



PLATE VIII: EDITORIAL

'Pete Marsh': drawing of the Lindow bog-man by Michael McGuinness

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Editorial

PLATE VIII

We in Britain and Ireland have always been behind the Danes in the development of archaeology. Fifty years after the opening of the Old Nordic Museum in Copenhagen the British Museum was still referring to the 'supposed system of antiquities' which established Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages in the European pre-Roman past. But it is true that they have better bogs than we do, and we were all excited and envious when, in May 1950, Tollund man was found. Peter Glob was lecturing to his students at Aarhus University when he was called away because he was wanted by the police. (How many, or few, professors of archaeology have had their lectures so summarily ended?) Two years later, almost to the day, Glob was again called out to a body found in the little sphagnum bog near the village of Grauballe, only a few miles from Tollund. The Tollund and Grauballe men are now part of European prehistory, and indeed European poetry: who can forget Seamus Heaney's evocative lines about these two ancient men (*Antiquity*, 1982, 167–8, and his *Selected poems 1965–75*)? There are now nine bog-bodies from Denmark, C14-dated to the first millennium BC.

Now, at last, we in Britain have a bog body and we are happy to print the story of its discovery and a preliminary account of its date and significance here (pp. 25–9 and PLS. IV–VII). Its discovery, mixed up with a modern murder hunt, is very bizarre indeed. *The Sunday Times*, always very good in its archaeological news coverage, dealt excellently with the find of what we are apparently going to call Lindow Man and published (7 October 1984) drawings by their artist, Michael McGuinness. They have agreed to our reproducing them here (PL. VIII): McGuinness's thoughtful and perceptive drawings show the stooped and distorted body, the crushed face, the neck throttled with a thong (the detail shows the hangman's knot): his

reconstruction reveals a handsome face with well-cropped hair, carefully clipped moustache, thick unruly sideboards and trim beard. Dr Ian Stead of the British Museum said: 'He is literally the face of British prehistory.'

¶ We also publish here another interesting piece by Dr Ian Stead on a figure which we, with our very limited knowledge of such matters, would have thought to be Celto-Ligurian of the first/second century AD. Which reminds us we have had no comments on the '? Roquepertuse' head from the Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts, Norwich, which we published in 1979 (*Antiquity*, LIII, 169–70, and Frontispiece), except for the letter from Professor Henri Gastaut (*Antiquity*, 1980, 81, and Pl. x). The problems of the provenance of objects found in private or public collections without certain evidence of origin appear again in Professor Shefton's note (pp. 42–4) on the lionhead from Newcastle and Zurich.

¶ Driving across Belgium from Zeebrugge to Bavay last autumn we stopped naturally to refresh our memories of the beauty of Bruges and Tournai and had a curious experience in the latter city in a brasserie near the Cathedral. Incidentally anyone travelling across Europe from Zeebrugge must not miss Lissewege (11 km to the SE), now a sleepy little village but once a powerful medieval city with its massive cathedral-like church tower, and two km away the enormous *Grange aux dîmes* of the ancient Cistercian abbey of Ter Doest, its size and carpentry reminding one of the great barns at Cressing Temple in Essex.

As we sat down to our *croquettes de crevettes* and Club Stella Artois we were astonished to see on the wall opposite a poster of Stonehenge, an exemplar of which now adorns our lavatory in Cambridge: it

said, 'Au Temps de Stonehenge: Exposition sur le Bronze Ancien Britannique organisée par l'Administration Communale de Tournai et le British Museum de Londres dans le Halle-aux-Draps, Grand Place'.

We hurried to the exhibition in the Halle-aux-Draps and were delighted by it. Against a backcloth of a reconstruction of part of Stonehenge, and alongside a well-done replica of Barclodiy y Gawres, were arranged objects from the British Museum and eleven other museums in Britain (Avebury, Bury St Edmunds, Cardiff, Devizes, Edinburgh, Exeter, Hull, Norwich, the Ashmolean at Oxford, the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum at Salisbury, and Sheffield), and seven continental museums (Bonn, Compiègne, Frauenfeld, Groningen, Leiden, Rennes, and s'Hertogenbosch). Gathered together in one large room for the first time were the Garboldisham macehead, the chalk figure from Grimes Graves, the Folkton cylinders, the Mold gold cape, an Irish lunula, the Rillaton beaker, the Eschenz and Fritzdorf cups, to mention a few of the treasures listed under the 95 entries in the beautifully illustrated catalogue, *Au temps de Stonehenge*. The exhibition is long ago over but catalogues are still available from the office of the Burgomaster of Tournai: it was planned and edited by Anne MacSween and Colin Burgess, is in French, costs 550 Belgian francs, and has in addition to long, clear descriptive entries, 103 figures and photographs (30 in colour), and short articles by Aubrey Burl, Christopher Chippindale, Richard Atkinson, Ian Longworth, Stuart Needham, and Jacques Briard, as well as the Editors.

The handout given to all visitors to the Exhibition declared:

C'est le Grand Mystère de Stonehenge. A une réalisation architecturale et technique d'une telle envergure et d'une telle qualité devaient nécessairement correspondre des fonctions tout aussi importantes. Temple? Observatoire astronomique? Centre communautaire religieux, culturel, politique, social ou économique? Stonehenge était peut-être tout cela à la fois.

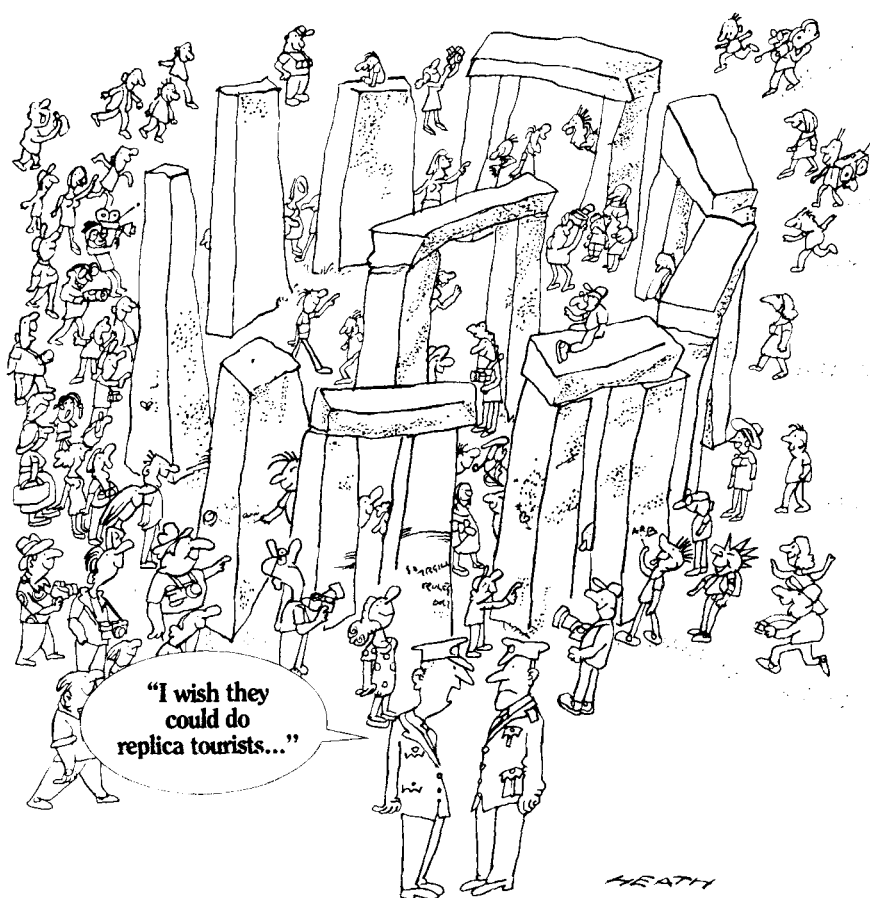
A good and wise answer.

The Tournai exhibition was an achievement, and greatly to the credit of British archaeology, apparently arising from the initiative of R. van Spitael, the Burgomaster of Tournai, with the full cooperation of the British Council, the British Museum, and the Department of Adult Education of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. But why Tournai? we asked. The Burgomaster provided two

answers in his preface to the catalogue: Tournai was the only Belgian town to be once part of England, in the reign of Henry VIII; and Tournai was liberated in 1944 by British troops. Interesting answers, but the real answer must lie with his initiative and the determined efficiency of his colleagues Gérard Coulon, Dr Jean Vlaeminek, Charles Midavaine, and the City Administration.

☞ This is the sort of exhibition that should be in the interpretative museum that we hope might be built near Stonehenge B on Salisbury Plain, crossed with the Stonehenge room of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum and the exhibition Chris Chippindale is preparing for the World Archaeological Congress in Southampton in 1986. The material in the Tournai exhibition was all original: that displayed in the possible Museum Centre as





part of the Stonehenge B complex would naturally be replicas.


The idea of a Stonehenge replica which was mentioned in these pages last year (*Antiquity*, 1984, 166) is being taken seriously by English Heritage, and has captured the imagination of columnists and cartoonists. By kind permission of *The Sunday Times* and *Punch* we reproduce here cartoons that appeared on 9 September and 17 October 1984 (left and above) respectively. The idea is not new: indeed in the twenties, when wiser counsels prevailed, those amusing lunatic bogus Druids, who are now allowed by a misguided Home Office to cavort at Stonehenge at Midsummer, were about to be, rightly we think, banned from performing their far from ancient invented 19th-century rites in the 5,000-year-old monument, suggested the construction of a replica Stonehenge not far away. If Stonehenge B is constructed this would be an ideal place for Druidic junketings: replica Druids in a replica Stonehenge.

The Sunday Times reports (7 October 1984) that a study carried out recently by the construction firm, Wimpey, for a television programme, calculated that it would cost £332,640 to rebuild the monument, using 30 men. Why don't we have Stonehenge B on Salisbury Plain in time for the World Archaeological Congress in September 1986? Meanwhile we learn that engineers and astronomers at the University of Missouri have erected on the University's campus, at Rolla, a half-scale partial reconstruction of Stonehenge: it was dedicated on 20 June 1984, the date of the summer solstice.

Construction of the replica was begun in October 1983. It is built of 160 tonnes of granite but to the proper dimensions, 'by the university's waterjet equipment'. The monument incorporates, we are told, many of the features of the original, but includes two 'capabilities' the original did not possess. There is low-level lighting for night use: and the Rolla Stonehenge is provided with an

aperture for an analemma. During the year, the noon sun shining through this opening describes a figure of eight on 'the horizontal and vertical stones at the base of the trilithon' (*Archaeology*, September 1984, 78).

If we do have a replica Stonehenge it should be a copy of what the monument is at the moment, and full scale. We don't want any interference from those who think they know what it originally looked like or what it should have looked like, or what it ought to have been. Down with Hawkins and Hoyle: up with the firm of Atkinson, Piggott, Chippindale, Merlin, and Wimpey. There are over 18 months between now and the September 1986 opening of the World Archaeological Congress: enough time to build several Stonehenges. But one will do: we deplore Peter Simple's suggestion in *The Daily Telegraph* that we should build Stonehenges all over England to cut the tourist load on Salisbury Plain.

 The second announcement of the 11th Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences has now been sent out. The World Archaeological Congress, as it is now calling itself, will be held in Southampton and London from 1–7 September 1986: the Executive Committee consists of Professor J. D. Evans (President), Professor L. Alcock, D. Hayes (Treasurer), Professor A. C. Renfrew, Professor P. J. Ucko (National Secretary), and Sir David Wilson. In a message the National Secretary says that already there have been responses from 2,500 people from over 100 countries and that the Congress might well be subtitled 'the World meets to discuss the past'.


Full Participant Registration is £200 (£180 for those who reserve their places before 1 November 1985); accompanying person Registration Fee is £92, and Student Registration Fee is £52. These figures have seemed high to many people but they do include not only meetings, lectures, publications, excursions, and receptions, but morning coffee, lunch, and afternoon tea, complimentary travel on Southampton City buses and London Transport buses and Underground, and transportation from Southampton to London for the second part of the Congress. Some have estimated that there may be as many as 4,000 participants. The third announcement to those who have responded to the first and/or second announcements will be issued in October 1985. Those who have not received the second announcement with its registra-

tion form should write to *The National Secretary, Professor P. J. Ucko, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, England.*

In conjunction with the 1986 Congress the City of Southampton, which is generously supporting the event, has decided to undertake a major excavation in the heart of the City which is thought to have been the key location in Hamwic—Saxon Southampton. The Deanery site is near the present-day St Mary's churchyard, where the Saxon minster church was centred: if there was a royal establishment in Hamwic then it is in this location that it would be expected to be found. And on the occasion of the Congress the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission—English Heritage—will be carrying out work at Maiden Castle. This project consists of four elements as follows (and we quote from a letter from Dr Geoffrey Wainwright):

- (i) the reinstatement of the ramparts which have been eroded by stock and people and the negotiation of a permanent management agreement;
- (ii) the creation of a presentation/interpretative scheme in the car park;
- (iii) the establishment of a heritage trail which sets the monument in its landscape and which incorporates Dorchester and its museum, the adjacent hill-fort at Poundbury, and the Roman aqueduct;
- (iv) an excavation which is related to specific problems arising from the reinstatement, management and interpretation programmes as well as being directed towards answering specific questions arising from the earlier excavations. A supervisor for this part of the project has not yet been appointed.

The Duchy of Cornwall, landlords of Maiden Castle, warmly supports the preservation and presentation aspects of this project. The excavation has been adversely criticized by some, in and out of the correspondence columns of *The Times*: many have forgotten that the great excavations at Maiden Castle by Sir Mortimer Wheeler were half-a-century ago. The project is being advised by an academic Committee consisting of Professor Cunliffe, Dr Wainwright, Andrew Lawson, and Dr John Evans (Department of Archaeology, University College, Cardiff). In our next issue we will print a short article by Cunliffe and Wainwright setting out the aims of the 1986 excavations.

 We record regretfully that since our last issue went to press Professor Martin Almagro Basch,

Professor Donald Robertson, Professor Werner Haarnagel, Mrs Helen O'Neil, Dr Neville Chittick, and T. C. M. Brewster have died. Almagro, born in his beloved Albarracín in 1911, became Professor in Barcelona in 1940 and was then translated to Madrid. He was for many happy fruitful years the doyen of Spanish prehistoric archaeology following in that line of great men: Hugo Obermaier, Bosch-Gimpera, Pericot y Garcia. His work on Ampurias and Los Millares and on Spanish cave art will long be remembered as valued and important contributions to Iberian prehistory. He wrote well and clearly and his *Introducción a la Arqueología* (1941) and his *Origen y formación del pueblo hispano* (1958) were exemplars of how *haute vulgarisation archéologique* should happen. We remember him also as a generous, warm-hearted, ebullient friend.

Professor Donald Robertson was not known to us personally, but we knew of him through many Americanist friends and through his books, such as *Pre-Columbian architecture* and *Mexican manuscript painting of the Early Colonial Schools*. He had been in Tulane University since 1957 and at the time of his death, aged 65, was editing the Codex Tulane, an early colonial manuscript of the Mixtec people of Oaxaca.

Of Professor Haarnagel a correspondent writes:

The 'Nestor' of the Wilhelmshaven scholars, founder director of the Landesinstitut für Marschen- und Wurtenforschung, died at the age of 77 years. He had received numerous international academic and public orders and marks of distinction; he was honorary member of many international academic bodies, one of the 'twelve wise men' of German archaeology, member of the Romisch-Germanisch Kommission, and holder of the Chair at the University of Göttingen.

It was the late Professor van Giffen who encouraged him to found in Wilhelmshaven a provincial centre of research into the Marshes and Wurten of the Landesmuseum, Hanover, which became the independent Landesinstitut in 1945. Since 1938 Professor Haarnagel has had his roots in Wilhelmshaven and the coastal region. The Landesinstitut became the centre of German settlement research on the coast. Professor Haarnagel, starting with a one-man organisation, created today's Landesinstitut with 4 specialist departments doing research into the archaeological and ecological history of the area between Elbe and Ems.

Helen O'Neil, born in Mandalay in 1893, died on 23 August 1984. Born Helen Donovan, she was the daughter of a Colonel in the Indian Medical Service who retired to live in the Camp House at

Bourton-on-the-Water. The Camp was the iron age hillfort of Salmonsbury and the excavation of this site, from 1931 onwards, started off her interest in archaeology. She was one of the two great archaeological ladies of Gloucestershire in this century: the other was Elsie Clifford who died in 1976 (*Antiquity*, 1977, 3). It was not surprising that the two prima donnas did not get on well, but the often alleged internecine warfare between them was much exaggerated: in their older and wiser days each appreciated the achievement of the other, and it is pleasant that the book *Archaeology in Gloucestershire* (Cheltenham, 1984), edited by Alan Saville and to be reviewed in our next issue, should be described as 'essays dedicated to Helen O'Neil and Elsie Clifford'.

Helen Donovan married Bryan O'Neil in 1939: his early death in 1954 confirmed her archaeological purpose, and she spent a long and busy archaeological life for the next 30 years. She was the first to admit that archaeology had enriched her life and that it had all been great fun—even when she was chased by a deranged workman wielding a fire-extinguisher at the North Leigh Roman villa.

Neville Chittick was one of our pupils when he was at Peterhouse in the immediate post-war years, and was Director of the British Institute in East Africa for 22 years until his 'reluctant retirement' (the words are those of *The Times* obituary of 1 August 1984). His work at Kilwa, Mand, and Aksum is well known: to quote *The Times* again, he was 'at work energetic if unpredictable or impatient, which could be trying for assistants and uninitiated students; but he was convivial and his hospitality and eccentricities became legendary in Nairobi and other places'. He was looking forward to many years of work among friends and in the libraries of Cambridge but this was not to be: he died suddenly in Cambridge on 27 July 1984.

Thomas Brewster was 71 when he died last July. The son of a Yorkshire Wolds farming family, he embarked upon a lifetime's study of the antiquities of the East Riding, and was in due course the doyen of Yorkshire archaeology: the mantle of Frank Elgee had fallen on him. He took his own aerial photographs and, though not an Air Force pilot in the 1939–45 war, found himself, *par hasard*, a passenger on a flight which ended in east Germany, spent some time in Auschwitz, and was rescued by the Russians. After the war he became a schoolmaster, was the prime mover in the East Riding Archaeological Research Committee, and then as a

full-time professional archaeologist, did a programme of rescue excavation for the Ministry of Works. From 1965 onwards he undertook the first scientific examination of an iron age chariot-burial: we published his article on the Garton Slack site (1971, 289–92). He predicted that many more iron age chariot-burials would be found: and he has been proved right. In our July issue we shall publish a preliminary account of the new chariot-burials at Driffield. As Brewster rides around the Elysian fields, we wonder is he in a Celtic chariot whose structure he understood so well, or one of those Russian motor-cars he loved so well?

☞ Many of our readers will have been startled to open the October number of *Scientific American* and see that Dennis Flanagan was now Editor Emeritus. Flanagan as Editor has been closely in touch with ANTIQUITY and a close friend of the Editors for the last 40 years. We wrote to him at once, and he replied saying he was in good health and delighted to be an Editor Emeritus. We quote from his letter:

It is kind of you to think of putting something in ANTIQUITY about the changing of the guard. Gerard Piel and Donald H. Miller Jr and I took over the old *Scientific American* in 1947 (with other people's money), and we brought out our first issue in May 1948. Piel was Publisher and had some hard times at first, but the magazine broke even economically in two years.

From the beginning we have sought to popularize science by inviting scientists to do their own popularizing. Our own rôle has been to try to keep up with what is happening in science, to invite the right person to write the right article at the right time, and then to help him or her with editing and illustration. We have always set particular store by illustration; we feel it resonates with text in such a way that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Anyone who has written for *Scientific American* can testify that our editing is more than copyreading. As ambassadors between scholars and the interested reader we have always felt that if anything can be done to make an article clearer to the general reader, it should be done.

It might come as a surprise to readers of ANTIQUITY to know that the magazine has played a part in the success of *Scientific American*. Quite early in our career (about

1950, I think it was) O. G. S. Crawford wrote me an unsolicited letter expressing enthusiasm for what we were doing and in addition offering some priceless tips on what was happening in his favourite subject. Needless to say, I responded gratefully, and he continued to write for years. I shall never forget his style. 'The spotlight', he would say, 'now shifts to Anatolia . . .'. The present Editor of ANTIQUITY has been no less helpful, I have had the pleasure of getting to know him and his lovely wife personally. Moreover he has written some first-class articles for *Scientific American*.

Scientific American now has a circulation of 650,000, which goes beyond our wildest dreams of 1947. The magazine is also translated into seven other languages: French, Italian, German, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese. These foreign-language editions bring its circulation up to nearly a million.

Dennis Flanagan also broke the news to us of the recent death of his lovely wife – the inimitable Ellen Raskin: we extend our deepest sympathy to him in so grievous a loss.

The new Editor and Publisher of *Scientific American* is Jonathan Piel, son of Gerard Piel, and we wish him all success: and all happiness in his retirement to Dennis Flanagan who has edited it with such enthusiasm and distinction for 37 years to the great benefit of us all—apparently well over a million of us.

☞ We have just heard that Derek Simpson has been elected to the Chair of Archaeology in Belfast and wish him well in that province which the media show us almost daily torn by murderous violence. We have been careful to get his name right: having made a curious boo-boo in our last issue, when, on p. 170, we said that Martin Robertson had moved from his Chair at Newcastle to Oxford, an error which passed many proof-readers and went unnoticed by many readers. It is of course Martin Harrison who moves to Oxford in October 1985: our apologies to him and to Professor Martin Robinson who retired from the Lincoln Chair of Classical Archaeology and Art at Oxford in 1978 and now lives peacefully in retirement in Cambridge. With bowed head we plead editorial *incuria*.