

Editorial

U In June 1938 Sigmund Freud departed Vienna with his wife and daughter Anna, as a refugee from the Nazis. Four old sisters had to remain behind; they were murdered in Auschwitz during 1942. He came to London, and lived in the northern suburbs at Finchley until cancer overwhelmed him on 23 September 1939. His body was cremated. The ashes, now accompanied by those of Martha Freud, are in Golders Green Crematorium, the next-door suburb.

The methods and the metaphors of psychoanalysis echo those of archaeology. The psychoanalyst peels back from the surface appearance of the present patient to reveal, as successive layers are removed, the hidden deep things that have lain buried in subconscious and unconscious from the personality's earliest times, and yet which explain that which is visible on the modern surface and, once brought to light again, may provide some guide to its understanding. Freud himself used the simile, saying of an early analysis of a patient with hysteria, 'This procedure was one of cleaning away the pathogenic psychical material layer by layer, and we like to compare it with the technique of excavating a buried city.'

So it is just that the ashes in Golders Green are placed in a classical Greek vase. A favourite piece from Freud's collection, it is a red-figure bell-krater, in a degenerate style that suggests southern Apulia. Freud's last months in London brought pain and discomfort, but there were many gestures of respect and honour, and the reassurance that his precious collection of antiquities, which he had assembled over a great many years and to which he was very attached, had been successfully brought to England. Freud wrote, in a letter to Jeanne Lampl-de Groot of 8 October 1938, 'All the Egyptians, Chinese and Greeks have arrived, have stood up to the journey with very little damage, and look more impressive here than in Berggasse. There is just one thing: a collection to which there are no new additions is really dead.'

The Freud house in London is preserved as a museum; and the 50th anniversary of his arrival in London was marked last year by the opening

of new displays. It looks from the street like any other bourgeois house in a prosperous part of the city. Inside, to the right, is the double room that was his study, and in its farther part, towards the garden window, are the desk and the famous couch. The couch came as a great surprise to me, not the cold leather object with stern wooden legs that one expects, but swathed with a richly patterned rug, scattered with pretty cushions, and over them a folded monogrammed blanket: perfectly inviting as a sofa truly to relax on.

Yet more remarkable is the personality of the room, as expressed in its contents. And, this being Freud's own place of work, it is impossible to look at the room without being self-consciously aware that it may have subconscious messages. Did Freud notice that the shape of the back of his chair echoes, in its swelling hips, narrowing waist, and broader shoulders, the profile of the human body? Did he choose it because of the echo? There are books of course; facing the desk are shelves of psychology, *Geschlecht und Geschlechter*, *Diseases of the nervous system* in two volumes, Havelock Ellis's *Studies in the psychology of sex* in six. Next to them a medical print, the lesson of Dr Charcot. Behind the desk, many more books, but those that stand out are on archaeology – Pompeii and the history of ancient Assyria, Arthur Evans on *The palace of Minos* and Heinrich Schliemann's *Ilios*. And there are antiquities everywhere, most of them small – little lamps, statuettes and the like. Six stone heads and two animal figures stand on the shelf in front of the desk; towards the window two classical portrait heads; on the floor by the wall a Roman carved inscription; on the desk-top a massed crowd of figurines a few inches high; behind the desk a table arranged with 20 more antiquities, most of them Egyptian and Greek again, but also a flat axe, a palstave, a leafed spearhead, and a socketed axe that must come from prehistoric Europe; on the top of the bookshelves, some pots; within the bookshelves, two cabinets crammed with little antiquities, and some more supplanting books from the shelves; a third cabinet-full, next to the bookshelves; by the partition wall a red-figure



vase on a stand; and on the wall framed Roman wall-paintings. Over the fireplace in the other half of the room is a print of the Abu Simbel temples, and more cabinets and shelves of things, for the most part classical and Egyptian, but also Chinese antiquities and jade. Well upwards of 500 items together, perhaps many more if one were to count all the littler things individually. It begins to look rather obsessive in the collecting.

One might guess, from the first appearance of the room alone, that it was the study of a connoisseur of conventional later-19th-century tastes. But there is another pattern to be found beneath the first appearance, although the collection follows for the most part the orthodox aesthetic order of classical and, if not classical, then Egyptian. But there is more Egyptian than

Above: Sigmund Freud's study in London: the chair, the desk, the antiquities, the couch.

Left: Behind the desk, the archaeology books and more antiquities.

Photos by David Newman, © Freud Museum Publications, by whose courtesy they are reproduced.

simple chance collecting would produce and, among the classical, such a dominance of human figures, figurines or the heads alone of figurines, as to suggest a man particularly concerned with human beings and, within human beings, with their heads. Each figure of the crowd on the desk is distinctive, each figure – one would say – has a personality, yet they are close together in a crowd; and in that metaphor of crowded personalities one sees how Freud, to be at ease in his work, chose to fill his study with the individual human figure, each not only to be known and loved each for its special qualities and for the history of its acquaintance, but also as figures to be understood and experienced in the generality.

Richard Wells, director of the Freud Museum, who has himself been studying Freud's interest in archaeology, has kindly provided this full list of the antiquities of Freud's desk-top:

Neith; Vishnu; female figurine, T'ang; female figurine, Sui; female figurine, T'ang; Etruscan warrior; male figurine, Oriental; priest figurine, Chinese; Osiris; Isis & Harpocrates; pharaoh with attendant; Amun-Re; Ptah; smiling priest, Ming; Osiris; baboon of Thoth; jar lid (?Qebhsenuf); Imhotep; Aphrodite; Mercury; Jupiter; Lunus; ram-headed god (?Khnum ?Harsaphes); Bastet; figure of god; Harpocrates; Athene; bronze cult object; figurine, Oriental; Isis; Sekhmet; Ptah; figure of king; Osiris; balsamarium in the form of joining satyr and maenad heads; head from statuette of an official, Egyptian; ram figurine, Greek; upper part of statuette of an official, Egyptian; cosmetic vessel; porcupine; celadon pen case, Oriental; cigar box, French; onyx (?) box, Oriental; animal figurine; marble ashtray with ammonite pattern; nephrite beaker, Egyptian (?); nephrite bowl, Egyptian (?); celadon screen, Oriental; fish-shaped pendant, Egyptian (?); marble ashtray, Oriental; marble ashtray, Oriental; marble ashtray, Oriental; matchbox; case for spectacles; spectacles; fountain pen; facsimile of *Trauer und Melancholie*.

The Freud Museum is at 20 Maresfield Gardens, London NW3 (phone 01-435-2002); it is open Wednesday to Sunday 12–5 p.m.

 British archaeology seems to be running through a good patch at the moment, with its public visibility much enhanced, the new 'heritage industry' beginning to offer an extra source of funds and the principle becoming slowly

established of developer funding for salvage work in advance of building. It is a patchy picture, though. London's future success – and London is believed to employ half the field archaeologists in the country at present – will depend on its building boom continuing, and property in London has been a famously cyclical business. And government departments, which should set standards for the private sector, seem reluctant to take more than minimal responsibilities.

The universities are the exception, victims of several years' attrition of government funding for higher education. In 1988 it has been the turn of archaeology to be investigated by a working party of the University Grants Committee, the funding body that mediates between the government and individual universities. The UGC has been looking at subjects one by one, with a view to identifying the strong and the weak, so as to close, merge, and concentrate resources on real centres of excellence. Subject reviews have been mixed in their results: philosophy – which feels itself to be squeezed nearly to death – and earth sciences have been contentious, but classics seems to have gone well, in part because classicists, thinly spread and with decreasing student numbers, recognized a need to concentrate their forces. The chairman of the classics working party, Professor J.D. Barron, has also chaired archaeology; he was joined by Professor Andrew Martindale, an art historian, and Professor W.L. Warren, a historian. They co-opted Professor Michael Hart, a physicist who has previously reported on the funding of science-based archaeology.

The obvious empty chair at the working party is that of an archaeologist, however competent these gentlemen may be in their own subjects. In explanation, the UGC limply explains that it did not happen to have an archaeologist at present on its arts sub-committee, nor the funding to bring in an archaeologist from outside (yet there was no obstacle to bringing in a physicist). They were surely right to avoid having an archaeologist from one of the British departments being examined; a previous league-table, constructed anonymously by a single British assessor, gave a ranking so odd that it strained the confidence even of the departments it abruptly promoted. But there are knowledgeable individuals in Britain outside

the universities, and in universities outside Britain, who could have brought to the working party some actual experience of academic archaeology. As it was, the investigation seems to have depended on SCUPHA, the committee of heads of archaeology departments, for much of its intelligence; some of SCUPHA's statistics and its divided opinion were reported by David Austin in *ANTIQUITY* for July 1987 (62: 227–38). Much of the debate within SCUPHA concerned size, in particular the minimum size at which an archaeology department is viable as a research and teaching unit. Previous UGC reports have favoured large departments, though good evidence seems lacking for the dogma that size and excellence go naturally together. Some of the small and obviously vulnerable archaeology departments have received the warmest support from their own universities, in anticipation of attempts to detach or close them. Late in 1988, word was that the working party could not decide between 'lumping' the tiddlers together or leaving matters much as they are.

The report was to have been presented to the UGC, and made widely available to interested parties in January. January has come and gone with no report in view, and it is now known that the report will appear only just before the UGC ceases to exist at the end of March. Very likely,

the report will in fact be tabled at the UGC's very last meeting, just before sherry for the wake and far too late for the UGC to do anything at all with it, except to note its contents and perhaps to commend it to its successor, the UFC.

Where UGC stands for 'University Grants Committee', the UFC is to be a 'University Funding Council'; the change from 'grant' to funding is significant, and British universities are apprehensive about what it will add up to.

The UGC has not been popular with its clients, perhaps because it has faced the impossible task of imposing a slow asphyxia on state funding for British universities while retaining the goodwill and confidence of the asphyxiated. Archaeology has been lost in Leeds and Lancaster. The London Institute of Archaeology, obeying the policy of consolidating smaller units within the federal University of London, merged into University College where it now finds itself stewing in even hotter water, for University College has its own financial crisis and a deficit estimated to total £13.6 million.

Tough though the UGC regime has seemed from the university viewpoint, it has proved too weak in the opinion of a government determined to bring to the universities the business attitudes and values of an 'enterprise culture'. Hence, the new UFC has a strong business philosophy, and an industrialist as its



Since Evans, and the *House of the Double Axe* (a name that must, to those of improper education, be as evocative of Hammer horror films as of Aegean prehistory), double axes have seemed rather special as artefacts, and surely signifying some distinctive meaning (they were discussed in *ANTIQUITY* by Briggs in 1973 and by Hawkes in 1974). Perhaps, but an ordinary English pick-axe is a double-axe of a kind, with a perfectly functional explanation in the usefulness of one spike which is pointed and narrow and the other wider and rectangular.

Here is another kind of modern double-axe, in iron and with a shaft-hole large enough to take hafts that was bought from a trade hardware store in Cambridge in 1980. Again it has a functional explanation. Made by Brades of Birmingham, it is 8.6 × 2.8 cm, and the type is still used by some roof-thatchers in the region. The blunter edge is used for the coarse trimming of the pegs and runners holding the thatch, the sharper for pointing them. The short, specially made, handle is particularly useful when working on roofs; it matches the handle of the leggat, the tool used in dressing the lanes of straw or reed.

head, Lord Chilver. The intention is that it will fund universities, not by grants, but by specific contracts in respect of specific services they provide. There have been warm words of support from the Education Secretary, Kenneth Baker, whose address to the British Academy in July 1988 underlined the 'continuing vitality and relevance of the humanities', and affirmed that 'every civilized society, to remain civilized, needs to develop in its citizens the aptitudes and intuitions which flow from engagement with the humanities'. But with this view also goes a level of government funding that seems calculated to fall consistently short of inflation. Indeed, the opinion is not actually at odds with the policy, in the view of a government that prefers to disengage itself from institutions it considers not its own. It no longer follows that a minister of education who wishes the humanities to flourish will himself expect to spend government money for that intent.

Sink or swim may be the result, and it is not at all clear how happily archaeology will float – like so many other subjects whose value in the world is not primarily to be found in the cash benefits it creates for sponsoring industries, or the supercharged salaries its graduates command.

As the new framework intended to provide market competition develops, there is every likelihood that the style of centralized planning on a subject-by-subject basis will be abandoned; if so, the Barron report will not be taken up, and a miserable couple of years the archaeology departments have spent in limbo, answering yet more enquiries about just what they spend their time doing, will have been to no benefit.*

More chance of good may come from another question the UGC working party addressed, the classing of archaeology as an arts subject for the purposes of funding. University subjects are reckoned to run from the purer arts, which are funded at the lowest level on the basis they require not much more than a decent library and space to contemplate in, through to the labora-

tory sciences and, most expensive of all, medicine. Archaeology is no longer a matter of art, by that definition, so a strong case has been put for the classing of all archaeology as an intermediate 'soft science', alongside geography, and for the classing of some science-based archaeology as a full laboratory science, with expenses to match, and deserving funding at that level.

In a gloomy view, the background to what is going on is this. Archaeology has been tolerated as an amiable and civilized pursuit, and actually welcomed by the financially minded in the universities because – like literary criticism or art history – it has been amiable *and* cheap: a case of culture at no great cost. Now the archaeological beast is changing its spots, amiable still, but wishing to become expensive in its spending habits. Yet no funding of equivalent scale is likely to be forthcoming from industry, since archaeology offers no routes to profit from new technology. Archaeology is marginal to, or absent from, the domains of the science-based research councils that have serious money. And its own research council, the British Academy, is funded to support the humanities on the old, cheap-and-cheerful basis.

☞ 'All who value the English heritage will rejoice that . . . a scheme with influential backing has been devised to preserve Avebury and its surroundings. The claims of Avebury, site of the grandest monument of European Prehistory and focus of some of the most famous archaeological sites in Britain, are too widely recognized to require further emphasis. Sufficient it is to realize that Avebury is menaced by "development", that there is now a prospect that this development may be controlled, and that to implement the new proposals a sum of £11,000 is required.'

The clue is in the figure of £11,000: the last paragraph does not come from the National Trust's current appeal for its great Avebury purchase – for which there was a leaflet in the last *ANTIQUITY* – but from *PPS* for 1937, when the first Avebury appeal was launched. It safely came home in 1943, when 912 acres, including Windmill Hill, the Avebury stone circles themselves, and part of the Kennet Avenue, came into Trust ownership.

Fifty years on, the National Trust has taken the opportunity to purchase 480 acres of West Kennett Farm, containing most of the remainder

* So many have been the overlapping requests for chapter-and-verse as to how British academics spend their time that one yearns to hear of a colleague brave enough to explain that he has done no research whatever during the previous *n* months, which have been entirely occupied in accounting to different bodies and inquiries the particulars of just how he spends his research time.

of the Avenue, the rest of the site of Faulkner's Stone Circle, important barrow groups, and land surrounding the Sanctuary on Overton Hill. Thus, with Silbury Hill, West Kennet Long Barrow and the Sanctuary in the care of English Heritage, Keiller's dream of public ownership and protection for the Avebury monuments will be nearing completion.

To achieve this, the Trust has had to raise considerable funds, including loans, while the land is available. To repay the loans the Trust needs to raise £750,000 by public appeal (*for Appeals leaflet ring 0747-840224*). If a substantial amount has not been raised by this spring, it will be forced to sell on 150 acres – a loss of land around the Sanctuary barrow group and the Ridgeway will detract seriously from the success of the whole scheme.

This purchase can bring within the permanent care of the National Trust almost all the skyline visible from Avebury and from most of the West Kennet Avenue, and everything within it – field systems and linear earthworks as well as the more prominent and better known monuments. Perhaps as important as preservation itself, the Trust plans to increase public access to this landscape and the presentation of its monuments, taking a large acreage out of arable use, including the route of the Avenue and areas of high downland.

That Avebury has survived for our enjoyment and study was largely due to the vision and generosity of a few individuals, from Aubrey and Stukeley to Keiller and his contemporaries. They are honoured, and commemorated by UNESCO in its status as a World Heritage site. To their memory, to present benefactors of equal vision who have enabled the Trust to consider such a scheme, as well as to this special place itself we owe the widest support.

Avebury, so long a quiet and forgotten place – the 'thinking tourist's Stonehenge' – is under great pressure now, as different developers stake out their varied views of its past, and try to make it a future reality. A variety of visions are now on offer. Mr Brian Ashley plans a hotel of mock round barrows on Overton Hill; this scheme, about which I grumbled last year, has gone to public planning inquiry, and may well be thrown out. Mr Ken King, now the owner of Avebury Manor, is turning the place into an Elizabethan 'theme park' (without, it appears, sufficient regard for planning regulations) in

which a central place is taken by a torture chamber that may actually offer 'real screams'.

Altogether happier are two Avebury ventures in which archaeologists have a guiding hand.

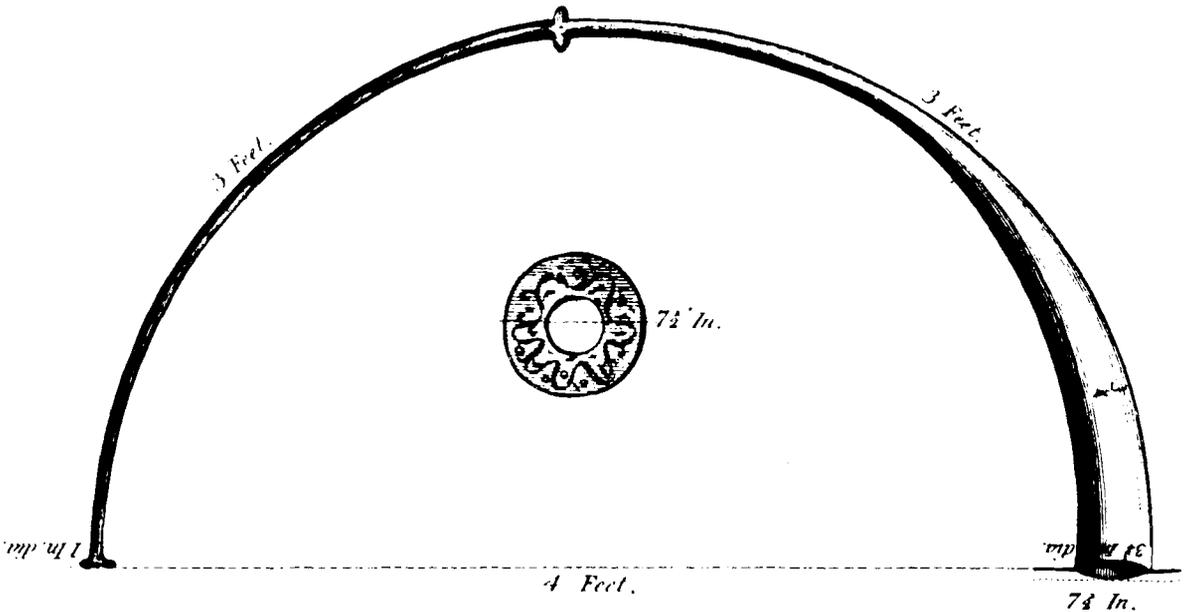
Hilary Howard's splendid Stones restaurant offers wholefoods with an organic intensity which surely must be authentic to prehistory (the same goes for the weight of the stoneware crockery).

On the larger scale the National Trust has appointed Christopher Gingell, formerly of the Trust for Wessex Archaeology, to its team of land managers for the area; it has the strengths of a large and professional outfit that is also a voluntary organization directed ultimately by the democratic wish of its members. One can have confidence in a future for Avebury that is vested in the Trust.

Two conferences later this year, again invariably chosen from among many, that stand out as of more than regional importance:

In Seattle, in the US Pacific Northwest, on 2–6 August, the Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference, intended to bring together researchers from right across the Pacific basin. From a very strong programme, largely addressing four main themes (human evolution in the Pacific region, human occupation of Pacific continents, development of complex maritime societies, development of agriculture and the rise of formative civilizations), the subject of early settlement stands out, with the new finds and controversies over routes into the New World and into Australia and the Pacific islands. Details from the conference organizer, Dr Dale Croes at: *Circum-Pacific Conference, 1001 4th Avenue Plaza, Seattle WA 98154-1001, USA*, or by electronic mail on BITNET at CROESWSUVM1.

At Ibadan, Nigeria, on 19–23 November, a special conference on African archaeology, in honour of Professor Thurstan Shaw's 75th birthday. The conference's central theme is 50 years of archaeology in Africa, especially west Africa, the present state of the discipline and its prospects with reference to cultural resource management and societal development. Details from the conference secretary, Dr Ikechukwu Okpoko, *Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria*. It will have particular value in filling the gap until the next full Pan-African Conference.



This contemporary illustration shows one of the four bronze horns dug some time in 1798 from 'boggy land on the borders of Lough-na-shade', co. Antrim by one Robert Pooler of Tyross. Arthur Browne, of Trinity College, Dublin, wrote, 'When I saw them they were not sufficiently in repair or tight to produce sound; but one of them had been made by an artist, in the vulgar expression, wind-tight, and sounded by a trumpeter belonging to the 23rd regiment of dragoons, and, as I was informed, produced a tremendous sound, which could be heard for miles; by the description I should conceive somewhat resembling that most terrific of all sounds which I have heard, according to my fancy, that of the Oriental Gong.'

Only one of the four, the most imperfect, was kept by Mr Pooler, and has survived in the National Museum in Dublin. One was removed to Scotland by Lieutenant-General Alexander Campbell. One was given to Colonel Hall of Armagh. One was purloined. Where are those three now? Melted down? On the wall of an officer's mess, labelled as a trophy from the Ashanti wars? In the reserve drawer of a British provincial museum? Over the study door of an ANTIQUITY reader?

There is much about the Loughnashade horns in number 2 of *Emania*, the Navan Research Group's admirable bulletin, noticed before in ANTIQUITY but deserving a second puff. Published each spring and autumn, £2.00 including postage from Emania, Department of Archaeology, Queen's University, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.

DARA, short for Documents d'Archéologie en Rhône-Alpes, is a new serial publication from the Direction des Antiquités Historiques in Lyon, intended to provide reports of recent work in the region in a form which is attractive and accessible, as well as scholarly. Its first number, edited by Yves Esquieu, presents a series of reports of excavations 1978–84 in the old citadel of Viviers, set on a defended promontory above the Rhône, which go from its ill-defined pre-Roman origins to the later middle ages. Plainly written and well-illustrated, this DARA report is of a style which could now be written about many a European town, and – mercifully – is being published, by various organizations in various ways, about

more of them. Subscription details from: DARA, 23 rue Roger-Radisson, 69005 Lyon, France.

The British Archaeological Awards go from strength to strength, with a record 11 separate prizes given out in November last year.

The year's overall winner was the Monmouth Archaeological Society, a volunteer group, for their rescue work in advance of redevelopment in the town.

The most valuable prize, the Hepworth Heritage Communication Award worth £10,000, went to Flag Fen excavations near Peterborough, for the best public presentation of an excavation in progress: see pages 51–61 of this issue for an account of the Flaggers philosophy

and practice, which have every sign of being influential.

The Colt Hoare book prize went to Peter Harbison for his *Pre-Christian Ireland* (published by Thames & Hudson, for whom it makes a hat-trick of winners); the runner-up was Barry Cunliffe for *Greeks, Romans, and barbarians* (Batsford); both books were reviewed in the December number (*ANTIQUITY* 62: 810 & 805).

Although metal-detectors, the machines, that is, are not themselves wicked, and can be a perfectly valuable aid to excavation in the right hands, the hobby of metal-detecting – and the attitudes it stands for – sends shivers down the spines of most European archaeologists. So we were surprised to find a metal-detector offered as third prize in an official raffle at the Joint Archaeological Congress held by a consortium of most respectable societies in Baltimore, Maryland, in January. And there, in the blurb for the raffle, seemed duly to be glimpsed the tell-tale signs of the hobbyists and their attitudes, ‘The discriminating control on the 1210-X has been incorporated into the same single-turn knob used to turn the instrument on and off. Settings range from zero to ten allowing the user to search for all metal objects or to narrow the response to coins.’

A more educated man than I identified the giant trowel pictured in the December editorial (*ANTIQUITY* 62: 628) as Claes Oldenburg’s sculpture, ‘De Troffel’, of 1971, in the Rijksmuseum Krøller-Müller, Ottello, Netherlands.

After a life-time at Yale, *Radiocarbon*, one of the indispensable journals for prehistorians, is moving, to *Department of Geosciences, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721, USA*, where we fervently hope its editor Austin Long

and managing editor Renee Kra will rapidly have up and running the planned data base of ^{14}C determinations which will at last make easily accessible that information which is essential for chronology everywhere.

Raymond Dart (b. 1893) died on 22 November 1988. He was father to the Taung baby, the fossil skull of an infant he identified in 1922 as hominid in character and named *Australopithecus africanus*, and thereafter godfather to the tribe of australopithecines that has grown up since. His post-war work on the agents responsible for creating the Transvaal bone deposits were the studies that founded taphonomy as a branch of archaeological and palaeontological study.

The new Chief Executive of English Heritage, succeeding Peter Rumble on his retirement next month, is Miss Jennifer Page, formerly a Whitehall civil servant and recently a vice president of a financial services group.

The Lincoln Professor of Classical Archaeology and Art in the University of Oxford became, by favour of the New Year’s Honours List, Sir John Boardman – the first archaeological knight for a generation.

Corrections

We omitted this acknowledgement from Sandra Bowdler’s note, *Repainting Australian rock art*, in the September 1988 issue: ‘Thanks are due to Wanang Ngari Corporation for permission to reproduce paintings.’

In C.A. Bergman, E. McEwen & R. Miller’s paper, *Experimental archery*, in the December 1988 issue, there are errors in the labelling of Figure 1b and the layout of Table 1. Corrected versions of both are reproduced here.

CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE

bow	length (cm)	draw weight (kg)	draw length (cm)	ratio bow length: draw length	projectile type	projectile weight(s) (g)	speed MPS
1 Spear thrower	–	–	–	–	dart	195	23
2 Sioux bow	111.7	24.9	53.3	2.1:1	Sioux arrow	30	30
3 African bow	172.7	24.0	50.8	3.4:1	Ancient Egyptian arrow	40	35
4 Yew longbow	193.0	36.2	81.3	2.4:1	Medieval arrows (a–d)		
					a large broadhead	90	43
					b small broadhead	70	37
					c spearhead with flutes	67	49
					d forked arrowhead	65	51
					e field arrow	50	53
5 Apache bow	119.3	17.2	60.9	2.0:1	Apache arrow	28	43
6 Egyptian composite	153.0	28.8	101.6	1.5:1	Ancient Egyptian arrows		
					a large bronze arrowhead	90	32
					b small bronze arrowhead	50	40
					c pointed ebony arrowhead	40	47
					d light flight arrow	25	52
7 Crimean composite	150.0	27.2	81.3	1.8:1	Tartar arrows (b–c)		
					a field arrow	50	51
					b target arrow	30	58
					c target arrow	25	60
8 Crossbow	–	40.8	–	–	bolt	13	62

TABLE 1. Main technical data of the bows and projectiles used in the experiments at Enfield along with the maximum initial velocities they achieved in metres per second. In the three cases where several different arrows were shot from the same bow a marked trend can be seen towards an increase in initial velocity as the projectile weight decreases. All of the arrows are replicas of original specimens.

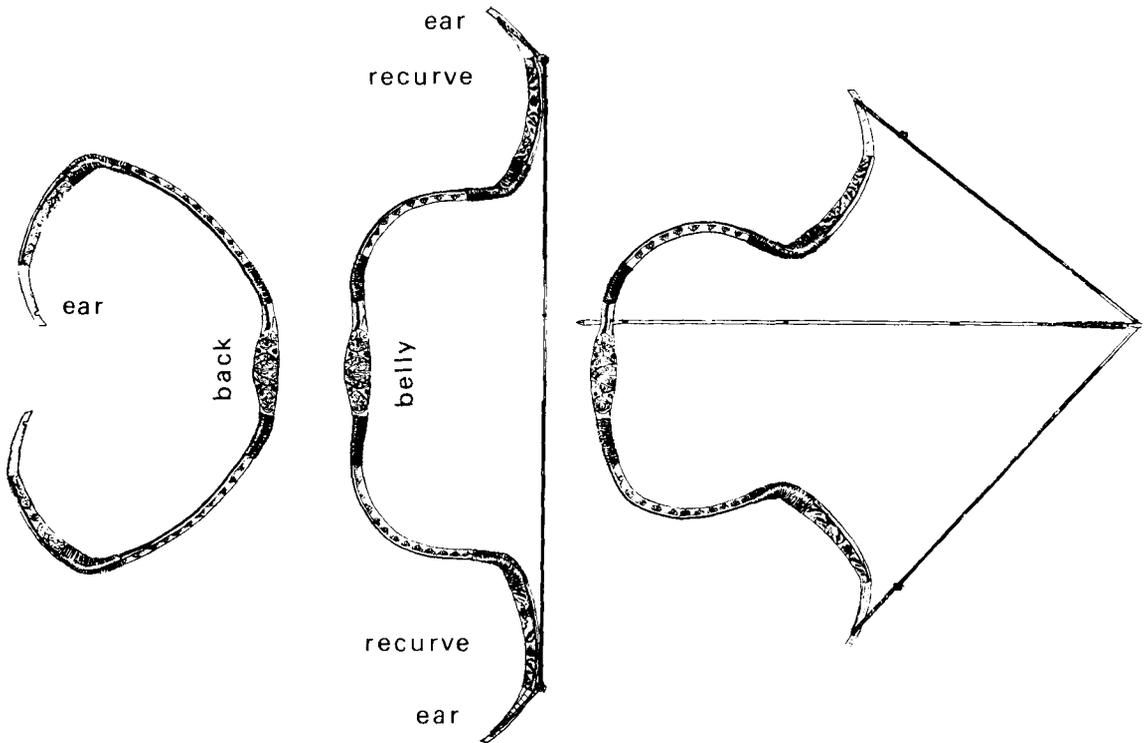


FIGURE 1b. Typical composite bow with both reflexed and recurved limbs. Reflex refers to the fact that the limbs of the unstrung bow reverse themselves. Note the extended draw length relative to the overall length of the bow.

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*.

Richard R. Wilk & Wendy Ashmore (ed.). **Household and community in the Mesoamerican past.** xii + 305 pages, 68 figures, 25 tables. 1988. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; ISBN 0-8263-1032-X hardback \$32.50.

Jack D. Forbes. **Black Africans and Native Americans: color, race and caste in the evolution of Red-Black peoples.** vi + 345 pages. 1988. Oxford & New York: Basil Blackwell; ISBN 0-631-15665-8 hardback £35.

RCHME. **City of Cambridge.** Reissue. 2 volumes, 936 pages, many plates, figures and plans. 1988. London: HMSO; ISBN 0-11-300023-5 paperback £35.

Cyril Aldred. **Akhenaten: king of Egypt.** 320 pages, 30 figures, 77 plates. 1988. London: Thames & Hudson; ISBN 0-500-05048-1 hardback £24.

Géza Alföldy (translated by David Braund and Frank Pollock). **The social history of Rome.** 251 pages. 1988. London & New York: Routledge; ISBN 0-415-00805-0 paperback £9.95.

John Baines, T.G.H. James, Anthony Leahy & A.F. Shore. **Pyramid studies and other essays presented to I.E.S. Edwards.** [Egypt Exploration Society Occasional Publications 7.] 228 pages, 44 plates, 49 figures. 1988. London: The Egypt Exploration Society; ISBN 0-85698-106-0.

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