

OBITUARIES

Those associated with this journal have been greatly saddened by the premature deaths of two of our recent contributors, who were also editors of important journals: **John Lloyd** on May 30, 1999, and **Gisela Hellenkemper Salies** on May 5, 1999 (seit 1976 Leitung der wissenschaftlichen Redaktion des Rheinisches Landesmuseums und des Rheinischen Amtes für Bodendenkmalpflege; seit 1990 Abteilungsdirektorin am Rheinischen Landesmuseum Bonn, Abteilung Publikationen und Bibliothek; seit 1976 Redaktionsleitung der *Bonner Jahrbücher*, bis 1999; Leiterin des Forschungsprojektes Mahdia: Restaurierung und Konservierung 1990-1997). A full appreciation of Dr Hellenkemper Salies will appear in *JRA* 13 (2000). We print here a modified version of the obituary of John Lloyd written by Graeme Barker and published in *The Independent* on June 9, 1999.

JOHN LLOYD

John Alfred Lloyd, archaeologist, born Broughty Ferry near Dundee, 29 April 1948; married 1976 Vicky Doughty (one son and one daughter); Lecturer, University of Sheffield 1977-88; Lecturer, University of Oxford and Fellow of Wolfson College, 1988-99; died Oxford 30 May 1999.

Whilst studying English as an undergraduate at Manchester, John Lloyd started working as a student volunteer on the excavations of Barri Jones, becoming one of the band of young archaeologists now in very senior positions who learned field skills of the highest quality in the Manchester school. After graduation he embarked on a publishing career with Cambridge University Press, but he continued excavating in his spare time, including spending a few months at rescue excavations that had started at Benghazi, Libya in 1971. Clearance for development of a Turkish Ottoman cemetery in the suburb of Sidi Khrebish was destroying extensive remains of the Greek and Roman city of Berenice. At the invitation of the Libyan Department of Antiquities, the Society for Libyan Studies had mounted an emergency operation to try to salvage the archaeology. In November 1972, at the age of 24, John Lloyd was asked by the Society to take over the excavations as its Field Director. He spent the greater part of the next three years in Benghazi, completing a major excavation by coordinating a small army of workmen and specialists almost all his own age or older. The excavation generated enormous quantities of data, the study of which he also coordinated with immense commitment and patience, editing a series of five major volumes (*Excavations at Sidi Khrebish*) published by the Society over the next 20 years on every aspect of life in the ancient city over almost a thousand years, from the 3rd c. B.C. to the coming of Islam. He was also involved in a major way in the running of the Society for Libyan Studies throughout this period, serving as editor of its journal, Honorary Secretary, and Head of Mission.

His research interests expanded into Italy when in 1976 he joined a team of archaeologists, historians and geographers studying the long-term landscape history of the Biferno valley, on the Adriatic side of the peninsula. In the classical period the Biferno valley was within the homeland of the Samnites. John Lloyd studied the abundant material recovered by the project for the Samnite (from about 500 to the Roman conquest of the valley in 80 B.C.) and Roman periods (80 B.C. - A.D. 600). After the survey finished in 1978, he spent the next few seasons excavating one of the classical sites found in the valley, at Matrice, the first excavation in that region of an ordinary classical farmstead. In the final report on the Biferno valley he integrated his studies of the survey data with the results of his Matrice excavations and excavations by Italian colleagues. His chapters on Samnite and Roman settlement in *A Mediterranean Valley: landscape archaeology and annales history in the Biferno valley* [reviewed *JRA* 10 (1997) 343-46 by M. Millett], supported by his meticulously-produced catalogue of supporting data, are among the best regional studies of classical settlement anywhere in Italy, demonstrating that pre-Roman Samnite society was much more sophisticated — urban, in fact — than the 'hillbilly' society described to us by Roman writers, and that it continued in its essential fabric after Romanization. His book on his Matrice excavations, about to go to press at the time of his death, will be one of a very few excavation reports of classical rural sites in Italy excavated to the highest modern standards.

He joined the Department of Ancient History at Sheffield in 1977 as a lecturer in classical archaeology, and whilst there he embarked on further fieldwork, directing excavations with Sheffield colleagues of the *vicus* outside the fort of Brough in the Peak District, and also a field-walking survey of Greek rural settlement at Megalopolis in the Peloponnese. When he co-edited *Roman landscapes: archaeological survey in the Mediterranean region* (1991) [reviewed *JRA* 6 (1993) 359-66 by D. J. Mattingly] a book arising from an international conference at the British School at Rome looking at the achievements of field-walking archaeology, his fieldwork in Italy and Greece underpinned his concluding study, where he wrote of the entirely unsuspected "busy countryside" of villages, villas, farms and cottages that was being revealed by survey archaeologists like him in every Mediterranean country.

In the 10 years since he moved to Oxford's Institute of Archaeology, he had resumed work in Libya, directing rescue excavations for the Society of Libyan Studies with a colleague from Benghazi's Gar Yunis University at Euesperides, the first Greek colony at Benghazi. Their excavations demonstrated that the city was founded earlier than supposed, in the 6th c. B.C., surviving till it was replaced by Berenice in the 3rd c. B.C., as well as illuminating how the new colony was supported by its agricultural hinterland, its trading contacts with the eastern Mediterranean, and the processes of social interaction between incoming Greeks and indigenous Libyans. He also continued his field research on the Samnites, directing a major survey and excavation project in the Sangro valley with colleagues from Italy, Oxford, and Leicester, culminating in the excavation of a Samnite hillfort settlement, Monte Pallano (see his article with A. Faustoferri, "Monte Pallano: a Samnite fortified centre and its hinterland," *JRA* 11 [1998] 5-22). It was during his final scheduled season of fieldwork in the Sangro valley, in September 1998, that he was first taken ill with what transpired to be a brain tumour.

John Lloyd was an exceptionally modest man who constantly downplayed his achievements, but his archaeology was characterized by meticulous and careful scholarship made to last, whether in his own research or as a gifted and painstaking editor for the publications of the Society for Libyan Studies and the British School at Rome. That he achieved such remarkable and enduring results in his Libyan, Greek and Italian fieldwork was in part because of the modesty, sensitivity and integrity he brought to his professional relations. He had a tremendously strong sense of the importance of doing the right thing by his collaborators, his colleagues in the UK and abroad, his authors, his field teams, the students he taught at Sheffield and Oxford, and the family of which he was so proud. In addition, he had a remarkable gift for spotting rising young talent in Libyan and Italian archaeology and offering advice and encouragement. Many people other than his own students thus benefitted from his generosity and gentle patronage. He set standards of professionalism few archaeologists emulate; his fieldwork has given us new understanding of ordinary life in towns, villages and farms throughout the ancient world; and in his caring for the profession of archaeology, and how it should be performed to the highest standards, he had a profound influence on the careers of scores of archaeologists in Britain and abroad fortunate enough to be touched by his wisdom and wit.

Graeme Barker, with David Mattingly

A NOTE ON THE REVIEW OF SATRICUM BY C. J. SMITH (pp. 453-75 below)

As C. J. Smith correctly remarks at the end of his review article, further exciting developments are to be expected from the new excavations at Satricum and indeed are already occurring as a result of two years of research in the lower settlement area, northwest of the acropolis. This area has yielded many remains that are of particular importance for both the later history of the town and for the presumed Volscian presence. The finds testify to the continuity of the settlement during the 5th and 4th c. B.C. (and presumably to the continuity of its central sanctuary), finally putting an end to discussions as to whether after 500 B.C. Satricum had become merely a place for pilgrims or whether it even continued to exist. More graves dating to the 5th c. have also been recorded, while new data have been obtained pertaining to their Volscian identification and for the Volscian presence in general. A new publication analysing all finds of the 5th c. is now in preparation, and we hope to present a summary of the latest finds in *JRA* 13 (2000).

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