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00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:24,360

Was this the plate of brass which the 16th century explorer Sir Francis Drake left on

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00:00:24,360 --> 00:00:29,560

the coast of America?

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00:00:29,560 --> 00:00:39,680

Was fossil change science's idea of evolution, but was it faked like this?

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00:00:39,680 --> 00:00:44,520

Did two schoolboys fool the world with this decorated bone, or is it a masterpiece of

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00:00:44,520 --> 00:00:46,860

stone age art?

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00:00:46,860 --> 00:00:52,800

Mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke, author of 2001 and inventor of the communications

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00:00:52,800 --> 00:00:58,800

satellite. Now in retreat in Sri Lanka, he ponders the riddles of this and other worlds.

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00:01:22,800 --> 00:01:40,800

I'm visiting a piece of old England, all the classic ingredients are here, the golf course

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00:01:40,800 --> 00:01:47,280

with its sweeping green links, a country club with all the trappings, a red brick post office,

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00:01:47,280 --> 00:01:53,240

and an Anglican church. And as in any English suburb, the houses are built in an eccentric

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00:01:53,240 --> 00:02:00,200

mixture of styles, gothic, late Victorian, and even stockbroker Tudor. Yet this isn't

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00:02:00,200 --> 00:02:06,160

England, I haven't left Sri Lanka. This is New Relia, a town built as a hilltop health

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00:02:06,160 --> 00:02:13,360

resort by the British explorer Sir Samuel Baker in the 19th century. Baker imported almost

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00:02:13,360 --> 00:02:20,280

everything except the climate, vegetables, shrubs, sheep, cows, a pack of foxhounds,

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00:02:20,280 --> 00:02:26,560

and even a blacksmith. It's a brilliant fake, but it's not intended to fool anybody. It

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00:02:26,560 --> 00:02:32,240

is not always so easy to distinguish between a fake and the real thing, as museums all

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00:02:32,240 --> 00:02:38,720

over the world have discovered, sometimes to their cost.

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00:02:38,720 --> 00:02:45,560

In 1579 Sir Francis Drake was circling the world. He needed to stop to repair his ship.

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00:02:45,560 --> 00:02:49,800

His chaplain's account of the voyage says that Drake landed somewhere on the west coast

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00:02:49,800 --> 00:02:55,520

of America. In a small bay he came ashore and put up a brass plate claiming the land

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00:02:55,520 --> 00:03:05,880

for Queen Elizabeth. He named the place Nova Albion or New Britain. These two men believe

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00:03:06,040 --> 00:03:10,080

that they could be standing on the very spot where Drake staked his claim with the brass

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00:03:10,080 --> 00:03:17,080

plate. One of them, George Everson, is convinced this is the place. He has spent years trying

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00:03:17,080 --> 00:03:22,520

to prove it. The other, Jefferson Graves, could unwittingly once have held the proof

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00:03:22,520 --> 00:03:29,440

in his hand. In the early 1930s as a child he came to this spot for a picnic with his

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00:03:29,440 --> 00:03:34,600

parents and a friend. He was digging in the soil when something caught his eye.

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00:03:34,760 --> 00:03:38,520

All of a sudden I saw something shiny. It ran over and started digging in that place

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00:03:38,520 --> 00:03:43,560

and pretty soon this shiny thing was getting bigger and bigger and I started pulling at

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00:03:43,560 --> 00:03:45,960

it and I was trying to get it out and I couldn't figure it out and it looked like something

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00:03:45,960 --> 00:03:50,280

strange. He says he picked up a rectangular brass

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00:03:50,280 --> 00:03:56,120

plate. On the way home in the car Jefferson was examining the strange markings on it.

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00:03:56,120 --> 00:04:02,040

Suddenly his friend grabbed the plate and threw it out of the window. The parents drove on

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00:04:02,040 --> 00:04:04,040

and that would have been the end.

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00:04:10,600 --> 00:04:16,920

But in 1936 the plate turned up again. It was found in Marin County and passed through

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00:04:16,920 --> 00:04:21,560

a chain of hands until it came here to the Bancroft Library at Berkeley.

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00:04:22,840 --> 00:04:28,800

Historian Dr Herbert Bolton was director of the Bancroft. He was delighted. For years he

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00:04:28,800 --> 00:04:34,320

told his students how thrilling it would be if Drake's plate of brass turned up and suddenly

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00:04:34,320 --> 00:04:41,040

it had been found and was in his care. He declared it authentic, placed it in his library and paid

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00:04:41,040 --> 00:04:49,360

a reward to the finder. Bolton's reputation was so great that no one thought to question his

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00:04:49,360 --> 00:04:56,320

declaration but when he died doubts started to creep in. Specialists in Elizabethan English

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00:04:56,320 --> 00:05:04,320

were suspicious of the wording. The plate of brass was reexamined. Unfortunately we don't find this

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00:05:04,320 --> 00:05:11,040

artifact terribly convincing. There are too many things wrong with it. At first glance the lettering

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00:05:11,040 --> 00:05:20,480

is quite peculiar. The way of referring to the Queen for example is odd. It says her Majesty

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00:05:20,480 --> 00:05:25,280

Queen Elizabeth of England which is not the way anyone in the 16th century would have

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00:05:25,280 --> 00:05:31,440

referred to the monarch. It would have been Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England or

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00:05:31,440 --> 00:05:39,680

some such formula but certainly not this. The letter forms as well are really quite curious.

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00:05:40,640 --> 00:05:47,440

The way an N is made simply as a knot with a diagonal as we would expect but with a bar

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00:05:47,440 --> 00:05:53,280

across the top. In context you can see it's an N but it looks for all the world like a Greek pie.

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00:05:55,440 --> 00:06:03,680

Once the scholars had voiced their doubts the scientists were called in. Dr. Frank Azzaro

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00:06:03,680 --> 00:06:10,880

holds the Nobel Prize for his work in chemistry. In 1977 he was asked to look at the metal from

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00:06:10,880 --> 00:06:18,640

which the plate was made. He and his team drilled brass from the side of it and analyzed what they

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00:06:18,640 --> 00:06:26,640

found. Our findings do not tell us what the age of the plate is but what we did find out was that

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00:06:26,640 --> 00:06:39,200

it was so extremely pure in the extraneous elements that we looked for that it could not have been

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00:06:39,200 --> 00:06:48,160

made in Drake's time. The plate of brass is made from copper and zinc. They did not have copper

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00:06:48,720 --> 00:06:56,560

of that purity available in Drake's time. Zinc of that purity was not available in Drake's time

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00:06:56,560 --> 00:07:03,360

and they did not have the technology to make the composition of the plate of brass at that time.

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00:07:04,080 --> 00:07:09,440

Not only was the brass too pure but the plate seemed to have been made using modern techniques.

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00:07:10,240 --> 00:07:16,160

In the 16th century brass was hammered into shape but this plate bore all the signs of a 20th

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00:07:16,160 --> 00:07:23,760

century rolling mill. It was a standard thickness throughout. The plate of brass is very close to

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00:07:23,760 --> 00:07:31,760

an eighth of an inch thick. It's homogeneous to a one one thousandth of an inch. Within our ability

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00:07:31,760 --> 00:07:39,440

to measure it corresponds exactly with the specifications for the number eight gauge of the

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00:07:39,440 --> 00:07:48,240

American wire gauge standard used in the 1930s. Back at Agart Beach George Epison's faith is

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00:07:48,240 --> 00:07:54,880

undaunted by science or scholars. He's sure that the log of Drake's explorations and the description

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00:07:54,880 --> 00:08:03,600

of the bay where he came ashore point to this place. With his metal detector he's combed every

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00:08:03,600 --> 00:08:11,280

inch of the sand looking for other things Drake may have left. Oh I love detecting down here and I

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00:08:11,280 --> 00:08:16,560

kind of hear murmurs out in the ocean like voices and there's a sea dogs that come around

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00:08:16,560 --> 00:08:23,840

keeping company. It's sometimes a little spooky but very interesting. I love it. If as he believes

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00:08:23,840 --> 00:08:29,520

the plate of brass is genuine then this would indeed be a historic place. He swore never to give

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00:08:29,520 --> 00:08:35,520

up his campaign to have it recognized. This is our country's oldest and rarest document even rarer

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00:08:35,520 --> 00:08:40,720

than the Constitution of America and it's very historic and should be acknowledged.

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00:08:42,240 --> 00:08:47,360

But if he's wrong and the scientists have proved it a fake how could the hoax have happened?

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00:08:48,080 --> 00:08:54,320

At Berkeley they think they know. They blame a history professor with a little too much enthusiasm.

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00:08:54,960 --> 00:09:00,720

He used to say in class that Drake's plate must be out there waiting to be discovered.

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00:09:01,840 --> 00:09:10,000

Well we've always supposed that that would be an invitation to students to get together and produce

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00:09:10,960 --> 00:09:19,760

what was wanted and we very much think that that is the most likely explanation of how this came

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00:09:19,760 --> 00:09:28,320

into being. Professor Bolton was a very charismatic man. After I read his lectures I wanted to go out

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00:09:28,320 --> 00:09:36,080

and find the plate of brass. I can't give you his exact words but the ending of his speech was of

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00:09:36,800 --> 00:09:40,880

the order of the plate is there now go out and find it.

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00:09:46,720 --> 00:09:51,920

The Natural History Museum in London is home to the world's most famous collection of scientific

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00:09:51,920 --> 00:09:58,000

specimens. The material kept here has provided science with the information on which the natural

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00:09:58,000 --> 00:10:05,200

history of the planet has been written. Specimens like this fly encased in amber resin which solidified

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00:10:05,200 --> 00:10:11,120

40 million years ago. Since it emerged from the collection of the German entomologist Herman Lowe

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00:10:11,120 --> 00:10:18,400

in 1850 it's been regarded as a prize exhibit. For the insect inside this amber is a member of the

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00:10:18,400 --> 00:10:25,840

housefly family which still exists today. Scientists were amazed to find it had been around so long

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00:10:25,840 --> 00:10:32,720

and the natural history of flies was revised to include this rare discovery. Until one day a

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00:10:32,720 --> 00:10:38,720

student was hired to classify the museum's amber collection. Andrew Ross was using a lamp at the

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00:10:38,720 --> 00:10:44,480

time. I thought well amazing specimen and then suddenly a crack appeared around the fly just

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00:10:44,480 --> 00:10:50,160

around here. It's actually caused by a gentle warmth from the microscope lamp that I was using.

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00:10:50,880 --> 00:10:54,720

This had me very worried because it's such an important specimen and then the crack suddenly

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00:10:54,720 --> 00:11:00,560

appeared around it and I thought oh no now what do I do? And I quickly put it away and hoped no one

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00:11:00,560 --> 00:11:05,280

would notice it. But I thought now that's a bit strange it shouldn't be doing that.

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00:11:06,160 --> 00:11:10,960

And then I looked at the slide from the side and then everything became clear because someone had

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00:11:10,960 --> 00:11:16,720

taken a piece of amber they cut it in half, hollowed a piece out, put a fly in some kind of modern

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00:11:16,720 --> 00:11:22,400

resin and glued the two bits back together. The fact that it was a common housefly should have

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00:11:22,400 --> 00:11:29,280

alerted the experts. The fly they chose is a species called *Fanius Galaris* known as the

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00:11:29,280 --> 00:11:37,520

latrine fly because it lives around toilets and it's a very advanced fly and 150 years ago there's

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00:11:37,520 --> 00:11:42,560

probably hundreds of them flying around and it's probably just the nearest fly to hand, perhaps

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00:11:42,560 --> 00:11:48,480

lying on a window sill somewhere. His discovery solved two problems troubling entomologists.

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00:11:48,480 --> 00:11:53,600

Why was this the only living species to be found as a fossil and why had no other prehistoric

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00:11:53,600 --> 00:12:00,160

latrine flies been found? It's quite satisfying to find that an important specimen is a fake and

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00:12:00,160 --> 00:12:07,680

actually this solved a lot of problems because many entomologists have used this particular species

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00:12:07,680 --> 00:12:14,640

as an example of how long species of flies can live for and they argued that the fossil record

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00:12:14,640 --> 00:12:20,560

of insects was very poor because there's only the one specimen and there should be millions of others

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00:12:20,560 --> 00:12:25,680

preserved in resin that are still living today but we now know that the fossil record is much

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00:12:25,680 --> 00:12:34,000

better and all the insects preserved in amber are extinct. In science accusations of fraud and

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00:12:34,000 --> 00:12:40,480

fakery usually have two results. One is heated argument, the other is a thorough and often

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00:12:40,480 --> 00:12:46,800

agonized reassessment of what were thought established facts. This was certainly true in

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00:12:46,800 --> 00:12:52,560

1985 when Sir Fred Hoyle and other eminent scientists claimed that one of the most important

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00:12:52,560 --> 00:12:59,440

fossils ever discovered was a fake. It's called archaeopteryx and from all the century it had

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00:12:59,440 --> 00:13:06,640

been hailed as the vital missing link between dinosaurs and modern birds. Suddenly it looked

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00:13:06,640 --> 00:13:10,400

as though all the textbooks on evolution would have to be rewritten.

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00:13:11,040 --> 00:13:19,360

Curiously all the archaeopteryx fossils have been found in one small corner of southern Germany

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00:13:19,360 --> 00:13:27,200

around this stone quarry at Solnhofen. The story goes that in 1861 the first specimen appeared

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00:13:27,200 --> 00:13:36,000

when a quarry workman split a limestone slab. Over the years a handful of other archaeopteryx

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00:13:36,080 --> 00:13:49,680

fossils emerged from the rock. From them the experts reconstructed this extraordinary creature.

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00:13:50,480 --> 00:13:55,360

Hailed as the missing link between dinosaurs and modern birds it was thought to have flown

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00:13:55,360 --> 00:14:02,720

150 million years ago. Fossil hunters believe the bones survive for two reasons. The first was

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00:14:02,800 --> 00:14:10,320

that they fell to their deaths in prehistoric slime. 150 million years ago this area here

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00:14:10,320 --> 00:14:20,960

was a shallow sea with legumes at their edges. Scientists suppose that archaeopteryx has been

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00:14:20,960 --> 00:14:29,360

living nearby on naturally on trees or bushes on land but perhaps by thunderstorms had been driven

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00:14:29,440 --> 00:14:36,640

into the sea and was drowned. The fossils were also preserved because the mud solidified to the

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00:14:36,640 --> 00:14:44,960

hardest of limestones. Archaeopteryx has been well preserved only here up to now because this stone

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00:14:44,960 --> 00:14:51,760

is so hard and has not been attacked by nature. Those who believe that all the archaeopteryx fossils

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00:14:51,760 --> 00:14:57,440

of fake point to another characteristic of the stone. It's so finely grained that it produces the

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00:14:58,400 --> 00:15:02,720

best lithographic plates. Artists can etch the most detailed pictures on them.

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00:15:03,280 --> 00:15:08,080

Hoax theorists argue that a 19th century fossil hunter engraved an archaeopteryx.

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00:15:11,200 --> 00:15:16,720

In Canada one investigator believes the essential ingredient for the hoax can be found in anyone's

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00:15:16,720 --> 00:15:22,480

back garden. Craig Willis thinks he knows exactly what the 19th century forger did.

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00:15:23,360 --> 00:15:28,000

Willis spotted three things that alerted him. The first was about the feathers.

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00:15:29,680 --> 00:15:37,280

All of the specimens of the archaeopteryx exhibit impressions of feathers which are typical of

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00:15:37,280 --> 00:15:43,040

modern birds that are capable of flight and the feature that stands out the most is the fact that

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00:15:43,040 --> 00:15:48,080

they all exhibit this off-centre quill or this asymmetric design which is characteristic of the

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00:15:48,080 --> 00:15:53,760

flight feathers of all modern birds. Also the archaeopteryx did not seem to have the bone

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00:15:53,760 --> 00:15:59,920

structure of a creature that could fly. Not a single one of these exhibited the characteristic

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00:15:59,920 --> 00:16:05,920

breast bone which is the point of attachment for the huge flight muscles required for flapping flight.

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00:16:07,040 --> 00:16:12,880

Finally Willis argued that the bones lay flat in the stone. A three-dimensional creature

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00:16:12,880 --> 00:16:19,200

should have produced a three-dimensional fossil. To make his fake fossil he needs some

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00:16:19,200 --> 00:16:25,040

sawn-hofen limestone and some chemicals. All these were available in the mid-19th century

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00:16:25,040 --> 00:16:32,560

when archaeopteryx appeared. First he rubbed a fine powder from the limestone block. He now

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00:16:32,560 --> 00:16:38,800

adds sodium silicate. He believes this is the crucial ingredient. It makes the powdered rock

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00:16:38,800 --> 00:16:44,960

reset into stone indistinguishable from the original. What I'm going to do basically is make

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00:16:45,600 --> 00:16:51,920

an impression of this surface of the feather. A hoaxer would have greased the feather so that no

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00:16:51,920 --> 00:16:58,240

traces of down remain to give the game away. And just apply a few drops of the sodium silicate to

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00:16:58,240 --> 00:17:09,360

the surface. And I just take the tip of my finger and I make a nice feather-sized puddle. And with

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00:17:09,360 --> 00:17:19,200

the powdered limestone which I've already prepared I just add it. I then take the feather and place

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00:17:19,280 --> 00:17:31,040

the feather onto the surface of the mixture. Like so. Once the feather is clamped into the

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00:17:31,040 --> 00:17:38,240

artificial mud it takes only minutes to set before Willis can check on his work. Now once the feather

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00:17:38,240 --> 00:17:42,560

has been actually carefully peeled away from the surface there are a couple of features that are

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00:17:42,560 --> 00:17:48,960

striking in terms of the texture and the color of the synthetic stone. It's virtually indistinguishable

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00:17:48,960 --> 00:17:54,000

from the background and if you get up very close to it using a good quality magnifier such as a

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00:17:54,000 --> 00:18:01,520

jeweler's lens it's quite easy to detect all of the very finest detail of the structure of the

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00:18:01,520 --> 00:18:10,240

feathers such as I have been noted by investigators who have actually examined the archaeopteryx

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00:18:10,240 --> 00:18:17,760

fossils under scanning electron microscope. Comparison with the archaeopteryx fossil confirms

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00:18:17,760 --> 00:18:26,000

Willis's belief. I'm absolutely convinced that all of the archaeopteryx or the alleged

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00:18:26,000 --> 00:18:34,080

archaeopteryx fossils were absolutely brilliantly executed forgeries using a process if not identical

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00:18:34,080 --> 00:18:38,480

to the one that I've just described and in all its basic features very very similar.

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00:18:41,280 --> 00:18:46,800

But back at the Solnhofen quarry they don't believe that Willis and the critics have cracked the case.

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00:18:47,600 --> 00:18:51,760

Only two years ago this quarryman discovered the world's seventh archaeopteryx.

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00:18:52,320 --> 00:18:57,920

He says it was in a place no forger could have got into deep inside a limestone block.

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00:19:00,800 --> 00:19:05,840

I was working away with hammer and chisel but I was throwing away material we couldn't use.

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00:19:05,840 --> 00:19:10,960

As I was doing so I realized there was a fossil in this stone. I recognized it as an archaeopteryx

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00:19:10,960 --> 00:19:15,920

by the number of its claws. A dinosaur has five claws and an archaeopteryx only three.

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00:19:17,440 --> 00:19:31,120

When they're trying to work out whether a find is genuine archaeologists always check to make sure

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00:19:31,120 --> 00:19:36,240

that there's nothing suspicious about the circumstances of his discovery. So when in

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00:19:36,240 --> 00:19:42,400

1911 two English schoolboys claimed that they'd found a masterpiece of prehistoric art during a

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00:19:42,400 --> 00:19:48,960

break from class it's not surprising that at first investigators thought the lads had cooked up

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00:19:48,960 --> 00:19:55,440

an elaborate practical joke. The Sherbourne Bone is on its way from London to the MacDonald

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00:19:55,440 --> 00:20:00,880

Archaeological Institute in Cambridge. To scientist's amazement it's taken 80 years to

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00:20:00,880 --> 00:20:06,960

establish the truth. Its latest investigator is Dr Francesco Derico. I've brought from the

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00:20:06,960 --> 00:20:12,880

Natural History Museum the Sherbourne Bone with the engraving of a horse as you can see.

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00:20:13,840 --> 00:20:20,480

And please have a look at it. On the bone is a carving of a horse's head. It's been claimed

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00:20:20,480 --> 00:20:28,960

that the bone and the carving are as much as 10,000 years old. The story began early this century

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00:20:28,960 --> 00:20:34,800

at a boys public school in Dorset. Sherbourne became the unwitting focus for this long-running

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00:20:34,800 --> 00:20:40,640

archaeological mystery. The Sherbourne Bone was apparently discovered in a quarry in the school's

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00:20:40,640 --> 00:20:47,200

grounds. Retired Sherbourne master Jim Gibb has followed the twists and turns of the controversy.

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00:20:49,920 --> 00:20:58,640

In 1911 two new boys went for a walk up to the quarries and found this bone with a horse's

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00:20:58,640 --> 00:21:06,960

head scratched on it. They took it to their day room in the house. Older boys rubbish it and

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00:21:06,960 --> 00:21:13,680

Cortese, one of the new boys who found it, decided to throw it into the fire. He was stopped by an

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00:21:13,680 --> 00:21:23,440

older boy who said give it to the science master. It's probably genuine. The science master did

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00:21:23,440 --> 00:21:28,880

indeed wonder if the bone might be genuine. He took it to be examined by experts at the British

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00:21:28,880 --> 00:21:36,560

Museum. They declared it was the work of Stone Age man, but not everyone was convinced. 15 years

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00:21:36,560 --> 00:21:41,360

after the bone was found the first doubts were emerging when an Oxford scientist Professor

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00:21:41,360 --> 00:21:50,080

Solace said he suspected it was a schoolboy hoax after all. The debate has continued over decades.

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00:21:50,640 --> 00:21:54,720

Now Dr Robert Krasinski of the Natural History Museum in London

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00:21:54,720 --> 00:22:00,000

is hoping for a verdict from Dr Derrico. What do you see? What do you conclude about it?

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00:22:05,920 --> 00:22:12,560

Well we have a number of things to look at to try to check the authenticity of the engravings.

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00:22:12,560 --> 00:22:19,280

The shape of the engravings and differences in patina. The patina is the surface texture of the

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00:22:19,280 --> 00:22:25,520

bone and Dr Derrico knows if the bone and the carving are the same age the patina will be uniform.

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00:22:26,160 --> 00:22:31,680

But if the carving is more modern differences will show. The carved lines will be covered in much

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00:22:31,680 --> 00:22:37,440

less sediment than the rest of the bone. They don't seem to contain any traces of the sediment.

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00:22:38,080 --> 00:22:44,880

You don't see any patina where you have the incised lines? No, the lines seem clear, even quite

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00:22:44,880 --> 00:22:51,840

white and the surface of the bone is light brown. So the difference of patina here is not

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00:22:54,880 --> 00:23:01,200

indication for the authenticity of the engraving but I think we have to do something more to be sure.

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00:23:03,520 --> 00:23:09,680

The bone and the carving are of different ages. The museum turned to Oxford University.

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00:23:09,680 --> 00:23:15,680

It has one of the world's leading carbon-14 dating laboratories. Scientists regard this as

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00:23:15,680 --> 00:23:20,720

probably the most accurate method available. The bone was sent to Dr Robert Hedges.

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00:23:21,440 --> 00:23:28,160

When we were given the Sherbourne bone our aim is to date the time when the animal

198

00:23:28,160 --> 00:23:33,520

whose bone it was was living. This is the powder that we would take from the bone to begin with

199

00:23:34,080 --> 00:23:41,040

and that bone powder contains some protein. We can extract the protein to the very tiny amount

200

00:23:41,040 --> 00:23:46,240

and this very tiny amount of protein contains the original carbon atoms that were part of the

201

00:23:46,240 --> 00:23:51,600

animal when it was alive and it's in these carbon atoms that we measure how much radiocarbon still

202

00:23:51,600 --> 00:23:57,760

survives. The amount that survives tells us how old the how long ago the animal lived,

203

00:23:57,840 --> 00:24:04,800

the longer ago the less the radiocarbon. Well we found that the bone was about 600 years old

204

00:24:05,520 --> 00:24:11,520

and of course this means it's much too young to have been covered with an engraving made in

205

00:24:12,320 --> 00:24:17,360

polyolithic times so it must have been done very very much more recently than that.

206

00:24:20,560 --> 00:24:26,480

At Sherbourne Jim Gibb accepts the verdict of science but he still has faith in the integrity

207

00:24:26,480 --> 00:24:32,560

of the two boys who found the bone. I think the whole thing was done by older boys probably only

208

00:24:32,560 --> 00:24:38,720

a year or two older. They knew a bit a bit about polyolithic art because the science master had

209

00:24:38,720 --> 00:24:48,400

lectured on it and the history of the story I think makes it genuine but of course I was wrong.

210

00:24:48,720 --> 00:25:01,440

Though museum curators may lose sleep worrying if their exhibits are fakes,

211

00:25:01,440 --> 00:25:06,880

I think the rest of us secretly enjoy the idea that perhaps we're being conned. That's why some

212

00:25:06,880 --> 00:25:12,720

artists who fake paintings only become successful when they're caught like the British painter

213

00:25:12,720 --> 00:25:19,040

Tom Keating whose fraudulent old masters came to be valued almost as highly as the real things

214

00:25:20,080 --> 00:25:28,640

which all goes to show that the pleasure provided by a truly ingenious hoax can be absolutely genuine.

215

00:25:42,720 --> 00:25:43,120

you