

Editorial

¶ The July editorial (pp. 163–4) noted the uncertain strength of archaeology, and of archaeological conservation, in Britain as the reduction of agricultural support opens many new options for the future of the countryside. The issues in Britain are common to most of the EEC, and what is happening in Denmark is instructive. The Danes, of course, have a long record of archaeological preservation. Their intensive agriculture is, like the British, highly efficient, and a special tradition of re-claiming wasted land for farming goes back to their loss of Schleswig in 1864. But they have moved earlier in planning for a new climate: regulations are already in place to safeguard all salt meadows, all heathlands bigger than 5 ha, and all lakes and ponds above a certain size, for example. And where the British manage nature conservation, archaeological conservation and forestry with separate agencies, not always moving on the same tack, the Danes have long integrated nature and archaeological conservation within one agency, and this was itself merged with the state forestry agency at the start of this year.

Last year 10 million Dkr. were spent on analysing the various impacts of ‘marginalizing’ from current agricultural habits, and examining the alternatives, which include forestry, and the restoring of older, more extensive farming practices, etc. It was realized that the interests of nature conservation and ‘marginalization’ were closely overlapping. The reports are now being published, and during the spring there was hot political debate about the future of agriculture, and the need for more protection of the environment against over-exploitation, with some sourness from the farming lobby.

This year 20 million Dkr., and next year 40 million Dkr., are being spent on more research and on practical experiments with the restoring of drained lakes, the bending again of rivers that were made linear 20 years ago, and support of extensive farming and forestry. The funds are administered by the new integrated National Forest and Nature Agency, which is launching a number of culture-historical projects illuminating historical farming practices, their possible application and economics, the history and practice of managing commons, heathlands, wet-

lands, etc. As to tree-planting, the agency is studying vanished forests, the possibilities of reviving native deciduous forests (rather than imported Sitka), and the old types of forest practices, with the aim of re-establishing grass forest and other historically authentic forests. Meanwhile, tree-planting in Britain still usually means blanket conifers, and wrecking of the archaeology in their planting.

¶ International experience matters in these things, and ICAHM, which stands for International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, has been set up as a first international forum for archaeological heritage management, salvage archaeology included. After some meetings under the ICOMOS umbrella, it holds its first conference of its own in Stockholm in August 1988: details from Mrs Margaretha Biörnstad, Riksantikvarieämbetet, Box 5405, 11484 Stockholm, Sweden.

¶ Among the anniversaries celebrated this year was *Cornish Archaeology*'s Silver Jubilee, actually falling in 1986, whose 25th volume is a bumper survey of the county's archaeology as revealed in the quarter-century. I particularly enjoyed Paul Ashbee's 'Retrospect, aspect and prospect' on Scilly archaeology, and Nicholas Johnson's shrewd look at preservation for the future.

The Silver Jubilee of the Oxford Institute of Archaeology, founded in 1961, was also celebrated in style this summer, again after, by my arithmetic, 26 years. A booklet of *Silver Jubilee reflections* remembered the days when Oxford professors wrote their own letters in longhand and, before that, 1946 when Christopher Hawkes arrived in Oxford as professor, with nothing to do besides research except to give statutory lectures; he sat on a faculty board of anthropology and geography and wondered what to do next. Creating the Oxford Institute, which now has a formidable graduate programme but still no undergraduate degree course, was what he did.

The other Institute of Archaeology, in London, is 50 years old this year, and had a

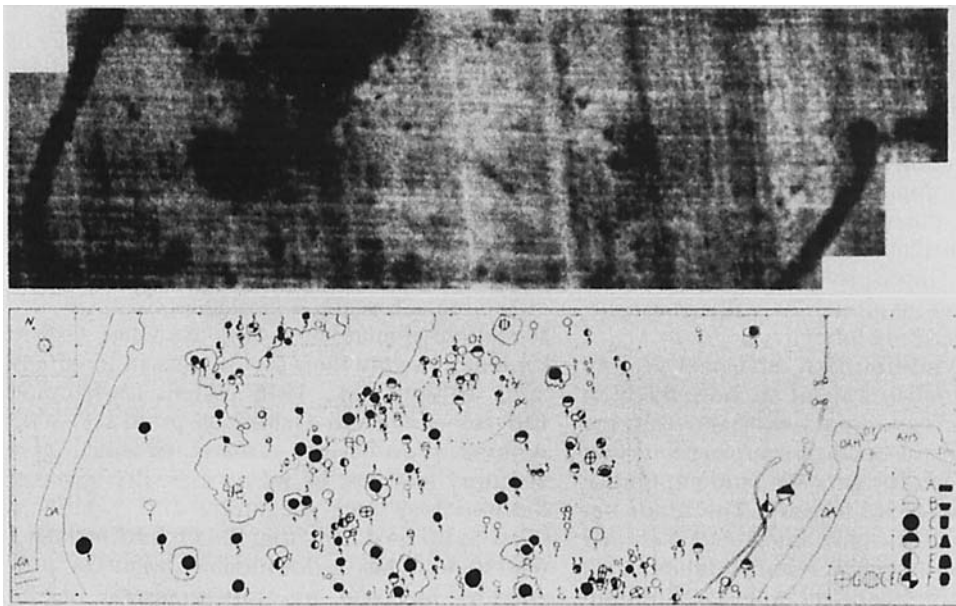
series of special anniversary lectures in the spring. As part of the consolidating of the federal University of London, the Institute has joined University College, although it retains some autonomy and its own Gordon Square building. By coincidence, St John's Lodge in Regent's Park, in whose faded magnificence the Wheelers founded the Institute, is up for sale for a seven-figure sum that would make a handy endowment.

Gordon Childe, Director of the Institute from 1946 to 1956, died 30 years ago: Peter Gathercole contributes a note to this number (pages 450–52) on how Childe's work looks today, and Andrew Sherratt gave a *Past and Present* lecture in London in October. Energetic excavation by Bill Peace at Columbia University is, astonishingly, turning up important Childe publications that have been forgotten, and a major study of Childe in Australian politics is in progress; there is still much to learn.

One of Childe's tasks during the early 1940s was to visit Gerhard Bersu's excavations, as he put to good archaeological purpose his wartime internment, as an alien, on the Isle of Man. This is the 50th anniversary of the forcing-out by Nazi pressure of Bersu from the German Archaeological Institute in Frankfurt, of which he was head until 1935. As a refugee in England,

he was enabled by O.G.S. Crawford's good offices as president of the Prehistorics to excavate Little Woodbury with C.W. Phillips in 1938 and 1939. The site had been found in 1929, by chance, from the air and published by Crawford (*ANTIQUITY* 3 (1929): 452): 'two marvellous air photographs', he called them, 'the culminating point of archaeological air-photography'. Bersu, excavating by large strips in the German manner, established both the methods of iron-age settlement excavation, and the major elements that are now familiar: round houses, large storage pits, and 'four-poster' timber settings that were the foundations of raised granaries. Here are details of the air photograph, and of the matching plan of features Bersu revealed.

🕒 The big birthday of British archaeology this year is the one we all seem to have overlooked – even the Society of Antiquaries which he served so well as its first secretary. William Stukeley was born on 7 November 1687, and nothing has been done to celebrate the father of British field archaeology except a paper by Iain Brown, in the autumn *Antiquaries Journal*, which publishes new letters written by Stukeley to Alexander Gordon just as he was turning Druidical. I quote Brown: 'these new letters present in an appealing and memorable way the



Top, detail of little Woodbury from the air and, below, Bersu's plan of the same area excavated. Photographs: RCHME.

very essence of Stukeley; of Stukeley as serious scientist and pioneer archaeologist, the patient recorder of evidence in the field; of Stukeley as doctor of medicine, and as budding religious controversialist; of Stukeley as an outstanding exponent of the English love of the timeless quality of the English landscape, where the works of ancient man take their place in the natural world; of Stukeley as a man of strange obsessions and fantasies, at once morose and clubbable, self-sufficient and dependent upon company, full of humour and whimsy and eccentricity, charm, druidomania, and endearing oddity'. Ashamed that ANTIQUITY has done nothing either, I print drawings from the Bodleian as graphics for two aspects of the man.

¶ The ninth South Asian archaeology congress was held at Venice in July. Major papers showed, reports NORMAN HAMMOND, how the cultural sequence in the region is looking more and more like that documented for the Near East a generation ago.

The Mehrgarh complex of sites, in the Bodan Pass where the hills of Baluchistan meet the plain of the Indus, had already yielded a sequence from the early Holocene down to about 3000 BC, with a local development of cereal farming and animal husbandry paralleling that from the Zagros to the W across the Iranian plateau. There was, however, a gap between Mehrgarh VII and the appearance of the Indus civilization around 2500 BC, which has now been filled by the three-phase sequence from Nausharo, a small mound 6 km from Mehrgarh. Nausharo I corresponds to Mehrgarh VII, and the mature Harappan follows immediately on from Nausharo III; and this 500-year span, 3000–2500 BC, also ties in with the published sites of Mudigak and Shahr-i-Sokhta on the Helmand river.

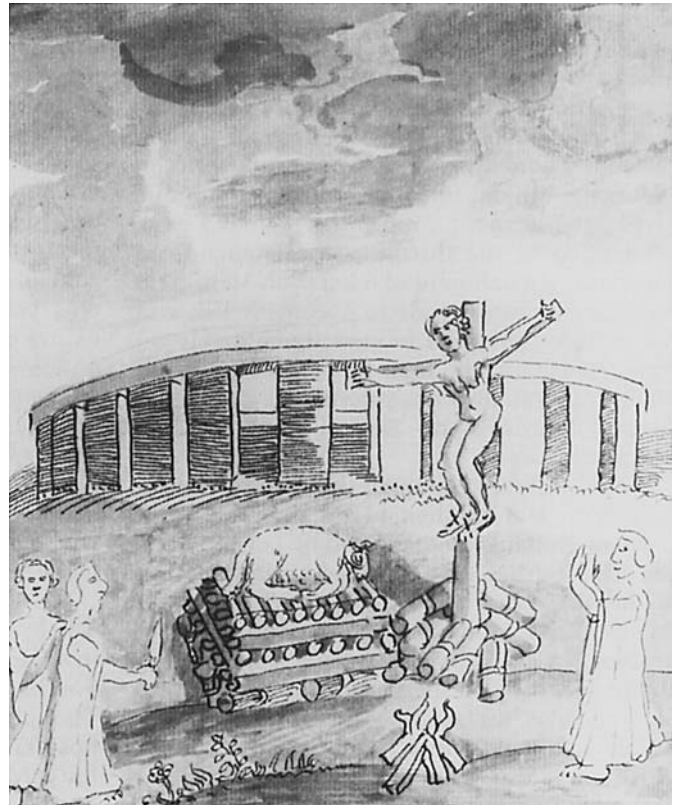
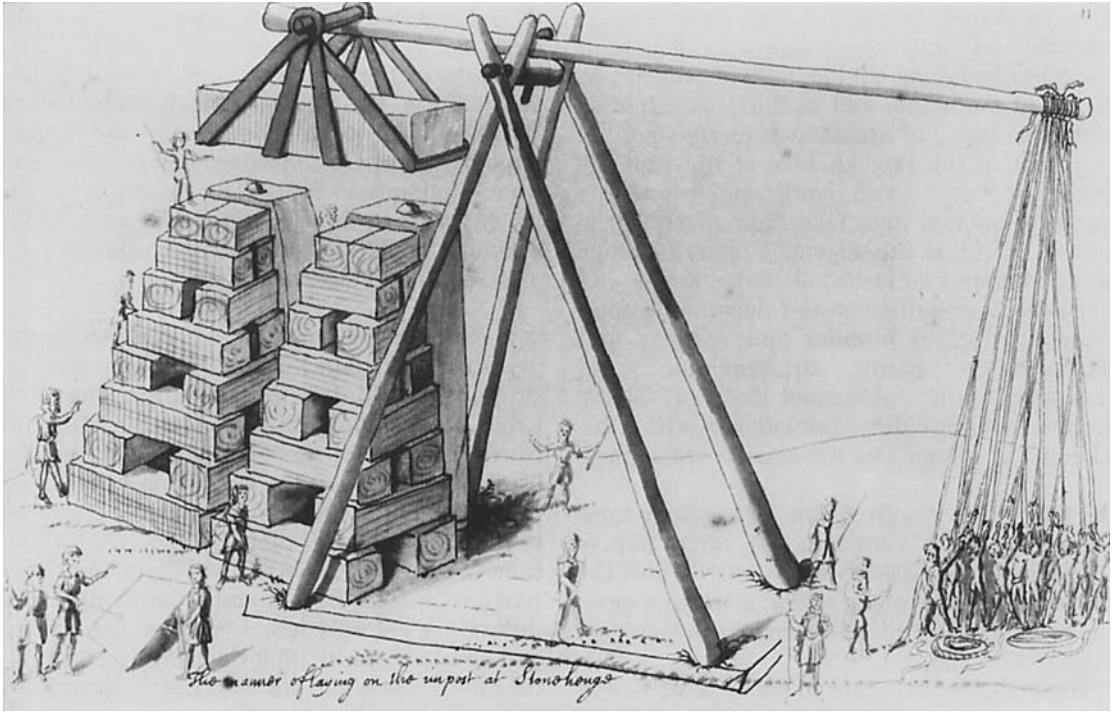
Work at both Harappa (by George Dales, Berkeley) and Mohenjodaro (by the joint German–Italian expedition led by Janse, Tosi & Cucarzi) implies that Wheeler's interpretation of massive brick walls as defensive may be incorrect. At Mohenjodaro a combination of probing (by cores and by remote sensing) and shallow excavation suggests that the walls were used torevet the eroding edges of huge platforms. And it was only recently that a similar proposition was made for Jericho, the classic example of a very early 'defended' town, where

it is suggested the high walls are to retain terraces.

Survey by the British Mission in Pakistan has yielded from Pleistocene deposits more than a hundred sites with stone tools and faunal remains, in superb condition, that range in size from elephants to frogs. The most publicized single find is a cobble chopper whose age Robin Dennell (Sheffield) estimates at 2 million years: more on this in the March issue.

¶ The Cresset Library have published, for the first time in Britain I think, one of the saddest stories ever told, *Ishi in two worlds*. Theodora Kroeber's biography of the last wild Indian in North America (£6.95 paperback). Ishi, the last of the Yahi tribe in the California hills, lived from 1872 to 1884 with his tiny band concealed in a cañon, using all their craft to stay hidden from the whites who would kill them; then they retreated further into the mountains. By 1906, there were left only Ishi, his sister, his mother and an old man; in 1908 the camp was found, the others vanished, and Ishi lived alone until, starved and at the limit of fear and exhaustion, he came down to a slaughter-house in the valley in 1911. Rescued by the anthropologist Alfred Kroeber, he lived and worked in the anthropology museum of the University of California, with company, with friends, but in a sense always alone: 'His aloneness was not that of temperament but of cultural chance. . . . He felt himself so different, so distinct, that to regard himself or to have others regard him as "one of them" was not to be thought of. "I am one; you are others; this is in the inevitable nature of things," is an English approximation of his judgment on himself. It was a harsh judgement, arousing in his friends compassion, then respect.' It must be a good thing for an archaeologist regularly to read a book like *Ishi*. It reminds one of how distant, how separate are the human lives we think we can understand with our simple models and the explanations that make sense to our rather limited experience.

¶ In September the UISPP Congress was held in Mainz, taking the official place of the 1986 Southampton congress disowned by the UISPP. The physical facilities were good, and the hospitality generous (*wurst* and *Rheinwein* in the garden of the Römisch-Germanisch schloss, on the banks of the Rhine itself). The registr-



Two sides of William Stukeley. Above, a reconstruction – which could almost be repeated today: 'The manner of laying on the impost at Stonehenge'. Right, in a different interest, 'The Druid-sacrifice of their vernal Equinox'.

ation fee was astonishingly low, and every congressiste was given a copy of the monograph accompanying a special exhibition of Hallstatt wagons. The Landesmuseum had a super show of 19th-century drawings recording Etruscan tombs. And the RCHM from London had a fine *mostra didattica* on Gerhard Bersu in Britain.

But all was not well, I thought, with the Congress intellectually. One of the five days was reasonably taken up by excursions, but two were given over to, effectively, undergraduate lectures in world prehistory – probably better general lectures than any one university offers, but not really what a research congress is for. So the papers were crammed, as 20 and more simultaneous sessions, into just two days – without abstracts available and with timetables often not followed; at any moment one could be sure some first-rate papers were being given somewhere, but the means were not available to find them. The main sessions were structured, after Déchelette, into thin chronological slices, and one felt sorry for any excavator with a site whose inhabitants, unfamiliar with the correct order of European culture-history, had occupied it, say, from late Neolithic to Early Iron Age, since it would be salami'ed into four separate divisions of the Congress.

Of course, the UISPP has its specialist commissions as well, but surely the time has now passed when whole subjects like ethnoarchaeology can be ignored, and topical interests like the relations of societies to their spatial order – deservedly the subject of an important meeting in Aarhus – have no place. It was clear enough that the useful work was being done wherever there were coherent research communities meeting together, whether the Africanists, the Celtic-art heavyweights or the mathematical modellers, so perhaps the formal structure does not matter much. If it does, it can at least take a more contemporary shape.

☞ And the manners of the UISPP can be disconcerting. There was an odd moment during the *séance de clôture*, after the announcement that the next UISPP Congress would be in Bratislava. Nicholas David, from the University of Calgary, as an Africanist much affected by the politics, very properly asked what was going on in relation to the rival World Archaeological Congress (WAC). He asked only for information, not debate, but these were serious matters, with

the international archaeological community split in half, and the Congress participants were scarcely little children to be left in the dark by the grown-ups. But the UISPP grandees would say not a word in reply.

What was going on is this: the UISPP will not talk directly to the WAC, but a committee which is to examine its statutes and report in due time has the freedom to consult widely.

☞ The reason for the split is, of course, the WAC's ban on South African and Namibian archaeologists. The issue was conspicuous at Mainz, in the formal speeches, in posters in the corridors, in occasional incursions by anti-apartheid activists into sessions, and in an evening debate on the issue (affirmations of already-known positions, as the Mainz newspaper put it).

Professor Peter Ucko, Secretary of the WAC, was in Mainz, and so was his book, *Academic freedom and apartheid*. It is just the personal and partial account that the publisher's blurb, quoted in the July editorial, said it would be (for this reason ANTIQUITY's review, in the March number, will be by someone who also has an interest). Not many people come out of it with credit, and the first chapter, on how not to plan a congress, makes grimly humorous reading. The British offered to host the Congress, but without either adequate funding or a qualified national secretary. Professor Ucko, asked at a late stage, was prepared to take the job on but made it clear that he would run the Congress the way he thought right; his style and opinions – as well as the personal energy without which the WAC would never have taken place – were perfectly well known, and no senior British archaeologist ought to be wholly surprised at the way events then went.

Believing that editors are concerned with communication, I do not follow bans or counter-bans; I went to and contributed to both congresses. Though there was some tosh spoken at Southampton, of the two Congresses it seemed much more lively (or perhaps modish) than the older order of Mainz.

But there are good reasons why I think the South African ban is mistaken.

Nowhere in the world is more in need of a disinterested archaeology than southern Africa. It is largely by means of archaeology that a history of the region will be written which is not


a colonial history made from the things white settlers saw and the words they wrote down. It was through archaeology that the true nature and origin of the zimbabwe monuments was found, and it is a measure of the importance of that medieval African achievement that the country that was once named for Cecil Rhodes now bears proudly the name of those archaeological sites. And this year, for example, Revil Mason from Witwatersrand wrote, for a black publishing house, an illustrated account of the *Origins of the African people of the Johannesburg area* (Braamfontein: Skotaville, 1987) – a first book that tries ‘to show the complete story of the Black people of Johannesburg and the Southern Western Transvaal long before the gold mines of Johannesburg started in the 1880s.’

Within the *Afrikaner jaager* that South Africa is becoming is another tradition: the commitment to free learning, education and research without racial ranking which universities like Cape Town and Wits – their archaeologists included – have maintained over many years and against open government resentment. In August the South African government made it clear that the state support that provides 75% of the universities’ budget might be withdrawn if political activity on the campuses continued. That liberal tradition, and the work and the role of archaeology in it, is not lightly to be derided or to be abandoned – unless one believes that South Africa now is a simple matter of black right and white wrong, to be decided by the armed struggle or its economic equivalent.

Finally, I fear a next step. If South African archaeologists reporting their work in person are so offensive, I cannot see any logic by which those same words they would speak become harmless when they are written down and published impersonally. The identical twin to a ban on South Africans speaking is a ban on South Africans publishing.

And South Africa is not the only place where the WAC is politically active. The next issue of its *Bulletin* is to be about re-burial, another complex issue where the clear verities by which the WAC sees the world will only cause grief and trouble. Of course, archaeology is political – like any science that affects how people see the world and their place in it – but it does not follow that archaeology is primarily politics, or

that partisan political action should be a major role for a world archaeological organization.

 *Archaeology Ireland* is a quarterly magazine of Irish archaeology, edited by Dr Gabriel Cooney, published by Irish Academic Publications, 9 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland, and costing IR£8, £7.30, or \$12 + \$8 postage. Number 1 came out at the end of September, in appearance and content rather like a less idiosyncratic *Current Archaeology*. There are good articles on a neolithic house at Tankardstown, an Early Christian rath at Glenarm, and post-excavation work at Dublin Wood Quay, plus news, letters, reviews, a county focus on Fermanagh, and a most disturbing note on the war to save Navan from quarrying – which may yet be lost though the battle seemed won (March issue, pp. 64–6). A first-rate first issue.

The *Journal of World Prehistory*, its publishers announce, is ‘an international forum for the publication of peer-reviewed original articles that synthesize the prehistory of an area or of a time-horizon within a larger region, or describe technical advances of wide and general application. Such overviews (or synthetic) papers, written by experts in each field, provide in-depth thoughtful development of data and concepts in a fashion accessible to and of interest to all archaeologists.’ Translated into reality for its first two quarterly issues, those words mean two survey articles, of about 50 pages each, per number; so far, Alastair Whittle on neolithic temperate Europe, Pedro Ignacio Schmitz on Brazil, Peter Bellwood on island SE Asia, and John Gowlett on accelerator dating have made an excellent start. The editors are Fred Wendorf and Angela Close, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX 75275, USA; subscriptions are \$85 home, \$97 abroad for institutions, \$30 and \$36 for individuals.

Archaeozoologia is what its title says, a new journal for archaeozoological studies, edited by Pierre Ducos, Laboratoire d’Archéozoologie, F07460 Saint-André-de-Cruzières, France, and published by Éditions La Pensée Sauvage, BP 141, F38002 Grenoble Cédex, France. The first of its two annual numbers, published in April 1987, prints papers from the Bordeaux faunal conference of last year.

Iskos, published since 1967 by the Finnish

Antiquarian Society and edited by Dr Torsten Edgren, National Board of Antiquities, PO Box 913, 00101 Helsinki, Finland, is now up to its 6th volume. Volume 4 (1983) publishes conference papers on trade, exchange and culture relations between Fennoscandia and eastern Europe; volume 5 (1985) is the proceedings of the third Nordic conference on scientific applications in archaeology; volume 6 is a *Festschrift*, mostly in Finnish, for C.F. Meinander.

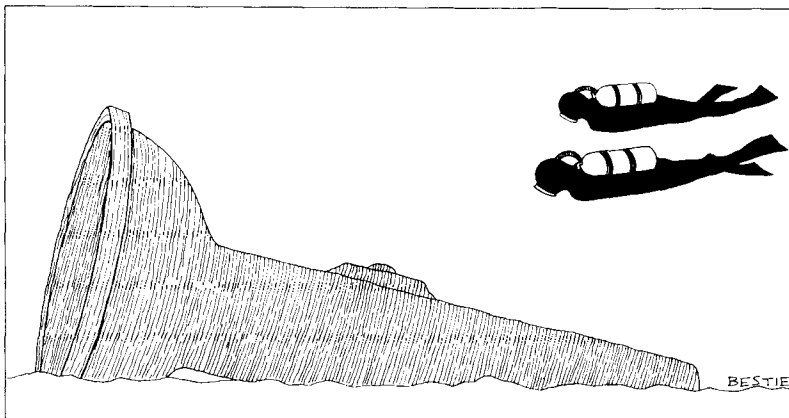
☞ There were two splendid stories from this summer's silly season with an archaeological aspect.

The middle of August saw the 'harmonic convergence', a special node in the motions of the world which stirred those whose lives depend on the vibrations and sent them to meet at the powerful places, ready for the new Age of Aquarius. As I am old enough to remember that the flower-power era was supposed to have been an Age of Aquarius, I consulted ANTIQUITY's geomancer, a real wizard in these matters. His reply was crisp: the harmonic convergence depended on some dubious deductions from the Maya calendar [for some real deductions about the Maya calendar see pages 440–49] and some re-hashed Hopi myths; at best it was a kind of mock-Maya millennium, and no notice should be taken. Notice was nevertheless taken around the world, by a few enthusiasts in England at Glastonbury, and on a greater scale in the western USA. There the harmonics decided to converge on Chaco Canyon, a plan which did not disconcert the

National Park Service. They spread some tons of sand in one of the great kivas to protect its archaeology from the crowd; the millennium safely survived, the Service scooped the sand up again, sieving as they went, and generating a full artefact collection which has been put into store as the archaeology of convergence. Canadian convergers, in modest numbers, chose as their best ancient site the Autohenge, the splendid – and wholly secular – twin to Stonehenge that was made out of crushed motor-cars and set up last year in a field near Toronto by the sculptor Bill Lishman.

Earlier there had been the finding of, supposedly, the hand or fist of the Colossus of Rhodes, the greatest statue of the ancient world, on the sea-bed near the island. The lump of rock was landed with much publicity and declared the find of the century. This it was for a few days, until the piece was diagnosed as indeed a human artefact, but an unremarkable one, a simple block of broken stone that had been scraped by the jaws of a dredger's grapple; it was simply that lines scored into the rock by the metal tines had looked like the grooves of a Colossal knuckle.

Maybe. But if that was all, why had an Australian clairvoyant known that the block was there in the first place? And with such certainty that she was under expensive and exclusive contract to a newspaper? It all sounded fishy, and perhaps we rather came close to the hoax or the fraud of the century. The forest-fires that devastated the island later in the summer may have been the Colossus' comment.



THIS TIME THERE WAS NO MISTAKE — THEY HAD FOUND COLOSSUS'S TORCH!

Elsewhere in the Aegean were the first voyages of the replica Greek warship (report on pages 453–9). She – were classical ships feminine? – looked magnificent on the television pictures, with 80-odd oars each side seeming to move with good coordination in a stately rhythm. Inside it seems to have been a tricky business, with the three banks of oarsmen above each other, the lowest squeezed between beams of the ship's frame, and no such invention as sliding seats (see page 457). As one of the older rowers put it, 'It's all rather brutal really, far tougher than any of us expected.' John Coates, the ship's designer, explained, 'The oarcrew is too mixed physically. Too many of them are simply too big, some are too small. They are not graded smoothly throughout the boat.'

Deaths announced during the summer included Robert Hopper, who as professor in Sheffield was midwife to the birth of the Department of Archaeology & Prehistory there; Hallam Movius, Emeritus Professor at Harvard and director of the excavation campaign at the classic Périgord rock-shelter of the Abri Pataud; and Bernard Fagg.

Mr Fagg will be remembered for his first recognizing the Nok terracottas while working at Jos, Nigeria, in 1943–4. Later he created the Jos Museum, the first public museum in British West Africa, and served as director of the Nigerian antiquities department. As Curator of the Pitt Rivers museum in Oxford, he devised a plan for a new building to reconcile Pitt Rivers's typological order with the geographical regions the collections came from. The exhibits would be arranged in concentric circular galleries, each segment of the circles being devoted to a region: so the typological visitor would go round in circles, and the geographical would go in and out by the radii. Pier Luigi Nervi, the master of concrete elegance, designed a great dome of intricate fenestrated pattern to go over the gallery. The museum found no benefactor and is not built. Howard Colvin in *Unbuilt Oxford*, commented, 'The project was, perhaps, the last chance for the university to build in the twentieth century something that would take its place with the Divinity School, the Radcliffe Library and the Ashmolean Museum as a major work of European architecture.'

THURSTAN SHAW writes: The greatest problem facing African archaeology at the present time is isolation, arising more from the world economic and financial situation than anything political. Most African countries simply cannot afford the foreign exchange to enable their archaeologists to travel abroad, to attend international conferences, to buy books and journals published outside their countries, or even to send their own publications to foreign colleagues and institutions; for nascent or young indigenous archaeological professionals that is crippling; the World Archaeological Congress at Southampton in September 1986 made a conscious effort to try to overcome these difficulties and this isolation. Any further effort in this direction is to therefore to be welcomed, and one such has reached us in the form of the first issue of the *Bulletin de Liaison des Archéologues du Monde Bantu*. This might be described as a regional archaeological newsletter, produced by the recently founded Département d'Archéologie du Centre International des Civilisations Bantu (BP 770, Libreville, Gabon). It does not aim to compete with the established *Nyame Akuma*, which covers the whole of Africa, for it confines itself to the Bantu-speaking area and to the last 4000 years. This first issue has contributions from Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Zaire and the Comores, together with listings of radiocarbon dates and bibliographical information. The *Bulletin* is well produced, and will be of undoubted usefulness in the Central African area. We wish it well, and hope that it will succeed in circulating outside Africa as well as within the continent.

This year saw changes in the appearance of ANTIQUITY, fatter issues, improved production specifications, and the publishing of our first special sections: all these will continue in 1988. ANTIQUITY was a quarterly from the start until it was squeezed down to thrice-yearly publication by production bills. Our new typesetting technology allows us to return to quarterly publication, and in 1988 ANTIQUITY will be published on 1 March, 1 June, 1 September and 1 December.

These things do cost money, so for 1988 there is a modest subscription increase for individuals, and the creation for the first time

of a higher institutional rate. There is, as a matter of policy, a reduced third-world institutional rate.

In the past ANTIQUITY has administered its own subscriptions, but for 1988 they go via Oxford University Press. There is no change in our independence or in any editorial matters, but we benefit commercially from being under the wing of a large journals publisher. In 1988 ANTIQUITY will be published 'by Antiquity Publications Ltd at Oxford University Press'.

CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE

Correction

Professor A.T. Shore of the University of Liverpool asks for a slip to be corrected in the table entry for his school in Austin's paper, *The future of archaeology in the British universities*, in the July number (p. 233). It should read: Established chairs 1; Personal chairs 1; total full-time Academic staff 4; Technicians nil; Clerical staff 1.

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.

F.R. Hodson. **Hallstatt: dry bones and flesh.** Mortimer Wheeler Archaeological Lecture series. London: British Academy, 1987. 15 pages, 2 plates, 4 figures. £3.50 paperback.

Michael Frede. **Essays in ancient philosophy.** Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1987. 382 pages. £32.50 hardback; £11.50 paperback.

Lisa L. Giddy. **Egyptian oases.** Warminster: Aris & Phillips, 1987. 305 pages, maps, plans & line illustrations. £24.

Martin Millett & David Graham. **Excavations on the Romano-British small town at Neatham, Hampshire 1969–1979.** Hampshire Field Club Monograph 3. Farnham: Hampshire Field Club & Farnham and District Museum Society, 1986. 166 pages, 104 figures, 33 tables, fiche.

Sarunas Milisauskas. **Early Neolithic settlement and society at Olszanica.** *Memoirs of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan*, no. 19. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1986. 319 pages, 51 plates, 160 figures, 153 tables. \$20.

G. Furlan, P. Càssola Guida & C. Tuniz (ed.). **New paths in the use of nuclear techniques for art and archaeology.** Singapore: World Scientific, 1986. 293 pages, many figures and tables. £45.75.

Lesley Adkins & Roy A. Adkins **Under the sludge: Beddington Roman villa.** Carshalton:

Beddington, Carshalton & Wallington Archaeological Society, 1986. 92 pages, 46 illustrations. £2.95 paperback.

Michael Ryan (ed.). **Ireland and insular art AD500–1200.** Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 1987. 187 pages, 150 illustrations. IR£18.

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales. **An inventory of the ancient monuments in Brecknock (Brycheiniog): the prehistoric and Roman monuments, part ii: hill-forts and Roman remains.** RCAHM (Wales) & HMSO, 1986. 196 pages, 180 illustrations. £45.

Michael Vickers (ed.). **Pots and pans: a colloquium on precious metals and ceramics in the Muslim, Chinese and Graeco-Roman worlds, Oxford 1985.** *Oxford Studies in Islamic Art III.* Oxford: Oxford University Press for the Board of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Oxford, 1986. 223 pages, many illustrations £15.

Frank E. Poirier. **Understanding human evolution.** Englewood Cliffs, (NJ): Prentice-Hall, 1987. 313 pages, many figures and tables.

Arthur G. Miller. **Maya rulers of time: a study of architectural sculpture at Tikal, Guatemala.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1986. 96 pages, 47 illustrations. £24.95 & \$24.95.

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