

# Antiquity

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## Editorial

IN our last Editorial we referred to the papers which the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences had prepared for the *congressistes* in Rome, and published a drawing of the bear from Samus, done with characteristic and sympathetic skill by Dr Brian Hope-Taylor from the original Russian drawing. We have now received from Professor Okladnikov a photograph of the original Mr Teddy Bear, and with his permission and that of his colleague Professor Gryasnov, we here publish, as a frontispiece to Volume XXXVII, this attractive and engaging creature. It is from a Neolithic grave, and is 15 cm. high. We have, incidentally, been asked how readers can get hold of these Russian papers, and we hope that they may be published in England. They certainly deserve to be.



Our warmest welcome to a new series of books entitled *British Men of Science* published by Nelsons and under the General Editorship of Sir Gavin de Beer. This series will, as the publishers claim, 'form an important contribution to the history of science'. The first three titles are Sir Edward Bailey on *Charles Lyell*, Sir Philip Manson-Bahr on *Patrick Manson*, and Dr Angus Armitage on *William Herschel*. There are many others projected which will be of interest to archaeologists (such as the General Editor himself on Charles Darwin) but it is surprising that there are no archaeologists and anthropologists in the list so far—no John Evans, no John Lubbock, no E. B. Tylor, no Pitt-Rivers. These may be to come, and the Editor of ANTIQUITY has every sympathy with the General Editor of any series of books, but it may well be that Sir Gavin does not consider archaeologists and anthropologists 'men of science'. Yet they were so in the 19th century—at least in the sense that their scholarship enabled them to become Fellows of the Royal Society, and it is impossible to separate the archaeological work of Evans and the rest of them from the geological work of Lyell, Prestwich and Buckland.

Indeed the first volume to be published in this new series, Bailey on *Charles Lyell* (see Book Chronicle, p. 18) is of the very greatest interest to all students of antiquity and the more interesting to read in this year, the centenary of the 'discovery' of the Moulin Quignon jaw (that precursor of Piltdown and one of the first great archaeological frauds), and the publication of Lyell's *The Antiquity of Man*. We hope, by the way, to publish later this year an article by Mr Hubert Butler on the work of Boucher de Perthes. (Many of our readers will already have been delighted by his article 'The Honorary Foreign Corresponding Member', in *The Kilkenny Magazine*, Summer, 1962, 23.) Charles Lyell's dates were 1797–1875: he published this remarkable book *The Antiquity of Man* when he was



FRONTISPIECE

The bear from the Neolithic grave at Samus in Siberia appears here by kind permission of Professor Okladnikov and Professor Gryasnov. See our EDITORIAL, p. 1, and ANTIQUITY, XXXVI (1962), 244.

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sixty-six—thirty years after his *Principles of Geology* (1830–33), and of it Bailey writes: ‘If it stood alone it would place him among the foremost of scientific authors. Its scope is amazing’.

Lyell studied geology under William Buckland at Oxford; Sir Edward Bailey reminds us that ‘Buckland’s class on occasion rode to its exposures on horseback . . . in those days field geologists—like cricketers, as well as huntsmen—regularly performed in top-hats’. We are given a full account of the Lyell family tour in the long vacation of 1818, and what an interesting account it is. Father Lyell, mother, the two oldest (of seven) sisters and Charles were enclosed in the family carriage drawn by local horses usually four, sometimes six, or even eight. This 1818 holiday was a fine sample of the post-Napoleonic revival of the Grand Tour forty years before 1856 when Thomas Cook, with the help of the railways, was able to extend widely the clientele and change the Grand Tour into the Petit Tourism. Wellington and Louis XVIII were in Paris when the Lyells passed through. They went on to Switzerland and Lyell saw the Bossons glacier entering the Chamonix valley, and, in slow motion ‘treading down the tallest pines with as much ease as an elephant would the herbage of a meadow’. Here he began to appreciate the contemporary processes of geological change, as distinct from the imagined catastrophes of Buckland and Conybeare.

Lyell’s main aim, he confessed, was to ‘free the science from Moses’. His *Principles* was the main cogent exponency of uniformitarianism (or *actualisme* as the French agreeably call it); and it is worth recalling the precise words of the title. They were *Principles of Geology: being an attempt to explain the former changes of the Earth’s surface by reference to causes now in operation*. The first volume was published in 1830, with its famous frontispiece of the Temple of Jupiter Serapis near Naples (with the pillars bored by the marine lammellibranch *Lithodomus*). Years before Lyell had confided to Murchison that the principles he proposed to elaborate in his book ‘are neither more nor less than that no causes whatever have from the earliest time to which we can look back, to the present, ever acted, but those now acting’. We know that it was Lyell’s *Principles* and Malthus’s *Essay* that were the two books that most influenced Charles Darwin in his journey towards *The Origin of Species*.

Lyell was appointed Professor of Geology at King’s College, London, in 1831, but held this appointment for only two years. At first he was able to throw open his lectures to the public, including ladies, but before long the College authorities excluded the latter, because their presence ‘diverted the attention of the young students’. Lyell gave up academic teaching after two years feeling that ‘his proper place in life was that of a gentleman-scientist-author without strings’. What a splendid phrase; how we re-echo it as a New Year wish and how many others will likewise. To be a ‘gentleman-scientist-author without strings’. Fortunate Charles Lyell.

Naturally Sir Edward Bailey’s portrait of Lyell has much to say about Buckland and he quotes the marvellous passage from his daughter (Mrs E. O. Gordon)’s life of Buckland describing his lodging at Lyme Regis when he was fossil hunting with that fabulous woman Mary Ann Anning: ‘his breakfast table at his lodging there, loaded with beefsteaks and belemnites, tea and terebratula, muffins and madrepores, toast and trilobites, every table and chair as well as the floor occupied by fossils whole and fragmentary, large and small, with rocks, earths, clays, and heaps of books and papers, his breakfast hour being the only time that the collectors could be sure of finding him at home’, and the account of his personal travelling carriage ‘built extra strong for the heavy loads it had to carry, and fitted up on the forepart with a furnace and implements for assays and analysis’. This is wonderful stuff, and how it shows us all up. Of course we are not men of science:

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we are pedestrian pedestrians succeeding an age of stringless gentleman-authors in their own carriages equipped with furnaces and assay implements. We have lost it all, the toast and trilobites, the muffins and madrepores, the tea and terebratula, and our breakfast parties these days may have sausages and kedgerree but not stone-axes and core-tools. Indeed, outside a few enlightened dons and newspaper editors, the breakfast party has ceased to exist.

Buckland was appointed Professor of Geology in Oxford in 1819, the year in which Charles Lyell took his B.A. at Oxford with second class honours in Classics. Of William



Buckland, to whom, as a character, the present Editor of *ANTIQUITY* is devoted, Bailey writes: 'Noah's flood was lapping at his door' and he quotes this passage from his inaugural lecture: 'The grand fact of a universal deluge at no very remote period is proved on grounds so decisive and incontrovertible that had we never heard of such an event from Scripture or any other Authority, Geology of itself must have called in the same assistance of some such catastrophe to explain the phenomena of diluvial action'. The gap between 1819 and the first volume of the *Principles* is only a short one of eleven years. At the annual dinner of the Geological Society in 1822 Buckland was called upon to explain the vast quantity of bones he had found in a hyena's den at Kirkdale. Lyell writes: 'Buckland, in his usual style, enlarged on the marvel with such a strange mixture of the humorous and the serious, that we could none of us discern how far he believed himself what he said'.

Buckland's hyena cave was well described in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society for 1822 and won for him the Copley Medal, the highest award in the gift of the Royal Society. We reproduce here, by kind permission of Sir Edward Bailey and Messrs Thomas Nelson and Sons, a caricature sketch by W. D. Conybeare of Buckland entering Kirkdale Cavern. To quote once again from Sir Edward Bailey's memoir, here are his words on the *Reliquiae Diluvianae*: 'Can one imagine a more striking appeal from past to present than is afforded by the Professor feeding bones of ox and sheep to a hyena that had visited Oxford in a travelling menagerie, and recovering from the keeper bony pellets of dung? Or can one resist the mathematical charm of a calculation that finds that, if two

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and a half bears die per annum in a cave, they will in a thousand years supply 5,000 cubic feet of bear-bone-meal, equal in bulk to that found in Kühloch?’



The Council for British Archaeology is to be warmly congratulated on organizing a Conference of Editors. It was held in the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London on Saturday, 17 November under the Chairmanship of Professor C. F. C. Hawkes. It went off with a bang—or rather a series of three bangs when Sir Mortimer Wheeler in his opening remarks in the first lecture said *first* that only one author in 10 can supply a manuscript and illustrations in a form wanted by an editor, *second*, that only one editor in 20 knows how to prepare his material for press when he has it satisfactorily from a good author, and *third*, that only one printer in 30 knows how to print the material properly when he has received satisfactory material from author or editor. With this splendid indictment of them the conference of authors, editors and printers got down to discussing the problems of writing, editing, printing and publishing.

Mr Richard Russell, Works Manager of the Oxford University Press, spoke on ‘Editorial techniques and the preparation of a periodical for the press’, Mr John Newlands, Works Manager of Fine Art Engravers Ltd., spoke about ‘Block-making and new methods of reproduction’, and Dr Donald Harden discussed costs and economies in archaeological publication. In the afternoon a technical panel consisting of Mr Russell, Mr Seán Jennett, Mr E. D. Blann (Managing Director of Fine Art Engravers), Mr Frank Smith of the Monotype Corporation, Mr D. M. Philpott (Editor of the C. B. A. *Archaeological Bibliography*), and Mr Maurice Barley (Honorary Secretary of the C. B. A.) under the chairmanship of the Editor of *ANTIQUITY* answered questions sent in by editors. These ranged from printing on the continent and new methods providing a cheap alternative to print, to the advantages and disadvantages of photogravure.

After tea there was a general discussion on such matters as a uniform system for dating archaeological periodicals, the desirability of never repaging offprints (how strongly we agree with this), the possibility of organizing a list of standard abbreviations for all British archaeological publications for reference purposes. A summary of this very valuable conference, so ably planned and organized by Miss Beatrice de Cardi, Secretary of the Council for British Archaeology, will be published in due course.

Dr Crawford, when Editor of *ANTIQUITY*, published from time to time notes on how to prepare material for publication (e.g. *ANTIQUITY*, 1953, 12) and many journals include notes and rules for contributors. We have no intention here at the immediate present of formulating any definitive editorial rules for *ANTIQUITY* but here are some few important desiderata we would like all contributors (of articles, reviews, notes, letters) to observe:

- (1) Always type, one side only, on quarto paper (10 in. × 8 in.), double spaced with a 15-letter indent on the left-hand side, and the same number of lines on each page. Your double-spaced quarto type sheet with a 15-letter indent will give you a page of between 220 and 250 words. Calculate on 225, i.e. between 4 and 5 pages a thousand and three to a page of *ANTIQUITY* print.
- (2) Footnotes should be typed separately at the end of the contribution—not at the bottom of each page and certainly *not* in the text as and when they occur. Footnotes too should be double-spaced. There is a common illusion that because footnotes appear in smaller type than the main text they should be single-spaced, but printers have just the same problem of typesetting. Remember you are producing copy from which print will be made, not a pretty typescript book.

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- (3) References to periodicals should be as brief and economical as possible, as follows:

*Prehistory*, XVI (1962), 91 (or 91–119)

or

*Prehistory*, XVI for 1961 (1962), 91

We can surely do without an abbreviation for page or pages by now. (And, librarians do not be alarmed, there is no journal known to us called *Prehistory*.)

- (4) Captions to all illustrations, plates and figures, should be typed out (again double-spaced) on a separate sheet of paper, and references made to them in the text.
- (5) Photographs should be printed glossy for reproduction, and capable of at least reduction by one half. They should not be cut out or trimmed. If you want to indicate what you want printed, do so as *lightly* as possible on the back of the print with a 6B pencil, or on a transparent overlay attached at the back by COW or UHU, or sticky tape. No glider clips and no writing on the back with pens, ball pens, or pencils harder than 6B, and no chinagraph markings on the surface of the print.

These are not counsels of perfection but easily achieved elementary rules.

We have not said anything here about line drawings and do not intend to do so. This is because we have asked Professor Stuart Piggott and Dr Brian Hope-Taylor to contribute to ANTIQUITY four articles on Archaeological Draughtsmanship. These articles—the first of which we hope to print in the September number, 1963, will not only be a critical anthology of draughtsmanship in archaeology (mainly British) but will give rules and suggestions for good archaeological drawing practice.

Meanwhile we end this brief discussion with a mention of our Editorial *bêtes-noires*—those horrible creatures who send us valuable photographs they would have reproduced not properly protected on both sides with overlapping boards, and in envelopes marked, with a trusting faith in the nature of human postmen and railway porters, 'PHOTOGRAPHS: Treat with care. Do not Bend'. Ugh and Bah, we say (if we knew how to say Ugh), as we open the battered envelopes and with a jaundiced eye survey the crumpled prints, as like as not with inscriptions by biros on the back showing through as horrid furrows.

In all this discussion of editing and printing the last thing to remember is that one can never be certain of success. One or two of our more discerning readers and kindest critics have drawn our attention to PLATE XXXVII in the last number where two versions of one photograph were printed instead of two different photographs. Editor, Printer, Publisher hang their heads in shame, and proffer the missing view of Noyelles-sur-Mer as PLATE VII (b) of this issue with special apologies to Dr St Joseph.

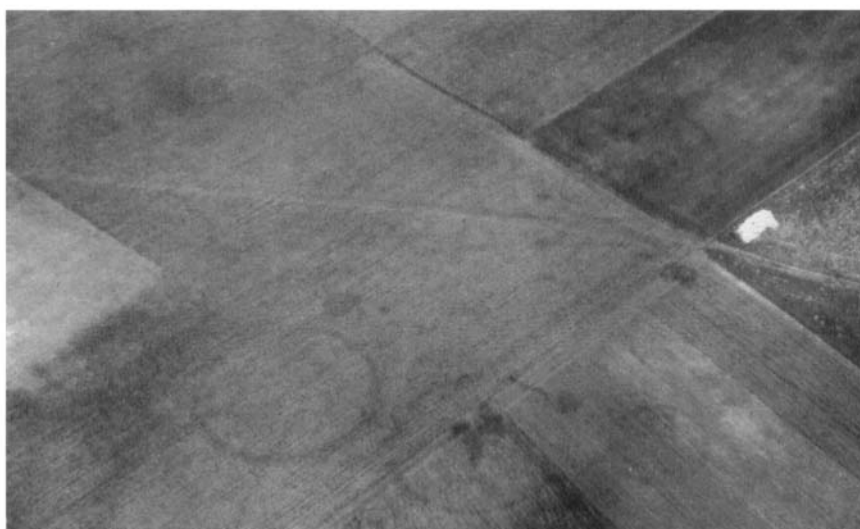


*A postscript.* Carl Nylander, whose article on the dating of Troy we print in this issue, wrote to us from Rome: 'I was delayed in Iran, mainly because of the terrible earthquake tragedy. As I still had at my disposal a rather large truck-like jeep, friends of mine and I were able to collect some money and to go out in two turns to the devastated districts, where rapid help was most necessary everywhere. The things seen there were terrible, sometimes beyond description. We archaeologists work so often with the *termini technici* "catastrophe, destruction layer", etc. Never had I really given the matter the thought as to what that really meant. I know now'.

PLATE VII



(a)



(b)

(a) THE CHILTERN GRIM'S DITCH: *The Berkhamstead Grim's Ditch with the ditch on the inner side to keep animals within the castle park (see p. 46).* (b) AIR RECONNAISSANCE IN NORTHERN FRANCE: *Noyelles-sur-Mer (Somme). A group of ring ditches, probably ploughed-out barrows (see p. 5).*