

# Antiquity

VOL. XLVIII No. 191

SEPTEMBER 1974

## Editorial

PLATE XXV

We have often said in these pages, and elsewhere, that there is great need for a journal devoted entirely to the scientific and technical aspects of archaeology. Such a journal has now appeared and we welcome it and wish it all success: *The Journal of Archaeological Science*, edited by Professor G. W. Dimbleby of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London, Dr D. R. Brothwell of the British Museum (Natural History), and Dr H. Barker of the Research Laboratory, British Museum, is published by the Academic Press of London and New York. The first number issued was in March of this year; the journal is planned to appear four times a year. The subscription for Canada, Central and South America and the USA is \$21.50 payable to the *Academic Press Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003, USA*. For the rest of the world the subscription should be sent to the *Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd, 24-28 Oval Road, London NW1, England* (inland £8.00 including postage; abroad £9.10 including postage). All material for publication should be sent to the Editors, *The Journal of Archaeological Science, c/o Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY*. There is an impressive editorial board of fifteen people including R. H. Brill from the Corning Museum of Glass, New York, Professor Karl W. Butzer of Chicago, Professor F. R. Matson of the Pennsylvania State University, and Dr W. van Zeist of the Biologisch-Archaeologisch Instituut, Groningen.

The first number contains seven articles and two book reviews. There is no title-page, editorial or preamble of any kind: the reader is pitched precipitately into the opening article,

Karl W. Butzer's 'Geo-archaeological interpretation of Acheulian calc-pan sites at Doornlaagte and Rooidam (Kimberley, South Africa)'. In fact, the scope of the journal can best be appreciated from the titles (one or two are more succinct) of the articles; the others are: 'The mobile herding economy of Kebarah Cave, Mt Carmel: an economic analysis of the faunal remains', by E. C. Saxon; 'An analytical study of the composition of Roman coarse wares from the fort of Bryn y Gefeiliu (Caer Llugwy) in Snowdonia', by J. Ll. W. Williams, D. A. Jenkins and R. G. Livens; 'Radiocarbon dating: some practical considerations for the archaeologist', by R. Burleigh; 'The Buhen horse', by Juliet Clutton-Brock; 'Vitrified forts in Scotland: a problem in interpretation and primitive technology', by D. R. Brothwell, A. C. Bishop and A. R. Woolley; and 'Primitive sheep in the Aran Islands', by Barbara A. Noddle and M. L. Ryder.

When we first heard of the plans for this new journal we wrote to Professor Dimbleby who replied:

I agree with you that this is not the most auspicious of times to be launching a new journal, but such a matter is not always determined by prudent judgement. . . . it was almost forced upon us by the pressure of a rapidly developing subject. Over the last decade or two many branches of science have found common ground with archaeology, and from this has sprung up a vigorous growth of observation and research. This work has always been faced with the dilemma of where to publish. Recognized archaeological journals have sometimes welcomed a certain amount—not too much—of science-based material, but such journals are not normally seen by the scientists and are only

marginally served by the various abstracting agencies. On the other hand, publications in scientific journals would seldom be seen by archaeologists, and there is the danger that they would be couched in the jargon of the discipline concerned.

The idea of the Journal came from John Cruise of Academic Press, who died so tragically last year. He and I were closely involved in producing the book series *Studies in archaeological sciences*, and our contacts showed that there was a great deal of research going on which would not necessarily result in books, but which needed an outlet in research papers. The new journal aims to cover the physical, biological and earth sciences and others not covered by these umbrellas. It is intended that the papers should be understandable in principle, if not in detail, by the modern archaeologist with an elementary knowledge of science: it is not intended, however, to publish the site-report type of article, unless the paper demonstrates how archaeology and the scientific disciplines can be welded into a single report.

As far as we can see our aims do not compete with any other established journal. The nearest, perhaps, is *Archaeometry* but in fact there seems little overlap there. *Archaeometry*, as its name implies, is concerned with techniques in the first place and is often not concerned with applications. We would not wish to publish a highly technical paper on techniques, but we should be interested in a paper which summarized the technology and then went on to deal with its use in an archaeological context. . . .

The name of the journal exercised us in the early stages of planning three or four years ago, and we are not all agreed as to its suitability. I objected to any reference to 'scientific archaeology' because this implies that much archaeology is unscientific. It may well be (so is a good deal of science), but I don't believe this is a fundamental distinction. I prefer to think of the whole lot as 'science', but some of it is particularly relevant to archaeology.

In a later letter to us Professor Dimbleby wrote an appreciation of John Cruise:

He was a man with extraordinarily wide interests. He had been in a position of some responsibility as a Government chemist, but he had an expert knowledge of many other subjects such as leather and plant sciences, certain aspects of medicine and so on. He was a first-class

photographer and an enthusiastic and knowledgeable gardener. He travelled widely and was very aware of the problems western man is creating in the modern world environment. All knowledge was interesting to him, and he had a remarkable memory for detail which was a great help in planning interdisciplinary publications, whether a series of books or a periodical such as the new journal.

But while we welcome and encourage the new *Journal of Archaeological Science*, we do not forget *Science and Archaeology*, which began in 1970. It is edited by F. S. C. Celoria of the University of Keele and J. D. Wilcock of the *Department of Computing, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Beaconside, Stafford*; and published by the *George Street Press, Fancy Walk, Stafford*. Numbers 10 (1973) and 11 (1974) have just arrived on our desk, and contain many good things such as P. J. Osborne on 'Insects in archaeological deposits'; M. J. Walker on 'T-Tests on prehistoric and modern charred grain measurements'; A. Hardy-Smith on 'Post-medieval pot shapes: a quantitative analysis'; extended versions of two papers presented to the Second Annual Conference on Computer Applications in Archaeology held in the University of Birmingham, January 1974, and a short paper by C. W. Dally of Sandhurst School called 'Was there a megalithic yard?' (His computer study of Neolithic long barrows produces a Neolithic yard of 2.72 feet.)

*Science and Archaeology* has lively editorials, and the editorial for 1974 has some deliciously satirical 'Notes for Contributors' from which we have extracted these sentences:

Guidelines are here laid down for the successful production of a very boring paper ideal for the readership of *Science and Archaeology*. . . . The longer the paper, the more it bores; the more boring each section of a paper is, the more boring is the whole paper . . . most habitual borers use the following techniques throughout their work:

- 1) avoid any commonly accepted concept;
- 2) use obscure foreign words where English would suffice;
- 3) never use a short word of Anglo-Saxon

derivation when an equivalent long word of Latin or Greek root is available; Latin-Greek hybrid words are especially preferred;

4) use advanced scientific or technical concepts and jargon frequently, and without explanation;

5) compete with other workers to write the most unintelligible jargon; such writing has been called 'gobbledygook' by Daniel and the 'Binclarke Syndrome' by others.

Investigation is at present being carried out into the automatic production of extremely boring papers by computer. One method of doing this, the technique of *logogenetics*, is to select words alternately from two boring texts by different authors, followed by editing according to semantic rules and insertion of punctuation to produce a correct relationship of parts of speech. A boring paper on this is being produced.

☞ These two journals may provide suitable outlets for articles devoted to the scientific and technical aspects of archaeology. But what of the papers referred to by Professor Dimbleby as 'the site-report type of article'? A most notable effort to get site reports quickly published has started this year in the form of *British Archaeological Reports*. These are edited by Dr A. R. Hands, Mrs Y. M. Hands, and D. R. Walker at 122 Banbury Road, Oxford, England OX2 7BP and printed by TRUExpress Oxford. The first report published is *Cuddesdon and Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire: two early Saxon princely sites in Wessex* by Tania M. Dickinson, and the second *Broadfield deserted mediaeval village* by Eric C. Klingelhofer. The first is 75p, the second 80p, both post free. These are astonishingly good value; the format is adequate and both reports well illustrated. Dr Hands writes:

Among other issues in production are T. G. Manby on 'Grooved Ware sites'; Richard Reece (editor) with the 'Coins and archaeology' symposium held recently in London; S. R. Williams on 'Iron Age house construction'; M. J. Jones on 'Roman military defences to AD 117'; Felix Oswald with his massive life's work on clay pipes, Martin Henig's corpus of Romano-British intaglios, and nearly twenty other manuscripts under discussion. I anticipate that we shall get eight issues out in 1974, at least

a dozen in 1975, and I would not care to speculate beyond that point. . . . One of our forthcoming issues, Richard Avent's corpus of Kentish jewelled disc brooches, will have four full A4 pages in full colour—surely we will be the only archaeological journal to offer free colour photographs? This, however, you will no doubt believe when you see it.

All good wishes to this fine enterprise and congratulations to all concerned. Dr Hands says that he hopes to get manuscripts of the size of the first two reports (which were between 50 and 75 pages of A4 size) 'into print in 3–6 months, and in no case should the time taken exceed 8–10 months, even for a work of over 700 pages, such as the Henig corpus'. In these days of printing difficulties, this is welcome and encouraging news.

☞ We have for long admired and been stimulated by Ian Blake's archaeological notes in *The Irish Times*, which make that paper compulsory reading on most Thursdays. Now he has edited for *The Irish Times* a special supplement entitled 'Archaeology in Ireland today'. It was published on 23 April and outlines the position of current archaeological research and development in Ireland. It contains many interesting and authoritative articles with hitherto unpublished information directed both at specialist and layman. Its publication reflects both the wealth of material available for study in Ireland and the enormous public interest which archaeology has aroused in recent years. It is also a heartening indication of the willingness of contemporary archaeologists to inform and interest the general public. Among the many articles of interest are George Eogan on Knowth, M. J. O'Kelly on New Grange, Seamus Caulfield on early agriculture and settlement in ancient Mayo 'before the bog came', Bernard Wailes on Dun Ailinne, Dermot Twohig on Ring Forts in County Cork, and Brendan O Riordain on new discoveries from medieval Dublin. Copies of this supplement can still be obtained from the office of *The Irish Times* at 31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin 2. It should be reprinted in the form of a small book.

Two other publications dealing with Irish archaeology have arrived just as we are writing these words. The first is *Perspectives in Irish archaeology* produced by the Association of Young Irish Archaeologists, and the second is the first issue of the *Irish Archaeological Research Forum*. *Perspectives* is a 120-page, A4-size production edited by B. G. Scott of the Queen's University/Ulster Museum Joint Conservation Laboratory in Belfast, and consists of papers presented to the 5th annual seminar of the Association of Young Irish Archaeologists held in Dublin, November 1973. It can be obtained from the Editor of the AYIA (T. G. Delaney), *Department of Antiquities, Ulster Museum, Stranmillis, Belfast BT9 5AB*, price £1.50. In his introduction John Deady, President of the AYIA, says:

It is still the case that most students of archaeology in Ireland have very little knowledge of science subjects, and we still lack an institution capable of providing the facilities and the personnel needed for the inter-disciplinary co-operation which modern archaeology requires. The 1973-4 AYIA seminar was therefore devoted to disciplines which have applications to archaeology, and by publishing the papers delivered, we hope to provide for students, and all those interested in the subject, a useful guide through the inter-disciplinary maze. If this publication also helps to create an awareness of the necessity for the type of institution mentioned, so much the better.

There are many challenging and thought-provoking statements in this very worth-while book. We will confine ourselves to quoting one from the article by Michael Avery, 'An archaeological education—for what?' He writes: 'The "results" of excavations pile up unpublished at an accelerating rate, in store-rooms and museums: in Ireland, the situation is worrying as regards only relatively few sites as yet: across the water, the second Crisis of Archaeology looms now very large and very near. There will be jobs for those who can cope with this task of publication. Yet who is being trained for them?'

The *Irish Archaeological Research Forum* is a new journal of archaeology for Ireland, which

the editors say 'has been designed to follow the highly successful lead given by the *Norwegian Archaeological Review* and the *Scottish Archaeological Forum* in providing a platform for the immediate debate in print of problems in Irish archaeology in particular, and archaeological theory and methodology in general. We have at present in Ireland a situation where all archaeological journals are primarily geared to publishing "final" reports or work, with little scope for the more speculative or "kite-flying" papers, and none at all for the debate in print which has proved of such value in other countries.' The Editors of the *Irish Forum* are B. G. Scott and D. E. Walshe, and the first issue, a 68-page, A4-size publication, dated April 1974, can be obtained from the Editors, *c/o The Conservation Laboratory, 13 University Square, Belfast BT7 1NN*, price £2.00. All success to this new enterprise. The Editors write: '*Forum* is an experimental venture, the success of which depends on two factors—finance, and the continuing support of workers in the form of contributions of printable material. These are assured for both parts of Volume I. Beyond this. . . .'

¶ We are delighted to learn that one of the British Schools of Archaeology abroad is to have a research laboratory. We had been told about this some while ago by Dr John Boardman and by Dr E. T. Hall, who has advised on its foundation and structure. Here is a statement from the Director of the British School at Athens about this important new development which we understand from private sources is welcomed by our Greek friends and colleagues. Dr Catling writes:

A venture of a completely new kind in the history of the British Schools of Archaeology abroad is to start this year. A Research Laboratory for Archaeology is being opened at the British School at Athens with the warm approval of the Greek authorities. The Laboratory will carry the names of Marc and Ismene Fitch, whose very generous benefaction has made the project possible. The Laboratory will specialize in the analysis of ceramics, following and expanding previous work of this kind undertaken during the last fifteen years at the Research Laboratory

for Archaeology and the History of Art in Oxford. Apparatus will also be available for the examination of other artifacts using a mobile X-ray fluorescence unit employing a technique recently developed at the Oxford Laboratory.

The Laboratory's programme began in the spring of 1974 on the arrival of its first Research Officer, Dr Richard Jones. Dr Jones has already spent three months in the Oxford Laboratory gaining experience of the techniques involved: his work in Athens will be closely integrated with the Oxford Laboratory. Among the apparatus at Dr Jones's disposal will be a proton magnetometer for use as a survey instrument on sites thought to be amenable to the technique prior to excavation.

In addition to the major benefaction from Marc and Ismene Fitch, the capital cost of the laboratory has been supported by contributions from Dr E. T. Hall, the Goldsmiths Company, the Ernest Cook Trust, and Arthur Guinness Son and Co Ltd. The recurrent running costs are being provided by the British Academy.

☞ While we are writing about Greek matters may we draw the attention of our readers to a magnificent and prestigious book, *Neolithic Greece*, published by the National Bank of Greece. It was printed and bound in November 1973, with 356 pages including 294 maps, figures and photographs (110 of them in colour). Planned as a presentation volume, if it ever comes on to the market it must be bought by all institutions concerned with the prehistory of the east Mediterranean. Edited by Stelios A. Papadopoulos, it has a main section of 100 pages on the Neolithic of Greece by Professor Theocharis, and then five specialist chapters on aspects of the Neolithic: J. A. Sakellarakis on Neolithic Crete, Jane Renfrew on Agriculture, S. Bökönyi on Stock breeding, Colin Renfrew on Trade and craft specialization, G. Hourmouziadis on Burial customs; and there is a Catalogue of neolithic settlements and sites by Maria Theocharis. The section on chronology is particularly valuable and lists 40 C14 dates from the Greek Neolithic showing that the beginnings of this period are before 6000 BC. Theocharis discusses the inter-relation of the Greek Neolithic with the Neolithic in the Balkans and Anatolia and concludes that 'we

are simply dealing with the parallel development of three closely connected regions'. There is a most imaginative and interesting section dealing with modern Greek agricultural life, eked out with quotations from Thucydides, Lucretius, Homer and Hesiod: here we see watch towers, shepherds' huts, sheep shelters, fishermen's huts, donkeys threshing pulses, human beings flail-threshing beans and winnowing grain, gathering grapes and olives, making baskets and pots, and lighting fires in bread ovens. But it is the colour pictures of pottery and figurines that make this book such a delight to handle. This is one of the first volumes in a series promoted and financed by the National Bank of Greece whose Governor says that it is part of 'its policy of spotlighting interesting periods, monuments and works of art: a part, though necessarily no more than a small part of the untold wealth of the nation's heritage'. How long shall we have to wait before the profits of English banks are turned to such good purpose?

☞ Four years ago we congratulated Professor K. A. C. Creswell on his ninetieth birthday and his knighthood (1970, 169). Now we mourn his death. Sir Archibald Creswell joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1916 and later, as a staff-captain in the RAF Middle East, was seconded to the government of occupied enemy territory as Inspector of Monuments in 1919. He then settled down in Cairo where he lived for the rest of his life in extreme simplicity in poor quarters. He became the outstanding authority on Islamic architecture and craftsmanship, was Professor of Muslim Art and Archaeology at the Egyptian University, 1931-51, and Professor of Muslim Architecture at the American University since 1956. His Cairo flat consisted simply of a study-library where he housed his collection of rare books, and a small room for his camp bed. The obituary of him in *The Times* for 13 April 1974 contains a brilliant picture of Creswell the man, and we are happy to quote from it:

His small, neat figure, always impeccably dressed, with a high starched collar in the hottest weather, was familiar in the streets of Cairo and



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commanded respect and indeed fear in every situation—even during the height of the Suez crisis when he strode through the Cairene crowds carving a swathe with his sword-like walking stick. For any sort of cruelty, even so venial a one as that of beating an overladen donkey, he had no tolerance. The sequence was inevitable: (i) Arab carter savagely belabours donkey, (ii) Creswell leans over the side of his open car and thrashes Arab carter, (iii) crowd assembles and blocks street, (iv) Creswell spots distant and reluctant policeman, leaps from car, thrashes his way through the crowd and collars policeman when on the point of escaping, (v) Creswell compels reluctant policeman to march offending carter in front of him to the nearest police station, (vi) crowd makes away with cart and donkey. To his last day, Creswell was unaware of the demise of the British Empire.

And the obituary in the *Daily Telegraph* says, 'In his outlook he maintained Victorian conventions as befitted a man born when Disraeli was Prime Minister. On desert trips to archaeological sites he wore a high stiff collar and dark jacket.'

☞ We also record with regret the death of L. T. C. Rolt (1910–74), described by some as the Father of Industrial Archaeology. Michael Rix writes:

With the death in May of Tom Rolt, Industrial Archaeology has lost its outstanding champion. Starting with a varied training in engineering he early began servicing and racing veteran cars. His first book was the classic *Narrow Boat*, an account of his honeymoon aboard the converted Shropshire Fly boat 'Cressy', cruising on the midland canals in 1938. For my generation this was our first inkling of the magic of canals. The admirable Inland Waterways Association which he helped to found has inspired the current enthusiasm for holidays afloat, thus saving Britain's canals from the obliteration to which officialdom condemned them after the war. The other popular activity that we owe to dear Tom is the cult of steam railways for it was in 1951 that he masterminded the rescue of the Talylyn line. Following this example there are now nine narrow gauge and eleven standard gauge steam societies.

He then turned his considerable literary talents to biographies of such engineering giants

as Newcomen, Watt, the Stephensons and Brunel. His last fatal months were spent fostering the formation of a national society, the Association for Industrial Archaeology. As recently as 23 March, when obviously a dying man, he chaired its inaugural meeting in London. Many who loved him will know that they have lost their best friend.

We did not know Rolt personally, but by a curious chance Michael Rix's note reached us a few days ago, just after we had been thinking of him on a nostalgic and delightful trip in the steam train from Paignton to Kingswear in the Production Editor's native county of Devon. On our return to Cambridge we paused to admire the glorious West front of Exeter Cathedral (the washing of the stonework has now been extended to the whole building), and to regret that it has not been possible to raise sufficient funds to construct an underground exhibition building over the Roman remains hard by: from a cursory examination of the plans it looked an admirable scheme. In the *Forty-Fourth Annual Report of the Friends of Exeter Cathedral* (to 31 March 1974) we learn that the re-landscaping of the Close is to proceed shortly. The Cathedral Surveyor writes: 'The Roman remains are to be covered by a thick stratum of sand which will make re-excavation a relatively simple task, should posterity decide to revive the proposal. . . .'

☞ An International Symposium on Aerial Reconnaissance for Archaeology was held in London on 2, 3 and 4 April under the aegis of the Council for British Archaeology, the National Monuments Record of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) and the University of Birmingham Department of Extra-Mural Studies. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee was Dr Graham Webster and one of the prime movers of the Committee was J. N. Hampton of the Air Photographs Unit of the National Monuments Record: the meetings were held in the Scientific Societies Lecture Theatre in Fortress House. Among those from abroad who gave lectures were R. Agache (Northern France), C. Léva (Belgium), I. Scollar (the

Rhineland), and Dr J. Rinker of the US Army Engineer Topographic Laboratories who spoke on some technical aspects of film emulsion in relation to the analysis and interpretation of aerial photographs. A special exhibition of aerial photographs was arranged during the symposium by the Air Photographs Unit of the National Monuments Record. The Conference asked the Organizing Committee (a) to set up an international committee for the establishment of closer collaboration between those engaged in air photography and to organize meetings and other activities, and (b) to press for additional resources to be made available in Britain for greater air cover and improved storage, retrieval and analysis of air photographs and to make them more widely available to government departments and their agencies and to local government bodies and others. It is hoped that the material presented at the symposium will be published in a single volume to be edited by D. R. Wilson, Senior Assistant in Research in Aerial Photography in the University of Cambridge.

☞ The first circular of the IXth International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences has been sent round, and those who have not received a copy should write to the Secretariat, *IXe Congrès UISPP, Laboratoire de Paléontologie Humaine et de Préhistoire, Université de Provence, Centre Saint-Charles, 13331 Marseille, France*. The Congress will be in Nice from 13 to 18 September 1976: the President is Professor Lionel Balout, and the Secretary-General Professor Henry de Lumley. A very attractive series of excursions has been arranged both before and after the Congress.

☞ We are often asked, when inviting reviewers to write for *ANTIQUITY*, if we mind that they have already reviewed the same book for another journal, and we always say that double reviewing is a bad thing—or at least the publication of two signed reviews by the same person. It has seemed to us that the problem is different if a writer provides a signed review for us, and also an unsigned review in *The Times Literary Supplement*, but we have always

opposed unsigned reviews or the use of pseudonyms—although there was, of course, the famous review of the Pembrokeshire *Inventory* signed O.E.—the initials of Edward Owen reversed (*Antiquity*, 1927, 245–7). And now, at long last, the main bastion of unsigned reviewing has fallen. John Gross, the new Editor of the *TLS*, announced that in future *TLS* reviewing will be signed (*Times Literary Supplement*, 7 June, 610) and quotes with approval the words of Richard Cumberland, who, he suggests, was the first English editor to take issue with the whole principle of anonymous reviewing. ‘Everyone must confess’, wrote Cumberland, ‘that there is a dangerous temptation, and an unmanly security, an unfair advantage in concealment. . . . A piece of crepe may be a convenient mask for a highwayman; but a man that goes upon an honest errand does not want it and will disdain to wear it.’

☞ A very splendid exhibition of gold, silver and bronze products of both Greek and Illyrian craftsmanship of the sixth and fifth centuries BC, and stemming principally from excavations at Trebenište, Radolište, and Novi Pazar, was opened at the City Museum, Sheffield, on 15 March. Professor T. G. E. Powell and Mr J. E. Bartlett send us the following note on the exhibition:

This exhibition comes from the National Museum in Belgrade to whose authorities special thanks are due. The exhibition moves from Sheffield to Glasgow, Liverpool and Cardiff (September–October), then to Birmingham (November–December) and then to the British Museum (January–February 1975). An admirable English language catalogue has been published by Sheffield City Museums (price 50p) in which 176 pieces are described with principal bibliographical references. There is an introductory essay by Dr Lubiša Popović, and the text is supported by a map, plans of the tumuli at Atenica, and 16 whole-page plates.

The cemetery at Trebenište was discovered by chance in 1918, and the material then recovered by Bulgarian archaeologists is in Sofia, whence Filow’s well-known report of 1927. The rich graves later excavated by N. Vulić, and other

Yugoslav archaeologists, provided the gold death masks on view in this exhibition, together with gold sandals and gloves, a wealth of gold and silver trinkets, silver drinking vessels, bronze helmets, and the splendid Greek imports. First there is the bronze krater with elaborate handles, closely related to that from Vix but less than half its size, and not to be confused with the other Trebenište krater in Sofia. Also to be seen are three tripods, bronze vessels and handle fittings, and Attic Black Figure ware. The Novi Pazar material is remarkable for a bronze hydria with human, animal and gorgon handle ornament, Black Figure ware, and native sheet-gold pectorals and other ornaments all decorated in elaborate repoussé guilloche and geometric designs. Silver ornaments from Radolište, and the large silver belt from Umčari which is very similar to a pair of gold belts from Novi Pazar, are also to be seen. Note should be taken of the amount of amber from Novi Pazar of Greek workmanship, and including statuettes, and miniature relief carvings of animal heads, apart from neck and chest ornaments.

Also to be seen are the silver bracelet and fibula from Čurug, and the bracelet from Prilep. There is, in addition a remarkable bronze statuette of a metalsmith bent over his work with a hammer. This comes from Vranište, Bela Palanka, and appears to be an Archaic Greek import somewhat earlier than the majority of the Greek pieces exhibited. The range of material has been admirably chosen and no opportunity should be lost to take full advantage of the presence of this exhibition while it is in England. The Greek luxury articles acquired by peoples outside the area of classical civilization form a very interesting counterpart to the more usually quoted examples further west in France and Germany.

We illustrate three objects from this exhibition (PL. xxv) and are grateful to the Belgrade and Sheffield Museums for providing these photographs.

Mr E. T. J. T. Kwint sends us from Dublin a cutting from the *Irish Press* of 15 June 1974 which, he says, 'might form the source for a few light-hearted lines in your editorial columns of *Antiquity*, which I always read with much interest. . . . It is interesting to see what impact Druids still have on our daily life.'

Here is the piece as it appeared:

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## Appeal to druids fails in court

A SOLICITOR said yesterday at Sligo court that itinerants broke windows when they were involved in rows with their spouses because of an ancient custom going back to the times of the druids.

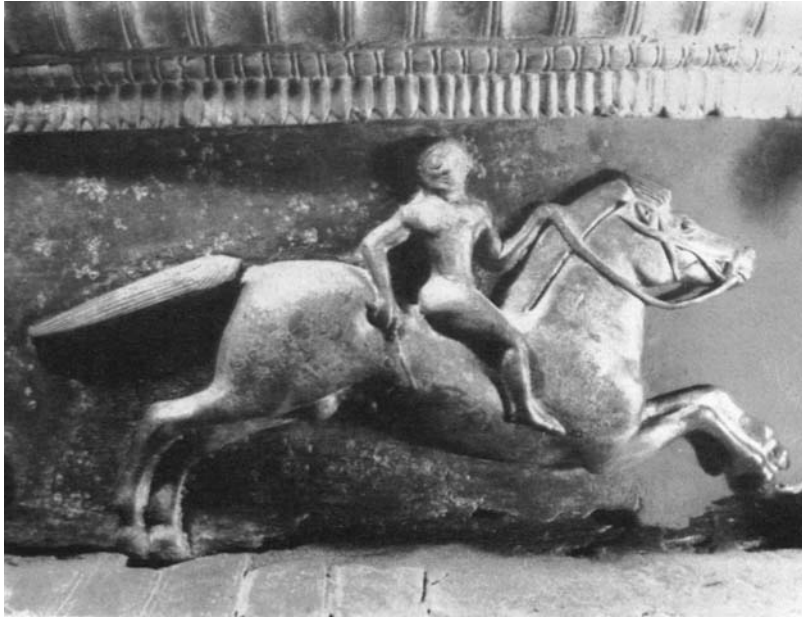
Mr. C. H. Browne, was appearing for Martin Reilly (36), of Rathbraughan, Sligo, who was charged with breaking a £96 plate glass window in the Educational Building Society premises in Sligo by throwing a bicycle through it. Reilly was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, not to be enforced if he paid £96 compensation in two weeks.

Mr. Browne said that the defendant's wife had told him before the court began that she had given her husband gross provocation and he had honoured the age-old tradition, going back to the days of the druids, of breaking glass during a domestic row.

Justice Barry — A druid did not have glass,

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PLATE XXV: EDITORIAL

*Greek Illyrian treasures from Yugoslavia*

(a) *Bronze krater from Trebenište: detail from neck frieze. Length of horse: 11 cm.*

(b) *One of a pair of gold sandals from Trebenište. Length: 29 cm.*

(c) *Bronze statuette of a metal worker from Vranište, Serbia. Actual size*

See pp. 175–6

Photos: Sheffield City Museum, courtesy National Museum Belgrade