

# Antiquity

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## Editorial

PLATE XXIX

We begin with bad news for our readers and faithful subscribers. In our last issue we included, on an inserted sheet, a statement which we now repeat. It said: 'We much regret to give notice that inflation, and especially the mounting costs of printing, block-making, postage and ancillary activities have compelled us, most reluctantly, to put up the price of ANTIQUITY so that, from 1 January 1986 it will be £17.50 or \$35 for the annual subscription and £7.50 or \$12.50 for a single copy. Subscribers who pay by Banker's Order are being advised individually by post of the new rates, and we much hope that they will return the new orders in good time for them to be processed. We should like to thank you for your past support and trust that, despite the higher charge, you will continue to find ANTIQUITY indispensable.'

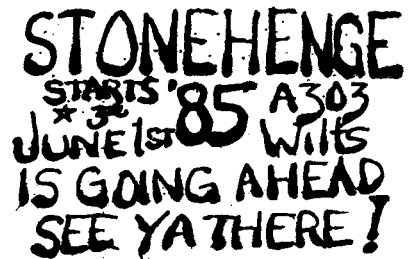
When this journal was founded by Crawford in 1927 the annual cost of four issues was £1.00. The postage on a letter in Britain was then three-halfpence in our old currency; it is now 17 pence for a first-class letter. It looks as if our new subscription reflects accurately the devaluation of the real value of money over the last 60 years. Yes, and it is that long time since ANTIQUITY began. Next year will be Volume LX.

Stonehenge stole the headlines for days between 1 June and Midsummer this year. English Heritage announced that the pop festival which had disfigured and disgraced Stonehenge for the last ten summers would not be allowed this year or in future years. In 1984 during the pop festival trees were hacked down, cars burned out and Portakabins petrol-bombed; holes were dug through barrows and motor-cycle tracks scored across them, ritual and funerary sites disturbed as described by Professor Barry Cunliffe in a letter to *The Guardian* (19 June) where he writes of the Stonehenge area as 'probably the richest archaeological landscape in Europe' and Stonehenge 'a monument of international importance'.

Writing in these pages recently (1985, 133)

Christopher Chippindale said: 'A show of determined force is, regrettably, probably the only way to see the festival off. . . . Given the very public violence in the recent British mining strike, and the ugly mood the festival has shown in the past, a spectacular punch-up at Stonehenge is a very real possibility.' How true a prophecy that, sadly, was!

Late in May notices like this one were stuck to posters all over Britain:



STONEHENGE  
STARTS '85 A303  
\*3  
JUNE 1st WILTS  
IS GOING AHEAD  
SEE YA THERE!

The Wiltshire police dealt firmly with the invaders and the so-called Battle of Stonehenge, in all its violence, was seen on British television. The pop festival desecrators were routed and the Midsummer Solstice passed off without any undue incident. It was raining, which helped to dampen insurrectional enthusiasm. The *Times* reporter, Tim Jones, gave an amusing account of the goings-on (22 June):

As dawn broke on the longest day of the year, the hippies who had threatened to invade Stonehenge remained huddled at their sodden encampment 20 miles away. . . . The beginning of the solstice was celebrated near the monument by about 50 members of the Pagans for Peace movement who, after marching from London, were allowed to stand behind barbed wire protecting the stones. Shivering beneath their protective blankets they held hands and chanted 'I am at one with the infinite sun'. The object of their worship remained hidden behind the cloud which dispensed unremitting rain. Police made one arrest when a lone pagan attempted to gain access by trying to cut his way through the wire. . . . Mr Sid Rawle, the unofficial spokesman for the hippies . . . said

that 'English Heritage . . . was responsible by its action for the terrible weather'!

Powerful though the National Trust, English Heritage, and the Wiltshire police are, it is a mistake to suppose they have supernatural rain-making powers. Nevertheless, we are grateful to them for their wisdom and resolution in maintaining law and order at Stonehenge which is a sort of prehistoric Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral and St Paul's all rolled into one. No one would dream of allowing hippies to camp around these London Christian temples or permit neo-Druids to perform their rites of worship in them. Remembering the police presence that was necessary this summer we print (PL. XXIXA) a delightful photograph by Mike Wells of Acme Photographs taken, in 1976, before the present troubles.

☞ We all already know of the replica Stonehenge built by Samuel Hill as a First World War memorial at Maryhill, Washington (Daniel, *Megaliths in History*, 1972, 56–7). Now another replica has been built on the campus of the University of Missouri–Rolla and we reproduce a photograph of it here (PL. XXIXB). It is a one-half-scale partial reconstruction and is known as UMR-Stonehenge. We quote from a hand-out by the Office of Public Information, University of Missouri–Rolla, written by Dr Joseph Senne, an astronomer, and chairman of the civil engineering department:

The monument, adjacent to the site of the future Mineral Engineering Building, places a simulation of an ancient computer in close proximity to UMR's modern computer facilities in the Mathematics–Computer Science Building. It incorporates many of the features of the original and includes two capabilities that the original did not possess. The south-facing trilithon features an analemma. During the year the noon sun shining through this opening describes a figure '8' on the horizontal and vertical stones at the base of the trilithon. At noon each day, the analemma can be used to determine the date from the location of the sun's image on the figure '8'. The north-facing trilithon is equipped with a 'polaris window' through which the North Star can be viewed. This feature and the analemma were not part of the original Stonehenge. [How true! *Ed.*] A marker bearing the inscription 'UMR-Stonehenge' has been placed in the centre of the monument. This marker identifies the spot as an official triangulation point in the National Geodetic Survey's North American Triangulation Network. While UMR-Stonehenge is based on astronomical principles, it can be used and enjoyed by everyone. The polaris window and the analemma were added because we wanted the

monument to be something that people could use every day, both at night and during the day. Approximately 160 tons of granite were used in the monument. The rock was cut to the proper dimensions using two water-jets cutting at a pressure of 15,000 pounds per square inch and traversing the rock like a conventional saw.

☞ At a special and very well attended conference, 29–31 March of this year, in the University of East Anglia in Norwich, the Prehistoric Society celebrated its 50th birthday. The opening address by Professor Grahame Clark described how in 1908 the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia was founded in Norwich, and how in 1935 he proposed the motion that the Society be called the Prehistoric Society because it was no longer East Anglian either in the composition of its membership or in the scope of its work. The founders in 1908 were W. G. Clarke of Norwich and W. D. Dutt of Lowestoft and the first President Dr W. A. Sturge of Icklingham Hall (*Antiquity*, 1984, 218–9).

W. G. Clarke's son, Roy Rainbird Clarke, was infected by his father's enthusiasm for prehistory and East Anglia and in 1937 produced a revised edition of his father's book *In Breckland Wilds*. His first paper, 'The flint-knapping industry at Brandon', was published by Crawford in this journal (1935, 38–56). He died, before he was 50, in 1963 when he was Director of the Norwich Museums. An undergraduate contemporary and friend of the Editor, he had readily agreed to write a volume in the Ancient Peoples and Places series and produced it with exemplary efficiency and speed. *East Anglia* was published in 1960.

In 1980 the Scole Committee for Archaeology decided that the 20 years since the publication of *East Anglia* had seen such great progress in the science and art of archaeology that it would be valuable to attempt to review what new discoveries had taken place in the region. A conference was held in November 1980 in Norwich and Dr Paul Ashbee persuaded the contributors to write up their lectures as papers. The result is the volume *Aspects of East Anglian Pre-history (twenty years after Rainbird Clarke)*, edited by Christopher Barringer and published by Geo Books, Norwich (1984, 200 pp., 45 figs., maps, tables, £12.50; £7.50 (paper)). It is an invaluable survey and takes its place worthily alongside *East Anglia* on our shelves. Paul Ashbee opens the book with an historical perspective, Peter Murphy writes on Prehistoric Environments and Economics, John Wymer on the East Anglian Palaeolithic, Roger Jacobi on the Mesolithic,

Frances Nealy on the Neolithic, and Andrew Lawson on the Bronze Age. All the essays are well written, free from jargon, and admirably equipped with extensive bibliographies. Let us hope that other regions of Britain will follow the example of East Anglia. The admirable and pioneering series of County Archaeologies edited by Sir Thomas Kendrick and published by Methuen came to an end. Some of those volumes like Elgee's *Yorkshire*, Jessup's *Kent*, and Hugh Hencken's *Cornwall* are still classics. New County and Regional archaeologies are beginning: *The Archaeology of Somerset* has already been reviewed in these pages and *The Archaeology of Gloucestershire* will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue. More regional surveys, please, so that we can all keep up to date.

🏛️ The Society for American Archaeology also celebrated its 50th birthday this year and that of its journal, *American Antiquity*, by a conference in Denver and a special number (Volume 50, No. 2, April 1985) surveying the changes in American archaeology since the Society was founded in December 1934 and reviewing the present state of our knowledge. Among the 25 articles we mention Albert C. Spaulding's on Fifty Years of Theory, R. E. Taylor on The Beginnings of Radiocarbon Dating in *American Antiquity*, Gordon Willey on Continuing Problems in New World Culture History, Betty J. Meggers on Advances in Brazilian Archaeology 1935–1985, J. L. King on Mesoamerica: Events and Processes, the Last Fifty Years, Emil W. Haury's reflections on 50 years of south-western archaeology, William Ritchie's reflections on 50 years of archaeology in the north-eastern United States, and J. V. Wright on the Development of Prehistory in Canada, 1935–1985. James B. Griffin writes of the formation of the Society for American Archaeology and Jeremy Sabloff gives an introductory survey of the Society, its aims and achievements over the last five decades. The founding editor was W. C. McKern: twelve editors have succeeded him, the present one being Patty Jo Watson. McKern was insistent that the journal should be 'a publication of outstanding interest and sterling scientific worth' and serve 'to some extent in providing the means of a mutually beneficial contact between professionals and amateur students of American archaeology'. This was, of course, one of the aims of Crawford when he founded *ANTIQUITY* and has been the aim of the present Editor in the three post-Crawford decades.


Sabloff poses the question whether this aim can be achieved in days of greater specialization and professionalism and draws our attention to the fact that the Archaeological Institute of America publishes *The American Journal of Archaeology* principally for its professional members, and *Archaeology* for a much broader popular audience, and that the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently launched *Science* 84, 85, 86, etc., as a complement to its specialist journal *Science*. Perhaps in Britain *Popular Archaeology* and *Current Archaeology* and television programmes have, to a certain extent, taken over the rôle of popularizing archaeology which Crawford saw as the key purpose of *ANTIQUITY*. What then is the real rôle of this journal which celebrates its diamond jubilee next year? This is something for the next Editor to think about and act on: but he and we, we are sure, endorse the comments of a past editor of *American Antiquity*, E. N. Wilmsen, when he said, 'It is increasingly difficult for a single journal to provide representative coverage of the diverse activities and interests encompassed by the field of archaeology today. Correspondingly it has become impossible for readers to find everything they want—and need—between a single pair of covers' (*American Antiquity*, 1974, 145).

On one issue the Editors of *ANTIQUITY* and *American Antiquity* are, and have been, in harmony for years: everything they publish must be clearly, crisply, and cogently written. In 1941 Douglas Byers, who succeeded McKern as editor, wrote: 'Mumbo jumbo has always been a means by which the priests of secret cults have sought to mystify and impress their followers. If the initiates can build up a language of secret words of which only they know the meaning, then they are bound together and at once set apart from lesser men by their secret mysteries. One can hardly blame the casual reader in search of information if he seems to feel that archaeologists are forming a secret society with a special jargon known only to its initiates . . . consider the large number of people who are earnestly interested in the study of archaeology. . . . How do they enter into the colossal game of 'Guess-what-I-Mean'?' He then quoted a member of the Society who believed that the object of this technical archaeological language was to confuse the reader and declared that the technical wording used in some articles 'is as abstruse and confusing as that of a lawyer trying to conceal facts'.

Thirty-seven years later, when Frank Hole

became editor-elect, he said that many members told him that '*American Antiquity* had become unreadable, that it had been converted into a journal of jargon and mathematics': and declared as his editorial policy that 'Whatever is published ought to be in a language that most readers can understand, and that economy of expression is a virtue.'

And now Sabloff comments mildly, 'The problem of excess complexity and jargon is not new, although it seems to have reached new heights recently. . . . Many of these problems with archaeological prose and its obscurity to many amateur readers are still with us.'

 *Aerial Archaeology*, that excellent journal for Air Photography and Archaeology edited by Derek A. Edwards and published by Aerial Archaeology Publications, 15 Colin McLean Road, East Dereham, Norfolk NR19 2RY, England, celebrated its tenth volume by publishing posthumously the late Major G. W. G. Allen's *Discovery from the air* (112 pp., 89 pls., 6 figs. 1984. £6.50). As Dr D. N. Riley explains in his Introduction, Allen wrote two drafts of a short book which, after his death in a motor accident in 1940, at the age of 49, was being prepared for publication by O. G. S. Crawford, Crawford was unable to finish his task and in 1946 handed it to J. S. P. Bradford. By the late 50s the text was in an advanced state and publication arrangements were being made with the Oxford University Press. As a result of Crawford's death in 1957, and the illness which incapacitated John Bradford, these arrangements were never completed. In the 60s Professor D. W. Harding, then Assistant Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum, attempted unsuccessfully to revive the project. Now, 45 years after Allen's death, his book is published, accompanied by Crawford's and Bradford's forewords and a personal note about Allen prepared in 1953 by Commander J. D. R. Davies at Bradford's request.

Allen's photographs, taken mainly in the six years 1933–8, are still of great interest and have gained in importance because they include many sites which have now been destroyed. It was a labour of love to get this book published at last and we owe Derek Edwards a deep debt of gratitude. Parts of what Allen wrote have inevitably become dated but the book is still a good introduction to the subject, and it is a joy to have between two covers some of the Allen photographs which have been classics for


years, such as the Long Wittenham cropmarks, the hillfort and White Horse at Uffington (used successfully as the cover illustration), the Burderop Down and Fyfield lynchets, the seven barrows at Lambourn, the Dorchester, Oxon henge, Windmill Hill, and the Ditchley villa.

In editing the book we have been allowed private glimpses of the author from letters to A. D. Passmore, the Wiltshire archaeologist:

*14 July 1933.* I have been overwhelmed with air work. The whole of the Thames Valley and its tributaries have come out in a violent rash, circles and marks everywhere.

*21 June 1934.* I fear I have not been down your way lately. Sites about here have come out in dozens, literally, and I have been busy recording them. Mostly the usual circles and Iron Age enclosures but a fine Roman villa N of Woodstock—quite unknown. The Ashmolean people are very excited about it [This was the Ditchley villa. *Ed.*]. . . . Air activities are likely to be off for a bit now, as I have just acquired a pre-war (Boer) 6 h.p. tube ignition Daimler (*circa* 1898) nearly early Iron Age as cars go. . . . I contemplate making myself a camera, out of bits of course. . . . A nice winter's job. (This is probably the camera illustrated in Fig. 13, used by Major Allen to take oblique aerial photographs, and now in the Ashmolean.)

What an interesting, humble, gifted, remarkable man Allen was, as he emerges from this book! Thank you, Derek Edwards, for succeeding where many failed.

 We print in this issue the article by Carl Johan Becker in our Retrospect series. He retires this year from his Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology in the University of Copenhagen and we were told on a recent visit to Denmark that his Chair would not be filled. The Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology in the University of Aarhus has not been filled since the untimely death of Ole Klindt Jensen in 1980. October 1985 will see Denmark with no Professors of Prehistoric Archaeology: there is, of course, Olaf Olsen as Professor of Medieval Archaeology, but he is also Rijsantikvariet. How odd that a country which for many of us was one of the two birthplaces of prehistory—France was the other—should now have fallen so far behind.

The Editor of ANTIQUITY recently had the opportunity to speak at a meeting of the Royal Danish Academy and said how we in Britain had been slow to adopt the Thomsen Three-Age System, but that now we had 25 professors of archaeology in our universities and over a hundred teachers at non-professorial level. These figures

were discussed later over *smorgasbord*, schnapps and *Elephant* beer. It is high time the Danish establishment reaffirmed its belief in its past.

The next two Retrospect articles were to have been by Xsi Nai and Konrad Jażdżewski. Alas, these will not now happen. These great men are, sadly, no longer with us. Xsi Nai spoke eloquently at the Norwich conference, and we all admired his survey of recent archaeological work in China. Jażdżewski could not be at Norwich but he was happy to agree to write for us his view of the development of archaeology in Eastern Europe in his lifetime. His own survey of the archaeology of Central Europe is reviewed in these pages by Andrew Sherratt (pp. 228–9). This book should be published in English. His book on *Poland* in the Ancient Peoples and Places series in 1965 was the first major survey of Eastern European archaeology to be published in England, and we had looked forward to its revision which he had promised to do this year.



Konrad Jażdżewski was born in Poland in 1908 and studied under Kostrzewski at Poznan then became Professor in the University of Łódź and Director of the Archaeological and Ethnographical Museums there. A kind, shrewd, generous man, he wrote extensively on all aspects of Slav archaeology: his *Atlas of the Prehistory of the Slavs* was published in 1949. He is pictured above.

Those of us, and we must now all be in our 70s at least, who eagerly opened the June 1932 issue of *ANTIQUITY*, were rewarded by that remarkable 'Chronological Table of Pre-history' by Miles Burkitt and Gordon Childe which, folding out to four feet by three, has adorned the walls of our studies and lavatories for half a century. Burkitt and Childe never got on well together: but they co-operated for this remarkable enterprise. In their prefatory remarks they said, 'When the Editor of *ANTIQUITY* approached the authors and suggested that some of his readers would welcome a visual table showing the occurrence and sequence of the different prehistoric cultures, the matter did not seem to be one of outstanding difficulty. When the time came, however, to produce the work, it was found to be quite otherwise.'

Now, 50 years later, Andrew Sherratt has produced something new for our walls. It is called *Ancient Times: an archaeological map and time-scale for Europe, Western Asia and Egypt* and is published by the Ashmolean Museum at the astonishingly low price of 40p.

And in America L. F. Ivanhoe and Ken Church have produced their *World Prehistory Correlation Chart 8500 BC–1975 AD*: it is distributed by World History Chart, P.O. Box 6748, Santa Barbara, California 93111 (no price quoted).

How nice to think that readers of *ANTIQUITY* will now, during their visits to their closets, have not only the Burkitt–Childe chart to consider, but Sherratt and Ivanhoe–Church.

The name Piltdown first appeared in these pages in Volume I when Hooton wrote:


*Eoanthropus dawsonii* . . . was found in the plateau gravels of Sussex . . . under geological circumstances indicating midglacial age or earlier. . . . The skull is generally thought to be that of a female. With this modern-looking brain-case is associated an almost completely chimpanzee-like jaw, quite chinless and with projecting canine teeth such as had not been found in recent or ancient human types up to the time of this discovery. After a number of years of discussion, the finding of similar fragments of another specimen in the same deposits, but at a considerable distance from the first Piltdown discovery, seems to have convinced the majority of students that this early type of man had actually developed a modern form of brain-case while retaining an anthropoid form of the jaws and teeth (*Antiquity*, 1, 1927, 138–9).

Four years later Sir Grafton Elliot Smith wrote



of the 'lack of confidence in the validity of the remains of *Pithecanthropus* and *Eoanthropus*' but added that 'even those of us who have always been convinced that *Pithecanthropus* and *Eoanthropus* were genuine members of the human family, were somewhat puzzled to know how to define their relations to one another' (*Antiquity*, v, 1931, 25).

In 1953 Weiner, Le Gros Clark and Oakley published their report proving that the Piltdown jaw-bone was that of a recent orang-utan and the cranium human but of no great antiquity, both fraudulently tampered with (*Antiquity*, L, 1976, 9). The question was, when and by whom? Professor J. S. Weiner wrote his *The Piltdown Forgery* in 1955, but died before he could produce a revised edition. Many have speculated, often idly and wantonly, about how the forgery happened, and some, with the conviction of their prejudices, were trying to pin part of it on Teilhard de Chardin. We believe Peter Costello has solved the problem, or at least produced the most reasonable solution so far, and are happy to publish his article in this issue. When his book is published his careful researches will be seen at their proper worth: we have been privileged to read his text before publication. It is an absorbing study of detection, deceit and duplicity. The name Piltdown may not darken our pages again but the whole story from 1912 to now is an object lesson that should never be forgotten.

 We wrote in our July number about distinguished archaeological octogenarians. Dr Heinrich Härke of the *Department of Archaeology, Queens*

*University, Belfast*, draws our attention to yet another addition to that list. He writes:

Professor Dr Herbert Jankuhn, Emeritus professor of pre- and protohistory at the University of Göttingen (West Germany), celebrated his 80th birthday a week ago, on 8 August 1985. Anyone concerned with the study of the Dark Age and Viking periods will know Professor Jankuhn for his excavation of the Viking emporium of Hedeby (in Northern Germany, not in Denmark, *pace Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Archaeology*), and for his wide-ranging research and seminal publications on post-Roman trade and urban origins. His multidisciplinary approach to social, economic and settlement archaeology is, *inter alia*, exemplified by the journal *Archaeologica Geographica* of which he was a co-founder and co-editor in the 1950s. The discontinuation of this journal in the early 1960s only shows how far this approach was ahead of its time. Professor Jankuhn still exhibits his customary energy and activity at the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen where he directs the new edition of the *Hoops Reallexikon*, the hitherto most ambitious encyclopaedia of pre- and protohistory. May he see the conclusion of this project in good health!

I am sure that your readers will appreciate the important contribution that Professor Jankuhn has made to the archaeology of North-Western Europe, and that they will be interested to learn that he has just joined that select band of archaeological octogenarians.

This gives us an opportunity of redressing an error in our July list of British octogenarian archaeologists of distinction. Half a dozen readers have written in to say we forgot that great Anglo-Saxon historian and archaeologist Dr J. N. L. Myres. It is good to know that his new book on the Anglo-Saxon Settlement will shortly be published.

## 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.*

**Ceramic theory and cultural process** by Dean E. Arnold. New Studies in Archaeology series. *Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985. 268 pp., many figs. and tables, £19.50.*

**St Lorenz Insel-Studien. Band I: Allgemeine Einführung und Gräberfunde bei Gambell am Nordwestkap der St Lorenz Insel, Alaska** edited by H.-G. Bandi. *Academica Helvetica publication. Bern & Stuttgart: Paul Haupt, 1984. 68 pp., plus 108 figs.*

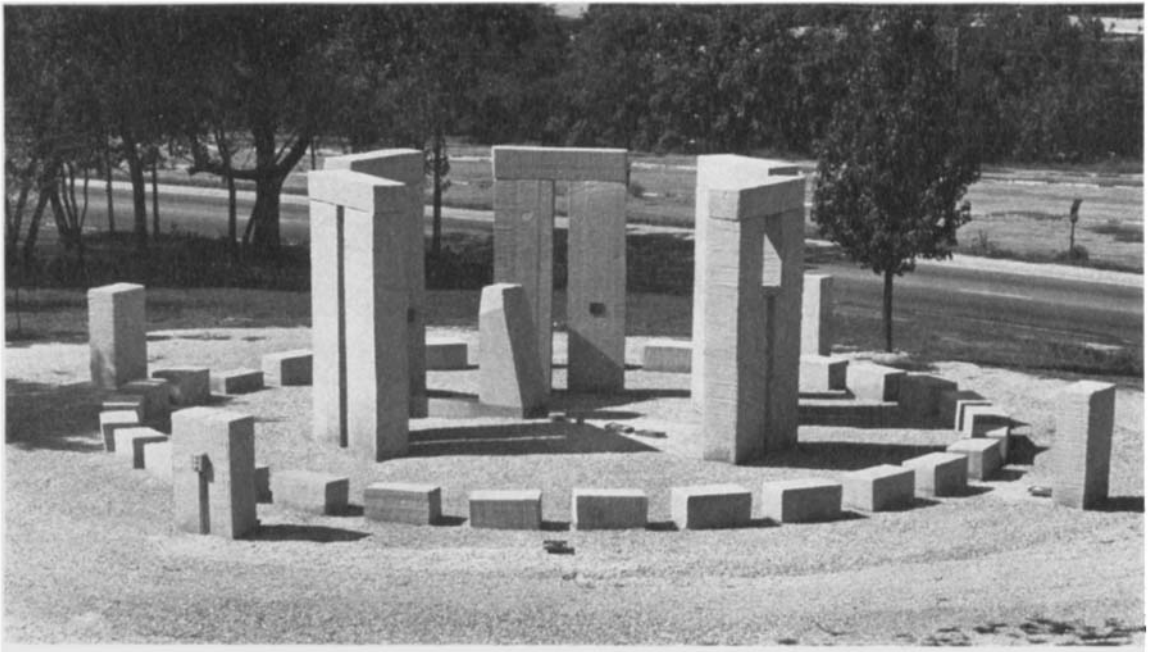
**Aspects of the Iron Age in central southern Britain** edited by Barry Cunliffe & David Miles. *Oxford: University of Oxford Committee for Archaeology (Monograph No. 2), 1984. 209 pp., many figs., £30.00.*

**Quaternary palaeoclimatology. Methods of palaeoclimatic reconstruction** by R. S. Bradley. *London: George Allen & Unwin, 1985. 472 pp., many figs. and tables, £30.00 (hardback), £13.95 (paper).*

*continued on p. 173*



a



b

PLATE XXIX: EDITORIAL

(a) Stonehenge as it was observed by Mike Wells nine years ago. (b) The half-scale partial reconstruction of Stonehenge at the University of Missouri-Rolla

See pp.161–66

Photos: a. Mike Wells, Acme Cards. b. University of Missouri



a



b

PLATE XXX: THE PILTDOWN HOAX RECONSIDERED

(a) Type of locality where Piltdown skull fragments were found. Arthur Woodward (r), Charles Dawson (l). Venus Hargreaves, workman, is on exact spot of original discovery (where a monument was placed). From a film made in 1912. (b) Usual condition of the gravel pit from October to May. Barkham Manor in background

See pp. 163–73

Photos: American Museum of Natural History