

off the coast of Kenya, yielded new information on the role of Swahili traders in bringing gold, ivory, and quartz to Mediterranean ports in the 10th century AD. It was thought that this trade from Africa helped to stimulate the flowering of the Middle Ages in Europe.

(ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD)

Western Hemisphere. Developments in New World archaeology in 1987 were marked by a number of major investigations of both prehistoric and historic-period sites in North America, by the discovery of a major tomb complex in Mexico, and by important new discoveries in the Andean countries of Peru and Bolivia. A common theme in news and scientific reports involved the continuing problem of the illicit antiquities market, especially in Central and South America.

North America. Major new insights commonly involve large-scale field programs and/or monumental structures or sites, but sometimes a single small find can significantly alter long-held assumptions concerning the archaeology of a particular period or culture area. Despite years of research and the discovery of thousands of elaborately carved wooden artifacts from sites along the northwestern coast of North America, the discovery of a single small "micro-blade" of quartz crystal, still bound to its delicate wooden handle by a strand of cherry bark, provided a critical new line of evidence concerning the technology of the northwestern coast cultures. While working to expose and reconstruct a 3,000-year-old village along the Hoko River in Washington State, archaeologists recovered the hafted instrument, which consisted of a worked, razor-sharp quartz crystal still attached to a 15-mm (6-in)-long cedar handle. According to Dale Cross, the Washington State University archaeologist at the site, the mounted tool dates to about 2,800 years before the present and demonstrates for the first time how such tools were used as delicate cutting in-

struments when fine craftsmanship was necessary. Similar quartz blades had been found along the northwest coast, but this was the first instance in the Western Hemisphere of one being found together with a wooden handle.

Two significant discoveries were reported in 1987 for the area of Historic or Colonial Period archaeology of the U.S., both from Florida. In March 1987 excavations directed by Calvin Jones and Charles Ewen of the University of Florida, funded by the Florida Department of State, identified what they believed to be remains of Hernando de Soto's 1539-40 winter encampment at the Martin site near Tallahassee. Artifactual evidence supporting the correlation of the site with de Soto's expedition included the recovery of several hundred chain-mail links, 16th-century Spanish olive jar fragments, 12 historic chevron and blown-glass beads, a crossbow projectile point, and three coins dating to the early 16th century. Associated with these historic artifacts were a number of Native American artifacts identified as belonging to the c. 16th-century Walton phase in the early Contact period of Florida's culture history. The site faced impending destruction by private developers, but on July 30, 1987, it was announced that 1.9 ha (4.8 ac) would be purchased with funding from the state Trust for Public Land and set aside for long-term protection and study.

From the same region, a team from the Florida State Museum, University of Florida (under the direction of Kathleen Deagan), reported on the initial results of excavation at the site of Ft. Mose, near modern St. Augustine. Occupied between 1739 and 1763, the fort and town were inhabited and defended by a group of black slaves who had fled the British colonies and had been granted sanctuary by the Spaniards. The excavated artifactual material promised to shed light on some key issues concerning the origins of Afro-American culture, including the question of whether the freed slaves had adopted a Spanish, British, or African style of living more than a century before the Civil War. Evidence recovered to date suggested that the fortifications were formidable and had been put to the test in combat.

Mexico. Mexican archaeologists announced what might be the most spectacular find of sculpted clay figures yet discovered in the New World. Initially identified by looters in 1971 and excavated by the Mexican archaeologist Manuel Torres Guzmán in 1975, the collection of 22 figures, ranging in height between 0.8 and 1.8 m (2.5 and 6 ft), was kept out of the public and scientific literature until 1987 for fear of additional destruction by treasure hunters. The majority of the figurines found to date represented half-nude women with long skirts tied at the waist with snakes. Found in a mass grave between two 30.5-m (100-ft)-high mounds known collectively as the El Zapotel site in Veracruz, the ritually smashed figurines were exposed in association with the remains of almost 400 female skeletons. Guzmán speculated in a newspaper interview that they may have been dedicated to the goddess Cihautoetl, who watched over women who died in childbirth. Shown for the first time in public at the opening of the new Jalapa Archaeological Museum, the figurines were distinguished by their delicate features and sculptural detail. They had been compared in quality and potential quantity to the elaborate tomb figurines found in Xian (Sian), China.

The opening of the Jalapa Museum also helped to expose a set of elaborate forgeries of Mexican figurines in the collections of the Dallas (Texas) and St. Louis (Mo.) museums. While working on an article for *Connoisseur Magazine*, two Texas journalists, Mimi Crossley and E. Logan Wagner, interviewed a Mexican sculptor, Brigidio Lara, who admitted to having made thousands of presum-

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Although it showed signs of a break-in, a recently discovered Greco-Roman tomb still contained an elaborately carved marble throne. The tomb, discovered by Manolis Andronikos, dated to about 340 BC and was believed to have been the burial place of Queen Eurydice of Macedon.

ably authentic clay figurines, many of which had found their way into the international art market. The Dallas Museum of Art removed from public display three large seated figurines identified by Lara as his work. Of the three forgeries in St. Louis, laboratory testing showed one to be of unfired clay, one to contain post-1935 paint, and the third to be modern.

South America. In the first implementation of a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Ecuador, the U.S. Customs Service confiscated and returned to Ecuador 153 pre-Columbian artifacts worth between \$60,000 and \$100,000 on the art market. The ancient pieces were confiscated from an Ecuadorian citizen at the Miami (Fla.) airport. According to news-wire accounts, the artifacts had been smuggled with the intent of selling them in exchange for Uzi and Mac-10 submachine guns.

In another development relating to the loss of culturally important evidence of past civilizations, grave robbers in Peru looted what was described as the largest find of ancient gold objects yet discovered in that country. Local grave robbers, near the north coast town of Chiclayo, exposed a Mochica tomb, probably that of a king or noble, dating to c. AD 100–700. According to press accounts, the tomb was found some 10.5 m (35 ft) below the modern surface in a 1.8 X 1.8-m (6 X 6-ft) crypt, which contained a skeleton dressed in and surrounded by gold. The artifacts were described in a *Washington Post* news release as having included gold masks of varying sizes, some with silver eyes inlaid with lapis lazuli, gold armbands, necklaces, ear ornaments, gold replicas of plants and other foods, and sheets of gold with raised figures. Most of the collection had already been funneled into the international art market for resale or, possibly, melted down into ingots. However, the son of a local grave robber was shot and killed when police raided his home in search of additional items.

In the southern Andean highlands of the Lake Titicaca Basin of Bolivia, a joint U.S.-Bolivian archaeological team began a major five-year excavation project of the former centre and surrounding agricultural support systems of the pre-Inca capital of the Tiawanaco empire. While many Bolivian archaeologists considered the site of Tiawanaco as a major urban centre, until recently most foreign archaeologists had characterized it as a religious centre of a loosely knit confederation of "chiefdoms" struggling to eke out an existence on the harsh high-altitude plateau. However, two lines of evidence from the project, which was being coordinated by the Bolivian archaeologist Osvaldo Rivera and Alan Kolata of the University of Chicago, were causing scholars to make drastic reassessments. First, wherever the team tested on the outskirts of the lake, they encountered dense concentrations of terraced, stone-walled houses and courtyards dotted with tombs, indicating that the area was densely populated. The second line of evidence came from the team's focus on study of the pre-Hispanic agricultural system. Instead of the widely spaced, hand-tilled fields of the modern inhabitants, the archaeologists accumulated evidence that the ancient agriculturists depended on an extensive and sophisticated network of raised fields divided by long irrigation canals. Although estimates varied, conservative projections suggested that this system was capable of producing yields at least 300–400% higher than current farming practices and that these techniques could have supported some 40,000–120,000 inhabitants in the 83-sq km (32-sq mi) valley. Such a population density was more indicative of a major urban centre than of a religious centre characterized only by large ceremonial structures.

(JOEL W. GROSSMAN)

See also Anthropology.

Architecture

In England 1987 was the year of community architecture. The influence of the public interest taken by Prince Charles in architecture continued, and the prince's interest seemed to have brought architecture itself more into the public eye. Concern for the inner cities and concern for the end users of buildings was a theme that had long concerned the prince. In 1987 community architecture finally came of age with the accession of Rod Hackney, whose work the prince had praised, to the presidency of the Royal Institute of British Architecture (RIBA) and the award of the Institute's Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Ralph Erskine.

The main characteristic of community architecture is the concern of the designer for consultation with and involvement of the end users of an architectural project in all stages of its design and construction. It is about cooperation between various members of the community, from planners and politicians to architects and patrons. Community involvement in the execution and development of a project are paramount factors. Included under the community architecture banner are self-build and cooperative projects as well as those seeking to find new uses for old buildings.

Ralph Erskine, a British architect who had worked in Sweden since 1939, was one of the pioneers of the movement. As early as 1948 he discussed with tenants of a proposed housing scheme how the project would affect them and considered their ideas and suggestions as part of the design process. Erskine's best-known work was the Byker redevelopment, a large housing project in Newcastle upon Tyne, England. The redevelopment of the 80-ha (200-ac) site was approved in 1968, and Erskine's plan was produced in 1970. Close contact was maintained with the residents by the architects. The work was completed in the late 1970s, and its best-known feature was the Byker Wall, an eight-story-high structure around the perimeter of the site. The famous wall was conceived for a dual purpose: to muffle expected noise from a then-proposed highway that would pass near the project and to protect the exposed site from biting northerly winds. Residents remained mostly happy with the design of their open-plan units, and most of their complaints centred on problems with maintenance and security.

Erskine was the first community architect to be honoured with the RIBA Gold Medal. For the first time, a shortlist was announced that was intended to create discussion. Included were I. M. Pei, Richard Meier, and Frei Otto. In accepting the award in March, Erskine described his attitude to architecture as "both functionalist and humanist." His other work included the Stockholm University library, student centre, and sports hall.

Educational and Cultural Buildings. The long-running story of the new wing for the National Gallery in London's Trafalgar Square moved ahead with the unveiling in April by the gallery's trustees of the design by Venturi, Rauch & Scott Brown of Philadelphia. The inside and outside of the wing were treated in unrelated ways as separate design problems, and each elevation was also treated in the context of its surroundings but not necessarily with reference to the other elevations. The top galleries, which would house the museum's Early Renaissance collection, would receive natural light through clerestory windows. The outside was adorned with classical columns and pilasters on the facade nearest the famous portico of the main building. The design for the wing, to be known as the Sainsbury