

Antiquity

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Editorial

PLATES XVI, XX

We begin as, alas, we must do if ANTIQUITY is to be a record of and comment on the current world of archaeology, with the regrettably sad affair of what an Australian colleague calls 'the shameful scandalous shambles of the Southampton World [*sic*] Archaeological Congress'. Things were on the boil as we were passing the final proofs of the March number in mid-February: we hastily printed an insert notice which we now reprint for the textual record:

We drew attention (*Antiquity*, 1985, 4) to the second announcement of the XIth Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences to be held in Southampton and London from 1–7 September 1986. The third and final announcement was sent out in October of last year and stated that the UK Executive Committee had decided that it could not accept South African participation, and this decision was ratified by the UK National Committee. The Executive of the IUPPS, at its meeting in Paris on 17 January, insisted that its rules precluded any ban on any country, declined to give the Southampton Congress its blessing, and transferred the 11th Congress to Germany where it will meet in Mainz under the Presidency of Professor K. Böhner and the Secretaryship of Professor K. Weidemann.

Following a meeting in London on 8 February of the UK National Executive, Professor Ucko announced that a Congress will, nevertheless, be held in Southampton from 1–7 September. As we go to press (15 February) it would appear that there may be two conferences—one in Southampton and London, the other in Mainz, but not, we hope at the same time. This is a curious state of affairs and we hope to give more detailed news in our July issue.

Meanwhile, for further information write to:

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The sad saga is not a complicated or disputed story. It was when the original British XIth Congress was well under way, and the third announcement shows how efficiently it has been organized with such detailed care and imagination, that four groups in Southampton—the Association of University Teachers, the students, the local anti-apartheid group, and the City Council—declared they would oppose the Congress if scholars from South Africa and Namibia were allowed to attend. The Executive Committee—six good men and true—with the

instructions from the IUPPS for the 1986 Congress stated, again uncompromisingly, that Britain must accept 'all *bona fide* scientists at its venue, irrespective of nationality, philosophical conviction or religious faith'.

In a letter to Professor P. J. Ucko, the British National Secretary, on 28 October 1985, Professor Desmond Clark wrote:

It is both surprising and disturbing that the National Executive Committee, a group of distinguished academics, should have been persuaded to discriminate against

scientists from South Africa because of the apartheid policies of the Government under which they have to live and work. Surely it must be repugnant to all true academics that workers who would participate in a conference in their personal capacity, and in no way as official representatives of their governments, should be excluded from the international community of science on the sole grounds of the political policies of those governments. On those grounds why not also exclude most Eastern Europeans? . . . The Executive Committee's decision amounts to a slur on the hitherto enviable reputation of Britain which has always stood out for full and free exchange of ideas between scientists, irrespective of the policies of their governments.

The British National Executive were slow to realize what a disastrous boob they had made. They were supported in their wrong-headed views by the British National Committee but this availed them nothing. The Paris meeting of the Executive of IUPPS on 17 January removed its *imprimatur* from the British Congress and this was overwhelmingly confirmed by the 200 members of the Permanent Council: only eight approved the ban, eight abstained (there were three who said they could not understand what it was all about!). The XIth Congress will now be in Mainz in 1987 (probably September). The inscription fee is twenty dollars: write to Dr Weidemann's Secretariat. And we hear that the XIIth Congress will probably be in Madrid in 1991.

The mistake lay in knuckling under to the blackmailing organizations in Southampton. The British National Executive should have had the courage either to cancel or postpone the Congress, or to transfer it to some more liberal venue such as Oxford, Cambridge, or London. But they are not the villains: the villains are the students, the Southampton branch of the AUT and the Southampton City Council. For years Southampton has had a high name in the world of archaeology: it was the city of O. G. S. Crawford and its new Department of Archaeology was soon made internationally famous by its first two distinguished Professors, Barry Cunliffe and Colin Renfrew. In order to get our facts right we wrote to all the organizations in Southampton concerned with imposing the South African ban. No replies from any official of the Southampton City Council, to their eternal disgrace. Replies came from the Southampton Association of University Teachers and from the Students Union of a confused and misinformed nature showing that not only were their hearts in the wrong place but their heads

buried in the sands of irresponsible obscurantism. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Southampton, while himself personally agreeing with the ban, pointed out that his University was not itself committed in any way. He had written to *The Times* to explain this but his letter had not been published: the 'Thunderer' has been slow to develop these interesting academic issues since it went down river to Wapping!

Nature and *Science* have carefully followed the Southampton dispute with both comment and correspondence. Barbara Bender and others, mainly from University College London, wrote a curious and unconvincing letter (*Nature*, 319, 532, 1986) supporting the banning of South African scholars from Southampton and asking, 'What is it that you are asking us to tolerate?' In a sharp reply Mandlestam, Harrison, and Hall say (*Nature*, 319, 715, 1986): 'The answer is simple: the presence of about two dozen archaeologists most of whom oppose apartheid. What is more they do so in South Africa where—unlike University College London—it takes courage.'

And so it goes on and will go on for a very long while. British archaeologists are divided into two camps and the name of British archaeology is not good at present in most European, American, Asian, and Australian contacts that we have or hear about. The 1985–6 Southampton crisis will eventually become a matter of sad history. Professor Ucko, formerly Secretary of the British XIth International Congress, is pressing ahead with a Southampton Congress in September 1986, excommunicate and in international disrepute. The new Executive consists of Professor Michael Day (Chairman), Derek Hayes (Treasurer), Professor Peter Ucko (Secretary), Dr Timothy Champion, Dr Juliet Clutton-Brock, Dr Andrew Fleming, Professor David Harris, Dr Ian Hodder, Dr Michael Rowlands, Professor Thurstan Shaw, and Dr Stephen Shennan—a highly respected and respectable group of scholars, though perhaps not as star-studded with world archaeologists as the President, Vice-Presidents, and members of the British Executive who have already resigned.

We wish the rebel Southampton Congress success, although as the present Editor of a journal committed to the free and liberal exchange of ideas by archaeologists of any persuasion and from any political regime, it would be indelicate to the point of impropriety to take part. But so much good work has gone into the planning of the Southampton

meeting that some good is bound to come out of it; and those of us whose principles prevent us from being there will read the printed proceedings with excitement and interest.

Meanwhile we cannot disguise the fact that, alas, Southampton is at the moment a dirty word in the world of archaeology, and a distinguished Danish colleague said to us recently, 'I hope we will not have another Southampton at Mainz or Madrid'. That is the real issue behind the Southampton *pagaille*: can we be sure that we can, in future, organize international congresses in Britain, Germany, Spain or elsewhere where scholars from all countries can attend? We ought to remind ourselves of the saying attributed to Voltaire: 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to the death your right to say it' (S. G. Tallentyre, *The Friends of Voltaire*, 1907, 199). We disapprove of the political regimes of South Africa, Russia, Libya, Poland and many Latin American countries, but will defend to the death the right of scholars from these countries to associate freely with the rest of the world.

Enough—or probably more than enough—about all this. And yet the rights and wrongs of *l'affaire Southampton* will be debated hotly all this year and for some while to come. We have set out our account and our views. Our successor as Editor may well have different views. Looking back on it all from the early summer of this year as we write, we concur with Georges Bernano's sentence in *Les Grands Cimetières sous la Lune*: 'La colère des imbéciles remplit le monde' (today the air is filled with the impatience of the ignorant). We offer an English translation for the benefit of some of the members of the four Southampton organizations who wrecked the British XIth Congress which we had been looking forward to with such enthusiasm and excitement since it was first planned by the late Professor Ole Klindt-Jensen and ourselves over dinner in Aarhus twelve years ago.

But some good has come out of the Southampton schemozzle. The British Academy have declared that all Academy conference grants in future would be on condition that members from any country worldwide would be welcome, and the Society of Antiquaries of London on 12 December 1985 passed the following resolution:

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London deplores the exclusion of South African participants from the World Archaeological Congress 1986, since this contravenes the principle of the free interchange of ideas. Although it accepts that this action of the Executive

Committee of the Congress was taken unwillingly and under duress, and solely in order to avoid the cancellation of the Congress, it has decided to withdraw the Society's name from the list of sponsors of the Congress and to make no further financial contributions. The Society's future support of such international events will be conditional upon an undertaking by the organizers that the principle of the free interchange of ideas will not be contravened.

So we all know where we stand if and when we are asked to run another international conference—and why shouldn't the XIIth Congress be in Britain rather than Madrid? And perhaps by 1991 and, please God, long before, the hateful apartheid regime will have ceased to divide South Africa, the world, and archaeology.

☞ Let us turn to pleasanter matters. Two archaeological discoveries of great importance have recently been made. The first was that of the tomb of Maya, Tutankhamun's treasurer, discovered by the joint Egypt Exploration Society–University of Leiden team under the direction of Dr Geoffrey Martin and Dr Jacobus van Rijk. On 8 February they descended the shafts and explored the tunnels, with which the desert at Saqqara is honeycombed, and some 60 feet below the desert surface found a doorway leading to an ante-chamber decorated with finely carved reliefs painted golden-yellow, with inscriptions naming Maya and his wife Merit. The excavators have kindly allowed us to publish two photographs from this remarkable find. The first (PL. xvIa) shows Maya, the tomb owner, adoring Isis, with the rubble-filled passageway probably leading to burial chambers; the second (PL. xvIb) shows Maya and Merit worshipping Osiris and Nephthys.

It was while the EES–Leiden expedition was working on the tombs of Khay, Pabes and Ramose that they stumbled on this great discovery. Geoffrey Martin writes from Cairo (6 March): 'I need hardly say I repudiate statements put out by the media, viz, "the most important discovery since Carter's discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun" and "intact tomb", etc. . . . The hullabaloo has died down here and we have been proceeding calmly with our programme. . . Maya is reserved for the future.'

Nevertheless it is a discovery of very great importance and we hope readers of *ANTIQUITY* will learn more of it in the next few years. Also of great importance is the work which Professor Harry

Smith and David Jeffreys have been doing nearby at Memphis: and we are happy to publish a short account of this work here (pp. 88–95).

The second is the discovery of a Roman jeweller's hoard from Snettisham in Norfolk: it is briefly reported on here (pp. 137–9 and PLS XII–XIII) by Dr Tim Potter, of the British Museum, who describes it 'as the most spectacular Roman find since the unearthing of the Thetford Treasure in 1979'.

Naturally excited by these discoveries *The Times* asked several archaeologists the difficult question, 'How much more is still to be found?' and published the answers in a stimulating article by Alan Hamilton entitled, 'Past with a rich future' (*The Times*, 25 February). They varied from the tomb of Heri-Höv, a high priest of the early 21st dynasty in the Valley of the Kings, 'believed by some to outshine even that of Tutankhamun', to the tomb of Alaric near Cosenza in Italy, the city of Akkad, a new Rosetta stone to unlock the secrets of the Indus valley script, and the treasures of the Inca—perhaps the fabled El Dorado. We think the greatest prizes for archaeological scholarship lie in Alexandria—the tombs of Alexander, Anthony and Cleopatra, and the great Greek library, but these, lying beneath a modern flourishing city, are likely to remain undiscovered except by some strange accident.

 Welcome to the new journal, *Veleia: Revista de Prehistoria, Historia Antiqua, Arqueologia y Filología Clásicas*, published by the Institute of Antiquities of the University of the Basque Country, Vitoria, edited by I. Barandiaran, J. L. Melina, L. Michelina, J. Santos, and V. Valeacel, with J. Gorrochatequi as Secretary. The first volume, of 350 pages, is dated 1984, has fifteen articles on subjects ranging from palaeolithic art and the lithic industry of the Basque megaliths to the development of towns in northern Spain, and then, surprisingly, a review of Malcolm Lowry's *Under the volcano* and a full account of Dr John Chadwick's honorary degree in the University. Attractively produced, each annual volume costs 1,800 pesetas, postage paid. For subscription and further information write to: *Veleia, Universidad del País Vasco/EHU, E-01008 Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain*.

 We draw the attention of our readers to a paper by Ulrich Veit (Wolbeckerstrasse 294, D-4400 Münster) on 'Gustaf Kossinna und V. Gordon

Childe' in *Saeculum* xxxv, 1984, 326–64. It is subtitled 'Concepts for a theoretical foundation of prehistory' and discusses some aspects of the hitherto not very well known (and for different reasons largely ignored) relationship between Kossinna and Childe. Both men started their careers as philologists working on the problems of Indo-European origins. Writing in 1927 a review of Kossinna's *Ursprung und Verbreitung der Germanen in Vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Zeit*, published in 1926, Childe said, 'Kossinna, who has just retired from the Chair of Prehistory at Berlin, is unmistakably the most commanding figure among German prehistorians and has exercised a more profound influence on archaeological research, at least east of the Rhine, than any individual since Montelius' (*Man*, 1927, 54). Childe thought Kossinna's foremost achievement was his reflexions on the ethnic interpretation of archaeological materials, his so-called 'Siedlungsarchäologische Method', first set out in 1911: and Childe adopted it as his definition of cultures which he first clearly set out in the famous preface to *The Danube in prehistory* (1929).

Kossinna argued that the Germans of the Early Bronze Age derived from the still-undivided Indo-German people of the Mesolithic, and the independent evolution and victorious expansion from Scandinavia and North Germany of the Nordic culture: whose bearers were of the Nordic race which he alleged was a peculiar cross between 'Crô-Magnon' and 'Aurignac' type.

In the light of the political development of the thirties, the rise of National Socialism in Germany and the abuse of German prehistory for ideological reasons, Childe revised his views and for a long time denied the close connexion of his early themes with the German tradition, as Barbara McNairn argues in her *The method and theory of V. Gordon Childe* (1980). Here he was wrong, as Veit clearly shows in this important article with its parallel chronologies of the life and work of these two great prehistorians, and its invaluable bibliography of 150 and more items (although Stuart Piggott has not yet been made a Saint!).

Childe, in his *Man* review 60 years ago, described as a 'striking testimony to Kossinna's greatness' '. . . the readiness with which even at his advanced age he modifies his views in accordance with the latest advances of his science'. Childe himself, in his retirement, felt that he could not do the same.

📖 Peter Saunders, Curator of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, writes *à propos* of our correction of Margaret Drower's statement that Flinders Petrie was the only archaeologist to have a GLC plaque outside his London house (*Antiquity*, 1986, 2) 'I don't suppose that I am the first to draw your attention to the fact that there is one for General Pitt Rivers on 4 Grosvenor Gardens where he was resident periodically in the 1880s and early 1890s'. Mr Saunders was.

Professor Christopher Hawkes corrects our caption to Plate 1 in the March number. It should of course have been *mirant stellam*. His letter includes a splendid story brought to his mind by the publication of Robert Leighton's article on Paolo Orsi (1986, 15–20). It concerns a visit by Martin Charlesworth, the distinguished ancient historian and antiquary (who died as President of St John's College, Cambridge, in 1950), to—as he hoped—the great old man in Syracuse in the early thirties, not long before his death. We quote:

Charlesworth, having been granted an appointment, presented himself before the Office of the Soprintendenza at Syracuse and was ushered into a room where an old gentleman was sitting, behind a table set to one side of the room, so that Charlesworth couldn't be sure who he was: perhaps Orsi, perhaps not.

Charlesworth: Il professore Orsi?

Old gent, after long pause: Ah, ah. Il Professore Orsi è morto.

Charlesworth (in Italian): Oh how dreadful! but is it possible? No one has heard of an event so tragic!

Old gent: È morto, è morto.

Charlesworth, still in Italian, repeats his embarrassment and incredulity.

Old gent, after further pause: Se non è morto, almeno è molto faticato.

He then disclosed that in fact he was Orsi himself. He must have been *faticato* indeed after fifty years of activity mounted from Syracuse.

📖 To coincide with the Southampton Archaeological Congress the British Museum have mounted an exhibition entitled 'Archaeology in Britain since 1945': it opens on 4 July and will run until February 1987. Visitors to the exhibition can buy a 32-page guide, fully illustrated in colour and black-and-white, for £1.00. The British Museum has also published, in connexion with this fine exhibition, three books. The first of these is *Archaeology in Britain since 1945* at £12.50 but available to visitors to the exhibition for the lower price of £9.50. It has

five chapters: 'Prehistoric Britain' by I. H. Longworth, N. M. Ashton, and V. Rigby, 'A Roman Province: Britain AD 43–410' by T. W. Potter, 'Anglo-Saxon England AD 400–1100' by Leslie Webster, 'Technology, Towns, Castles and Churches AD 1100–1600' by John Cherry, and 'The Medieval Countryside' by J. G. Hurst.

The second is a big and serious book on *Lindow Man* (£15.00) with chapters by R. C. Turner and Ian Stead on the 'Discovery and excavation of the Lindow Bodies', an account by I. A. J. Gowlett, R. Gillespie, E. T. Hall, and R. E. M. Hodges of the 'Accelerator Radiocarbon dating of the ancient human remains from Lindow moss', and many detailed chapters on such subjects as the anatomy of Lindow man, the insects and animal remains associated with him, and the contents of his stomach and gut. There are discrepancies in the C14 dates, and, in his summary, Dr Ian Stead says, 'One laboratory must have made a big mistake about the date of the body, and until the discrepancy can be explained perhaps the wisest course is to regard all the dates from the body as suspect. . . . it seems reasonable to see the killing of Lindow Man in the context of the religious practices of the Celts in the centuries before the Roman Conquest. Palaeobotanists have presented a convincing argument suggesting that he met his death around 300 BC and there the matter must rest pending further work by the C14 laboratories'.

The third book is a shorter one entitled *The Bog Man and the archaeology of people* (£5.95) and most general readers will turn to this. All three books will be reviewed in future issues of *Antiquity*.

📖 Another exhibition of great interest to our readers is that entitled 'Heywood Sumner: Artist and Archaeologist' which includes all aspects of his work and presents him as both an artist of versatility and a remarkable self-taught archaeologist. Researched and organized by the Winchester City Museum, and sponsored by Trustus and the Hampshire County Council, the exhibition is showing during 1986 at Winchester, Cheltenham, and Portsmouth. A delightful 64-page memoir-and-catalogue, *Heywood Sumner: artist and archaeologist 1853–1940*, edited by Margot Coatts and Elizabeth Lewis and very well illustrated in colour and black-and-white, has been published at £7.50 postage paid by the Winchester City Museum (75 Hyde Street, Winchester SO23 7DW). It contains, *inter alia*, an essay by Barry Cunliffe on 'Sumner's

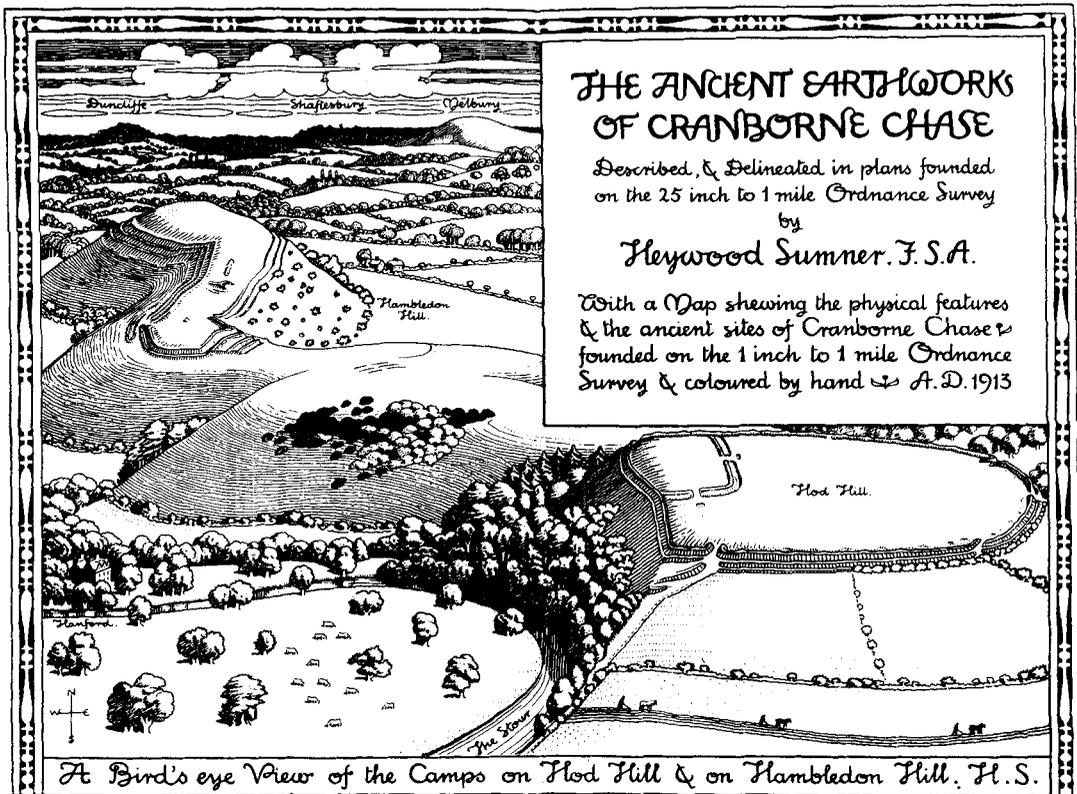


Fig. 1. The ancient earthworks of Cranborne Chase by Heywood Sumner, 1913

work as archaeologist and topographer', and a fascinating photograph provided by Stuart Piggott of Sumner talking to William Young at the 1933 excavation of the Thickthorn Down long barrow. We reproduce here Sumner's frontispiece for *The ancient earthworks of Cranborne Chase* (1913) and recollect that we published it previously 20 years ago! (1965, 170).

Professor Cunliffe has selected and introduced an anthology, *Heywood Sumner's Wessex* (reviewed, with the Winchester catalogue, on p. 158). John Russell Taylor, reviewing the exhibition and the books (*The Times*, 18 March), refers to Sumner as 'an unsung hero of English art' and 'one of the great seminal figures in the Arts and Crafts movement at the point where it began to shade off into Aestheticism and Art Nouveau'.

Another exhibition opened in Winchester on 27 March and runs until 1 November: in the Great Hall, it is called 'Domesday 900'. It takes the visitor

through the pages of Domesday Book back into the England of the 11th century. One of its special fascinations is the fact that the walls of the Great Hall are lined with a full-size replica of the Bayeux Tapestry, painstakingly carved in wood *bas relief* by Pierre Bataille (eight years and two oak trees!), a Frenchman from Normandy who traces his ancestry to Domesday Book, admits to feeling far more Norman than French, and at his house in Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte, some 50 miles from Bayeux, flies the Norman flag with its two leopards.

The Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art was opened in Athens in January. It houses the Goulandris collection of over 200 works of Cycladic art, as well as examples of Minoan and Mycenaean pottery, Greek vases, sculpture, jewellery and Roman glass: also the Lambros Evtaxias Collection of Classical and Hellenistic bronzes. Professor Colin Renfrew was present at the opening and we

print here (pp. 132–4) his account of the remarkable new monumental sculpture (PLS IX–XIA).

U We print (pp. 139–42) a report by Dr Roy Switsur of the Trondheim International Radiocarbon Conference. He tells us that the conference 're-affirmed and approved the conventions to be used with radiocarbon dates'. These recommendations differ markedly from the bc and BC conventions used in *ANTIQUITY* and widely followed in professional archaeological literature. We will discuss this in our November issue: meanwhile we continue to use our well-established and well-understood convention.

U Our last plate may stimulate the curiosity of our readers and we shall be delighted to have correct answers to this archaeological quiz. We shall

publish the names of those who solved this problem in the November number together with the story behind this unusual photograph. The November issue will contain review articles on recent books on Ancient Greece and Prehistoric Britain by Anthony Snodgrass and Stuart Piggott, the last in our series of Retrospect articles, by Professor Desmond Clark, a reassessment of the Ladby ship by Dr Henrik Thrane, an account of excavations in Ecuador by Norman Hammond, and of the two bog-bodies found in 1946 at Bolkilde on the Danish island of Als which have recently been carbon-dated to 3400 BC—an early neolithic example of double human sacrifice; and there may well be further news from the *Pitdown Chronicle* by Peter Costello. Order your copy now, and send your answer to PL. XX on a postcard to reach us by St Swithin's Day.

Book Chronicle

We include here books which have been received for review, or books of importance (not received for review) of which we have recently been informed. We welcome information about books, particularly in languages other than English, of interest to readers of ANTIQUITY. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its review in ANTIQUITY.

Politics of the archaic Peloponnese. The transition from Archaic to Classical politics by K. Adsehead. *Avebury: an Avebury Monograph* (available from Gower Publishing Co., Aldershot), 1986. 142 pp., no illus., one map, £16.00.

Thermoluminescence dating by M. J. Aitken. *Studies in Archaeological Science Series. Orlando: Academic Press, 1985. 360 pp., many figs. and tables, £50.00/\$59.00 (hardback), £30.00/\$34.95 (paper).*

Handbook of Gloucestershire archaeology compiled by Alison Allden, Tim Darvill and Alan Saville. *Gloucester: Committee for Archaeology in Gloucestershire, 1985. 48 pp., 7 illus., £2.25.*

Chia. Un sitio precerámico en la Sabana de Bogota by Gerardo Ignacio Ardila. *Bogota: Fundacion de Investigaciones Arqueologicas Nacionales, Banco de la Republica, 1984. 84 pp., 29 pls. (7 colour), 16 figs.*

Islamic metalwork in the Freer Gallery of Art by Esin Atil, W. T. Chase and Paul Jett. *Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. 274 pp., 160 illus.*

Fecundity figures by John Baines. *Warmminster: Aris & Phillips Ltd., 1985. 446 pp., 199 figs., £32.00.*

Prehistory of the Indo-Malaysian archipelago by Peter Bellwood. *Orlando: Academic Press, 1985. 370 pp., 140 figs., £50.00/\$54.50 (hardback), £30.50/\$34.50 (paper).*

Archaeological approaches to Medieval Europe edited by Kathleen Biddick. *Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, Western Michigan University, 1984. 302 pp., many figs.*

Tracht und Bewaffnung des persischen Heeres zur Zeit der Achaimeniden by Stefan Bittner. *München: Verlag Klaus Friedrich, 1985. 380 pp., 45 figs.*

Mural painting in ancient Peru by Duccio Bonavia, translated by Patricia J. Lyon. *Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985. 224 pp., 124 figs., \$57.50.*

The Amasis painter and his world. Vase-painting in sixth-century BC Athens by Dietrich von Bothmer. *Malibu: The J. Paul Getty Museum; New York & London: Thames and Hudson Ltd., 1985. 246 pp., 9 colour pls., more than 350 illus., £35.00.*

The archaeology of the Oxford region edited by Grace Briggs, Jean Cook and Trevor Rowley. *Oxford: Oxford University Department for External Studies, 1986. 190 pp., 8 pls., 19 figs., 18 maps.*

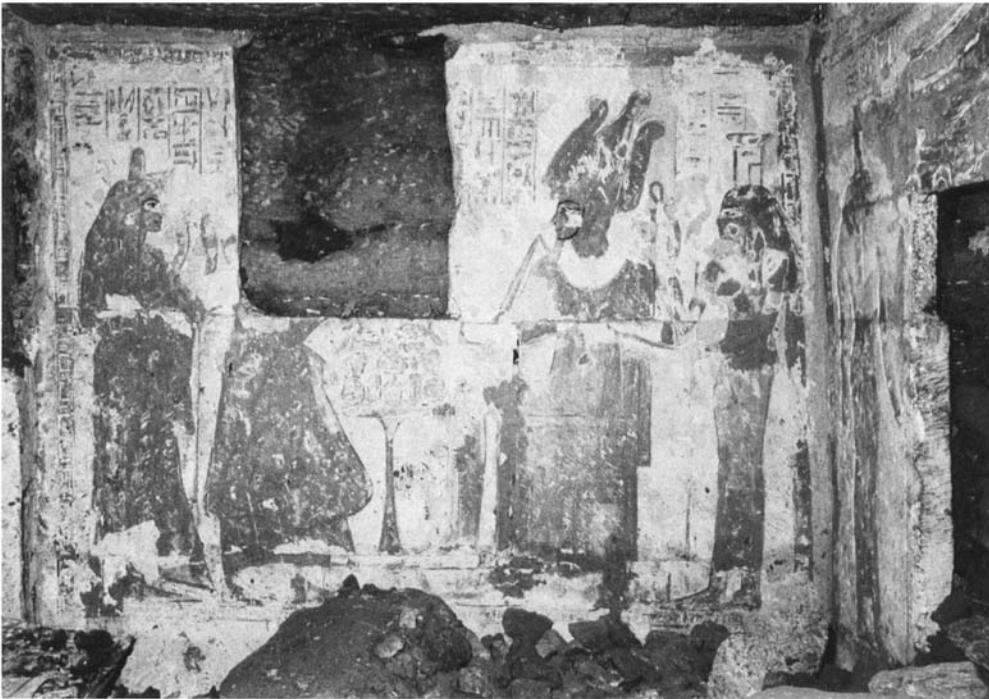
Pausanias und seine 'Beschreibung Griechenlands' by Christian Habicht. *Munich: C. H. Beck Verlag, 1985. 208 pp., 34 pls., DM 68.*

Iron Age and Roman brooches by Richard Hattatt. *Oxford: Oxbow Books, 1985. 242 pp., 91 figs., £24.95 (hardback), £14.95 (paper).*

continued on p. 114



a



b

PLATE XVI: EDITORIAL

(a) Saqqara: tomb of Maya and Merit. Subterranean chamber; wall showing the tomb-owner (Maya) adoring Isis, with rubble-filled passageway, probably leading to burial chambers. (b) Subterranean chamber; wall showing tomb-owners worshipping Osiris and Nephthys

See pp. 81–7

Photos: EFS-Leiden Expedition Saqqara



PLATE XX: EDITORIAL

Who is moving what to where, and when? See Editorial

See pp. 81-7