

Editorial

We have been taken to task by Nowell Myres and Rupert Cook for some of the things we have said in recent numbers of *ANTIQUITY*. Dr Myres says (*in. lit.*, 6 November 1980):

I wish people would not call my Father 'Johnny', a name never used either in the family or by those who really knew him well. He detested it and thought, rightly I believe, that it had been cooked up by those who used it to suggest a bogus familiarity to which they had no real claim. My mother always called him Jonathan, and, strangely enough, his schoolboy nickname was Thomas, which continued in use by a dwindling band of school friends, such as Bruce Richmond, to the end. But it never jumped the gap, I think, from Winchester to New College. ('Johnny' never existed at all as a genuine nickname—e.g. he never signed himself that way—and the sooner it is forgotten the better.)

We may all wish to forget things we do not like but the facts as known to us are that the great man was known familiarly to pupils and friends as Johnny Myres and still is so remembered. We cannot decide how our friends, pupils and colleagues call us; the Editor of *ANTIQUITY* was for years called by his contemporaries and teachers, 'Prophet'—we think it was a term invented by J. M. de Navarro, a man half way between the time when one referred to one's pupils by their surnames, and the present when we all call them by their Christian names. It never worried me, and we are sure that Professor Stuart Piggott is never worried when he is affectionately referred to as 'dear Piggins', nor was that brilliant ethnographer R. U. Sayce, who was always known as 'Uncle Lenin'. All this is affection and respect. Our predecessor as Editor loved to be known as OGS, and Sir Mortimer Wheeler was pleased when people he was only beginning to know were prepared to call him Rik, as the whole world did.

We replied to Nowell Myres as follows:

I am only concerned with the historical aspect of this matter and let me assure you that your Father was always referred to by everybody who ever spoke to me at any time when he was alive, or indeed when they think back to his life and works, as Johnny. When I began writing my *Hundred years of archaeology*, just after the war, and discussed with Rik and OGS the sort of people I should talk to who could give me a direct link with the past development of archaeology, they both said, 'Go and see Johnny Myres . . .'. This is certainly how Joan Evans referred to him and this is how his Oxford pupils, who included the Production Editor of *ANTIQUITY*, referred to him. Indeed, thinking back over the last ten years, I have never heard anyone talk about him except in this way.

A small point of minor importance, but it illustrates the ignorance that we can all have about the way the world refers to us, and I am not thinking of the names given by *Private Eye* from Monarch and Government down to their surprising accounts of the affairs of the Society of Antiquaries.

M. H. Rupert Cook of *40a Park Town, Oxford OX2 6S7*, wrote to the Editor on 8 September 1980:

I am writing to ask you to print a correction to your editorial remarks concerning your predecessor as Editor of *ANTIQUITY* in the July 1980 issue, p. 83. In the First World War Crawford served in the Royal Flying Corps as an observer. He did not navigate his aircraft to the wrong side of the lines as stated by you. In his autobiography (*Said and done*, 1955, 131) he says, 'The navigation is usually the observer's duty, but in this case it had necessarily to be left entirely to the pilot until we should emerge over our destination, where I was to take over and steer him by the map.' They never did emerge over their destination, and it is clear that Crawford felt the blame lay with the pilot, although he was careful not to mention him by name.

Secondly, I am surprised that you should revive an old chestnut that Crawford himself was at pains to see laid to rest. He did not 'spend a fruitful time in a German Prisoner of War camp, writing *Man and his past*'. In fact, according to his autobiography he writes, 'I did not actually write any part of *Man and his past* at Holzminden as has sometimes been stated; part of this had already been written at Heligan, and the book was firmly in mind. Some of the entries in my prison notebook are indirectly connected with the book'. Heligan was a convalescent home near St Austell where Crawford spent some time recuperating from a bullet wound in his right foot, and where he spent the time writing 'some chapters of the book I was contemplating, which eventually appeared as *Man and his past*'.

I am surprised by your editorial attempts to slur Crawford's war record, by comparing one man's service awards against another, which is in bad taste. Crawford was mentioned in despatches notwithstanding the fact that he did not receive an MC or even an MBE. None of the other obituary notices, nor the unpublished manuscript material for *Said and done* available in the Bodleian Library, or even your own notice on Crawford in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, leads one to suspect that the facts concerning the circumstances of Crawford's capture and the writing of *Man and his past* are significantly different from those described by the man himself.

Mr Cook seems to be engaged in a series of unimportant quibbles, and it is ridiculous and wounding to suggest we were denigrating Crawford's war record. He often spoke to us of his POW days and the writing of *Man and his past*; if the writing was done in part at Heligan, the continued thought that went into it was done in Germany, or so we understood him to say on several occasions. Sometimes old men forget, as indeed do younger men: let us gratefully remember Crawford and *his past*.

☞ And it is not old men only who forget—we shall return to this when we are talking about Teilhard de Chardin's involvement in Piltdown. Old women equally forget. One of our most cherished pieces of folklore about the history of archaeology is that Marcellino de Sautuola's daughter walked into the inner cave at Altamira when her father was recording the monochrome paintings in the outer cave. By the light of her lantern in 1879 she was supposed to have seen the wonderful polychrome drawings on the roof of the inner cave, and, a young girl of five, stumbled

out to her father and said, '*Toros, toros*, come and see the bulls!', and this was how the great coloured treasures of Altamira were found. In her very old age the Abbé Breuil asked her about this incident and she said she had no recollection of it whatsoever. Do old women forget, or has the '*Toros, toros*' story been a happy invention of archaeologists for the last hundred years?

☞ It is now a hundred years ago since Marie-Joseph-Pierre Teilhard de Chardin was born near Clermont in Auvergne. He found himself in 1908 in the Jesuit House near Hastings in England, which he described as the 'Cannes de l'Angleterre'. His palaeontological researches produced a meeting with Charles Dawson, and he became introduced to the work Dawson was doing at Piltdown where he had found what we know now to be a fake. His accounts of his palaeontological adventures in Sussex are set out in his letters to his parents. In 1912 Dawson found three more pieces of the infamous human skull and Teilhard, as he says, 'laid hands on the fragments of an elephant's molar . . . This first tooth of an elephant impressed me in the way another man is impressed by bringing down his first snipe.' On Saturday 30 August 1913 Teilhard found a canine close to the spot where the lower jaw had itself been disinterred. There was great excitement. Dawson said, 'the tooth is almost identical in form with that shown in the restored cast', and Dr Underwood said 'the tooth is absolutely as modelled at the British Museum'. [Perhaps it was.—*Ed.*]

The war came, Teilhard was a stretcher-bearer and was awarded the Médaille Militaire. By now Dawson had died in 1916. After the war Teilhard paid a sentimental visit to Lewes and Piltdown with Smith-Woodward but nothing further was found. Indeed nothing was found after Dawson's death. In the speculation about Piltdown, and especially after the revelation that it was a fake, there has been much speculation about who were the fakers and what, if any, was Teilhard's part in all this. Louis Leakey wrote a book, which has fortunately not been published, saying that Teilhard was the forger; we argued passionately with him about all this for years. He insisted that Arthur Keith had told him that Teilhard was frequently at Piltdown. This is not true—his visits were very few. Professor Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard University published in an article in

Natural History (13 July 1980) the theory that Teilhard and Dawson were co-conspirators and that the whole affair was 'a joke that went too far, not a malicious attempt to defraud'.

Gould bases his theory on Teilhard's writings and correspondence, including letters to Kenneth Oakley, but these letters are, in our view, no evidence of conspiracy and complicity. They are the letters of an old man who was trying to remember what really happened in Sussex that long ago, and had had for years his suspicions of what had been going on. After the exposure of the fraud Oakley wrote to him, 'You were hoodwinked about the whole affair', and Teilhard replied, 'No one thinks of suspecting Smith-Woodward. I knew Dawson pretty well—a methodical and enthusiastic character. When we were in the field I never noticed anything suspicious in his behaviour. The only thing that puzzled me, one day, was when I saw him picking up two large fragments of skull out of a sort of rubble in a corner of the pit... When I found the canine, it was so inconspicuous among the gravels which had been spread on the ground for sifting that it seems to me quite unlikely that the tooth would have been planted. I can even remember Sir Arthur congratulating me on the sharpness of my eyesight.'

Yet it *was* planted, and the question remains, by whom? Kenneth Oakley was insistent, in replying to Gould's criticism, that there was no proof of Teilhard's involvement and that until such happened he must be given the benefit of the doubt. Not only is this right, but we must study with care the life of this distinguished man, 'scientist and seer', as Charles Raven called him. The biographies by Claude Cuenot, Robert Speaight and Mary and Ellen Lukas leave no doubts in our mind that S. J. Gould is making a most unfortunate canard. We never met Teilhard, but knew him through Miles Burkitt, Dorothy Garrod, the Abbé Breuil and Mademoiselle de Saint-Mathurin, and they testify that he could never have taken part in the Piltdown hoax. By a fortunate chance, and through the good offices of Dr Paul Bahn of the University of Liverpool, we have a remarkable document from Count Max Bégouën (one of the famous Trois Frères), which he has specially written for *ANTIQUITY*. Max Bégouën was one of Teilhard de Chardin's closest friends, and Teilhard wrote of him to Madame Haardt on 28 December 1934, 'There are few minds I know of so fine, so intelligent and so

clear.' Here is the *témoignage* of this fine, intelligent, clear, mind:

La découverte fin 1912 de l'Homme Préhistorique de Piltdown (Angleterre) eut un grand retentissement dans le monde scientifique.

Mr Emile Cartailhac, chargé de l'enseignement de la Préhistoire à la Faculté des Lettres de Toulouse, où j'étais étudiant, parla longuement de cette découverte à un de ses cours de printemps 1913. Il était très exactement tenu au courant de toutes les nouvelles concernant la Préhistoire, par son compatriote et ami Mr Marcelin Boule, professeur au Muséum et Directeur de l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine.

Parmi les élèves de Marcelin Boule il y avait un jeune Jésuite, Paléontologue, le Père Teilhard de Chardin, qui, au mois d'août 1913 se rendit à Piltdown accompagné d'un des découvreurs du gisement, Mr Dawson. Et le Père Teilhard mit à jour une canine étrange qui vint aggraver les contestations dont étaient déjà l'objet les divers fragments fossiles de crâne humain précédemment découverts.

Revenant à Paris, en automne, le Père Teilhard fit la connaissance de mon père dans une réunion où se trouvaient l'abbé Breuil, Salomon Reinach, et, je crois, aussi Mr Boule.

Bien entendu, l'histoire de Piltdown prit donc dans mon esprit de jeune étudiant en préhistoire une relief tout particulier.

Survint la guerre. Le 1er Août 1914, mon frère cadet et moi sommes incorporés dans un régiment d'infanterie coloniale qui se trouva former brigade avec un régiment de zouaves tirailleurs.

J'ai raconté par ailleurs comment un certain après midi de Juin 1915, sur le front de Belgique, au village de Killen je fus interpellé par un caporal de tirailleur, alors, qu'agenouillé au bord d'une mare, je lavais mon linge... quand il se présenta: 'Teilhard', je me dressai d'un bond et m'écriai. 'C'est donc vous l'homme de la dent de Piltdown!'. C'est que, pour moi, alors, le nom de Teilhard était indissolublement lié à ce fameux vestige humain préhistorique.

Bien entendu, nous demandâmes au Père de nous faire le récit de sa découverte. Ce récit fut d'une parfaite simplicité. Teilhard avait été conduit par son ami Dawson sur le champ de graviers dans lequel avaient été trouvés quelques morceaux d'un crâne humain fossile, et il avait recueilli, en creusant dans les galets, la dent dont on devait tant parler—c'est tout.

Blessé quelque temps après, et évacué, je ne retrouvai le Père Teilhard qu'en 1920. J'allais alors assez souvent au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle où Marcelin Boule m'accueillait avec beaucoup de

bonté. Une fois seulement, je crois, j'entendis Boule et Teilhard parler de Piltdown, et c'est pour entendre émettre des doutes sur l'âge des ossements.

Les années passèrent. Choukoutien supplanta Piltdown.

La deuxième guerre mondiale écrasa le monde pendant cinq ans.

Puis éclata le scandale: la fameuse dent de Piltdown était un faux. La nouvelle me choqua et me peina profondément, car je ressentais le choc que cette nouvelle donnerait au Père.

D'abord, et avant tout, il connut la déception cruelle d'avoir été trompé par un ami en qui il avait pleine confiance, et, ensuite, la mortification de s'être laissé duper. Il avouait qu'il manquait alors d'expérience 'du terrain'. S'il avait eu des doutes sur l'authenticité de sa trouvaille, il les aurait sûrement formulées. Mais il était aveuglé par la confiance.

Quand je revis le Père Teilhard à Paris et que je lui parlai de Piltdown, il me dit: 'Je ne puis encore imaginer que Dawson ait voulu me tromper et qu'il se soit servi de moi pour couvrir une pareille fraude. En tout cas il est réconfortant de savoir que la Science a atteint un degré de finesse tel qu'elle est en mesure de dévoiler les fraudes les mieux élaborées.'

Je suis persuadé que jusqu'au bout, le Père Teilhard essaya de sauvegarder l'honneur de son ancien ami. Il était d'une trop haute valeur morale pour se venger. Il est impensable que le Père Teilhard ait pu être complice d'un trucage en face d'un maître qu'il respectait, qu'il estimait, qu'il aimait: Marcelin Boule.

The accompanying letter to Dr Paul Bahn from Count Bégouën, dated 8 November, is also of interest:

J'ai eu du mal exprimer ma pensée sur 'la dent du Piltdown' et le rôle de Teilhard, car je n'ai aucun argument scientifique à apporter dans la discussion.

Ma conviction intime, absolue, est que le Père Teilhard a été 'roulé'—une fois de plus—car il ne voyait pas le mal. Il était d'une candeur désarmante, et il redoutait par dessus tout de faire de la peine à un ami.

Il est *impensable* que le Père ait pu tromper dans une machination dans laquelle la réputation scientifique du laboratoire de son maître Marcelin Boule pouvait être indirectement atteinte.

Le témoignage que je donne est celui de 40 ans amitié avec le Père Teilhard—40 ans au cours desquels j'ai, maintes fois, été à même d'éprouver et de constater les qualités de *loyauté* et de dévouement du Père en de nombreux cas.

Que de fois n'a-t-on pas—sur des plans divers!—abusé de sa candeur et de sa trop grande indulgence. Il était très bon... Teilhard avait grande peine à croire à l'existence du mal.

We are well aware we may be told that this is subjective character assessment, not evidence as to the facts of what did, or did not, occur. True. But we are immovable in our view that this kind of first-hand *témoignage* is of great value—even that it would be considered so in a court of law. And of course we do not forget the statement made by a woman from Lewes when it was suggested that Charles Dawson had done dubious things, including Piltdown: 'Impossible! He is a gentleman—I played golf with him.'

Our view of Teilhard's role in the Piltdown affair is shared by Peter Costello (*15 Wellington Place, Dublin 4*), who is writing a complete account of it, has already done a very great deal of research and has most interesting ideas. We look forward to his book to be published in 1982. Meanwhile he has given us a summary of his views which we are happy to print (pp. 58–9). If there is anyone, anywhere who has any knowledge of anything about Piltdown, Dawson, Teilhard, that has not yet been made public, would they please write to Mr Costello, or to us?

☞ The *Trinidad Valencera*, a heavily armed Venetian merchant ship and one of the largest ships in the entire Spanish Armada, sank in Kinnagoe Bay, Co. Donegal, on 14 September 1588. There she lay undisturbed until February 1971, when her resting place was discovered by members of the City of Derry Sub-Aqua Club. The Club immediately decided that a full-scale scientific excavation was necessary and invoked the assistance of Colin Martin, Director of the Institute of Maritime Archaeology, St Andrew's University, as Archaeological Director of the excavations. The excavations have been continuing ever since, with the aid of rather small *ad hoc* grants from various public and scientific bodies. In the course of the excavations many hundreds of artifacts have been recovered, ranging from a set of cast bronze 50lb siege guns from the royal siege-train of Philip II, to wooden and pewter dishes and bowls. Some of the more bizarre items recovered include (literally) half a barrel of gunpowder and a dead rat. The 1980 season, however, was at last securely funded, by means of a most generous grant of £4,000 from Allied Irish Banks. This splendid gesture on the part of the Banks—who have incorporated motifs based on finds from the Armada galleass *Girona* in the design of their £1, £5 and £10 Provincial Bank note issue—not

only assures the current season's work on the Trinidad *Valencera* but also represents a tremendous breakthrough in the funding of nautical archaeology in Ireland.

This seems to us an extremely important development in the financing of archaeology—in this case nautical archaeology—in Ireland. This news should be shouted from the treetops to welcome the generosity and encourage the present sponsors, but also to encourage any other wealthy corporations who may be dithering about their archaeological contributions. Remember what was done by Andelsbank in Aarhus where there is now a fine display of the beginnings of that fine city underneath the bank itself, and also what is being done by our main London-based banks to support and encourage archaeology. What we say to them is this: plough your money into the ground. The past is a safer investment than the future.

Keith Muckelroy's sudden death in a diving accident in Loch Tay on 8 September two days after his 29th birthday deeply shocked and saddened his many friends and colleagues. We wrote in *The Times* (13 September 1980) of him:

He was outstanding and of great ability. Only occasionally among the many gifted research students whom the Head of the Department of Archaeology at Cambridge has to deal with can one be certain, as one was with Keith, that we were dealing with a person destined to go very far and make important and original contributions to learning. He was able to give maritime archaeology a sound theoretical basis and also set up the best standards for excavating under water.

Sean McGrail of the National Maritime Museum told us he was sure Keith was 'poised for a great career in maritime archaeology' and this was certainly true. Professor George Bass, the American doyen of underwater archaeology, reviewing Muckelroy's *Maritime archaeology* in these pages (*Antiquity*, LIV, 1979, 67–8), described it as 'now the best on the subject'. His second book *Archaeology under water: an atlas of the world's submerged sites*, published a few weeks after his death, is reviewed by Dr Joan du Plat Taylor in this issue (p. 66).

At a memorial service to him held in the Chapel of Jesus College, Cambridge, on 8 November 1980 a moving address was given by Mrs Margaret Rule, Archaeological Director of the Mary Rose

Trust, and, with her very kind permission, we print extracts from it below:

There is a saying among the Indian tribes of North America, 'Do not judge any man until you have walked in his mocassins for two moons.' I wouldn't presume to judge any man, but I do think that when you have worked with a colleague for six consecutive seasons, living on and off small boats, working together for long hours in cramped, confined and, in the case of underwater excavation, even hostile conditions, then you can be said to have 'walked in his mocassins'.

The most obvious attribute of Keith was his single-mindedness and the high standards he set himself. His determination should never be confused with obstinacy—his intellect was far too generous for that.

In 1973, together with John Edge, Robert Hails, John Little, Robert Yorks and David Davidson, Keith assisted with the survey of the offshore structures at Carthage. In his final year at Cambridge he became Diving Officer and Chairman of the University Diving Club. As Diving Officer he was meticulous, and ever mindful of the necessity of a well-planned training programme, he introduced a rigorous training schedule. His thoughtful advice and good example to novice divers resulted in a harvest of qualified divers, many of whom are still active in the fields of diving science and underwater archaeology.

In 1974 Keith went to join Colin Martin's team at the University of St Andrew's Institute of Maritime Archaeology as a Research Assistant. He became a member of the Council of the Underwater Association and represented the University Federation of Sub Aqua Clubs on the Council of Nautical Archaeology. Later he became Archaeological Adviser for the British Sub Aqua Club. Keith was quickly able to establish a relationship with groups of amateur divers and in two cases the resulting work, at the bronze age sites at Dover and Salcombe, is of national and even international significance. In 1977 he returned to Cambridge as a post-graduate and his theoretical study of cross-Channel contacts in the Late Bronze Age was complemented by his work at Salcombe and Dover. In March he left Cambridge to take a post as Senior Archaeologist in the Archaeological Research Centre at the National Maritime Museum. I knew this appointment gave him great pleasure and he relished the intellectual challenge he knew he would find at Greenwich. He stood on the brink of a dazzling career—his practical and his theoretical ability were second to none.

We published last year his article on the Salcombe and Dover bronze age cargoes (1980, 100–110).

Alas, there will be no more articles from him. As Mrs Rule writes in a letter to the Editor, 'What can one say about such a calamitous loss of a young life and a keen intellect?'

One of the fascinations of archaeological publishing in the last quarter of a century has been the development of archaeological series. Before the war there were the *County Archaeologies* edited by the late Sir Thomas Kendrick: some of those volumes, like Frank Elgee's *Yorkshire*, Hugh Hencken's *Cornwall and Scilly*, and Curwen's *Sussex*, are still primary sources of information. The series came to an end for financial reasons and the recession in the publishing trade at the moment may suggest that other series will go the way of the *County Archaeologies*, but so far there is no sign of this and the curious thing is that new series are starting up.

The first post-war series, to our certain knowledge, was the *Ancient Peoples and Places* series which Thames and Hudson, those enterprising and imaginative publishers who have done so much for art and archaeology, asked the present editor of ANTIQUITY to inaugurate. The first volume, *Peru*, by the late Geoffrey Bushnell, came out in 1956 and now, 25 years, five million words and fifteen thousand illustrations later, we reach the 100th volume which will be published in the summer of this year. The publishers commanded the Editor to write, as the centenary volume, *A short history of archaeology*. The series originated in a tentative way in a conversation with Simon Young, then on the staff of Thames and Hudson, later a Director of John Murray—and no one concerned with the popular presentation of archaeology should forget what Murrays did: 130 years ago they published Layard's *A popular account of discoveries at Nineveh* specially for the railway bookstalls. But the imaginative decision to launch the Thames and Hudson series, and support it vigorously, was that of Walter Neurath, who contributed so much to British publishing and whose death in 1967 was a very great loss to all. The first volume was designed by his wife, Eva. The aims of the series were simple: to summarize in an authoritative but readable way what was known about an ancient people—the Scythians, the Etruscans, the Phoenicians, the Maya, or an ancient place—Mexico, New Grange, Brittany, Constantinople, Babylon. And we wanted to stop archaeology falling back into its own dust by remembering the

artistic achievements of ancient peoples with as many illustrations as possible. We succeeded, from time to time, and Cyril Connolly once, generously, described the series as 'the ideal bridge between highbrow and lowbrow'.

Later on the series gave rise to another, *The world of archaeology*, with titles such as Klindt-Jensen's *History of Scandinavian archaeology*, Maurice Pope's *The story of decipherment*, Leslie Grinsell's *Barrow, pyramid and tomb*, and the Willey-Sabloff *History of American archaeology*. This last-named standard work has gone into a second edition—enlarged, revised, and indispensable—published by W. H. Freeman & Co., 660 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94104 and 20 Beaumont Street, Oxford, England.

The French have a very good series, *Résurrection du passé*, edited by Henri-Paul Eydoux and Charles Orango, published by the Librairie Arthème Fayard, 18, rue du Saint-Gothard, Paris XIV. Among titles in this series are Eydoux's own book, *L'histoire arrachée à la terre*, René Joffroy's *Le Trésor de Vix*, Joel Le Gall's *Alésia*, Chevallier's *L'avion à la découverte du passé* and Jean Meirat's *Marines antiques de la Méditerranée*.

One of the most successful modern series is the Elsevier-Phaidon, *The making of the past*, edited by John Boardman, Basil Gray and David Oates, each volume with a wealth of illustration and a great deal of colour. Among the titles in this well-planned series are Roger Moorey's *Biblical lands*, Dennis Harding's *Prehistoric Europe*, and *The New World* by Earl Swanson, Warwick Bray, and Ian Farrington. Another very attractive series is *The Bodley Head Archaeologies*, edited by Magnus Magnusson. These include: *The archaeology of Ancient Egypt* by T. G. H. James, *The archaeology of ships* by the late Paul Johnstone, *Minoan Crete* by Reynold Higgins, and *The archaeology of Ireland* by Peter Harbison.

Collins have started an archaeology series edited by Cherry Lavell and Eric Wood. Their blurb says: 'Archaeology is moving so fast that it is difficult for amateurs to keep up with what the professionals are doing. The *Collins Archaeology* series sets out to give the interested reader a straightforward account of what is happening in particular fields, whether periods, industries, regions or techniques.' Already published are Richard Bailey's *Viking Age sculpture*, Clive Orton's *Mathematics in archaeology*, S. C. Stanford's *The archaeology of the Welsh Marches*,

and *Glass* by Ruth Hurst Vose. Croom Helm of 2-10 St John's Road, London SW11 have started the Croom Helm Studies in Archaeology under the General Editorship of Professor Leslie Alcock; three titles are already published, A. H. A. Hogg's *Surveying for archaeologists and other field workers*, *Celtic craftsmanship in bronze* by H. E. Kilbride-Jones, and *Early man in Britain and*

Ireland: an introduction to palaeolithic and mesolithic cultures by Alex Morrison.

And we do not forget the admirable series of Penguin Archaeologies or the wonderfully cheap series produced by Shire Publications of Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks.

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.

Scientific studies in numismatics edited by W. A. Oddy. Occasional Paper No 18. London: British Museum, 1980. 99 pp., pls., figs. & tables. £3.75. Obtainable from British Museum Occasional Papers, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

Why 'Darkest' Africa? Archaeological light on an old problem by Thurstan Shaw. Ibadan: University of Ibadan, 1975. 77 pp., 4 figs.

The Roman riverside wall and monumental arch in London. Excavations at Baynard's Castle, Upper Thames Street, London 1974-76 by Charles Hill, Martin Millett & Thomas Blagg, edited by Tony Dyson. Special Paper No. 3. London: London & Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1980. 216 pp., frontispiece, 57 pls., 100 figs. (9 pull-out). £7.50 (soft cover).

People of the Lakes. Archaeological studies in Northern Zambia by Robin M. Derricourt. Zambian Papers No. 13. Manchester: Manchester University Press on behalf of The Institute for African Studies, University of Zambia, PO Box 900, Lusaka, 1980. 133 pp., 6 pls., 30 figs., 14 tables.

Die Tempel von Dreros und Prinias A. und die Kunst des 8.u.6 Jhdts.v.Chr.Freiburg 1976 by Immo Beyer. Berlin: Wasmuth, 1976. Text: 187 pp. Plates in separate folder: 65. DM37.

The Later Stone Age and the rock paintings of Central Tanzania by Fidelis Taliwawa Masao. Studien zur Kulturkunde 48. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1979. 328 pp., 97 figs. DM38.

The Shaiqiya, the cultural and social change of a Northern Sudanese Riverain People by Hayder Ibrahim. Studien zur Kulturkunde 49. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1979. 260 pp. DM32.

Anglo-Saxon animal art and its Germanic background by George Speake. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1980. 121 pp., 16 pls., 27 figs. £20.00.

Nennius. British history and the Welsh annals edited and translated by John Morris. London & Chichester: Phillimore. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman & Littlefield, 1980. 104 pp., £5.00 hardback, £2.50 paperback.

The Ancient Spartans by J. T. Hooker. London, Toronto, Melbourne: Dent, 1980. 254 pp., 46 pls., 14 figs. £12.00.

The ship. Long ships and round ships. Warfare and trade in the Mediterranean 3000BC-500 AD by John Morrison. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1980. 60 pp., 42 pls., end maps. £2.95.

Guitarrero Cave. Early man in the Andes edited by Thomas F. Lynch. New York, London, Toronto, Sydney, San Francisco: Academic Press, 1980. 348 pp., illustrated. \$24.00.

The Ancient Olympic Games by Judith Swaddling. London: Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Publications Ltd. 80 pp., frontispiece, illustrated. £3.95 paper.

The Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis Volume 1: The Predecessors by William B. Dinsmoor, Jr. Princeton: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1980. 87 pp., 24 pls., 1 pull-out plan.

The chronicle of Eusebius & Greek chronographic tradition by Alden A. Mosshammer. Lewisburg: Bucknell University Press, London: Associated University Presses, 1979. 366 pp., 6 pls. \$24.50.

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- Northern Ontario fur trade archaeology: recent research** edited by C. S. 'Paddy' Reid. *Archaeological Research Report 12. Toronto: Historical Planning & Research Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture & Recreation, 1980. 226 pp., 100 figs. \$5.00. Available from Publications Centre, Ontario Ministry of Government Services, 5th Floor, 880 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada N7A 1N8.*
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