

Editorial

Despite the apparent set-back to greater European unity that resulted from the Danish referendum in June, European archaeologists are pressing ahead with their own plans for closer cooperation. The European Association of Archaeologists (which we referred to in our March 1992 Editorial) is now effectively in existence, with the formation of a provisional Executive Board and the preparation of draft statutes.

The aims of the new Association are set out in the introduction to these statutes, which we publish here in full:

European archaeologists have a long tradition of fruitful collaboration and exchange of information. This has benefited the advancement of our knowledge of the continent's prehistory and history and the protection and promotion of its rich archaeological heritage, at both national and regional level.

This tradition has come under considerable stress during the past half-century as a result of external political pressures. Happily, recent political and economic events in Europe have created a momentum for change and a new climate in which free communication and close interaction between archaeologists can be reinstated and developed.

Economic and environmental problems are increasingly besetting Europe as a whole, and as a result concern about the cultural heritage is now European in scale. The protection of that heritage under pressure from contemporary economic and political imperatives raises legal and ethical issues which are common to all the countries of Europe and which can best be confronted at a supranational level.

The history of archaeology and archaeological heritage management demonstrates that their future development at a European level must be both critically aware and socially responsive. Greater opportunities must be created for archaeologists to travel freely and to study and discuss developments at the academic level. Archaeologists and archaeological heritage managers must develop programmes for concerted action directed towards both national and supranational government institutions. Links must be established with other conservation bodies with kindred objectives in the field of cultural and natural heritage protection. At the same time the greater potential for archaeologists to work freely outside their own countries imposes the need for the establishment and maintenance of professional standards and codes of conduct.

The present time offers a unique opportunity to forge a new European archaeology based upon existing national regional traditions and concerned primarily with the social and environmental landscape of Europe over time. It must extend its field of activity and concern beyond the purely academic to the ethical and moral aspects of the broad discipline. It is in this spirit that it is proposed to establish a European Association of Archaeologists.

The President of the provisional Executive Board is – paradoxically in the circumstances – Kristian Kristiansen from Denmark, with Alain Schnapp of the Université de Paris I as Treasurer and this year's Editor of *ANTIQUITY* as Secretary. Other countries represented on the provisional Board are Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain and Sweden.

A leaflet with an application form for membership is being prepared and will be widely circulated before the end of the year (this will include an insert in *ANTIQUITY*). Next year the Association will hold its inaugural business meeting at which the first Officers and Board will be elected and the statutes approved. A programme for the first three years is being drawn up for consideration by the members. Among the themes will be standards of professional ethics and for legislation and administration and the often uneasy relationship between conservation and tourism, which will be covered by working committees as well as colloquia and conferences on these and other archaeological themes.

All EAA members will receive the bi-annual *Journal of European Archaeology*, the first issue of which is expected imminently as we go to press. The editorial objectives of the new journal mirror those of the Association: it is committed 'to a new idea of Europe in which there is more communication across national frontiers'. Its professed intention is not only to publish new empirical data and new interpretations of the past but also to 'encourage debate about the role archaeology plays in society, how it should be organized in a changing Europe, and the ethics of archaeological practices'.

Coincidentally, another pan-European

archaeological journal has begun publication in 1992. *Evtopia* comes from Italy and is edited by Adriano La Regina, the dynamic Soprintendente di Antichità for Rome. Its first issue is devoted to the first batch of papers presented at the International Conference on 'Roma e le Capitali Europee dell'Archeologia' held in Rome in June last year. It is an interesting selection, somewhat heavily biased perhaps towards Italian problems (to be remedied in the second selection). Pier Giovanni Guzzo contributes a characteristically robust and wide-ranging analysis of the complex relationships between archaeological research and museums and the role of funding bodies, for the most part governmental, in 'Verso l'Europa o verso l'Arcadia'. A transatlantic viewpoint is offered by Dr Marion B. True of the Getty Museum in 'Recognizing responsibility', which makes a powerful case for the involvement of private collectors and museums in archaeological work in what she describes as 'art-rich countries' – an argument which did not go down well in Rome with a significant proportion of her listeners!

It will be obvious from its objectives as set out above that the European Association of Archaeologists is targeted primarily at the professional community. The first move towards a European archaeological dimension was made, however, by the non-professionals. (What, by the way, is the most appropriate and acceptable title for this group? 'Amateurs' has a patronizing undertone, 'avocational archaeologists' is rather clinical and not immediately comprehensible, whilst 'volunteers' is altogether too vague. The French term *bénévoles* seems to convey the right message, but there is no direct equivalent in English. All seem to hint at the irregular paradigm, 'I am a professional, you are an amateur, he is a treasure-hunter'.)

The first initiative was taken in April 1989 by Ludovico Magrini, founder and Director until his untimely death earlier this year of the Gruppi Archeologici d'Italia (GAI), which brings together non-professional archaeological groups from all over Italy. With European Community funding he invited representatives of a variety of European organizations to a meeting at GAI's field centre, a former monastery at Tolfa in Lazio. The delegates at this initial meeting – known as the *Capuccini* in recognition both of the venue and of the prodigious amounts of

coffee that they consumed – resolved to create a new body, to be known as the European Forum of Heritage Associations. The Forum, which was inaugurated at a ceremony in the Campidoglio Museum in Rome in 1990, is a federation of institutions, on the model of the Council for British Archaeology (CBA). The member organizations, from more than a dozen European countries, range from national bodies with a substantial non-professional membership such as the CBA and GAI to those concerned primarily with cultural activities for young people, such as the VZW Jeugd en Cultureel Erfgoed-Vlaanderen and REMPART in France. The President is from the United Kingdom (the former Director of the CBA), and he is supported by an Italian Secretary General (Eleanora von Guggenberg, successor of Ludovico Magrini as Director of GAI) and a Belgian Treasurer (Tony Waegemann).

Like its professional counterpart, the Forum has set itself high objectives. It is committed *inter alia* to the formulation of common European policies and the encouragement of multilateral activities between its member organizations, to the preparation of coordinated training programmes and the definition of mutually acceptable levels of competence among volunteers and young people, and to the establishment of close working links with the professional archaeological community.

Like many such bodies, the Forum is hindered in developing its activities by virtue of its slender resources, though it is slowly breaking through the tangled bureaucracy in Brussels and Strasbourg in search of European Community and Council of Europe funding for its projects. The 1992 programme includes archaeological field-schools and camps in Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and Slovenia, as well as GAI's annual *Ciclo-Tour*, which puts 60 young Europeans on bicycles and sends them round 300 km of the roads of Lazio in two weeks, visiting monuments, sites and museums under expert guidance.

As we write these lines, on a Greek ship chartered by an English company sailing through Turkish waters to visit sites and monuments in Bulgaria, Romania, Russia and the Ukraine, we are deeply conscious of the unity of European culture and heritage. Whether the Maastricht Treaty becomes a reality or not, European archaeologists seem at last to have

grasped the relevance to their work and to the future well-being of their subject, be it a profession or a passion – or, indeed, both – of working together harmoniously and constructively.

While we are on the subject of Europe, how many of us are aware of the *Journées Européennes du Patrimoine*? Following the first tentative venture in 1991, 15 European countries are now collaborating in September this year to make their respective heritages the focus of wide public attention. Historic buildings and archaeological monuments in Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Romania, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and Turkey will be open to the public free of charge, and special activity programmes will be organized in and around most of them. The buildings on display will include many to which the general public normally does not have access. Each country is free to adopt its own approach within the general programme of the *Journées*, which are being coordinated by an Amsterdam-based foundation, a Council of Europe initiative with European Community support. This, too, is an encouraging development: hitherto, cultural heritage matters have been exclusively the concern of the Council, which cannot command the funds available to the Community. Although the EC's cultural budget remains minuscule by comparison with those available under, for example, the universally reviled Common Agricultural Policy, much of the European cultural heritage is eligible to benefit from other EC sources, such as its powerful regional, environmental, and planning policies. This is all a cause for cautious rejoicing, Maastricht notwithstanding.

But the world's cultural heritage is still subject to destruction and depredations, in Europe and beyond, as we have already reported in earlier editorials. The civil war in what used to be known as Yugoslavia is still continuing as we write, and Dubrovnik was recently subjected once again to bombardment. A damning report produced by Zagreb University's Department of Archaeology for the Croatian Ministry of Education and Culture is a dismal catalogue of damage, degradation and destruction. Prehistoric hillforts and settlements, medieval churches, historic towns and

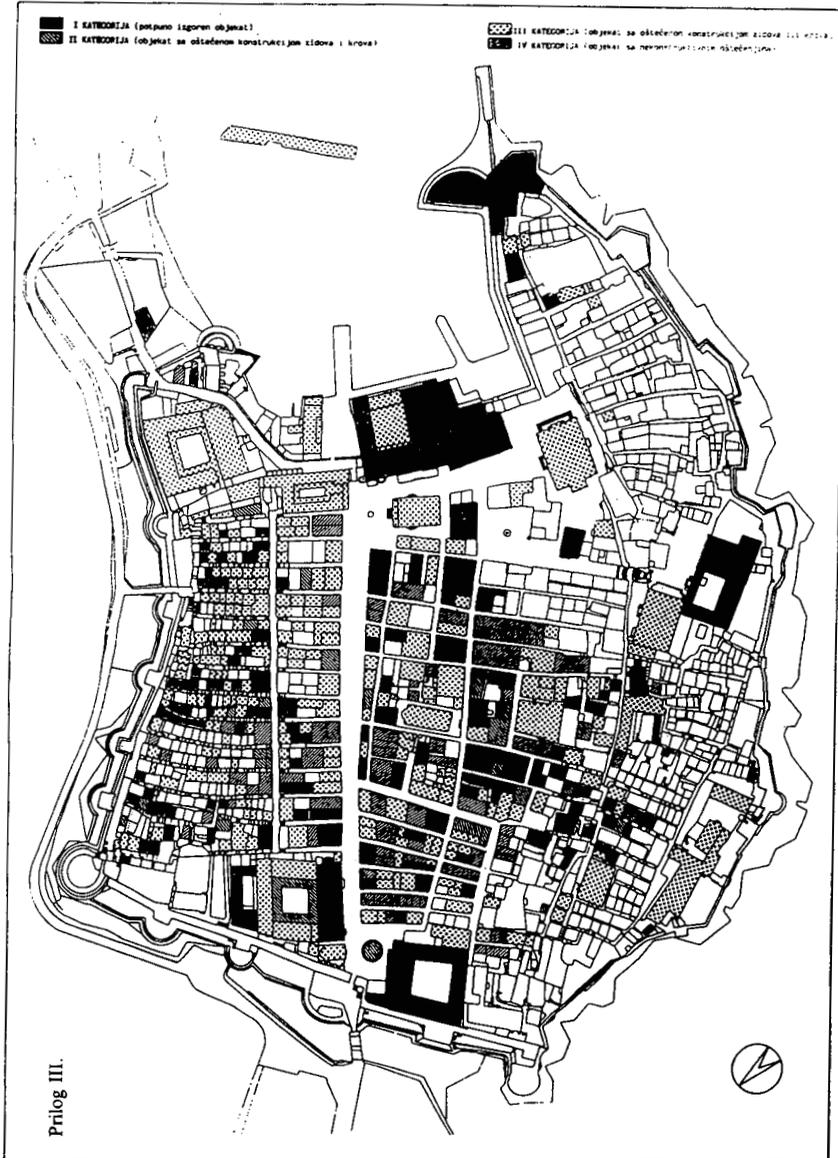
villages – all have been ravaged by mortar fire, the digging of defences and the devastating effect of tanks and other heavy tracked vehicles running through and over them.

Dr John Chapman of the Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, has drawn our attention to Volume XXIV/1 of the Croatian journal *Obavijesti*, which contains a section entitled 'Arheologija i rat' (Archaeology and war). Our illustration shows the impact of over 2000 cannon and mortar shells on Dubrovnik; the areas in black represent complete destruction by fire, the oblique and dotted hatching those areas where roofs and walls of historic buildings have been destroyed, and those shown in grey are areas that suffered minor damage. Among the buildings destroyed are the 13th–16th-century Sv. Jacob monastery, the 14th–15th century Dominican priory, and 16th-century synagogue (the second oldest surviving synagogue in Europe), and the 17th-century Boškovićeve Palace. This map was, of course, prepared after the December 1991 bombardment and does not take account of more recent attacks, when according to UNESCO observers the walls of historic Ragusa suffered severe damage.

Another paper reports the destruction at Zadar, where damage was inflicted on the Roman forum, the Cathedral, the 13th-century frescoes in the church of Sv. Donat, the Romanesque city walls and the Ethnographic Museum. Dr Chapman tells us that the Yugoslav National Army occupied all the surrounding hilltop sites investigated by the joint Neothermal Dalmatia Project of the Universities of Newcastle upon Tyne and Zadar and the Zadar Archaeological Museum. Much damage was done to the important field monuments as a result of the digging of slit trenches.

The epicentre of this war has shifted recently to Bosnia-Herzegovina, another equally sensitive archaeological area, and preliminary reports suggest that the damage to the heritage there has been even more severe than that inflicted upon Croatia.

The long years of war and civil war in Cambodia, too, exacted a heavy toll on that unhappy country's rich archaeological heritage. The Director-General of UNESCO, Dr Federico Mayor Zaragoza, has recently adopted the great Angkor complex, heart of the mighty Khmer Empire of the 9th–15th centuries, as a major international



project. The magnificent temples of Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, to name just the most celebrated, have suffered both from the battles that raged round them and from decades of neglect, whilst archaeologists and conservation specialists from Britain, France, India, Italy, Poland and elsewhere working there have found their activities circumscribed and hampered by the thousands of mines strewn haphazardly and without record all over the area.

We wrote in our March editorial about the

impact on the heritage of Iraq and Kuwait of the Gulf War. Since that appeared, our attention has been drawn to articles in the Japanese and US press by distinguished archaeologists who have visited the war zones. Professor Hideo Fujii of the Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq at Kokushikan University was reported in *Asahi Shimbun* as having seen no large-scale devastation, though he observed much superficial damage, at Ur and Laham. However, he was shocked to see that vegetables were being culti-

vated in the interiors of important protected sites such as Kish, with consequent damage to archaeological deposits. Fortunately, the collections of the Iraq Museum in Baghdad had largely been removed to safety before hostilities began, since the building was severely damaged by Allied bombing. Iraqi museums seem to have suffered most in the period after the formal war came to an end when bitter fighting erupted between the Iraqi forces and rebel groups – Shi'ites in the south and Kurds in the north. Over 2500 major items are reported as having disappeared from museums in that period.

More disturbing was an article which appeared in *The Chicago Tribune*, which reported the appearance on the US antiquities market of material looted from Iraqi museums. How they got there is debatable: the finger certainly points at Shi'ite and Kurdish sources, but it seems that some of these objects came back across the Atlantic in the duffle-bags of returning US servicemen. The only bright chink in this otherwise sombre story concerns the collections of the National Museum of Islamic Art in Kuwait. Having been removed by the Iraqi occupying authorities 'for safekeeping' the entire contents of the Museum have now been returned intact to Kuwait.

In the face of these conflicts between ideological and political aspirations on the one hand and the interests of the archaeological heritage on the other, it remains an open question whether international legal instruments can have any real effect in the heat of battle and its aftermath. We shall nonetheless watch with intense interest the results of the revision of UNESCO's 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, which is shortly to be undertaken at the initiative of the Government of The Netherlands.

☞ The structure of British archaeology is baffling to the outsider, and difficult enough even for the insider to comprehend fully. In lecturing on this subject to foreign or undergraduate audiences we have on more than occasion watched their faces change from puzzlement to incredulity and back again as we have attempted to define the respective roles of the Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historic Monuments and government agencies such as English Heritage and Cadw, or the main pre-occupations of the British Archaeological

Association, the Council for British Archaeology, the Institute of Field Archaeologists and Rescue. They have wondered at the plethora and diversity of archaeological courses offered by British universities and shared our own confusion over the potential role of archaeology in the National Curriculum.

Many years ago, Kathleen Kenyon wrote a *vade mecum* to British archaeology which she entitled *Beginning in archaeology*. The 200 pages of the first edition, published in 1952, which we still treasure, contained a series of appendices, which listed the information needed by would-be archaeologists, their teachers and their parents about university courses at British universities and the job opportunities open to the handful of graduates that they produced annually. This information filled no more than 20 pages, the bulk of the book being devoted to the discipline of archaeology and how it was practised in the 1950s.

Over the past 40 years the main body of KK's text has proliferated into a whole library of books – by Barker, Biddle and Binford, Carver, Coles and Clarke – all through the alphabet to Wachter, Webster and at least three David Wilsons. And what of the appendices? There was an ambitious sequence of bi-annual *Archaeological Yearbooks* in the 1970s which foundered after three issues. The Council for British Archaeology addressed the problem in the 1970s with the first edition of its *Archaeological Resources Handbook for Teachers*, which went into a second edition, but the scope of this admirable publication was limited, as its title indicates, and it needed to be supplemented by other CBA publications relating to university courses and careers.

Now the CBA and English Heritage have pooled their considerable resources to produce the most comprehensive account so far of British archaeology – or, more correctly perhaps, archaeology in Britain. *The Archaeology Resource Book 1992*, edited by Peter Halkon, Mike Corbishley & Gareth Binns (x + 146 pages, 1992. London: CBA and English Heritage; ISBN 1-872414-23-0 A4 paperback £5 from the CBA) is divided into three sections, on 'Archaeology in Education', 'Archaeology in Action' and 'Archaeological Resources' respectively.

The first section is devoted to the arcana of the National Curriculum, examinations and courses in archaeology at all levels and the

somewhat wan prospects for careers in archaeology. 'Archaeology in Action' is an invaluable and exhaustive compendium of the names and addresses of national agencies, professional units and trusts, national, regional and local societies and museums, whilst the final section provides basic reading lists, details of videos and films and even computer software.

A distinguished French colleague, in a polemic essay that was highly critical of the organization of archaeology in his own country, once observed that archaeology in Britain was complex, often incomprehensible, and completely illogical, yet it worked much more efficiently than the traditionally monolithic structure in France. Perhaps this long overdue compendium will go some way to enlighten our European colleagues – though we should still be hard put to it to explain exactly why and how the British structure works.

☛ We shall be returning next year to the subject of looting of archaeological sites and the illicit trade in antiquities. Here in the meantime are two items to whet readers' appetites.

'Pot-hunting' on sites in the USA is a perennial problem, and one that seems to have escalated in recent years. The federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) was signed by President Carter in October 1979. However, its implementation had only recently begun to take effect. It was, for example, not until 1987 that a jury first handed down a felony conviction under the Act. In the meantime the rate of looting and vandalism has continued to rise steeply. In *Protecting the past* (xxviii + 314 pages. 1991. Boca Raton (FL): CRC Press; ISBN 0-849388-77-5 paperback, no price given) editors George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard have brought together a series of important essays dealing with the battle to protect archaeological sites. In addition to analyses of the legal situation and assessments of the way in which ARPA is developing teeth, much stress is rightly laid in a number of the contributions on educating the general public about the importance of the archaeological heritage and on its active involvement with protective measures. This admirable compilation must become essential reading for all those who are concerned about this rapidly growing threat to the world's heritage.

Just after we had finished reading the Smith & Ehrenhard volume, our attention was caught by the following paragraph in the issue of *Libération* for 31 July 1992:

Deux Chinois, qui avaient volé et revendu des antiquités à des étrangers ont été exécutés à Jianli, dans la province de Hubei (Centre), a indiqué hier *Le Quotidien des lois*. Les deux hommes avaient commis une série de vols dans différents musées en 1988.

We had been somewhat surprised when talking to colleagues in the archaeological heritage management field during a visit to China last year to learn how extensive the looting of sites and museums in that country had become. Material was being stolen for the international black market in antiquities, and also for more domestic distribution. At one important monument near Beijing we were openly offered genuine small antiquities (their authenticity was confirmed by the Chinese archaeologist who accompanied us) by the numerous stallholders there, along with the traditional *Kitsch* to be found at every major site. The Chinese authorities are clearly taking characteristically robust action to discourage such activities!

HENRY CLEERE

Correction

We apologise for two errors in Norma Richardson's article 'Conjoin sets and stratigraphic integrity in a sandstone shelter: Kenniff Cave (Queensland, Australia)' in the last number (vol. 66 no. 251). FIGURES 4 and 6 were transposed, and p. 414, right-hand column, second paragraph, second sentence should read 'The stratigraphic relationship of artefacts retrieved from this excavation unit could therefore be the result of vertical displacement over these distances rather than sequential association.'

Noticeboard

Symposium on 'Artistic influence as a design factor in church monuments'

Newton Abbott, Devon (UK), 18–20 September 1992

Biennial symposium of the Church Monuments Society. Contact: *The Secretary, 40 Quarry Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon PL3 4LW, UK.*

SMA Conference 1992 on 'Museum Archaeology in Europe 1992'

British Museum, London (UK), 15–17 October 1992
Society of Museum Archaeologists' conference.
Senior archaeologists representing museums in Ger-

many, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Yugoslavia will be talking about events, policies and topical issues in their respective regions. Contact: SMA Conference Organiser, David Gaimster, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London WC1B 3DG, UK.

Interdisciplinary Symposium on 'Athens and Beyond'

Hanover, New Hampshire (USA), 23–24 October 1992

Issues related to the Panathenaic festival, covering cultural developments within ancient Athens from aesthetic, religious, anthropological, political, and archaeological points of view. Contact: Timothy Rubb, Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover NH 03755-3591, USA.

25th Annual Chacmool Conference on 'The Archaeology of Contact: Processes and Consequences'

Calgary, Alberta (Canada), 12–15 November 1992
Silver anniversary conference, intended to address all aspects of cultural contact, both historic and prehistoric, New World and Old World, positive and negative. Banquet speaker: Professor Jeremy Sabloff, University of Pittsburgh. Contact: 1992 Conference Programme Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4. FAX: (403) 282-9567.

Or Bitnet: Chacmool@UNCAMULT

Second International Festival of Films on European Archaeology: Archeos 92

British Museum, London (UK), 23–28 November 1992

Films and videos will deal with the physical remains of the past, including preservation and the management of the cultural heritage, the archaeology of Western and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Contact: Mike Corbishley, Head of Education, English Heritage, Keysign House, 429 Oxford Street, London W1R 2HD, UK.

Round table on 'Reference dates and calibrations in the Upper Palaeolithic'

November 1992

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

EuroTAG/TAG 92

Southampton (UK), 14–16 December 1992

The Theoretical Archaeology Group conference will be held in Southampton this year. Booking forms will be circulated in October 1992. Contact: EuroTAG Organizing Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH,

UK. FAX: (0)703-593939 (mark 'TAG, Department of Archaeology').

Or E-mail: csg@UK.ac.soton.mail

Seminar and round table on 'Ceramics, towns and trade in late-medieval Italy and in the surrounding areas'

Ravello, Italy, May 1993

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

Round table on 'Mediterranean archaeoceramics'

Ravello, Italy, 1993

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

Round table on 'Water engineering in antiquity'

Ravello, Italy, 1993

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

Symposium on 'From the Bronze to the Iron Age'

Ravello, Italy, 1993

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

Colloquium on 'Medieval and Norman Europe'

1993

Part of the activities programme 1992/3 of the European University Centre for the Cultural Heritage. Contact: Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels, Villa Rufolo, I 84010 Ravello, Italy.

International Conference on the Human Use of Caves

Newcastle upon Tyne (UK), 6–9 July 1993

Caves as occupation sites, waste-disposal zones, ossuaries, theatres of ritual, art galleries, storage facilities. Contact: Dr Christopher Smith, Department of Archaeology, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, UK.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences UISPP93

University of Sydney, Australia, 25–29 July 1993

UISPP Commission IV organizes a bi-annual conference covering a wide range of topics within the broad themes of Recording & management of archaeological data; Quantitative & statistical methods in archaeology; Computing applications in archaeology. After the meeting there will be organized visits to facilities

in Canberra and Sydney. Contact: *Trish Pemberton, UISPP93 Conference Secretary, Prehistoric & Historical Archaeology, c/o Anthropology A14, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.*

Or E-mail: Ian.Johnson@Antiquity.Su.Edu.Au

15th International Radiocarbon Conference

Glasgow, Scotland (UK), 14–18 August 1994

The conference will be an important forum for the exchange of scientific ideas and technical information and due to its multi-disciplinary nature will encourage the cross-fertilization of ideas across subject boundaries. Contact: *International Radiocarbon Conference, c/o Mrs M. Smith, Department of Statistics, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QW, Scotland, UK.*

Exhibitions

Le Grand Héritage (Sculpture from Black Africa)

Musée Dapper, 50 avenue Victor Hugo, F-75116 Paris, France, 20 May–15 September 1992.

Goddess and Polis: The Panathenaic Festival in Ancient Athens

Hood Museum of Art, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755-3591, USA, from 12 September 1992, later transferring to museums in Tampa (FL), Richmond (VA) and Princeton (NJ).

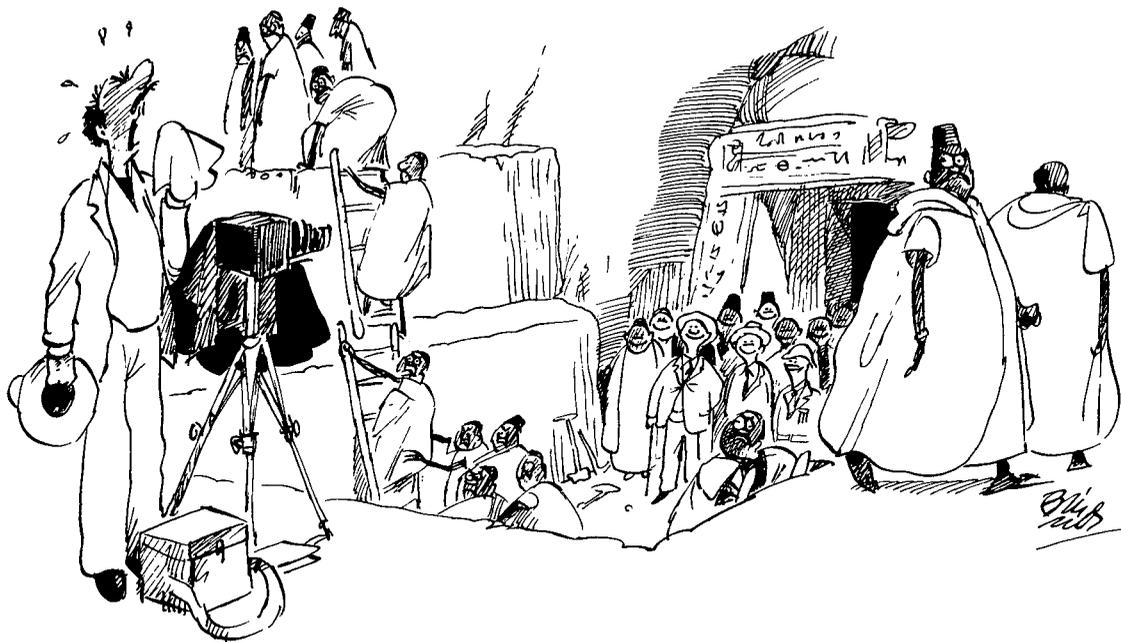
Publications program

The UCLA Institute of Archaeology announces an endowment to its Publications Unit in memory of Jo Anne Stolaroff Cotsen, which will provide support for the publication of outstanding research and scholarship. Archaeologists are invited to write to the Institute for information on how to submit a manuscript for consideration as the next Cotsen Prize Imprint. Contact: *UCLA Institute of Archaeology Publications, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles CA 90024-1520, USA.*

Trust

'The Battlefields Trust' was officially launched at the end of May at the National Army Museum, Chelsea. The aim of the trust will be to raise funds to buy and operate battlefield sites, and to work with existing owners to interpret, present and market these sites. Funds will be raised through a membership scheme similar to the National Trust, and the trust will be seeking grants from a variety of government and private sources. For details of activities and membership contact: *Michael Rayner (Treasurer), The Battlefields Trust, 98 Freedom Road, Walkley, Sheffield S6 2XD, UK.*

a Tidy view of archaeology



'For the last time . . . all those not directly affected by the curse . . .'