

Recent Events

The Editor is not always able to verify information taken from the daily press and other sources and cannot therefore assume responsibility for it.

Professor Sir Flinders Petrie, in a private letter to the Editor, makes the interesting suggestion that the Pompeian pottery should be scientifically studied and drawn. It would thus serve as a basis for dating classical pottery all over the ancient world. We do not want any more editions de luxe—we want corpuses of the *common* forms.



In the same letter the Professor draws attention to his own experiments—of course with *nil* results—with the growing of mummy wheat, fully described in *Ancient Egypt*, 1914, p. 78.



A correspondent writes :—‘ The throwing axes from Germany depicted on p. 329 of this month’s ANTIQUITY (Sept. 1931) bear a curious resemblance to the throwing-stick still in use in Bornu (Nigeria) . . . I do not suggest any cultural affinity. That a spikey object should make a good missile must have occurred to most people’. The sketch added makes clear the very close resemblance.



It is reported that a large ‘ town ’ has been discovered on the veldt near Heilbron, Orange Free State, by Dr P. W. Laidler. The published account however is so obviously deficient that we can only conclude that *a* site, apparently of some importance, has been discovered. Further information would be welcome. (*Daily Telegraph*, 5 October 1931).



Dr Frankfort, on behalf of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, is engaged on the excavation of two early sites near Baghdad. Those who know Dr Frankfort’s published work on early painted pottery will expect great results. What a fine thing it would be if the Oriental Institute could excavate a site in Turkestan (like Anau), the region where so much seems to have originated !

NOTES AND NEWS

Some paintings have been found under a rock-shelter near Laguna Blanca, Magallanes, Chile. We hope to be able to illustrate them in a later issue.



The Devon Archaeological Exploration Society has been excavating in Smythen Street, Exeter, with the object of discovering more about the city in Roman times. At the depth of 4 ft. the floor of a hypocaust was found, walled with tufa ashlar set with hard mortar. This chamber was filled with rubbish containing fragments of massive red roof-tiles of the usual flanged pattern, a large quantity of fragmentary decorated flue-tiles, and numerous rims and sherds of black-ware cooking-pots and other vessels with crude decorative markings. One fragment of red-glaze has the name of the Graufesenque potter Severus. The most interesting finds were three Greek copper coins, one of Velia in Lucania, not later than 250 B.C., but the building is probably of the second century A.D., and on the evidence of three coins of Valentinianus I., all of the Arles mint, presumably was inhabited up to the end of the Roman occupation.



The prehistoric site at Chysauster farm, near Penzance, has been placed in the charge of the Office of Works and is being systematically excavated. An account of the site and the investigations made since its discovery was printed in the *West Briton* (Truro) of 6 August. Some particulars of it will be given in the forthcoming volume on Cornwall in Methuen's County Archaeological Series.



A good example of a Bronze Age beaker, found at Burton's Green, Essex, and now in the Colchester Museum, was illustrated in the *East Anglian Daily Times*, 7 August.



The age of certain gravels in the New Forest area are discussed in a letter contributed to *Nature* (8 August) by Mr M. C. Burkitt as the result of an examination which he and Mr J. Preston have made of exposures to the east of the Hampshire Avon and particularly in a pit near Hordle.

ANTIQUITY

A fragment of a Roman inscribed stone from Caistor near Norwich, the first to be found in Norfolk, is reported in the *Eastern Daily Press* (Norwich), 8 August.



Photographs published in *The Times* of 10 August show the admirable manner in which medieval European stonework—mainly fragments of buildings—is now exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Students who have not the opportunity of seeing examples of such architecture *in situ* are thus able to study actual details of the craftsmanship of the time.



Excavations which have been in progress at Thermi in Lesbos under the direction of Miss Winifred Lamb, acting for the British School of Archaeology at Athens, are almost completed. The five superposed settlements of the site have been mapped. (*The Times*, 11 August).



The second century theatre already known in the Temple area at Trier has now been proved to be above one of a century earlier, which itself was built over one of Augustan date. (*The Times*, 15 August, p. 7).



A proposal is on foot to excavate and display as far as possible the Roman remains in Capri, the Government having granted funds to Professor Maiuri, Superintendent of Excavations, for the purpose. (*The Times*, 19 August). Work began last October on the Villa Jovis, one of the many palaces of the Emperor Tiberius.



Miss D.A. E. Garrod has published a report on her excavations in Palestine for the British School of Archaeology. (*Bull. American School of Prehistoric Research*, April 1931, no. 7, pp. 5-11).



A British camp has been excavated in Llanmelin Wood, Caerwent. The main camp is elliptical in form, being 750 feet by 400 feet, enclosing an area of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with an oblong annexe of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. (*The Times*, 27 August).

NOTES AND NEWS

The work of the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes is reported upon by Dr E. B. Worthington in *The Times* of 27 August.



Excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Brough Hill, Bainbridge, Yorkshire, which were carried on in 1926–29, were resumed in August with the particular object of uncovering the whole of the vicus wall. (*Darlington Times*, 29 August).



An interesting note was published in the *Morning Post*, 31 August, on the forgeries—some 2000 metal objects—made by two illiterate but ingenious mud-rakers in 1858 while the Shadwell Docks were under construction.



Arrangements have been made by the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society for the site of the Roman temple on Jordan Hill, Preston, Dorset, to be completely excavated under the direction of Lieut.-Col. C. D. Drew and Mr Charles Prideaux. (*Dorset County Chronicle*, 3 September). The work was begun last autumn.



The principal results of this season's work at Verulamium were given in some detail in *The Times*, 12 September. At the meeting of the British Association held in London in September, Dr R. E. Mortimer Wheeler described the progress made and the recent discoveries, which include the remains (as reported) of a *triumphant* arch, the only one in the country. (*The Times*, 28 September).



A report (p. 494) on the Roman villa found at Magor Farm, near Camborne, Cornwall, has kindly been prepared for us by Mr Bryan St. J. O'Neil of H.M. Office of Works. Notes were printed in *The Times*, 15, 22, 30 September.



Inscriptions and rock-carvings are reported from the caves of Kitaba, in the French Sudan, which hitherto have been 'closed' to competent investigators. (*The Times*, 22 September).

ANTIQUITY

The excavations at Colchester last autumn, on which a note is printed on p. 487, were recorded in *The Times*, 22 September.



An interesting account of the excavations at Lemnos by the Italian Expedition, and of discoveries made elsewhere in Greece, is printed in the *Manchester Guardian*, 25 September.



Remains of wattle-and-daub material are stated to have been found at Luddesdown Court, near Gravesend. (*The Times*, 29 September).



A chariot of Imperial days has been found at Pompeii by Professor Maiuri, and appears to be in good preservation. (*Morning Post*, 3 October).



Particulars of work carried on at Ithaca by Mr Heurtley for the British School at Athens are given by Sir Rennell Rodd in *The Times*, 9 October. Attention has centred on the prehistoric settlement at Pelikata, where a number of Helladic vases have been found.



Wall paintings on gypsum, dating from 1st century A.D., have been uncovered by the Greek Archaeological Society on the site of Ancient Sparta, in a mausoleum in a ravine between the Eurotas river and Mount Taygetos. (*The Times*, 9 October).



Among the illustrations of archaeological interest published in recent numbers of *THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* are the following:—

Funerary pottery, a fine stele of Crito and Timarista of 5th cent. B.C., and a stone sarcophagus of 6th cent. B.C., from the necropolis of Cameirus, one of the Dorian cities of Rhodes mentioned by Homer, and now being excavated by Dr Giulio Jacopi, who is responsible for the monuments in the Italian Islands of the Aegean. (18 July).

The ritual pre-Roman chariot, 7th cent. B.C., from Strettweg, near Judenburg, in Styria, which was found in 1853 and is now in Graz Museum, and other remarkable finds of later excavations. (18 July).

NOTES AND NEWS

A unique chryselephantine figurine of a Minoan mother-goddess ('Our Lady of the Sports') found in Crete by Sir Arthur Evans, who contributes an article on its remarkable craftsmanship. (25 July, with one plate in colour).

Pottery, bronze weapons, and pit dwellings (*c.* 2000–1400 B.C.) from Anyang, Ch'eng Tzu, and Wa Chia Hsieh in China. (8 August).

Etruscan sculpture: funerary portraiture and decorative reliefs found in the tomb of the Pellegrina at Chiusi, Italy. (22 August).

Greek statuary (5th—4th cent. B.C.) from the Agora at Athens. (29 August).

Discoveries from Toltec sites in Mexico, with note by Dr Thomas Gann. (29 August).

Terra-cotta reliefs found in the necropolis of the Isola Sacra, at the mouth of the Tiber, which illustrate in an interesting manner the trades of the miller, baker, blacksmith, surgeon and wine-merchant of Ancient Rome. The one from the sarcophagus of a wine-merchant shows a lighthouse of four storeys. (12 September).

Funerary pottery, idols, and stelae from a graveyard at Anibe in Nubia, *c.* 2000 B.C. (19 September).

The Temple-tomb of the House of Minos in Crete found by Sir Arthur Evans, who describes in detail its importance. The illustrations include the gold signet-ring which led to the discovery of the tomb. (26 September).

Mosaic floors from a 6th century monastery at Beth Shan, in Palestine. (3 October).



The discovery of a large sculptured stone representing a manifestation of the god Shiva as the creator, protector and destroyer of the World is reported. The stone was found on Golanji Hill, near Parel in the Island of Bombay, and is described and illustrated in *The Times*, 31 October, pages 9 and 14.