerning a few omissions from the 'G' section of our *General Index, 1952–1976*; and also to the errata corrections on p. 214.

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, of interest to readers of ANTIQUITY. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its review in ANTIQUITY.

- Capri from the Stone Age to the Tourist Age** by Arvid André. *Gothenburg: Paul Aström, 1980. 250 pp., 30 figs.*
- Bronze age population fluctuations in the Argolid from the evidence of Mycenaean tombs** by Maureen Joan Alden. *Gothenburg. Aström, 1981. 448 pp., frontispiece, 8 figs.*
- Viking Age Denmark** by Else Roesdahl. *London: British Museum Publications, 1982. 272 pp., frontispiece, 51 pls., 53 figs. £16.95 (cased).*
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b

PLATE XVII: EDITORIAL

- (a) *Vaccary Walling at Wycoller, Lancashire*
(b) *The burial ceremony at Barclodiad: a National Museum of Wales suggestion*

See pp. 161-8

Photos: a. G. N. Wright; b. N. M. Wales