

Editorial

We print as our frontispiece a photograph of a remarkable and arresting limestone head which is part of the Sainsbury collection and is now on view in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia in Norwich which now owns the Sainsbury collection. We saw it for the first time in May of this year. It is no. 529 in the Catalogue of the Opening Exhibition and it is labelled 'Celto-Ligurian head from ?Roquepertuse, 3rd century BC', and we understand that this caption was drafted by Professor Peter Lasko. The head is 28 cm (11 in) high and is cut off sharply at the back: one wonders whether it is half of a Janus-like bicephalic work such as occurs at Roquepertuse and elsewhere in Celto-Ligurian and Celtic art. The hair and part of the face (the eyes, lips and cheeks) have traces of red paint and there is a line across the top of the forehead. The face is slightly prognathous and there is a pronounced mental eminence. It is a strong, rather menacing face, and slightly asymmetrical—the left side is fuller: the nose has been broken since the head was sculpted. It is a haunting face: it has the vigour and brutal strength of the Celto-Ligurian artists with their original synthesis of classical Greek and barbarian Celtic art.

For a brief moment, when we first saw the head, well-versed in the history of forgeries from Moulin Quignon to Piltown, Glözel and Rouffignac, and also being unaware that any examples of Celto-Ligurian art existed originally, or today, outside a small area of Provence, we wondered whether it was a fake. We took Professor Stuart Piggott to see it and we are both now convinced that it is genuine, but have doubts whether it comes from Roquepertuse.

Sir Robert Sainsbury has been most helpful in supplying us with information about how this head came into his possession, readily gave us permission to publish a photograph, and hopes, as we do, that publication in ANTIQUITY may

provide some helpful comments from readers. The head was shown in 1963 in an exhibition of primitive art from the Sainsbury collection at the Museum of Primitive Art in New York, and in 1966 was shown in a selection of the Sainsbury collection at the Kröller-Müller Museum at Otterlo in Holland. It was reproduced in *The Studio*, February 1959, illustrating an article on the Sainsbury collection entitled 'A Moore (among others) in Westminster', in *Connaissance des Arts*, 106, December 1960, 149, and in Elka Schrijver's *Antiek en Modern* published by Van Dishoeck, Bussum, Holland.


Intrigued by the Norwich head we have studied again the available literature on Celto-Ligurian art, beginning with Fernand Benoît's original publication *L'Art Primitif Méditerranéen de la Vallée du Rhône: La Sculpture* (Paris, 1945). With Professor Piggott we have discussed our recollections of visits to the Musée Borely in Marseille (where the Roquepertuse material is), the museums at Arles, Nîmes, Aix-en-Provence, Avignon and Montpellier, and the Celto-Ligurian oppidum of Entremont, which was the precursor of Aix-en-Provence, the *Aquae Sextiae* of the Romans and their oldest colony in Gaul.

We still think it unlikely that this head came from Roquepertuse where the carving is most incisive and sophisticated. The Norwich head looks like the *têtes coupées* from Entremont, that from Nages in the Nîmes museum, the Hermès bicéphale from Beaucaire and Castelnau-le-Lez in the Montpellier Museum, or the heads from Les Bringasses in the Arles Museum and that from St Véran in the Avignon Museum.

Sir Robert writes (*in. lit.* 10 May 1979) 'regarding the head from Roquepertuse, I acquired this in 1958 from my friend, K. J. Hewett, who was then a dealer. Since receiving your letter I have had a word with him and he tells me that he had acquired it some years earlier from an

individual now dead, who had had it for a very long while. I have not been able to obtain any information regarding its prior ownership. All I can say with certainty is, therefore, that it has been many years in this country.'

But how did someone in England, many years ago, get hold of a Celto-Ligurian head from the south of France? And are there many such heads outside the museums of Provence? Intriguing questions leading to a story that must be pursued. Benoît refers to a 'tête de femme diadémée, aujourd'hui perdue' from Muniel. If one head can be lost then more than one can have been lost. We are not suggesting that the Norwich head is the missing one from Muniel. Did someone find a shrine comparable to that at Roquepertuse, and cut up the bicephalic limestone Janus figures and dispose of them privately?

 We record with sadness the deaths of Professor Glasbergen, Dudley Waterman and David Zimmerman. Willem Glasbergen was born in 1923 and while a schoolboy took part in Van Giffen's excavations. He went to the University of Groningen and became Van Giffen's assistant in the Biologisch-Archaeologisch Instituut. After a short but very profitable period of activity as curator of the prehistoric departments of the museums of Assen and Groningen, he became in 1957 Van Giffen's successor as extraordinary Professor in the University of Amsterdam and carried on there when the Chair was made a full Professorship in 1960.

His colleague and friend, Professor Waterbolk, writes in *Helinium*, 'Glasbergen's scientific activities were in a number of fields. His famous thesis *Excavations in the eight beatitudes* deals mainly with bronze age ritual, but the work also includes an exhaustive treatment of an interesting pottery class, through his work now known as the Hilversum and Drakenstein urns. As a result of his studies British archaeologists had to revise the chronology of the Bronze Age in their country. In another famous paper, written with J. D. van der Waals, he gave a typological analysis of Dutch corded beakers, and coined the term "Beakers with protruding foot".

'He became a member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and was very active in this organization. Mainly due to his activity, prehistory became a recognized major subject at Dutch universities. In the autumn of 1977 an

incurable disease manifested itself. He was operated upon and enjoyed in 1978 a remarkable recovery. He even resumed part of his normal activities, but the recovery was of necessity of a temporary nature only. He died at Amersfoort on 1 April of this year, aged 55 years.'

Glasbergen started, with S. J. De Laet and H. Danthine, the periodical *Helinium* in 1961 and two years before had published, together with De Laet, their book *Voorgeschiedenis der Lage Landen* (Groningen, 1959).

Dudley Waterman died in May of this year at the age of 61. He was one of the first two official archaeologists appointed by the Northern Ireland Government, in June 1950, to undertake an archaeological survey of the province on a county basis. He grew up in Southampton and was a protégé and friend of O. G. S. Crawford, Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Christopher Hawkes and Dr Williams-Freeman. His *An archaeological survey of County Down* was published in 1966 and he contributed some 50 archaeological reports to the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. His colleague Pat Collins writes, 'At his death he had nearly completed his excavation report on Navan Fort, in County Armagh, the record and culmination of over 10 years' meticulous excavations of one of the half dozen most important early sites in all Ireland. When the Navan Report appears it will set standards of illustration as yet unequalled in the country. Dudley Waterman will be sadly missed not only by his wife, two sons, and all his Civil Service colleagues, but by a large and widely scattered group of Ulstermen who worked for him on so many excavations up and down the country. To them he was affectionately known as "the Big Man", a person not only tall in body but outstanding; big, in fact in all respects.'

Dr David Zimmerman died last November of haemorrhage following an injury to his eye by a tennis ball; he was only forty. He joined Dr Aitken in the Research Laboratory for Archaeology at Oxford in the sixties. J. H. Fremlin writes of him in *Nature* (14 June, 1979), 'He became one of the most productive research workers in the new field of thermoluminescent dating. One of the factors which made absolute dating difficult was lack of homogeneity in the samples of ancient pottery to which it could best be applied. Dr Zimmerman developed a way of avoiding this problem by the separating out of grains in the sample which were small compared with the range

of alpha particles and in which therefore a statistical uniformity could be expected. . . . He returned to the United States where he continued to work on thermoluminescent dating of pottery at Washington University, St. Louis. Here he explored the possibility of using the zircon inclusions which usually contain so much uranium and thorium as to be almost entirely unaffected by background radiations, which are often impossible to estimate accurately. . . . During the last twelve months he had started a valuable newsletter *Ancient TL*.'

Two new and very important archaeological appointments have been announced in Ireland. George Eogan, the excavator of Knowth, has been appointed to succeed the late Ruadhri de Valera as Professor of Celtic Archaeology in University College, Dublin, and Brendan O'Riordain, the excavator of Viking Dublin, to succeed Joseph Raftery as Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Ireland in Dublin. These are key posts in the Irish archaeological establishment and the future of Irish archaeology in the next quarter century will depend much on the energy, ability and vision of these two men. We wish them well.

And in England Peter Fowler, until recently Reader in Archaeology in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies in the University of Bristol, has been appointed to the Secretaryship of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England); D. R. Harris is moving from being a Lecturer in the Department of Geography, University College, London to the Chair of Environmental Archaeology in the London Institute of Archaeology, following the retirement of Professor Geoffrey Dimbleby; and Malcolm Todd, Reader in Archaeology in the University of Nottingham, is to fill the new Chair of Archaeology in the University of Exeter.

Professor Todd was a pupil of Ian Richmond and worked and travelled in Germany before taking up an appointment as Lecturer in Nottingham. He has been interested not only in Roman provincial archaeology and Roman Britain but in the barbarian peoples outside the Empire, a fruit of which study was his *The Northern Barbarians*. Now he will be able to turn his attention to those interesting barbarians inside the Empire who lived in South-Western Britain, and what nicer city to do it from than Exeter whose archaeology has

benefited so much from the work of people like Raleigh Radford, Aileen Fox and W. G. Hoskins, to mention only a distinguished few.

The Chair of Archaeology in Exeter has been discussed and rumoured for many years. Its establishment, as the establishment of the Chair in York, is only a further demonstration of the wide and sensible interest now being taken in archaeology by British Universities. There are now about three hundred posts in archaeology in British Universities and these are set out in Fiona Roe's *Guide to university courses in archaeology*, just published by the Council for British Archaeology in their admirable series of occasional papers. We shall analyse this in our next number. Those interested can obtain it from the *Council for British Archaeology*, 112 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE; price £1.95.

Edward Lhuyd died, alone in his room in the Ashmolean, 270 years ago. John Morgan ('John Morgan of Matchin' as he was always known; his dates are ?1688 to ?1734) wrote what is always described as a great Welsh prose classic *Myfyrdodau Bucheddol ar y Pedwar Peth Diweddaf*. Published in 1714, it was dedicated to his parishioners at Llanfyllin and included *englynion* (surely one of the most difficult forms of poetry) to the memory of Lhuyd. Here is one of them, in the original, for the benefit of our many Welsh-speaking readers from Pwllheli to Patagonia:

Meini nadd a mynyddoedd—a gwaliau
Ac olion dinasoeoedd
A dail, dy fyfyrdod oedd,
A hension hen oesoedd

To the best of our knowledge this and the other Lhuyd *englynion*, which John Morgan wrote, have not been rendered into a language which the non-barbarians from Patagonia to Pwllheli can understand. We were therefore delighted to get this sensitive translation from Robin Cain, the regional organizer for archaeology of the WEA in Central Wales.

These things were your obsessions
Worked Stone
And Mountains
And the tumbled trace of buried cities
Yes, and the scattered leaves
Of ancient History

There are more *englynion*, and Robin Cain might address his poetic skill to rendering them

into barbarian Anglo-Saxon. John Morgan of Matchin was a remarkable man: he matriculated in Jesus, Oxford in 1704/5—he was sixteen at the time, and graduated in the year before Lhuys's death. He became curate of Matchin in Essex in 1713, and, so the *Dictionary of Welsh Biography* says, preached the St David's Day sermon of 1728 'before the London Antient Britons'. (But who were they? and do they still exist? where are their headquarters? in Fortress House? or in Druid Street near Tower Bridge? or in the Ancient Druids pub in Cambridge where the Brush Club was?—Ed.) We know very little about John Morgan of Matchin except that he planted a yew tree and tuned the bells, wrote englynion and made scathing remarks on the idleness of the Fellows of Jesus, Oxford and on the folly of planting English charity-schools in Welsh-speaking Wales.

Some of the issues that have been written about in these editorial pages so frequently keep coming up again and again in correspondence: Stonehenge (and who was it that first noticed the Post Office trench being dug through our most publicized ancient monument?), Rouffignac (and is it true as we are told that more mammoths have appeared this year and that there is now incontrovertible proof of an alleged prehistoric painting superimposed on a written signature?), Piltown (and we understand that soon a letter is going to be published proving the complicity of Teilhard de Chardin in the affair), Mystery Hill (when can we and how can we explain to intelligent Americans that colonial root-cellars are not dolmens or cromlechs, however widely and unwisely we extend those well-worn words?), and Glozel. How jejune all these issues can become, as are the well-meaning lucubrations of bullshit pseudo-archaeologists from Barry Fell to von Däniken.

But from time to time Glozel breaks through boredom to renewed interest. We recently asked Dr Vagn Mejdahl of the Risø National Laboratory at Roskilde in Denmark what were now his considered views about this strange affair. He writes:

It might interest you to know that a society called 'Association pour la Sauvegarde et la Protection des Collections de Glozel' has been formed. The main task of the Society will be to ensure the conservation of the objects in Fradin's museum, but another declared objective is to work for a reopening of the

excavation at Glozel which would be of great interest if done properly.

Together with French archaeologists I have selected a number of ceramic objects for TL dating. So far I have only had time to look at a glass-covered object which should date to the period of the glass-smelting activities. The object did not seem to be an artifact but a clay ball that had been heated accidentally. The date obtained was AD 200. There are a few other TL dates from around that period, including the date obtained by Martin Aitken, but most TL dates fall in the range 350 BC–AD 240 as indicated in the paper I presented at the Archaeometry Conference in Philadelphia in 1977. The recent measurement confirms our earlier finding that the Glozel material is well suited for TL dating. It still seems to me, therefore, that the dates obtained must represent the time of firing (or a later heating).

Our good friend Mejdahl readily agreed to the publication of his letter of the 6 June 1979; the italics are ours. They underline and underlie the doubts of many of us: how is it that palpable forgeries of the nineteen-twenties AD give TL dates of 350 BC to AD 250? Qu'est-que-ce-passe? By all means let us have a proper excavation of the Champ des Morts controlled by an international Committee (Becker, Atkinson, De Laet, Krämer, Seton Lloyd, Giot and Willey?) but there is at least one person who should be *en congé* during these fouilles. Our files are always at the disposal of the French Sûreté. None of us is any longer worried by the ghosts of the wicked Dr Morlet or the misguided Salomon Reinach.

We draw attention to a few articles and pamphlets which may possibly have escaped the attention of some of our readers.

1. *Animals in early art* by Andrew Sherratt (The Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Five pages of introduction, a catalogue, and 25 pages of photographs, 1978, 60p.) There are some lovely and evocative pictures here: the bronze boar from Rhosili in Gower, the Late Geometric bronze horse from near Olympia, the stag and hounds on the pot from Los Millares 7 (how did that get to the Ashmolean?), the Etruscan couchant lion, a mid-first-millennium BC Egyptian baboon, an adorable faience XII dynasty hedgehog from Abydos, and the enchanting Miss Piggy from fourth-century Cyprus. A welcome addition to the Ashmolean Museum Publications series which already has

British plate, English drinking glasses, and Medieval pottery of the Oxford region.

2. *Material for a history of Dutch archaeology up to 1922* by J. A. Brongers. This is an article in the *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, Vol. 26, for 1976. It is in English and provides a chronological, factual and biographical summary of the development of Dutch archaeology from the beginnings to the twenties of the twentieth century. What was the beginning? Brongers has two entries: in c. 1350 Johannes de Beka in his *Chronicon Episcoporum Trajectensium* puts the year of the creation of the world at 5199 BC: and in 1361 the inauguration of manorial lords of Kennemerland took place on an artificial mound presumably a Roman tumulus: 'first mention and use of an archaeological monument in the Netherlands' says Brongers, crisply. All countries should produce comparable papers to this admirable and invaluable account. We already have *Who's Who in Egyptology*. We need similar volumes (or articles comparable to this one) for British, Scandinavian, American archaeology—in fact for all archaeological scholarship. Memo to enterprising publisher.

3. *A comparative study of the microorganisms present in the Altamira and La Pasiaga caves* by I. F. Somarilla, N. Khayyat, and V. Arroyo (in *Int. Biodeterior. Bull.*, 14, 1978, 103–9). We all know of the problems at Lascaux and fear for the disappearance or great deterioration of upper palaeolithic art. Because of the fear of future deterioration at Altamira, the Spanish Government set up a Commission of experts. They noted that micro-organisms acted on silicates, felspar, muscovite, siderite etc., and by altering the solubility of these inorganic compounds caused a loss of weight from the rocks. In addition to this normal biodeterioration the large number of people visiting the cave has led to a great increase in microbial habitats and an increase in carbohydrates. In 1976 access to Altamira was limited to 50 parties of 10 each day. It was then closed from November 1976 to July 1977. It was then found that the population of micro-organisms had almost completely disappeared. Does this provide the sad answer to palaeolithic caves? No (or very limited) access to the public? There are some sites, Rouffignac in particular, where the freshness and vigour of the paintings are unlikely to be allowed to suffer from micro-organisms by

the macro-organisms who successfully organize that cave as a major tourist attraction.

4. *Civil and military engineering in Viking Age Scandinavia* by David M. Wilson. (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, 1978, 27 pp.) This is the text of the first Paul Johnstone Memorial Lecture, a series of biennial lectures to be held at the National Maritime Museum to commemorate the untimely death of Paul Johnstone in 1976 at the age of 55. Dr Wilson studies the Danevirke, the Ravnig bridge of c. AD 979, the Kanhave Canal of AD 800 which cuts the island of Samsø in two, the circular Viking fortresses of Trelleborg, Fyrkat, Aggersborg and Nonnebukken, and the underwater Danish fortifications such as the five ships sunk in the eleventh century in the fjord of Skuldelev, blocking one of the main approaches to Roskilde. A lecture packed with information: a brief invaluable introduction to a fascinating aspect of Dark-Age archaeology.

5. *The retreat from migrationism* by William Y. Adams, Dennis P. Van Gerben, and Richard S. Levy, in the *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 1978, 483–532. The authors distinguish sharply between migrationism and diffusion, with invasion theory as a subclass of migration theory. They declare that migration theory in archaeology and anthropology 'reached its peak of scientific respectability three quarters of a century ago, and since that time has been in more or less steady decline'. Migration theory, they aver, 'seems to flourish in European soil as on no other'. Childe, whom they describe as an 'unabashed Marxist', is singled out as 'the real organizing genius of European migrationism' and we are startled 'to learn that Childe's migrationist ideas were developed specifically in reaction against the kind of evolutionary stage theory which, as a good Marxist, he might have been expected to endorse.' Lots of other quaint comments, but stimulating, and with an excellent and large bibliography.

6. *The enclosure of Stonehenge* by Chris Chippendale (*Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 70–1, 1978, 109–23). An admirable, detailed and amusing account of the sad history of public access to Stonehenge and its private ownership since the first guide book in 1750 until 1918 when C. H. E. Chubb presented it to the nation. We are told of Flinders Petrie's letter to *The Times*, written on 7 February 1901, from Upper Egypt,

recommending excavation and specifying: 'Not a handful of soil must be moved except under the instant inspection of a good archaeologist who must live in a shed at the site. There must be no fooling about driving up each day from an hotel in Salisbury to find that workmen have wiped out historical evidence before breakfast.' He quotes from the High Court writ against Sir Edmund Antrobus issued on 1 March 1904 which declared that Stonehenge 'originally formed an ancient building and place of assembly for public worship, the burial of the dead, deliberation on public affairs or other public purposes'—surely an excellent and cogent statement: and tells us that on 24 August 1905, 700 Druids initiated Sir Edmund Antrobus (the then owner of the site, against whom the 1904 High Court action had been taken, unsuccessfully) into their Order, as the band of the 4th Volunteer Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment played 'The March of the Druids' specially composed for the occasion.' Incidentally, has anyone, perhaps some wayward whimsical Druid, a copy of this minor work?

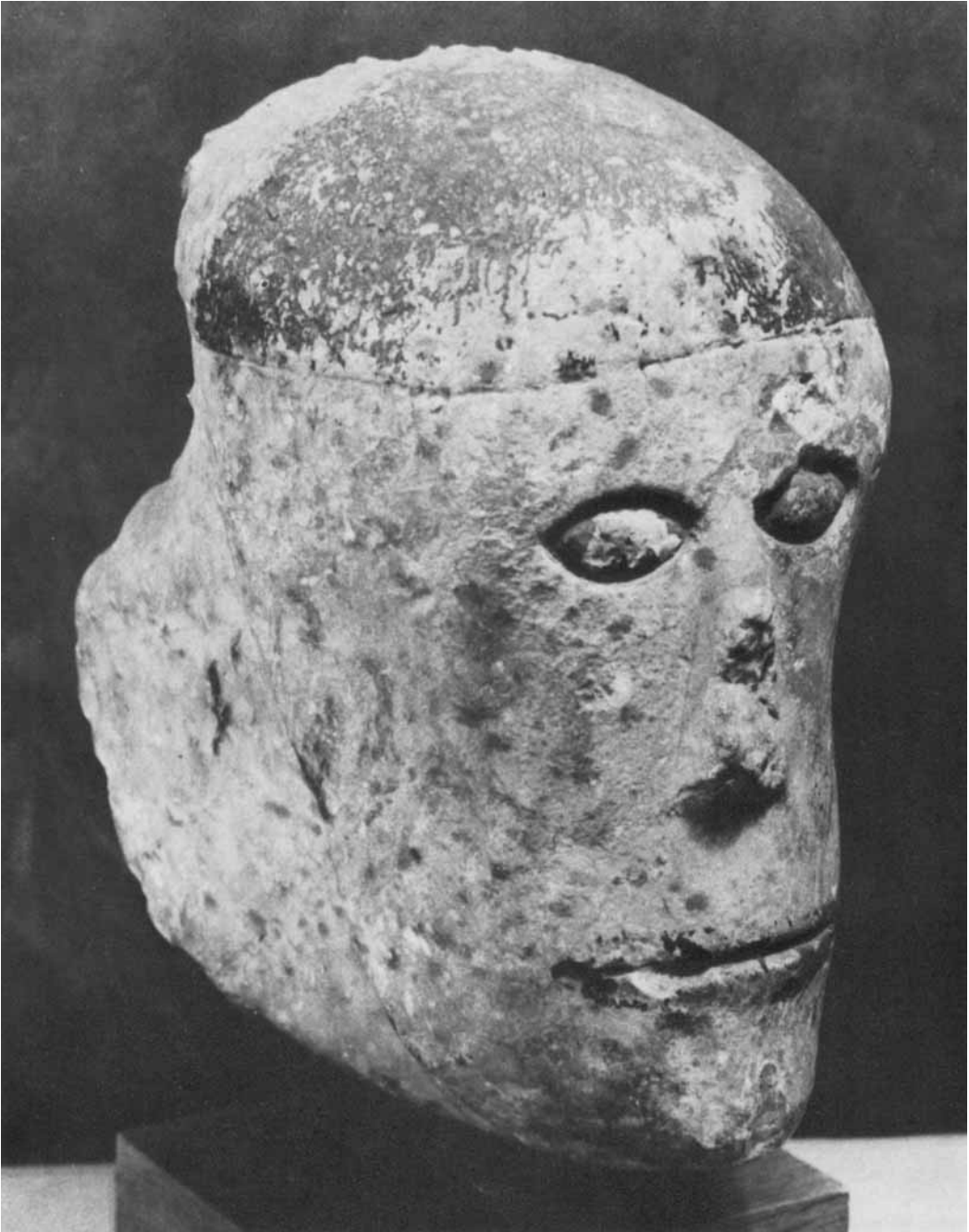
☞ A correspondent writes:

Visitors to Hallstatt for the past century will have become familiar with the curious troglodytic museum in Friedrich Morton Weg, built five storeys high against the western wall of the Hallstatter See valley, and housing a small but important part of the collection from the Hallstatt cemetery, as well as local bygones. The museum was cramped, dark and dusty and one needed to be a contortionist to view some of the exhibits. Recently the museum has been given a face-lift. The old house has been modernized, its rooms refloored, recased, relit, and waterproofed. Now it houses a varied collection outlining the recent history of the district, which includes religious art, local costume, and wildlife, and the interests of the former keeper, Dr Friedrich Morton. The familiar 'saltminer' panorama has been retained but cleaned and relit. The prehistoric and Roman exhibits have left the old building and have been transferred to a new museum a hundred metres away above the local Gendarmerie (for safety?). Here in two medium-sized rooms, utilizing the best modern photographic display and lighting, the familiar pottery and metalwork are now better displayed than ever before. Finds from the palaeolithic to the Roman period illustrate the history of the See and the adjacent salt-mining industry and are clearly

described, although only in German. The new galleries are beside the main street and are attracting large attendances. One ticket (1.5 DM) admits to both buildings, and slides and guidebooks are on sale.

☞ A very warm welcome to a new British archaeological journal *Popular Archaeology* which started publication in late June of this year. It is on the bookstalls in England at 65p a copy (the American price is given as \$2.50 which seems odd) and can be subscribed through *Model and Allied Publications Limited, PO Box 35, Bridge Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP1 1EE*. We have some criticisms of the first two numbers but let us all give this enterprise a fair wind and see how it does in its first six months: it is edited by Magnus Magnusson with Professor Barri Jones as Associate Editor and Ron Moulton as Editorial Director. If they are going to keep up the standards of the first two numbers on a monthly basis much midnight oil will be burning in Glasgow and Manchester. But all to good purpose. We do not forget the excellent service which Miss Heighes Woodforde did for many years in publishing *The Archaeological News Letter* and the present excellence of *Current Archaeology*, which no British archaeologist can afford to be without. Let us hope this new brave enterprise will also move into the indispensable class, as well as encouraging a wider audience than those who subscribe to *World Archaeology* and ourselves. *Skalk* has a circulation of 50,000: one Dane in 100 buys that splendid popular archaeological magazine. But then the Danes, from Thomsen and Worsaae onwards, have realized that archaeology was an integral part of their life and culture. *Popular Archaeology* will only survive as a viable magazine if the British, Antient and Modern, realize the same. *Antiquity* for the last half century has been preaching this: its readers are converted. We now need mass conversion.

☞ We feel that in this packed number we have given our readers a package of Christmas goodies. Even so we could not include all that we hoped. You will have to wait until the March issue for Olaf Olsen on *Rabies archaeologorum*, and Professors R. E. Taylor and Rainer Berger on The date of 'Noah's Ark'. We also hope to have an article on Ebla by Professor Paolo Matthiae. A Happy Christmas to all our readers!



FRONTISPIECE: EDITORIAL

The 'Roquepertuse' head from the Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts, University of East Anglia, Norwich

See pp. 169-74

Photo: Sir Robert Sainsbury