

Notes and News

EASTER CONFERENCES, 1958

The Prehistoric Society will be holding its Spring Conference this year in west Cornwall from 10 to 14 April. The conference will be centred on Penzance, and will include excursions in east and west Penwith and a programme of lectures by leading local archaeologists. Those wishing to attend this Conference or to join the Prehistoric Society should write to Miss J. M. Bull, 16, Pembridge Gardens, London, W.2, who will forward particulars of membership. The annual subscription is two guineas; there is a reduced rate for those under 21. The Cambrian Archaeological Association has also been holding Easter Conferences for the last few years, a venture that began, most appropriately under the portrait of Sir John Rhÿs in Jesus College, Oxford, in 1954, when the theme was the development of archaeology in Wales. This year the conference will be at Bangor between 8 and 11 April and the theme the ancient past of Gwynedd. Those interested should write to Professor Jones Pierce, Brynhyfryd, Talybont, Cardiganshire.

RHONE-RHINE COLLOQUIUM, 1957

The first International Rhône-Rhine Colloquium was held at Tournon-sur-Rhône between 19 and 22 September, 1957; it was organized by Monsieur Blanc of Valence and directed by Professor J. J. Hatt of Strasbourg. Archaeologists from Great Britain, Germany and Italy assembled to discuss with their French colleagues the particular problems of the archaeology of the Rhône and the Rhine. Three permanent committees were set up to discuss the problems of the Neolithic (Secretary M. Escalon de Fonton), the Late Bronze Age (Secretary Professor Kimmig), and the Celts in Southern France (Secretary M. Benoit), and it was decided to hold the next Colloquium in Marseilles in 1959 and the following one in Strasbourg in 1961. Anyone interested in this informal but highly valuable approach to the study of problems in eastern France, Switzerland, western Germany and north-western Italy should write to one of the three Secretaries or to Professor Hatt at Strasbourg, or M. Blanc at 12, Rue André Lacroix, Valence (Drôme).

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, HAMBURG, 1958

Next August the fifth meeting of the International Congress of Prehistory and Proto-history will be held in Hamburg under the Presidency of Professor Gerhard Bersu. Invitations to attend the Congress were sent out last November, and it is hoped that they will have been received by all those who would like to attend it. We are asked to state that attendance is open to all, whether they have received an invitation or not; in spite of all their efforts it has been hard for the organizers to obtain the addresses of everyone likely to be interested, and any omissions should therefore be attributed to this purely general difficulty. The Congress is divided into nine sections, and in each section a day has been set apart for the discussion of a single subject. Amongst those selected for discussion are standard questions in the publication of excavation reports; new techniques; the influence of Mediterranean culture upon the barbarians on its margin; and the survival of Cro-Magnon man into later times. There are excursions before and after the Congress, each lasting for a week. Those who contemplate attending should write for further information to the President or bureau of the Congress, Frankfurt am Main, Palmengartenstrasse 10-12.

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PROFESSORSHIPS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Dr R. de Valéra, Archaeology and Place Names Officer of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, has been appointed to the professorship of Celtic Archaeology at University College, Dublin, vacant since the death of Professor Seán Ó Riordáin in April 1957, and Mr P. L. Shinnie, until recently Archaeology Officer in Uganda, and previously Commissioner for Archaeology in the Sudan, has been appointed to the Professorship of Archaeology in the University College of Ghana at Achimota to succeed Professor A. W. Lawrence who has resigned.

GWERIN

We welcome *Gwerin*, an International Journal of Folk Life which first appeared in June 1956. The possibility of a separate journal for Folk Life was discussed at the Celtic Folklore Congress held at Stornoway and Oban in 1953. It appears half-yearly at 7s. 6d. an issue, post free; the editor is Dr Iorwerth Peate, Curator of the Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagan's Castle, near Cardiff, and the publisher Basil Blackwell of Oxford. The field of *Gwerin* is the folk life of Great Britain and of Ireland, but articles on related problems in Scandinavia and Europe as a whole are welcomed. Dr Peate is assisted by an advisory panel consisting of T. W. Bagshawe, A. T. Lucas (Director of the National Museum of Ireland), Professor Estyn Evans, B. R. S. Megaw, I. A. Whitaker, and F. G. Payne, the Deputy Curator of the Welsh Folk Museum. Let us hope that the growing interest in Folk Life which this journal betokens may one day wake the English to the necessity of creating a National English Folk Museum. Wales and the Isle of Man are well ahead of England in this respect, and Scandinavia is streets ahead. The grounds of a National Trust house within Whipsnade distance of London would make an admirable site for a Folk Museum: Why cannot we have our own Sorgenfri?

THE SCHAFFHAUSEN CELTIC EXHIBITION

One of the great archaeological events of 1957 was the *Kunst und Kultur der Kelten* Exhibition, organized by Professor Dr W. U. Guyan in the Museum zu Allerheiligen which he directs at Schaffhausen. This was open from August to November at Schaffhausen and was subsequently transferred to Cologne. It was most imaginatively put together to illustrate all aspects of Celtic art and culture and included some of the great treasures of European archaeology such as the Amfreville helmet (always badly displayed in the Louvre), the Bouray god, a group of four *têtes coupées* from Entremont, the Dieu-Porc from Euffigneix, fragments of the Rinkeby cauldron, the Parsberg fibula, and some of the remarkable new material from the St Ingbert grave in the Saar published by Keller in *Germania* (1955, 33ff.).¹ What was most valuable for a student was the material from a large number of provincial German Museums which would have taken a great deal of time and energy and money to visit individually. There were two great gaps in the material collected; Czechoslovakia and the British Isles. Czechoslovakian Celtic material was already being used in a display of Czech arts in Paris. There seems no valid reason for the extremely poor representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland at this exhibition except the intransigence of museum curators and the non-co-operation of Museum committees. We all know that it is not possible for the British Museum to let objects leave its precincts (is this still a good rule?), and by the same token it was not possible for the National

¹ A view of the *têtes coupées* from Entremont is reproduced here (PLATE VII). Their recent publication by Fernand Benoit in his *Entremont: Capitale celto-ligure des Salyens de Provence* (Aix-en-Provence, 1957) and *L'Art Primitif Méditerranéen de la Vallée du Rhône* (New edition, Gap, 1955) will be discussed in a forthcoming article in ANTIQUITY.

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Museum at Copenhagen to send the Gundestrup bowl to Schaffhausen, but was it good for the national pride of the British and the Irish or—more important—the balanced representation of the Celts in this exhibition, that there were no examples of pre-Christian art from Ireland in the exhibition, and the only actual examples of Celtic art from Britain were the Birdlip Mirror and the Sudeley enamelled horse-trapping? All honour to Schaffhausen for organizing this exhibition, and to the Gloucester Museum and Mrs Dent-Brocklehurst for having the courage and imagination to lend their treasures. It is good to know that, just as Martin Hürlimann made, with Professor Pallottino, *The Art of the Etruscans* out of the Zurich Etruscan exhibition, he is going to make *The Art of the Celts* out of the Schaffhausen exhibition, but with additional photographs taken in the British Isles. He has already published some of his excellent photographs in the special number of *Atlantis* for July 1957 devoted to the Celts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRENCH ARCHAEOLOGY, 1945-55

The *French Bibliographical Digests* are edited and published by the Cultural Division of the French Embassy, 972 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 21. Already nineteen of these valuable publications have appeared, and now five are being issued dealing with the studies done in France during the last ten years in the field of archaeology. They are directed by Pierre Amandry, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Strasbourg, and are being compiled jointly by a group of professors in his university. Part I, published in December 1956, deals with the Eastern Mediterranean and is the work of Jean Leclair, Professor of Egyptology at Strasbourg. Part II (the Near East) and Part III (Greece) are the work of Amandry himself. The fourth booklet deals with Italy and North Africa and is done by Gilbert Picard, Professor of Roman History. The final booklet will deal with France and is the work of Jean-Jacques Hatt, Professor of National Antiquities. These Digests, while intended primarily to make the contribution of French scholars better known in the United States, are of great value to all archaeologists. In his preface to Part I, the Director-General of the French Ministry of National Education says that 'libraries, university departments and scientists will, upon request, be placed on a mailing list to receive the publications without charge'. Enquiries in this country should be made to the Cultural Counsellor, French Embassy, 22, Wilton Crescent, London S.W.1.

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE DECK

The prospectuses of Hellenic and Mediterranean Cruises make warming reading in the cold of an English winter. Swans and the Hellenic Travellers Club announce three cruises in 1957, the first from 1 April to 18 April, the second from 19 August to 3 September, and the third from 1 September to 16 September. Fairways and Swinford in association with the Society for Hellenic Travel announce a cruise to Classical Sites and Byzantine Monuments in the Eastern Mediterranean from 3 April to 18 April, and are planning an Autumn Cruise to Greece, the Black Sea and Turkey taking in Yalta, Kerch and Trebizond, as well as tours of Byzantine monuments in Serbia and Macedonia, a tour of Greece concentrating on the Persian war battlefields and a tour of the Greek cities of Southern Italy. For details of these cruises and tours apply to W. F. and R. K. Swan Ltd., 260 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, and to Fairways and Swinford, 18 St George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

The origins of Hellenic cruises are described in Sir Henry Lunn's *Nearing Harbour* (London, 1934). He invited several scholars to lecture in 1899 on a cruise to Palestine and Egypt and during this cruise Canon Compton, then Headmaster of Dover College,

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planned what became famous as 'The Schoolmasters' Cruise'. *The Times* wrote a leading article praising the idea and Sir Owen Seaman extolled it in *Punch*:

'They went to where Penelope
Nightly unwove the web of day
Starving her suitors off till he,
Ulysses, let the long bow play'.

Mr Walter Robinow, who, as a schoolboy, went on this first archaeological cruise, and was again cruising in the Mediterranean with Fairways and Swinford in 1957, writes: 'Early in April 1901 a party of some two hundred—schoolmasters, wives and five or six school-boys—set off from London via Dover, Calais, and by special train to Marseilles, where they boarded the S.S. *Argonaut*.

The itinerary included a visit to the Island of Ithaca to see the so-called Cave of Odysseus. Next came Delphi, then, after passing through the Corinth Canal, Epidaurus, Nauplia, Mycenae, Tiryns, Aegina, Athens (two full days), via Santorin to Candia in Crete for Knossos. Here the late Sir Arthur Evans conducted the party round the excavations of the Palace of Minos, on which he had, only the previous year, started digging. After an exciting day at Knossos a return was made to Greece proper with a day on the Island of Sphacteria, and the following day at Olympia. On the return voyage to Marseilles a full day was spent at Syracuse.

As 1901 belonged, certainly in Greece, to the pre-motor car era, Messrs Lunn and Perowne arranged transport—a strange medley of horse-drawn carriages, ponies, donkeys and mules—to meet the party at the various ports of call, and convey them to the actual historical sites. The journey from the port of Nauplia to Mycenae and back was made by train. Shades of the House of Atreus at the sight of Mycenae railway station!

Lectures on the places to be visited were given on board by the more learned schoolmasters. As these were held after dinner on deck and in a subdued light, the lecturers were at times somewhat disconcerted by the stertorous breathing, not to say snores, emanating from their audience who had had a strenuous day on shore.'

The Hellenic Travellers Club was formed as a result of these cruises; it has now been purchased by W. F. and R. K. Swan Ltd. The Society for Hellenic Travel was founded in 1954 with the twofold object of 'keeping alive the interest in and promoting travel to places of historic, artistic and archaeological importance'. Its president is Mr R. M. Cook, Reader in Classical Archaeology at Cambridge, and the Secretary is Miss M. W. McCall, 4 Argyll Mansions, Chichele Road, London, N.W.2.

HAZOR EXHIBITION

The Anglo-Israel Exploration Society is holding an exhibition at the British Museum in the Assyrian Saloon, by permission of the Trustees, of the results of its first three campaigns at Hazor in Galilee, the great Canaanite city captured by Joshua. These excavations are being conducted by Dr Yigael Yadin (son of the late Professor Sukenik) and a team of assistants, including M. Jean Perrot, of the French Centre de la Recherche Scientifique, on behalf of the Society and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, with generous support from the late James de Rothschild. The exhibition will be open to the public on 3 May, and will remain open for two months. It is reported that in the last season the excavations have discovered a new Canaanite temple lined with orthostats, the contents of which will be brought to London.

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BRITISH SUMMER SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, 1958

In the summer of 1952 an Archaeological Summer School was held in Dundee; it dealt with The Problem of the Picts and was the basis of a book with the same title, which is, without question, the best and most authoritative discussion of this difficult problem that has hitherto appeared. The following year a summer school at Dumfries discussed the problem of Roman and Native in North Britain; in 1954 at Aberdeen the subject was The Scottish Castle, and in Edinburgh in 1955 the Summer School studied The Prehistoric Peoples of Scotland. The 1956 Summer School was in Kirkwall and Lerwick and discussed the Northern Isles, and last year at St Andrew's the topic was The Place-Names of Scotland. All these summer schools have been organized by F. T. Wainwright, of University College, Dundee, and Mrs Wainwright, and have become well known as the Scottish Summer Schools of Archaeology. Now they have turned into a British Summer School of Archaeology, and particulars of the first one are to hand. It will be held in Durham from 9-16 August this year; the subject to be studied is The Golden Age of Northumbria, and the lectures will cover the great and varied achievements of Northumbria in the period A.D. 650-800 in art and manuscripts, architecture and sculpture, letters and learning, poetry, metalwork and religion. Applications for membership should be sent before 1 May, 1958, to F. T. Wainwright, Ingleby, Newport-on-Tay, Fife.

MORGANNWG

The first number of *Morgannwg*, a journal devoted entirely to Glamorgan history, has just been published, and we wish it all success. It is published by the Glamorgan Local History Society (Cymdeithas Hanes Lleol Morgannwg) under the joint editorship of Professor Glanmor Williams, of University College, Swansea, and Gwynedd Pierce, of University College, Cardiff; the Glamorgan County Council made a grant of £50 from its Welsh Church Act Funds towards the cost of publication. This journal, together with the good news that the task of completing a full-scale county history of Glamorgan has been taken up again under the editorship of Professor William Rees, is ample evidence of the enthusiasm for history and antiquities in South Wales. This first number of *Morgannwg* (price 10s., payable to the Treasurer, C. F. Shepherd, Channel View, The Downs, Wenvoe, Glamorgan), contains articles on Glamorgan farming, on the teaching of local history, on the Cromlechs of Glamorgan, and a survey of recent archaeological excavation and discovery in Glamorgan by Dr Savory and Mr Leslie Alcock, as well as some remarkably interesting and scholarly reviews. One of the reviews and one of the articles is in Welsh and therefore addressed unfortunately to a limited public. While we recognize that some scholars find it easier to write in Welsh than in English, and have special views on the need for preserving Welsh as a medium of scholarly intercourse, may we suggest that *Morgannwg* and other Welsh journals should publish summaries in English of important contributions in Welsh that they print? The Scandinavian countries have long adopted this useful practice, and so do other countries like Czechoslovakia. It seems particularly unfortunate that in this present and first issue only those who can read Welsh may appreciate Professor Henry Lewis's excellent review of G. J. Williams's long-awaited book on that extraordinary figure Iolo Morganwg.

PLATE VII



Group of four *têtes coupées*, found in 1877 at Entremont, near Aix-en-Provence
[See p. 36] [Photo: Schaffhausen Museum]