

## Editorial

PLATE XXXVII

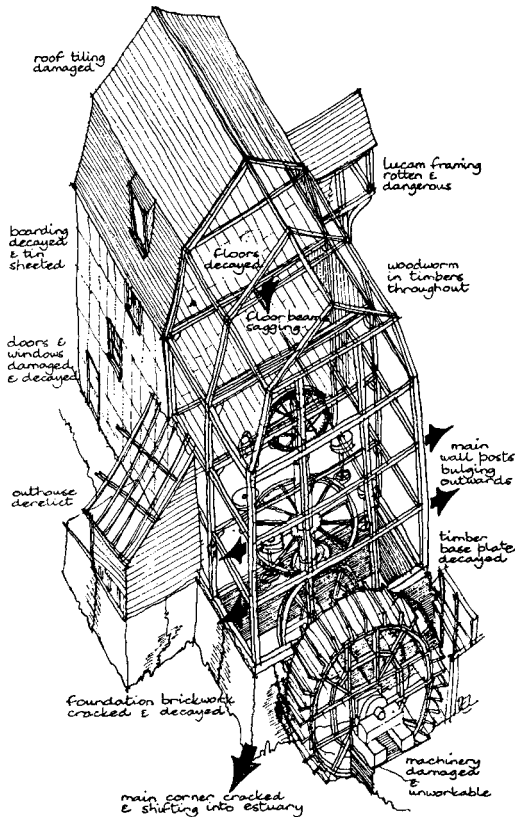
At last a book we have all been hoping for: Kenneth Hudson's *A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Europe* (Bath: Adams and Dart, 1971. 186 pp., 72 photographs, £3.50). This book, the first of its kind, is a country-by-country guide to the most interesting sites in Europe—mills, factories, mines, quarries, railways, ports, canals and also museums of industry and technology. About thirty characteristic sites have been selected for each country, and the book covers the whole of Europe from the Kilkenny Brewery to the old city slaughter house on the Moscow Prospekt, and from the Ofot railway between the Swedish border and Narvik to the Corinth Canal and the marble quarries of Mount Pentelikon. The illustrations are selected with great care and it is a delight to see the Roman aqueducts at Segovia and Pont du Gard, the Göltzchtalbrücke—which Hudson says is 'one of the most impressive of Europe's railway viaducts', the iron bridge near Coalbrookdale, the Dom Luis I Bridge at Oporto, the eighteenth-century crane (used for stepping and unstepping the masts of warships) in the Royal Dockyard in Copenhagen, the great mid-14th-century mill at Gdansk and the saltworks at Arc-sur-Senans south of Besançon which Hudson describes as 'this grand, but commercially absurd project'. There are wonderfully evocative photographs of stations—the original Temple Meads Station of 1838–40 in Bristol, the 1875 Rossio Railway Station in Lisbon, the 1864 Gare du Nord in Paris and the 1889 Gare St-Lazare (though the photograph, no. 18, is not of a train-shed but the Salle des Pas-Perdus).

Mr Hudson, who is Senior Lecturer in Adult Studies at Bath University of Technology,

and founder of the *Journal of Industrial Archaeology*, discusses the problems of preserving these monuments: 'if we preserve only non-industrial buildings for posterity, he wisely says, 'we cannot put the technological achievements of our ancestors into their proper perspective'. In a book of this size he has had to be selective. The Eiffel Tower is not mentioned, nor Balthard's pavilions in Les Halles, now all, or all but one, being pulled down. We are, however, shown the cast-iron colonnade at Mariánské Lázně in Czechoslovakia, rightly described as 'one of the finest surviving examples of nineteenth-century structural ironwork'. This book provides the reader with some idea of the excitement, interest and enjoyment visits to sites of this kind can provide. It must be in the knapsack of every archaeological traveller, and we must have more books of this kind.

Mr Hudson does not deal with tide-mills but there is little to add to Mr Rex Wailes's article 'Tide-mills in England and Wales' (*Transactions of the Newcomen Society*, xix for 1938–9, 1940, 1–33). In that fascinating paper Mr Wailes listed twenty-three mills: thirty years ago he could say: 'Ten are still worked by the tide, two are worked by power, five are used for other purposes, and six stand derelict with some of the machinery in place.' Since then the situation has deteriorated. The Pembrokeshire County Council has preserved the tide-mill at Carew, and now an attempt is being made to preserve the tide-mill at Woodbridge in Suffolk, described as 'the last remaining complete tide-mill in the whole North Sea area'. The present mill at Woodbridge dates back to the 17th century, though references to earlier mills on the site go back to

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the 12th century—the earliest reference is 1170. The mill seems to have been used continuously since the 12th century: it was fully worked by water power until 1957, when the main wheel-shaft broke. Commercial use then declined and it was finally abandoned, although the Mill has remained substantially intact. Total dereliction would have ended its long history but it was purchased for preservation in 1968 by Mr and Mrs R. T. Gardner, who have now transferred the ownership of the Mill to the Woodbridge Tide-Mill Trust Ltd, a registered charity. The Trust is now appealing for £50,000 to restore the mill to working order, though not to work it commercially, and to open it and the adjoining buildings to the public. The appeal was launched at a meeting in July in the City Cellars of Whitbread's Brewery, London, at which the Duke of Grafton and the Editor of *Antiquity* spoke.

We print here the architect's drawing giving some idea of the work that needs to be done, and two photographs of the mill (PL. XXXVII); included in this copy may be found a subscription folder. Informative appeal leaflets are obtainable from *The Hon. Secretary, Woodbridge Tide-Mill Trust Ltd, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk*.

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the description of a tide-mill by Richard Carew in his *Survey of Cornwall* (1602):

Amongst other commodities afforded by the sea, the Inhabitants make use of divers his creekes, for griste-milles, by thwarting a bancke from side to side, in which a froud-gate is placed with two leaves: these the flowing tide openeth, and after full sea, the waight of the ebbe closeth fast, which no other force can doe: and so the imprisoned water payeth the ransom of drying an under-shoote wheele for his enlargement.

Most readers of *ANTIQUITY* will already know of the UNESCO Draft Convention on the plundering of archaeological sites and the illegal export of antiquities, and will hope, as we do, that this will be ratified by as many countries as possible. The Archaeological Institute of America has already given a clear lead in this matter. At the seventy-second general meeting of the Institute and the American Philological Association in New York City in late December 1970, attended by more than 1,600 archaeologists and philologists, the following resolution was adopted:

The AIA condemns the destruction of the material and historical records of the past by the plundering of archaeological sites both in the United States and abroad and by the illicit export and import of antiquities.

The AIA supports wholeheartedly the UNESCO Draft Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property and urges ratification of the Draft Convention by the United States Government at the earliest practicable moment. It further urges its members individually and through the local societies of the Institute, to make their support of the Draft Convention felt by communications to the appropriate Government authorities.

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The AIA calls upon its members, as well as educational institutions (universities and museums in the United States and Canada) to refrain from purchasing and accepting donations of antiquities exported from their countries of origin in contravention to the terms of the UNESCO Draft Convention.

The AIA urges that in accordance with the provisions of the UNESCO Draft Convention concerned countries take practical steps to facilitate the legitimate export, import and exchange of archaeological materials and antiquities. The Archaeological Institute of America applauds the efforts of local authorities, both in the United States and abroad, to prevent the despoliation of archaeological sites and the illicit export and import of antiquities and archaeological materials and pledges its support in such efforts.

This is a splendid document and we wish that very many comparable societies and institutions in Europe and the world in general would table similar resolutions and bring all pressure to bear on their governments to see that the Draft Convention is ratified.

It is of course not only genuine antiquities which are being smuggled out of their countries of origin and sold by dealers in Switzerland, London and New York. There is a very large and lucrative trade in forgeries, and many experts and museums have, in the last few months, found that some of their cherished treasures are, at best, clever examples of the forger's art. That distinguished, learned and fascinating journal, *Archaeometry*, the Bulletin of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art in the University of Oxford, published in its Part 2 of Volume 13 in August of this year a number which deserves to stand on our shelves next to the revelations of the Piltdown forgery. First we are told that many of the pots, allegedly genuine finds from Haçılar (the site excavated from 1957 to 1960 by James Mellaart), which found their way on to the market when his work was finished, and were bought in good faith by the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and other museums and private collections in Europe and America, have been

proved to be fakes. Thermoluminescence research at Oxford showed that 48 out of 66 pots allegedly from genuine Haçılar contexts were fakes. Secondly, twenty-five 'genuine' Etruscan tomb-paintings, sold for £10,000 each and now in European museums, mostly in Switzerland, are clever fakes.

Years ago, when 'Haçılar' pots were coming on to the market, James Mellaart told us that this must be due to illicit excavation after he had left the site in 1960. But now it appears that many of these were faked pots and the Turkish police have arrested a man by the name of Sevkettin Cetimkaya, deliciously described by *The Times* correspondent as 'a peasant. . . of no specific occupation'. The police chief of Burdur, in which area Haçılar is situated, said that, when Cetimkaya's house was raided, they found 54 authentic artifacts, 23 forged artifacts and 'five pounds of fragments which are being examined for authenticity'. Cetimkaya was the peasant who guided Mellaart to Haçılar in 1956. Ten years later, as Patricia Connor and Kenneth Pearson point out in *The Sunday Times* (8 August 1971), 'he was a business man of independent means, owning one or more blocks of flats and a travel agency'.

We shall see what happens in Turkey. Meanwhile the journalists have given us deliciously extravagant headlines such as 'How a Turkish peasant got rich on cracked pots'; 'A peasant's fakes may have fooled museums', and 'Fool's gold in velvet-lined showcases'. But it is *not* funny, and redounds to the great discredit of good archaeology. The Turks have redoubled their precautions at frontiers and posted archaeologists to many of their customs offices. The illicit trade in forged antiquities is far less important than the illicit trade in genuine objects. The convention signed in Paris in November 1970 by sixty-six Unesco member nations has so far been ratified by only one nation—Ecuador. It must be ratified by all countries, and certainly by England and America. There must no longer be these strange stories of museums such as those in Philadelphia and Boston buying unprovenanced finds through dealers whose names cannot be disclosed. The black market in smuggled

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antiquities must be stopped. The market in forgeries can look after itself, that is, if museums can look after themselves. With all the scientific techniques at our disposal these days, many of them so brilliantly deployed by the Oxford Research Laboratory, there is no longer any need for people to be taken in by the tiara of Saitaphernes and by Glozel and Piltown. Perhaps the Oxford Laboratory could look at the paintings at Rouffignac and resolve the uncertainties that still surround that strange affair? That would be most helpful.

And, while we are talking about forgeries and the problems of ascription that so often beset museums and their staff, may we warmly recommend Mary D. Anderson's *The Changing Niobid* (Chatto and Windus, 1969, £1.25). Although published two years ago, it has only just come our way through the good offices of Dr Joan Evans and Mrs Elsie Clifford. Very well written, and around a credible set of circumstances with just that right amount of technical expertise, it is ideal for a Sunday evening after a heavy day's writing, when you cannot bear to see *The Lost Centuries* or *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?* Mary Anderson is the daughter of Sir Hugh Anderson whose name was attached to the room in the new University Library in Cambridge which replaced room *theta* of our beloved undergraduate memories. She is married to Sir Trenchard Cox, and herself has worked extensively on the iconography of medieval English churches. Her book *Looking for History in British Churches* was published in 1951. She approached detective fiction by way of a true 12th-century mystery—the strange death of St William of Norwich which she examined in *A Saint at Stake* (Faber and Faber, 1964).

And, as we were recovering from the shocks of the revelations of Turkish and Etruscan forgeries, Peter Hopkirk published in *The Times* for 17 August a despatch entitled 'Mycenaean treasures plundered from tombs in Cyprus': we quote from it, by kind permission of Mr Hopkirk and *The Times*:

In a frenzy of tomb robbing, an entire Mycenaean city in Cyprus has been destroyed and thousands of tombs all over the island stripped

of their treasures. Some areas I have seen have been so devastated in the feverish hunt for antiquities that they look as though they have been bombed.

Taking advantage of a divided island, impossible to police effectively, the tomb robbers are systematically obliterating all traces of man's past in many parts of Cyprus today. Even bulldozers are being used to dig out the buried artifacts, which include gold jewelry and decorated ceramics. From these tombs a steady stream of treasures is finding its way by secret routes to Europe and America. With other sources of antiquities in the Middle East fast drying up, or becoming suspect through fakes, the international black market is beginning to turn to Cyprus . . .

One comparatively small-time 'exporter' boasted to me that he made thousands of pounds annually selling antiquities to foreign clients. He showed me a large suitcase that was being sent to Switzerland that afternoon into which he was packing Bronze Age pottery. He also allowed me to see his order book . . . one of his customers was a Swiss member of my own profession who spent more than £500 on a number of pieces . . . There are few arrests, and those who are caught have until now only had small fines imposed on them, usually not more than £20. The law however provides for penalties of up to three years imprisonment and a £500 fine for illegal digging and dealing. The courts have already begun to increase the sentences. One dealer was recently fined £150 for merely having in his possession a piece of paper listing archaeological treasures for sale. The items themselves were never found by the police . . .

The very best pieces are disposed of privately and often go directly into museum basements in America for a decent interval before being put on exhibition. The authorities believe that many such pieces leave in the diplomatic bag, though they could equally safely travel in a visitor's suitcase since they are rarely searched . . . There are few fakes among the many antiquities that leave the island. In a country so rich in genuine pieces, there is little room for fakers.

We must all be grateful to Mr Hopkirk for this most alarming despatch, and *The Times* for keeping a watch through their correspondent on the scandals of Near Eastern and Mediterranean archaeological malpractice. At last this evil, clandestine activity is exposed.

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At home we have our scandals and malpractices as well, and there are these days many alarms and excursions in British archaeology, most of which fortunately are dealt with firmly, efficiently and well by the Council for British Archaeology which in recent years, under a series of devoted and dedicated Presidents, and with a devoted and dedicated secretariat presided over by Miss Beatrice de Cardi, has served the interests of British archaeology excellently. One of the many issues it is dealing with nowadays is the use of electronic buried metal detectors by treasure hunters. Edward Fletcher's *A fortune under your feet: your guide to Britain's treasures and how to find them* is a devastatingly unhappy invitation to all and sundry to try their luck at interfering with historic and prehistoric sites. The publishers, M. L. Beach (Products) Ltd, of 41 Church Street, Twickenham, Middlesex (who make these prospector and explorer detectors), print this note in Fletcher's book:

We wish to strongly endorse the author's remarks concerning the unplanned interference with archaeological sites. Until the reader has become part of a 'dig' with the full co-operation of those in charge, such sites must be left alone.

Is this not a piece of hypocrisy in a book which has a section entitled 'Some suggestions for using your detector on archaeological sites', and a whole chapter listing places where the detector-using treasure hunter may search? We looked with surprise and horror at the first line of the entry under our natal county of Pembrokeshire: it read 'rich in tombs, holy wells and prehistoric settlements'.

But the great crisis now facing British archaeology is not the wilful and ignorant use of detecting devices, evil though this is, nor the problem of fakes and the export of genuine British antiquities. It is the rapidly growing destruction of our cultural landscape through normal activities. This was referred to briefly in a note in the June number of *ANTIQUITY* (p. 144-5). *Rescue* has now been set up with a holding committee with Martin Biddle as Chairman and Philip Barker as Secretary. The office of *Rescue* is at 4 Foregate Street,

Worcester, with Mrs Angela Bayley as assistant secretary. *Rescue*, which very properly describes itself as a Trust for British Archaeology now appeals for funds: the minimum subscription is £1.00 and subscriptions should be sent to the *Honorary Treasurer of Rescue (V. C. Carter)*, Manager, National Westminster Bank Ltd, 3 The Cross, Worcester.

The printed appeal is a very powerful document: we quote some of the things it says:

Did you know that the majority of our archaeological sites will be destroyed or severely damaged within the next thirty years? If they disappear unrecorded, there will never be an opportunity to study them again. In towns, cities, and in the countryside, mutilation of ancient settlement areas is accelerating so fast that our archaeological resources cannot cope, and most of these sites are disappearing without record. It is as if a dozen of the most precious documents in the British Museum were being burnt every day before they had even been read

It goes on to quote some figures which speak for themselves:

In South Dorset in 1964 less than 10 per cent of the 871 recorded round barrows remained undamaged, and the number is now probably less than 5 per cent. Of 100 recorded Romano-British settlements in Wiltshire, only ten were still well preserved in 1964.

In Gloucestershire, of 360 round barrows, half have been destroyed, and only one barrow cemetery now survives intact.

Between AD 1500 and 1950, about 300 deserted medieval villages sites were destroyed: that is in 450 years. Between 1950 and 1970, that is in twenty years, another 300 sites were destroyed: and they are now disappearing at the rate of 20 to 30 a year.

All good archaeologists and historians, all good people who wish to preserve our cultural heritage and understand our ancient cultural landscape, must support *Rescue* morally and financially. Write to 4 Foregate Street, Worcester and come to the next public meeting which is planned for 15 January 1972 in the Senate House of the University of London. If this meeting is attended by such large numbers as were at the inaugural meeting, it should be a great occasion.



☞ We are glad to be able to print here photographs of the new Yorkshire Chariot burial at Garton, and a note from Mr T. C. M. Brewster, gallantly dictated for us at a time when he was undergoing a serious eye operation. We hope that when he has recovered fully he may be able to go to the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at St-Germain-en-Laye and see the new Iron Age galleries opened this summer. Apart from the fact that they are full of chariot burials excellently displayed, the galleries are a delight to visit, and the cases superbly lit.

This is the second stage in the modernization of St-Germain under the direction of René Joffroy, whose display of the material from Vix at Châtillon-sur-Seine is a model of its kind. A catalogue of the Iron Age galleries is in preparation and we understand that the Bronze Age and Neolithic galleries are likely to be opened to the public during the next few years, and the Palaeolithic galleries in 1973.

☞ Within the space of a few days in late August the deaths were announced of two archaeologists both distinguished in their different ways, and both men of great personal charm and influence: Carl Blegen and Miles Burkitt. C. W. Blegen died in Athens at the age of 84. He was Professor of Classical Archaeology in the Cincinnati University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences from 1927 to 1957. Since 1932 he was Field Director of the Archaeological Expedition sponsored by Cincinnati, which dug Troy from 1932-8. Blegen's work showed that VIIa, sacked and burned shortly before the middle of the thirteenth century BC, must have been Homeric Troy. In 1939 he discovered the Palace of Nestor at Pylos and worked there regularly from 1952 onwards, discovering many tablet fragments written in Linear B. His four volume work on Troy was published between 1950 and 1958. Very diffidently, we asked him whether he would be interested in writing a general summary for the *Ancient Peoples and Places* series: to our surprise, he said that he would. *Troy and the Trojans* was published in 1963.

Miles Burkitt died in Grantchester where he had lived for nearly half a century. We

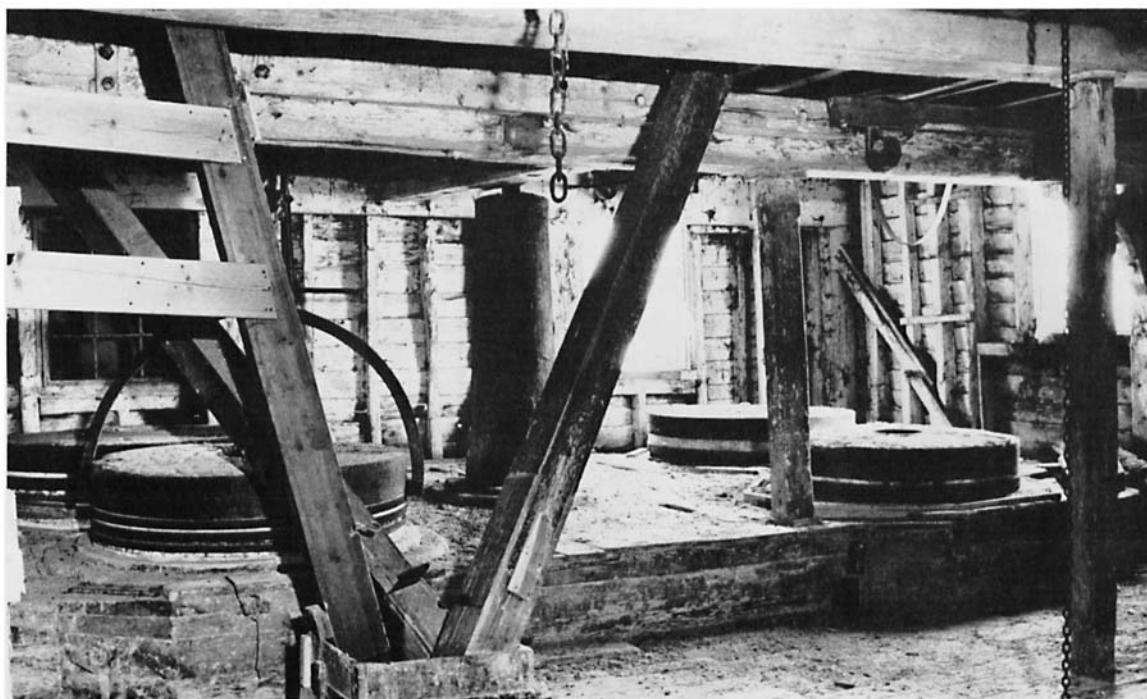
have already published some of his reminiscences (*Antiquity*, 1970, 254-5); but they did not include the fact that when he got to the opening of the Sedgwick Museum, he discreetly hid behind a curtain, only to be revealed to public view when Queen Alexandra unveiled the statue and declared the museum open! M.C.B. was a great teacher and the English speaking academic world of archaeology is full of his pupils and his pupils' pupils from San Francisco and Santa Barbara to Capetown, Nairobi and Canberra. None of us will forget the hospitality of Miles and Peggy at Merton House, or his lectures, always given at 9.0 a.m. without notes, at which he worked his own lantern, and always wore a very large thick overcoat.

☞ Two items of British domestic archaeological news which may not have reached our most antipodean readers. Charles Thomas, who was elected a few years ago to be the first Professor of Archaeology in the University of Leicester, has been appointed to the Directorship of a newly founded Institute of Cornish Studies to be housed on the campus of the Cornwall Technical College at Truro: this interesting new appointment carries with it an internal Chair of Cornish Studies in the University of Exeter. The Institute will concern itself with archaeology, place-names, Cornish language and literature and regional aspects of the natural and social sciences. And, secondly, Barry Cunliffe, who was appointed a few years ago to the newly founded Chair of Archaeology in the University of Southampton, has been elected to the Chair of European Archaeology in the University of Oxford when Christopher Hawkes retires in 1972. Cunliffe will be one of the youngest Oxford professors: it is less than ten years since he took his degree at Cambridge. He joined the Board of Trustees of ANTIQUITY last year.

☞ It is pleasant to be correcting the proofs of this Editorial in mid-Atlantic in the comfort of the *s.s. France*, and very pleasant to receive a letter as we were leaving appointing the Editor Registrar of Phu Wiang University (*Antiquity*, 1971, 85-7).



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PLATE XXXVII: EDITORIAL

(a) *The 17th-century Woodbridge tide-mill and granary on the Deben river (Suffolk). It was in continuous use until 1957.* (b) *The stone floor, showing the four millstones, with, left, the lifting gear used for putting the millstones in place*

See pp. 245–6