

Antiquity

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Editorial

We mourn the death of Professor Walter Bryan Emery, until last year Edwards Professor of Egyptology in the University of London and, as *The Times* said in the heading to its excellent three-column obituary published on 13 March, 'an outstanding Egyptologist'. We quote from *The Times*: 'Bryan Emery was the last survivor of a small group of British archaeologists who entered the Service of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government in the days when it depended largely on European assistance for the recovery and preservation of the ancient monuments of the lower Nile valley.' Emery was a pupil of T. E. Peet in the University of Liverpool, but cut short his university career to direct the excavations at Luxor financed privately by Sir Robert Mond. In 1929 he transferred his activities to Nubia, where he found the X-group people; and in 1935 became Director of the Egypt Antiquities Service's excavations at North Saqqara. The war interrupted remarkable discoveries he was making between 1935 and 1959: Colonel Emery was Chief of Intelligence of the British Army in Egypt, but returned to Saqqara in 1946 for a brief period. With interruptions for political reasons, which benefited us all by his campaign at Buhen in Nubia, he returned to Saqqara in 1964. He had been made Chairman of the Committee appointed by UNESCO to assist the Egyptian government authorities in the organization of the work consequent upon the Aswan Dam scheme and the allocation of sites to the many expeditions sent by many countries to help in the rescue operations.

At Saqqara he turned to a part of the site where he had located a tomb of the Third Dynasty, and here, at the bottom of the burial shaft, he found a series of interconnected

tunnels which contained hundreds of thousands of mummies of ibises: he subsequently found a tunnel full of mummified baboons. Last year he discovered the tomb of the sacred cows, mothers of the Apis-bulls buried in the Serapeum and found by Mariette in 1851. This year Emery had found a vast system of chambers cut in the rock which turned out to be a huge necropolis filled with thousands of mummified hawks and ibises. It seemed that, at last, Emery was near the tomb of Imhotep, who lived about 2980 BC: philosopher, priest, doctor, he was the first architect to use stone on large buildings, and created the stepped pyramid of Saqqara. This year Emery's team found a piece of stone 20 cm. long in a niche guarded by two hawks with this inscription: 'Imhotep, the great son of Hor, the great God, and other Gods, who rest here.' It is sad that Emery was not able to live long enough to find Imhotep: his successors will do so and, in so doing, will remember him.

It is particularly sad that Emery will not be with us in London next year when the special exhibition of the treasures of Tutankhamen will be on display in the British Museum to celebrate the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. When we saw the exhibition of Egyptian treasures in Paris a few years ago we felt sorry that this exhibition was not coming to London: but now we are having a bigger and better exhibition, including, we understand, the golden shrine of Tutankhamen, which is to be permitted to leave Egypt for the first time since it was discovered. Our grateful thanks to the Egyptian authorities for allowing this great exhibition to happen, and our warmest appreciation to Lord Trevelyan, Chairman of the Governors of the British Museum, whose special

relation with Egypt must so much have helped these delicate negotiations.

Of course Emery's death, due to a heart attack at the age of 67, has revived all the nonsensical journalistic speculations about 'the curse of the Pharaohs'. The *Daily Telegraph* for 12 March writes:

Inevitably, the circumstances of Professor Emery's death will revive speculation about the controversial 'curse of the Pharaohs'. According to popular superstition this rules: 'Death shall come on swift wings to him that toucheth the tomb of a Pharaoh.' The legend began soon after the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. The Earl of Carnarvon, who financed the excavation, visited the site and was bitten by a mosquito. Soon after he died in a Cairo hotel of pneumonia. Subsequently about twenty people associated with the excavation died in unexpected or mysterious circumstances.

The only comment to make on this inaccurate piece of reporting is—poppycock. It is not the curse of the Pharaohs but the inevitable fact of death that brings the lives of distinguished archaeologists to an end in Egypt as elsewhere.

☞ But then any minor oddity in archaeology seems to bring journalists rushing out with uninformed pens and ill-tempered typewriters. The *Sunday Times*, which has for the last few years had such a good record of archaeological reporting and comment (witness the articles of Pat Connor, and more recently Susan Raven's portrait of our senior Advisory Editor in their issue of 28 February; and their encouragement and support of archaeology in the field at Fishbourne and elsewhere), suddenly collapsed into the gutter on 7 March with a ridiculous piece about the re-publication of Watkins's *The Old Straight Track* in which it was suggested that there was some age-old feud between the established archaeologists and amateurs. Lady Fox is quoted as saying 'It's a great deal of nonsense. Once you get fanatics, there's no arguing with them', and the Editor of ANTIQUITY as saying (as indeed he did to some innominate and confused reporter), 'All poppycock and nonsense.'

The sad thing is that all the old lunatic

nonsenses come up again and again, and that all the efforts made to educate the general and genuinely interested public through BBC programmes like *Chronicle*, ITV programmes like *Who were the British?* and a plethora of cheap good books, do not stop the rot. May we recommend all those who linger in the lush lunatic fringes of present-day archaeology to read Appendix 7 of O. G. S. Crawford's *Archaeology in the Field* (London, 1953)? It is called 'Craneries', and we quote his third paragraph:

One of the craziest books ever written about British archaeology was Watkins's *Old Straight Track*. The author found that, if he drew a straight line on a small-scale map with a broad-pointed nib, it passed through a number of objects on the ground, such as haystacks, cathedrals, ponds and large stones (How could it not do so?) These were supposed to mark the course of aligned tracks laid out by prehistoric man! As we have already seen, the feature which distinguishes prehistoric from Roman and some modern roads is precisely the sinuosity of their course. Such an inversion of the facts reveals a complete failure to understand the nature of a primitive culture.

☞ The British Museum has, for many years, been short of accommodation. For a long time it has been obvious to many that the Library and the Museum should be separated. We thought that the solution might be to give over the existing buildings to a Library and set up in various parts of London and the Home Counties Museums of Ethnography, British Antiquities, Middle East Antiquities, etc. We never believed this idea would be taken seriously but are delighted that there are now plans for a National Library and that in the near future the Museum buildings will house nothing but a Museum—a repository of ancient, important and beautiful objects from the heritage of Britain and the world. But we are glad that some temporary hiving-off from the central site is taking place. Part of the Ethnographical Collections has been moved to 6 Burlington Gardens, that elegant house built by Penne-
thorne in 1869 as a headquarters for the University of London, and known to most of us in recent years as the home of the Civil

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Service Commission and the British Academy.

Here there are mounted, elegantly and delightfully, twelve small exhibitions varying from 'Turquoise Mosaics from Mexico' to 'Costumes and Weaving from Palestine'. A whole room is taken up by the instruments of a Javanese orchestra: what a pity there is no sound-track to bring the instruments to life! One room is devoted to Sir Hans Sloane and his ethnographical collections. More than half of these mini-exhibitions have handbooks devoted to them: all well written, well illustrated and well produced.

The booklet *Sir Hans Sloane and ethnography* is by the late H. J. Braunholtz with a note by Sir Gavin de Beer and is edited with a foreword by William Fagg. Hans Sloane (1660–1753) was an Irishman who, while being a very successful medical practitioner, and a man of science—he succeeded Isaac Newton as President of the Royal Society—made a remarkable collection of curiosities, starting with objects of natural history but extending to books, manuscripts, coins, antiquities and ethnographical objects. On 20 July 1749 Sloane made a will bequeathing his collections to the nation provided that £20,000 be paid to his family. In 1753 an Act of Parliament incorporated the Cotton gift with the Sloane bequest and provided for the purchase of the Harley manuscripts with a fund, part of which was to be raised by a lottery. A general repository was planned: the British Museum was opened in January 1759. The pamphlet *Sir*

Hans Sloane and ethnography amusingly encloses a facsimile of one of the 1753 lottery tickets and we reproduce it here, asking ourselves was *le British* founded on an Irish sweep?

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1748 has an entertaining account of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sloane:

Dr *Mortimer*, Secretary to the Royal Society, conducted their Royal Highnesses into the room where Sir *Hans* was sitting, being ancient and infirm. The Prince took a chair and sat down by the good old gentleman some time, when he expressed the great esteem and value he had for him personally, and how much the learned world was obliged to him for his having collected such a vast library of curious books, and such immense treasures of the valuable and instructive productions of nature and art . . . the gallery, 110 feet in length, presented a most surprising prospect: the most beautiful *coals*, *crystals* and figured stones: the most brilliant *butterflies* and other insects, *shells* painted with as great variety as the precious stones, and feathers of *birds* vying with gems; here the remains of the *Antediluvian* world excited the awful idea of that great catastrophe, so many evident testimonies of the truth of *Moses's* history. . . . The Prince on this occasion shew'd his great reading and most happy memory . . . he express'd the great pleasure it gave him to see so magnificent a collection in *England*, esteeming it an ornament to the nation; and expressed his sentiments how much it must conduce to the benefit of learning, and how great an honour will redound to *Britain*, to have it established for publick use to the latest posterity.

This humble part of the latest (hitherto)

THREE UNITED HOSPITALS.

Dublin 1753

THE BEARER hereof, in Case ~~of 13~~ ^{of 13} ~~will be~~ Drawn a Prize in the Lottery for Purchasing Sir HANS SLOANE'S MUSEUM, will be intitled to one half of the Chance of the said Prize, payable Fifty Days after Drawing the said Lottery.

White

posterity often thinks of the great Irish doctor whenever he goes to *le British*—and for that matter whenever he walks up Sloane Street to his dentist in Hans Crescent, or to Harrods.

The fourth number of the *Bulletin* of the British Museum Society (June 1970) imaginatively prints as its cover extracts from Payne's *Illustrated London* (1866), and we quote from it:

There is a luxury in the recollection that we have *something*, amidst the everlasting *din* of trade and commerce, of which, as Englishmen we may boast, and to which we may direct a learned and enquiring brother, though he should have come from the ends of the earth. . . . Let our intelligent readers only walk through the rooms of the BRITISH MUSEUM during the holidays of Easter and Whitsuntide. . . . Here husbands will be found pointing out to their wives the memorials of nature, of art worthy of their observation; fathers giving information to their children on subjects more than they themselves know; and young men talking over natural science with their *bonnes amies*, commonly called *sweet hearts*: All being decently clothed, and well conducted.

Dr Gertrude Caton Thompson's obituary of Professor Dorothy Garrod, published in February 1971 in the *Proceedings of the British Academy* for 1969 (LV, 339–61), is a model of what such notices should be—accurate, fair, sympathetic, sensitive, and discerning. She is well aware of the importance of Dorothy Garrod's achievements, as when she writes about her diagnosis of the Mesolithic Natufian:

For the Natufian, in terms of Palestinian history, is the turning-point between the desert and the sown, between food gatherers and food producers, between the cave shelter and the stone-built settlement, between the wild animal and the domestic.

Fascinating personal facts come through as asides, as when she is describing the 1938 Garrod-Howe-Gaul reconnaissance in Anatolia and adds: 'I had, without avail, begged her to attend to Sinai.' And her comments on Glozel are very well worth repeating:

'L'affaire Glozel' had been plaguing French archaeology since 1921, when the strange assortment of objects found in the field of a peasant

farmer at the Glozel hamlet near Vichy was first reported. Had Salomon Reinach and his supporters inside and outside the Académie Française not given these improbable objects their blessing, it is unlikely that the affair would have snowballed down the years into a passionate and deplorably silly wrangle inflamed by a press rabid in defence of Glozel as the centre of world prehistory. The whole thing could have been ended within twenty-four hours had any qualified person had the wits to examine if the objects were truly *in situ* instead of concentrating in learned argument on their individual authenticity.

Dorothy Garrod had been on the Committee of Inquiry set up in 1927 by the Institut Internationale d'Anthropologie to investigate Glozel: she represented Great Britain on this Committee and we printed a brief account of what happened in 'Recollections of Glozel' (1968, 172–7).

The first issue of *Britannia* is out. It is a journal of Romano-British and kindred studies published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. The Society now publishes two journals annually: the *Journal of Roman Studies* contains articles and reviews of books and deals with the Roman world at large; *Britannia* also contains articles and reviews, but is more specifically concerned with Roman Britain. The first issue of *Britannia* is well produced, with thirteen articles, seven reviews, two notes, and a survey of Roman Britain in 1969, sites explored by D. R. Wilson, and inscriptions by R. P. Wright. Those interested in joining the Society, or in purchasing one or both of the journals, should write to *The Secretary, 31–4 Gordon Square, London, WC1*. *Britannia* costs £4.00 a volume to non-subscribers. Members of the Society may receive either journal, whichever they choose, for their £3.00 subscription; they are also entitled to subscribe to the other journal at a reduced rate of £2.50. Subscribing libraries pay £3.00 for each publication.

We have long had an admiration for Shire Publications, Tring, Hertfordshire, who have for many years been producing inexpensive

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guidebooks such as *Discovering the Bath Road*, *Discovering Hill Figures*, *Discovering Battlefields in Southern England* and *Discovering Coins*. Now they have started a series of local archaeological guides under the editorship of James Dyer who has himself contributed a general introduction entitled *Discovering Archaeology in England and Wales* and written the volumes entitled *The Cotswolds and the Upper Thames* and *Eastern England*. The other two volumes published to date are by Barry M. Marsden on *Central England* and Leslie Grinsell on *South-Western England*. These well-illustrated, well-produced pocket books are excellent value at 30p each. We look forward to the complete cover of the British Isles and Ireland and are delighted to learn that the series is moving outside the British Isles to cover Denmark and Brittany, and will then move even further afield.

☞ The conference on 'The Iron Age and its Hillforts', dedicated to Sir Mortimer Wheeler and held at Southampton University from 5 to 7 March, was a very great success. It is one of the first conferences we have ever attended which was planned, organized and run by an undergraduate archaeological society, and it reflects the greatest possible credit on its organisers. They had to deal with difficulties entirely outside their control: first the postal strike, and secondly a disgraceful sit-in by fellow students who made it impossible to use the Nuffield Theatre. As a result of this, buses had to be organized to take congressists to a school hall, and many lecturers had to perform twice. Four hundred and fifty people attended although originally it seemed a thousand might have been present. Despite all the difficulties, good humour prevailed, and most of the contributions were distinguished and valuable. A few speakers still failed to appreciate the point which Mr T. G. E. Powell is making so forcibly to the Prehistoric Society, namely that 45 minutes is the right time for a lecture, and that in 45 minutes one cannot say more than 4,500 to, at most, 5,000 useful words. The extended report of the Southampton conference will be published in the autumn of this year

under the title of *The Iron Age and its hillforts; papers presented to Sir Mortimer Wheeler on the occasion of his 80th year* (Southampton Papers, Monograph Series, No. 1). The cost of this publication will be £2.50 (boards) and £2.00 (paperback) and it should be ordered through *The Editors, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton*.

The great undamming of correspondence, books, journals, etc. that is taking place as these words are being written, has thrown up on to our desk among the more welcome items the last two numbers of that excellently produced French journal *Archeologia*, edited by our friend Monsieur Jacques Lacroix and his admirable staff. No. 38 (Janvier-Février) carries a well-illustrated article by Paul Courbin which should be of interest to all admirers of Sir Mortimer, entitled 'La diffusion du système Wheeler', with the sub-title 'L'évolution des méthodes de fouille sur les chantiers français dans le monde depuis quinze ans.' It is an interesting account of the gradual infiltration of the 'système Wheeler' into French archaeological camps, first overseas and later in metropolitan France. Readers may already have encountered 'le système Wheeler' in the chapter 'La Fouille' in Gilbert Charles-Picard's book *L'archéologie: découverte des civilisations disparues*, published by Larousse in 1969. Charles-Picard's opening words to his introduction are: 'L'archéologie est aujourd'hui à la mode.' It is not given to many archaeologists to become such a legend in their lifetimes: as we watched the 'système' in person striding about in the Southampton conference with all his old *élan*, we were convinced that he appeared not at all *démodé*.

☞ In July of last year Professor Charles Higham of the University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand, sent us an air letter saying: 'I thought you might chuckle over this item which recently came my way. It is being forwarded to you by surface mail.' When the item eventually arrived in Cambridge in September it was the fascinating pamphlet called *New Analytical Archaeological Perspectives: A Logogenetic Inquiry into the Nature of Archaeological Theoretic Theoretic*

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cians by Lewis D. L. Binclarke. This publication was described as No. 1 of the Phu Wiang University publications in scientific prehistory and the first paragraph of the introduction set the tone of this hilarious document, one of the funniest archaeological jokes and wittiest archaeological satires yet perpetrated. The Editors write:

It is with deepest pleasure that we offer Dr Binclarke's ongoing synthesis in analytical archaeological theoretical perspectives as the first in what we hope will be a long series of significant contributions to the field of prehistory. Phu Wiang University, at the forefront of ongoing theoretical research in this vital area as well as others too numerous to mention in this brief introduction, believes Dr Binclarke's contribution is at the very front of the stimulus bow-wave currently sweeping over the sterile sands of 'old' archaeological musty chronological-typological reconstruction on toward the ultimate goal, nearly yearly, of total bio-eco-socio-economic-cultural restoration of the lifeways, folkways, mazes, pathways, and sociocultural integration levels of no longer extant social systems. It is now apparent that the cultural creep of traditional archaeology is definitely on the way out, and we are indeed pleased to give it just one more ongoing boost in this direction. . .

Splendid stuff and the following selection of entries from the bibliography will show how widely read Lewis Binclarke is in the rarer works of prehistory.

- BROWN, B. B.
1875 *My Mustard Following*. Privately published.
1891 *My View of 'Mediterranean' Boyd Dawkins' American Indians*. Pinenut Press, Fresno.
- CARLYLE, A. C.
1906 *'Making it' with the Rotational Mesolithic in the Vindhya Hills*. Mahalingam Bros., Poona.
- LARTET, HERCULE
1922 *Étude sur la Simplicité*. Olympia Press, Paris.
- MORTILLET, GUY DE
1949 *The Role of Big Stone Balls and Secret Agents in the Paleolithic*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Phu Wiang University.
- PHILLIPS, WILLEY 'POTS'
1953 *Methodical Americans in Archaeological Theory*. Grove Press, New York.
1957 *A Celt's Progress*. Bob Jones University Press.
- PITT-RIVERS, R. R. R.
1907 *Digging Folsom*. British Museum.

ROUSE, J. DEETZ LONGACRE

1965 'Bulldoze now: a Quick-and-dirty Way to Clear up Complex Sites', *American Journal of Salvage and Demolition Archeology*, Vol. 5, 334-89.

But who wrote this most entertaining and perceptive jest, and where, if anywhere, is Phu Wiang University? We asked Dr David Clarke, author of *Analytical Archaeology*: he did not know, but appreciated the joke, quoting Voltaire that to be worthy of satire is to be worthy indeed. Our enquiries in America, England and Australia drove us back to Professor Higham and eventually the following letter arrived from Donn Bayard, a Lecturer in Prehistory at Otago:

Phu Wiang University
Main Campus: Ban Na Di, Phu Wiang,
Khon Kaen, Thailand
Branches in: Honolulu, Hawaii.
Dunedin, New Zealand.
Cable: POOH
Faculty of Archaeology
9 December 1970

Dr Glyn Daniel
Antiquity
St John's College
Cambridge CB2 1TP
England

Dear Dr Daniel:

Professor Higham has passed on your request for more information about Phu Wiang University Press and its first publication in the field of prehistory, viz., Binclarke's monumental monograph. Please accept my apologies for the delay in replying: however, I have had a cramped schedule recently due to the arrival of archaeological materials from Thailand.

I am very happy to supply you with more details of Phu Wiang University; as Co-Chairman of the Editorial Board and Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, I am in a good position to do so (I am also Vice-Chancellor of the University, but that's neither here nor there). Phu Wiang University grew out of the 1968 Thai-Hawaii excavation at Non Nok Tha. Noting a disturbing tendency on the part of my workmen to address me as *ajan* or 'professor' (admittedly a shorter title than 'graduate student'), I began replying in kind, and before

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we knew Phu Wiang University was born (Phu Wiang is a large mountain near the site). We soon found we had a large and growing staff in several departments, including Archaeology, Ethnology, Musicology (the local Lao folk music is very pleasant), and Ancient Medicine (headed by the village spirit doctor, who was collecting medicinal plants under my direction for the Bishop Museum). During the past two years we have grown to become a trilingual university (English, Thai, and Lao) with three physical plants: the main campus at the village of Ban Na Di, near Non Nok Tha, and two subsidiary branches at Honolulu and Dunedin. Unfortunately our main campus is inactive this year, due to a lack of research funds from the National Science Foundation. Even more unfortunately, we seem to be suffering from a lack of students, and are acting primarily as a research facility. Phu Wiang University Press is in the forefront (or 'stimulus bow-wave') of such activity, although our publication schedule is a bit erratic at present.

We were delighted to hear of your favourable review of Dr Binclarke's work. I should make it clear that Dr Gorman was not culpable in this particular endeavour; rather Miss Jean Kennedy (presently a doctoral candidate at the University of Hawaii) and myself must share the blame (plus a bit for my wife, who did the typing). I should also point out that our work on the project was limited solely to the editorial introduction and the illustrations. The text was indeed written by Drs Binford and Clarke, although I doubt they would agree with our method of arranging it. This is based on the technique of *logogenetics*, first published some years ago in *The Worm Runners' Digest*. It consists of selecting two compatible works (in this case the titles are obvious), randomly choosing two starting points, and then alternately reading off single words that fit the context of those preceding them in the amalgamated version. Our only contribution to the result lay in determining appropriate punctuation (e.g., Willey 'Pots' Phillips). I have no objection to having my name associated with the undertaking, and feel fairly certain that Miss Kennedy would likewise not object.

Only one other PWUP publication has appeared to date (No. 3: a rather bizarre cookbook issued by the Faculty of Gastrology); however, volumes in preparation include a treatise on blood-grouping and zodiacal signs demonstrating conclusively that Hawaiians and

New England missionaries are in fact one and the same distinct subrace; and a study involving a Black Box and matrilineal potsherds currently under way by Miss Kennedy and Karl Hutterer (another graduate student at the University of Hawaii).

Speaking seriously for a moment, I am happy you enjoyed the Binclarke spoof; I am also pleased that Dr Clarke seemed satisfied with it. As I remarked in a more serious effort in *American Antiquity* last year, I believe most of the world's archaeologists are in essential agreement on the aims and goals of the discipline; the difference lies in their approach to these aims and goals. My view is that we should honestly recognize the limitations inherent in the discipline rather than attempt to screen them in a haze of jargon and complex terminology, and I feel a majority of prehistorians would probably agree; however, time will tell.

With best wishes,
(Signed) Donn Bayard
Dean
Faculty of Archaeology
(and occasionally Lecturer in Prehistory
University of Otago)

We print Bayard's letter in full not only for its good sense but because it removes the bibliographical doubts about *New Analytical Archaeological Perspectives*, copies of which can be obtained from him.

✉ Mrs Fenwick, co-author with Miss Angela Evans of the article on the Graveney boat in this issue, sends us the following amusing extract from the American monthly magazine, *Woman's Day*:

'Salted' Digs for Anthropology Students

An anthropologist at Mohawk Valley Community College in Utica, a two-year unit of the State University of New York, has developed a new teaching technique for anthropology and sociology courses that could prove invaluable to other colleges with limited budgets and teaching time.

Most archaeological excavations take a minimum of three weeks, but students at Mohawk Valley are able to excavate an entire site in one day. The on-campus location is prepared at minimal cost by the instructor with the help of maintenance personnel. They 'salt' it with some

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authentic artifacts and pottery shards and bones donated by local china manufacturers and slaughterhouses, laying out the material as it would be if buried under natural conditions. Later, working in a 100' × 50' approximation of a real site, students are assured of making at least one 'find', and they learn correct methods of uncovering and recording archaeological objects on the spot. Most important, they get a feeling of 'live' anthropology to reinforce text-book information.

Cum grano salis. . .

From mid-September onwards the Editor and Production Editor will be in Harvard, and from 15 September to 15 December all policy

and general letters should be sent to the *Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA*. There will, of course, be the usual secretarial and publishing care maintained at St John's College, Cambridge, England, and *chez Heffers* in Hills Road, and all books for review should continue to be sent to St John's College, Cambridge, England. We hope that these few weeks in the fall in New England will disrupt our publication schedule no more, and indeed much less, than the British postal strike early this year. We hope to come back with, among other things, a fresh view of the Cardiff Giant and the Salem megaliths.

Danish Prehistoric Monuments

Denmark from the Stone Age to the Vikings

P. V. GLOB

Translated by Joan Bulman

A combination archaeological history and guide book. Brief surveys of successive cultures and immigrations, external influences, and changing social and physical conditions point up the significance of the individual monuments, and their whereabouts are carefully described for the potential visitor. A very full bibliography incorporating information about archaeological maps and museums, and a list of nearly 350 of the more important sites together with maps showing where they are situated, complete this work by Denmark's leading archeologist.

Professor Glob's earlier book, *The Bog People* (Faber 1969, £2.50), and his other writings have already earned him an international reputation. With 120 plates, 6 line drawings and 5 maps. £6.00

FABER & FABER 3 QUEEN SQUARE LONDON WC1