

ERAS news

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(ur Hon. Newsletter Editor, Valerie Fairhurst, is convalescing after falling ill over the summer, and, as a result, ERAS News 34 has been produced, albeit a little later than usual, by a temporary stand-in editorial team. We all wish Valerie a speedy recovery.

ANNUAL DINNER

An important date for next year's diary is Thursday 18th April, when the ERAS Annual Dinner will be held at Thwaite Hall in Cottingham. A Celtic theme has been chosen to coincide with the opening of Hull Museums' new Iron Age displays. To entertain us during and after the meal we have Dave Hill, the harpist, who will be playing a selection of Celtic tunes from his repertoire. The finer details have yet to be arranged; the price will be about £12.50 a head. Please pencil the date in your diary and give the dinner your support. Bring your friends along!

(Dress is optional and for anyone wishing to don period costume, the Celts wore bright clothing with stripes, checks or criss-crosses. Men favoured long or short-sleeved tunics and trousers. Women wore dresses and a shawl or a cloak. The men were said to cultivate a long, droopy moustache which acted as a strainer when they drank beer or wine! Women might wear their hair in a bun or braided, with colourful beads at the end of the plaits.

Diners are asked to refrain from fighting over the choicest cut of meat!

EAST RIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Martin Foreman: Excavations at the Anglian Cemetery at
Castledyke South, Barton on Humber

Martin Foreman opened the Society's Annual Reports Meeting with an account of the Humberside Archaeology Unit's excavations at the Anglian cemetery at Castledyke South in Barton on Humber. The site first came to light in 1939 during the construction of an air-raid shelter. Five burials with rich grave goods were found (Sheppard 1940). There was further archaeological work in 1968 1975 and 1982-3; during the latter excavations 52 skeletons were found.

The 1990 excavations were mounted in response to a development threat. A large area of over 1100 square metres was stripped revealing large numbers of Anglian graves (between 105 and 110 individuals) and a lime kiln dating to the 14th century. Some members of the East Riding Archaeological Society Field Studies Group responded magnificently to an appeal for help.

One of the earliest features on the site was a series of pits forming a 'beaded ditch' which appeared to date to the late Iron Age. This feature was rapidly back-filled, and it was in the loose fill that the first and only Anglian cremation urn from the Castledyke cemetery was found. The excavations revealed some interesting groups of burials, one of which clustered around a male Anglian skeleton buried with a sword and a hanging bowl. The position of the man's finger bones revealed that he had been buried clutching the sword. The hanging bowl, one of two or three from the site, was lifted in a block of earth and is now undergoing micro-excavation in the Conservation Laboratory at York. In another grave an Anglian woman had been buried with a fine bone comb decorated with incised circles, a buckle, a cylindrical copper alloy work box and on iron link chain, perhaps for carrying amulets. Another female burial had an ivory bag ring and a small knife. There were more grave goods with the women than with the men.

Although children were in the minority in the cemetery, one infant burial attracted international interest because of the associated baby's pottery feeder complete with ceramic 'teat'. This is the first Anglian baby's bottle ever found and it might have been used to feed a infant born with a cleft pallet. An article on this discovery is expected in Paris Match!

The cemetery was used for the disposal of pagan Anglian dead between c. 550/575 AD and 650/675 AD. Thereafter the Christian dead were buried in consecrated ground at the Church of St. Peter in Barton. The excavation of the pagan Anglian cemetery at Castledyke South will provide a valuable archive for the comparison of the pagan and Christian communities.

When the Castledyke South site ceased to be used as a cemetery it was divided up amongst different properties whose boundaries crossed the site north-south and east-west. The most impressive archaeological feature after the Anglian graves was the medieval lime-kiln. A large hole was excavated in the underlying 'natural' and then lined with chalk covered with clay and low-quality mortar. The chalk debris was burnt in the kiln to make quick-lime for mortar. The ERAS Field Studies Group emptied the entrance stoke-hole to the lime-kiln and traces of an earlier archaeological feature, perhaps an earlier kiln, were found.

Bibliography

Sheppard, T. (1940) Saxon Relics From Barton. Hull Museum Publication 208, 1-21

Archaeological Survey at Low Caythorpe, Rudston.

During 1989 an archaeological survey of 835 acres of land at Low Caythorpe was undertaken by members of the Humberside Archaeology Unit, the East Riding Archaeological Research Committee and a number of consultants (Humberside Archaeology Unit, 1990). This

land, which is farmed from Low Caythorpe farm, corresponds roughly to the township of Low Caythorpe and lies on the slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds either side of the Gypsey Race valley.

Previous work by the Grantham brothers and Manby (1974; 1975) had already established that the southern side of the valley contained a rich archaeological heritage. In addition, the work carried out by Bush and Ellis (1987) at Willow Garth, just outside the study area, established an important environmental history for the area.

An analysis of aerial photographs showed that the land on the northern side of the valley contained a multitude of crop and soil marks. These could be broken down into a suspected hillfort or large enclosure (Greenlands), an associated field system and settlement complex, and a "ladder settlement". On the southern side of the valley, cropmarks of the Woldgate triple-ditched dyke system was recognised, together with a number of other enclosures and square and round barrows.

A geophysical survey of the Greenlands site, carried out over several years by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory and the University of Bradford, had showed it to comprise a large single-ditched enclosure with inturned entrances to the south and east. A number of trackways also radiated from the enclosure. Part of a second, internal, ditch was located together with an external bank on the southern side. However, few internal features could be identified.

Fieldwalking was carried out over several of the cropmark sites. Flints recovered from Greenlands suggest that it was probably used for domestic occupation during the Bronze Age with some possible associated industrial activity. Artefacts collected from the trackway of the "ladder settlement" suggested that it had a prolonged period of use from the early prehistoric right up to medieval times.

An analysis of the hedgerows showed that the majority dated, as expected, to the enclosure period. However, the hedge along the Woldgate (the southern boundary of the survey area) contained a significantly greater number of species, adding weight to the theory that this route was in use for a considerable period of time.

In the valley of the Gypsey Race, the farm is surrounded by the well-preserved earthworks of a deserted medieval village. A detailed survey showed that the majority of the village lay to the west of the modern farmstead while the manorial complex lay to the east. The earthworks of at least thirty buildings were identified in the village comprising houses situated along a main hollow way, which had been later widened and straightened, and other, presumably agricultural buildings, grouped within characteristic rectangular tofts. Areas of ridge and furrow lay beyond the village limits. The manorial complex contained the site of a manor house in the centre of a large ditched enclosure and a range of buildings scattered around a yard. Previous excavations on one of these buildings had suggested a pre-Norman origin with final abandonment, after several rebuildings, in the early 16th century (Coppack, 1974). In the southern part of this site, a garden and pond complex appeared to post-date the medieval earthworks.

Documentary research showed that there was a community of *villeins* and small tenant farmers living at Low Caythorpe from at least the time of the Norman Conquest. The Caythorpe family gradually emerged as the major landowners, holding 8% of the 12 *carucates* listed in the 13th century. The village was depopulated sometime between the mid-15th and the 16th centuries when the land was given over to sheep grazing by the Fairfax family; a document of 1517 records the earlier eviction of tenants and the conversion of arable land to pasture. In 1513 the estate passed to the Constables who built a substantial house at the eastern end of the present farmyard together with the garden and pond complex. This, as well as the creation of a carriage

drive through the medieval village, destroyed some of the features that existed in these areas although the preservation of some of the buildings suggests that some remained as tenant farmsteads.

An architectural survey of the surviving farm buildings showed that most were erected around a courtyard in about 1811 by the Hudson family who had bought the estate in 1709. The present farmhouse and a walled garden was built in the 1830s when the estate was sold to William Bosville of Thorpe. The farmhouse is composed of three parallel and separately roomed ranges. The principal rooms, which are obviously for a "gentleman farmer", are located in the front of the house, facing Thorpe Hall, while the other ranges contain the kitchen and servants' areas from where the day-to-day business of the farm was conducted. Finally, a second courtyard of farm buildings replaced the walled garden. Although the wing containing the male dormitory and dairy complex does not survive, the remaining outbuildings include stables and a carriage house range, a smithy and cart shed range and a foreman's house.

Bibliography

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Coppack, G. (1974) Low Caythorpe, East Yorkshire - the manor site. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal 46, 34-41

Humberside Archaeology Unit (1990) Low Caythorpe: farm presentation grant. It is hoped to publish the full results of the survey in the near future.

Manby, T.G. (1974) Grooved Ware sites in the North of England. British Archaeological Reports 9, Oxford.

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Ed Dennison, Humberside Archaeology Unit

Angus Smith: The 1990 Season of Excavation at Winestead

Angus Smith spoke briefly about the discoveries during the 1990 season of excavation at Winestead as a trailer for his more formal lecture to the Society after next April's Annual General Meeting.

The site at Winestead lies on the edge of a former area of wetland in a shallow valley running from Patrington on the River Humber to Withernsea on the North Sea coast. The 1990 excavations had revealed more of the mysterious rectangular beam or sill slots filled with dark grey/blue estuarine clay. These appear to run parallel to a ditch which extends from the higher ground out into the deeper, and, in ancient times, wetter part of the valley. The largest of these slots is 4m long and 0.4m wide. Angus suggested that the slots may once have accommodated timber pads, which were either lifted and re-used elsewhere or else floated away when the valley was flooded by a marine transgression in c. 100 BC.

In previous years large quantities of coarse pottery and bone were found. One sherd has been identified by Valerie Rigby of the British Museum as part of the base of a pedestal bowl. Two similar pieces found in the region, one at Dragonby in South Humberside, the other at the Makeshift Iron Age cemetery at Rudston, suggest a date of c. 250 BC to c. 100 BC. Perhaps the most exciting discovery of the 1990 season, however, was the hoof-print of a cow preserved in an area of puddled clay close to the ditch. A plaster cast of the hoof-print was taken and is now in the Hull and East Riding Museum. Samples taken for soil and pollen analysis and a piece of waterlogged wood are currently being examined by the University of Hull and results should be available in time for Angus' lecture to the Society next April.

Excavations at Shiptonthorpe and East Bursea Farm, Holme on Spalding Moor, August 1990

The Holme on Spalding Moor Landscape archaeology project

is now in its tenth year. One of the major discoveries made so far, is the Romano-British small town site near Shiptonthorpe, which has been covered in previous ERAS newsletters and publications. In 1987 most of the plan of a large aisled building was recovered, and the primary aim of this season's work was to reveal the rest of the feature.

The dig, which was carried out by members of the University of Durham Department of Archaeology and members of ERAS, was not only successful in achieving its main objective but also uncovered part of the main Roman road from York to Brough and its drainage ditches.

The other excavation at East Bursea Farm was much smaller in scale. The intention was to confirm the location of a medieval chapel, whose presence was suggested by a concentration of stone found during field-walking in 1982. The field itself is known as Chapel Field. A narrow trench was opened in the area of an anomaly thrown up by geophysical survey. The high resistance feature was found to be a land drain. However, the trench produced an unexpected bonus in the form of a Romano-British ditch containing pottery and iron-working slag.

Another trench succeeded in locating a tumble of limestone, presumably from the chapel, though this too had been cut through by land drains. The chapel had been heavily plough-damaged, but a considerable number of the stones were ashlar blocks. The most unusual worked stones had probably come from a window sill. Another large stone of Tadcaster limestone had a curve cut out of one side. The exact purpose of this stone has still to be worked out.

The discovery of Roman pottery under the chapel also showed that the sandy hilltop which the latter occupied had been utilised previously. Ridge and furrow from medieval ploughing surrounded the chapel site and had destroyed most of the Roman features once located in the excavation area.

Work has now started on a major project to fieldwalk sites between Pocklington and North Cave which show as crop marks on aerial photographs. It is hoped that field-walking will help to date these features. Members are most welcome to participate in this activity and should contact me should they wish to take part.

Peter Halkon

Further Fieldwork

Martin Foreman of Humberside Archaeology Unit proposes to organise a survey of a 2nd World War anti-aircraft battery at Riplingham. This well-preserved feature is not recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record. It is presently being used as a dumping ground for spoiled grain. Martin is willing work on Saturdays or Sundays as convenient. ERAS members wishing to participate should contact Martin at the Unit in Beverley on (0482) 868770.

Secretarial Matters

The following ERAS members have paid their subscriptions but neither the Treasurer nor the Secretary have any information about them other than their names. If you know of any of the following please ask them to contact the Secretary so that he can add their addresses to the mailing list:

B Lockyer,
M D Stamp,
P Tomlinson.

Bryan Sitch,
Hon. Secretary ERAS

Romano-British Nail-Cleaners from Shiptonthorpe

Members of the ERAS Field Studies Group were amongst the first people to see two intriguing accessions (KINCM: 1990. 5. 1=2) into the Hull City Museums

Increase in Subscriptions. Unfortunately the subscriptions have had to be increased. This was formally agreed at the last AGM in April. The new rates are £10 for a single membership and £15 for family membership. The student rate stays the same at £5.

If you already pay by standing order it will need to be amended. Please use the enclosed form.

Covenants

Anyone who pays income tax can pay their subscriptions by covenant. This means that ERAS can claim back the tax you have paid on that money. Taxation is usually a one way flow of your money to the Inland Revenue, so it is nice to be able to reverse the flow and have the Inland Revenue contribute to your society.

With the basic rate at 25% it means that for every £10 of money we collect in subscription we can get another £3.34 from the Inland Revenue. The more money we can get this way means less pressure to raise the subscriptions.

Covenants have somehow got an entirely false bad press. What you do is sign a form to say that you pay tax at the basic rate and that you are prepared to pay ERAS an annual subscription for the minimum of four years. Once you have signed the covenant form no one will bother you again.

Please consider paying by covenant, one signature from you means that the Inland Revenue will return some of the tax you have paid to ERAS.

Existing Covenants

If you have already have a covenant with ERAS I have to ask you to fill in another form. There are two reasons for this, firstly some of the original documents have been mislaid, and secondly those covenants that were for four or five years will be due for renewal.

If you have any questions at all about covenants, subscriptions or standing orders, or have problems in paying please get in touch with me and I will do what I can to help.

Your Hon Treasurer

Mrs Lesley Jackson, 24 St Stephens Close, Willerby,
Hull, HU10 6DG. Tel 651402 (evenings)

ROMAN TOWNS - THE WHEELER INHERITANCE CONTINUED

Summaries of the early papers at a conference to celebrate Verulamium Museum's 50th anniversary in November 1989 appeared in ERAS news 33 (April 1990).

Alan McWhirr described the recent excavations at Corinium (Cirencester). Only 4% of this, the second largest town in Roman Britain, has been excavated and it would be unwise to generalise from such a small sample. However recent work on the site of the town's cemetery had produced some useful results. For example, men were about 5' 6½" and women 5' 2" tall. The biggest individual would have been about 5' 11" tall. The average age at death was about 40. Five cases of spina bifida were found and arthritis was common, but at least the inhabitants of Corinium had good teeth!

Dr Graham Webster described the influence of the emperor Hadrian on towns. Many major public buildings were built under his direction. At Wroxeter a vast Basilica and civic centre were constructed. The bath house was planned on a Mediterranean scale to accommodate a thousand bathers at a time, but its large *palaestra* (exercise yard) was quite unsuitable for the British climate. A *macellum* or closed courtyard market was built very much to a Mediterranean design, being almost identical to one at Paestum near Naples. Dr Webster suggested that the famous forum inscription with its high quality lettering may have been carved by a stone mason from Rome itself. After AD 300 the forum wall,

which had fallen into disrepair, was taken down. In the late 4th and 5th centuries AD sophisticated timber buildings were constructed.

Dr Barry Burnham of Lampeter summarised work on the so-called "small towns" of Roman Britain. Some sites developed out of later Iron Age settlements and eventually acquired defences. There was growing evidence of land divisions and property boundaries. Enclosures and field systems have been recognised at Braintree in Essex and agricultural implements have been found at Dragonby. Dr Burnham proposed a hierarchy of small towns ranging from larger settlements such as Water Newton and Alchester, which had a street grid, large cemeteries, a range of building types, and zones for different activities, to more modest sites lacking the discrete zones but still having official religious buildings, and being sometimes associated with industry, such as Charter House. Towns such as Fotheringhay had some special function but came even lower down in the hierarchy.

Richard Brewer described work at Caerwent (Venta Silurum). The town was first excavated in 1899 and by 1913 two-thirds of the town had been uncovered, unfortunately with little record made of the stratigraphy. The recent excavations had revealed traces of substantial wooden buildings of the late 1st century AD, though the street grid was not formalised until the town became a *civitas capital* in the 3rd century. The town is perhaps best known for its remarkably well-preserved walls with bastions, one of which had a hoard of coins stratified beneath builder's rubble, showing that it had been constructed in about AD 350. Excavations in 1987/1989 suggested that the Basilica had to be rebuilt in the late 3rd century AD because of subsidence.

Winchester's importance as a Roman town was heralded by the remarkable Sidney Wood-Evans who undertake a one-man publicity campaign to promote the town's history. Sadly the importance of his work was not recognised by

scholars. Nevertheless, many eminent archaeologists such as John Collis and Barry Cunliffe had 'cut their teeth' at Winchester. In 1961 Martin Biddle began his excavations and showed that the street pattern was late Anglo-Saxon rather than Roman. As with St Albans and Silchester, Winchester's Roman plan was heavily influenced by its Iron Age predecessor. By the 2nd century AD the town was flourishing and was still growing in the 4th century. Winchester received bastions later in the Roman period and evidence of possible Germanic mercenaries had been found.

Appropriately the last town covered at the conference was the host town. In a paper entitled 'Verulamium - the last 50 years', Rosalind Niblett drastically changed the picture that Wheeler's work had created. Recent work had shown that the Iron Age site at Prae Wood was only part of a much larger settlement complex. Neither was it abandoned to found a brand new Roman town on a green field site as previously thought. Recent excavation had also shown that Verulamium was not the archetypal Mediterranean style Roman town it was made out to be. Sheppard Frere's work suggested that Wheeler was wrong; a re-examination of Wheeler's notebooks showed that he did not publish material which contradicted his hypotheses. Although Verulamium possessed a fine theatre, by the 4th century AD this was being used as a rubbish dump. The layer of dark humus ignored in earlier excavations was plough-soil and large areas inside the defensive circuit were never built upon. Niblett suggested the later town's urban functions were much reduced. Villas in a 15 mile radius of Verulamium had declined by the 350s AD, a phenomenon in marked contrast to the North of England and the Midlands, where villas flourished. As a market centre supplying the capital, Verulamium's fortunes were intimately linked to those of London.

Verulamium continued to be occupied into the late 5th century, though by that time the focus had begun to switch to the shrine of Britain's first Christian martyr, St Alban. Vast quantities of pottery, coins and

glass found in the late Roman cemetery suggested almost fair-ground activity around the shrine, thus reflecting the empire-wide pattern of martyr's churches referred to by St Jerome: 'the city is moving its address to the city of the dead'.

Martin Biddle brought the conference to a close by emphasising how different the new picture of Roman towns was, and how the whole process of urbanisation in Roman Britain needed reassessment. More money had to be invested in post-excavation, and excavations themselves had to be more problem-oriented and place more emphasis on environmental evidence.

Peter Halkon

BOOK OFFER!

Sheffield University recently published Don Spratt's Linear Earthworks of the Tabular Hills, North East Yorkshire at a retail price of £15. However, Don Spratt has a number of copies to sell to local people at a bargain price of just £10 plus postage (63p). If any member of ERAS would like a cut-price copy please send a cheque made payable to the University of Sheffield to Don at 3, The Vale, Skelton, York, YO3 6YH. The book has 76 pages A4 paperback and includes 21 drawings and 6 photographs.

Through Tartan-Tinted Spectacles

A review of Peter Berresford Ellis The Celtic Empire. The First Millenium of Celtic History 1000BC - 51 AD (1990), Constable, ISBN 009 46867X, 9 X 6 in., 256 pages. 8 pages of colour. 8 pages of black and white illustrations.

Peter Berresford Ellis' book describes the part played by the Celts in the history of the ancient civilisations of Greece and Rome. It is essentially a popular history

aimed at the general reader, with a chapter devoted to historical events in each of the countries which were inhabited, colonised or fought over by the Celts. Ellis admits that his title is deliberately contentious but the intention is to highlight the dynamic role played by the Celts. Ellis believes that this role has not received the attention it deserves:

'The conqueror always writes the history books and for centuries the Celts have been edited out of their true place in the historical development of European civilisation.' (p205)

Whilst Ellis succeeds in his aim of bringing comparatively little-known but fascinating events such as the attempted Celtic 'coup d'etat' against Ptolemy II Philadelphus in Egypt in 259 BC to the fore, his book has many shortcomings. Firstly he assumes that the indigenous peoples of the lands invaded and settled by the Celts, for example Thrace and Iberia, lost their own ethnic identity. No matter that the Celtic kingdom of Tyllis in Thrace was overthrown by the Thracians after 70 years. Obviously it helps Ellis to stress the Celtic contribution to history if the majority of soldiers at certain Hellenistic and Roman battles are in fact Celts.

(That Celtic warriors fought in many of the wars which proliferated in the Mediterranean in the 3rd century BC there can be no doubt, but why place them at battles where they are not attested? Ellis claims that Celts joined Pyrrhus of Epirus in his war against Rome (p33 and p219) despite the fact that they are not mentioned by any of the historical sources for the battles of Heraclea (280 BC) and Asculum (279 BC). The first time the Celts fought for Pyrrhus was upon the King's return to Greece after the failure of his Italian adventure (Plutarch, Life of Pyrrhus 26). In a book which relies so heavily on historical accounts, failure to use them accurately is an enormous handicap.

Ellis' sometimes partisan use of literary sources can be seen in his account of the battle of Raphia in 217 BC.

Ellis claims that Celtic mercenaries constituted the major part of Ptolemy IV's Egyptian army (p113 and p274). Unfortunately Ellis exaggerates the Celtic presence on the battlefield, firstly by reducing the strength of the Egyptian army to just 25,000 men (p113) and secondly by boosting the Celtic contingents (perhaps 4,000 men in all) with the addition of 10,000 Thracians. If Ellis' figures are to be accepted there were no less than 14,000 Celts in an army of 25,000 men! If so, the Egyptians had clearly learnt nothing from Ptolemy II's experiences with Celtic mercenaries!

A glance at the most authoritative literary sources for the battle of Raphia (Polybius, The Histories 5, 63-5, 79-86) reveals Ellis' figures to be nonsense. According to Polybius, Ptolemy had 70,000 foot, 5000 cavalry and 73 African elephants (5.79.3). Although there has been some debate as to whether Ptolemy's *klerouchoi* (Macedonian, Greek and Asiatic settlers given land in return for military service) should include the 20,000 Egyptians specially mobilised for this battle, or be additional to them, Ptolemy's army would still have been 55,000 men strong. Ellis appears to have underestimated the numbers in order to proportionally increase the size and importance of the Celtic contingent (actually about 4,000 Celts out of 55,000 or 75,000, not the contrived figure of 14,000 out of 25,000!).

There are numerous instances of historical inaccuracy in The Celtic Empire. Even if this is a popular account there is no excuse for slipshod research. For example, Ptolemy Ceraunos could not have been 'one of Alexander the Great's generals' (Ellis p78) because he was only born in c. 321 BC (Alexander died in 323 BC). Hanno son of Bomilcar commanded the Numideans on the Carthaginian right wing at the battle of Cannae in 216 BC (Lazenby, 1978, 82), not the left wing as stated by Ellis (p61). In chapter 14, dealing with the Roman conquest of Britain, Ellis says that M. Ostorius Scapula won the 'Oak Leaf' for saving a comrade's life in an encounter with Caratacus' forces (p202). In fact Marcus won the Oak Wreath during the suppression of the Iceni and

neighbouring tribes after their forcible disarmament (Tacitus, Annals 12,31). Ellis (p200) also ignores the re-interpretation of the famous Cogidubnus inscription at Chichester by Bogaers (1979), a reading which is both simpler and epigraphically more acceptable.

There are also many instances where Ellis embroiders upon his sources. During the 2nd Punic War, for instance, it is claimed that Publius Cornelius Scipio persuaded the Gallic Volcae Tectosages to dispute Hannibal's crossing of the Rhone (p48), that Celts in Cisalpine Gaul warned Hannibal that the Romans were making a surprise attack under cover of a snow-storm at the battle of Trebia (218 BC) (p59), that Celts (actually Celtiberians; Livy 30.8) saved the city of Carthage from falling into Roman hands (p115) and, finally, that Celtic warriors held pride of place 'in the centre' of the Carthaginian army at the battle of Zama in 202 BC (p116). The Celts were an essential part of Hannibal's strategy to defeat Rome, and there is no need to exaggerate that role by distorting the historical sources.

A popular history of the Celts had great potential. Even ignoring the massive contribution made by archaeology to our understanding of the Celts, an interesting account of this turbulent but courageous people could have been written. Unfortunately by his inept handling of his literary sources, Ellis has not done justice to his subjects. Whilst we must be circumspect about classical writing about the Celts, we must be equally wary of The Celtic Empire.

Bibliography

Bogaers, J.E. (1979) King Cogidubnus in Chichester: Another Reading of RIB 91. Britannia 10, 243-254

Lazenby, J.F. (1978) Hannibal's War Arris and Phillips, Warminster

Wednesday 6th February 7. 30pm

ERAS Field Studies Group Study Room,
Meeting Castle House,
 Chapel Lane Staith,
 Hull

Wednesday 20th February 7. 30pm

ERAS lecture: Old Grammar School
Destruction Archaeology South Church Side
or Construction Archaeology? Hull
(Dr David Fraser)

Saturday 23rd February 2pm

Yorkshire Archaeological Claremont,
Society lecture: 23, Clarendon Road,
Recent Archaeological Leeds.
Discoveries in York.
(Peter Addyman)

Saturday 2nd March 2pm

Yorkshire Archaeological Claremont,
Society lecture: 23, Clarendon Road,
The Excavation of a Neolithic Leeds.
Settlement Site at Buxton
Derbyshire (D Garton)

Wednesday 6th March 7. 30pm

ERAS Field Studies Group Study Room,
Meeting Castle House,
 Chapel Lane Staith
 Hull.

Wednesday 20th March 7. 30pm

ERAS lecture: Old Grammar School,
The Development of the South Church Side,
Western Keyaside, Hull.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
(Richard Fraser)
