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THE WEST AFRICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWSLETTER

No. 4

March 1966

Editor: Professor Thurstan Shaw
Asst. Editor: Joel A. Vanderburg

Institute of African Studies
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

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Editorial

The West African Archaeological Newsletter seems to be meeting a need and to be encountering an increasing demand. The growing number of contributions in the last two numbers is an indication of the need for a reasonably rapid outlet for the publication of preliminary or summarised archaeological results and enquiries; and the demand is indicated by the fact that initially a circulation of well under 50 was envisaged, whereas recently hardly a week has gone by without a request from someone to be put on the distribution list, and it has been found necessary to run off 250 copies of the present number.

This is very gratifying and makes the labour involved seem worth while, but expansion is not without its problems. The University of Ibadan Institute of African Studies will continue for the time being to carry the cost and distribution will remain free, but a number of libraries have been making requests (all granted) for the Newsletter to put on their shelves, which raises the whole question of 'For Private Circulation only'. So long as the Newsletter is not available for sale, technically it remains only a matter of private circulation; but if it is appearing on library shelves, it may come to be regarded as an ordinary journal from which anyone is free to quote. It has been suggested, therefore, that the fiction of 'For Private Circulation only' should be dropped, and the rule about not quoting without the author's permission should be relaxed. However, we are reluctant to do this, as the whole point of the rule was to encourage contributors to give 'hot' archaeological news and to 'stick their necks out' by giving immediate impressions, rather than the more slowly and carefully deliberated judgments of definitive archaeological publication.

What do readers think? Please send us your views.

We have two appeals and an apology. The appeals are on pp. 34 and 38 of the Newsletter, and concern radiocarbon dating, and experimental archaeology under tropical conditions. We would urge all our readers who have anything to contribute to these appeals to do so, since it is only by cooperative effort that many of the intractable problems

of unravelling Africa's past can be solved. The most urgent need of archaeology in many parts of Africa is still to construct chronological frameworks; for this our best aid at present is radiocarbon dating, and everything possible should be done to organise the necessary work and mobilise resources to make the best use of the method to this end.

Our apology is to our contributor R. N. York for the fact that the drawings to accompany his article in our last issue did not arrive in time to be included; accordingly they are published at the end of the present number as the next best thing, but we regret the separation.

Editorial

(Résumé)

Il semble que le "West African Archaeological Newsletter" satisfasse un besoin, parce que les auteurs se multiplient et beaucoup de monde, les bibliothèques comprises, le demande. C'est bien agréable, mais cela remet en question la règle primitive de "Circulation privée". Pour l'instant on continuera à le distribuer gratuitement, mais il faut régler au plus tôt le problème posé par la publication des extraits. A l'origine la règle de ne pas reproduire d'extrait sauf avec l'autorisation de l'écrivain se proposait d'encourager l'envoi des nouvelles archéologiques les plus récentes et des impressions immédiates des chercheurs; ce serait dommage d'empêcher les auteurs de faire part de leur suggestions si l'on renonce à la règle.

Qu'est-ce que vous en pensez? Prière de donner votre avis.

Exhortations à répondre aux requêtes au sujet du radiocarbone et de l'archéologie expérimentale.

Regrets que les dessins de R. N. York ne soient pas arrivés de bonne heure afin d'accompagner son article.

FOUILLES ARCHEOLOGIQUES EN MAURITANIE ORIENTALE

par

Serge Robert

Depuis Décembre 1960, Mr. Jean Devisse, Professeur d'Histoire du Moyen Age à la Faculté des Lettres de Lille, Mme Denise Robert, Collaboratrice Technique au Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Mr. Serge Robert, Maître-Assistant d'Histoire du Moyen Age à la Faculté des Lettres de Dakar, ont dirigé quatre campagnes de fouilles archéologiques en Mauritanie Orientale, dans le massif gréseux du Rkiss. Là, dans le cirque naturel de Noudache, existent des ruines en un site localement appelé Tegdaoust: elles furent signalées dès le début du XXe siècle par le Lieutenant Boery qui voulut y reconnaître les vestiges d'une cité caravanière connue des géographes arabes et désignée sous le nom de "Ghast" par Yakubi et d "Aoudaghost" par El Bekri. Visitées plus tard par MM. les Professeurs Monod et Mauny, aucune fouille n'y avait été menée.

Les ruines se répartissent en plusieurs ensembles: le plus important s'allonge entre les deux bras de l'oued Batha et couvre environ 12 hectares; plus à l'est ont été travaillées deux enceintes : un grand cercle dont la destination demeure incertaine, et un musallah qui devait réunir aux jours de grandes prières les croyants de la cité entière. Sur le plateau dominant au nord le cirque, se situe une nécropole couvrant environ trois hectares et demi.

Les chantiers principaux ont été ouverts sur le site le plus important et sur les lieux d'inhumation.

Dans le cirque, les ruines les plus visibles sont celles d'une agglomération "récente" que nous datons des XVe/XVIe siècles, mais dont l'activité a pu se prolonger au delà. Les constructions réparties autour de vastes cours sont de qualité médiocre, comme d'ailleurs les témoins qui y sont découverts, en particulier les poteries.

Au delà de cette cité de faible étendue, les recherches ont montré l'existence de plusieurs niveaux plus anciens: l'un dont les constructions s'apparentent sans doute à celles mises à jour autrefois à Koumbi Saleh; un autre dont les constructions rappelleraient plutôt certains habitats de l'Afrique du Nord médiévale. Les objets de

fabrication locale sont nombreux à témoigner de formes simples mais esthétiques; ils s'associent à des objets d'importation, venus du monde musulman médiéval.

Le dernier étage, le plus ancien, montre des foyers aux cendres mêlées de nombreux tessons.

Sur le plateau nord, le long de la piste caravanière encore utilisée de nos jours et conduisant vers les cités de la Mauritanie septentrionale, des chantiers ont permis l'exhumation, au milieu d'enceintes rectangulaires et à différents niveaux, de squelettes humains.

Après quatre campagnes, il est bien entendu prématuré de rien affirmer: l'étude systématique des témoins, souvent pratiquée en liaison étroite avec des spécialistes de sciences complémentaires, doit souligner des rapprochements fructueux, et apporter des compléments d'information de première importance. L'inventaire des objets restaurés ou en cours de restauration, et le compte-rendu des campagnes de fouilles, feront l'objet de publications régulières dont le premier fascicule est en cours de rédaction. Les responsables des fouilles de Tegdaoust espèrent pouvoir, au cours des prochaines années, inventorier systématiquement le site, proposer une hypothèse de datation des différents objets et matériaux mis à jour, étendre enfin leurs recherches archéologiques à d'autres sites sub-sahariens.

Summary

Excavations in Eastern Mauritania

by

Serge Robert

Four seasons of excavations have been carried out by Professor Devisse and Mr. and Mrs. Robert on the site of some ruins in eastern Mauritania locally known as Tegdaoust. These ruins were first reported at the beginning of the twentieth century by Lt. Boery who identified them with the caravan city of Aoudaghast mentioned by El Bekri. There are several groups of ruins and two enclosures, with a cemetery on the plateau to the north. Excavations have been made in the latter and in the most important group of ruins.

The most conspicuous ruins are reported as belonging to the fifteenth/sixteenth century, with their use perhaps continuing later than that. The buildings, situated around vast courts, are of mediocre quality, as also is the associated pottery. The excavations revealed several more ancient levels; in one the buildings resemble those unearthed at Kumbi Saleh; in another they are more like mediaeval North African buildings. There are both locally-made objects and objects imported from the mediaeval Islamic world. The most ancient level is represented by hearths and sherds of pottery. Human skeletons have been excavated from the cemetery to the north, from graves surrounded by rectangular enclosures.

The material recovered is now being studied and it is premature to announce any firm conclusions. Full reports will be published and the first volume is in preparation. The excavators hope to be able to make a systematic examination of the site and to establish a dating system for what has been found.

THE ANGLO-GAMBIAN STONE CIRCLES EXPEDITION

by

Paul Ozanne

For the first few weeks of the Lent Term 1965, by kind permission of the Vice-Chancellor, I joined an expedition to the Gambia, led by Mr. F. A. Evans on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. The main purpose of the expedition was to express to the people of the Gambia, on the eve of independence, the good will of various people, especially those who at some time had been associated with the country. Its aim was to investigate the series of stone circles, commonly believed to be at least seven hundred years old, which lie in the middle of the country and in the adjacent part of Senegal to the north. In the short time available, little more could be done than to formulate the problems posed by these monuments, and the means through which further work might provide solutions.

These monuments are elaborate graves, grouped in cemeteries; in a few groups in Senegal there are one or two score together, but in the Gambia the maximum is scarcely more than a dozen. The aspect of the circles is well portrayed by Parker's drawings,¹ which are roughly accurate. The common feature is a circle of stones, usually with two or more outside to the east, aligned north-south. The circle may be only ten feet across, with stones standing seven feet above the ground, or more than twenty-five feet in diameter and less than four feet high; and various particularities - the doubling of a circle, the provision of extra stones which may have a hollow top or be formed into an upright V - are known. The stones, of 'laterite' - in this case a cementation of ferruginous sandstone - are carefully and smoothly shaped, with a rectangular, D-shaped, or circular section.

Four configurations of the interior of circles were noticed. First, one circle was slightly hollow within the circle, with a low surrounding bank. This was at Wassu (13° 42' N; 14° 53' W), a circle referred to as Wassu I, and excavation revealed that these features were due to earlier treasure-hunting (the diggers were not interested in pottery, but left it broken behind them, with a fragment of one of the uprights); later it was learnt that during the few weeks after the end of the last war a party of

British officers had ransacked this and some other circles. Second, at several cemeteries, the interiors were flat and sandy. Test trenches in two circles at Kerbach ($13^{\circ} 48' N$; $15^{\circ} 02' W$), Kerbach III and VI (Parker's Kerbach 7 and 4), indicated that these cannot yield a great deal of information, for two reasons: originally there was probably a sand mound containing much of significance, but this has been eroded completely; and in the loose sand, percolating water, plants, insects, etc. have leached out all stratigraphical distinctions, and nearly every trace of bone. Third, at Wassu some large circles contain a gravel mound, with a depressed sandy centre; they look like circles of the fourth type which have been robbed at the centre, but are most likely ones of this type which have been eroded to a slight degree. If so, excavation would be profitable. The fourth type has a gravel mound within the stones, and excavation of one, Wassu VI, showed that this is the type upon which labour should be concentrated. The compacted gravel has protected lower levels from great disturbance, and stratigraphical evidence, bones, and other objects are comparatively well preserved.

Wassu VI thus provided an abundance of information, much of which was corroborated by slighter features at the three other circles which were partially dug. The sections revealed the following sequence of construction.

Before the circle was built (maybe some centuries; study of the pottery should provide clarification) the soil had become very dirty with domestic rubbish, including many small scraps of pottery. The layers above this sloped downwards and inwards over it, and from this it would seem that the first step in making the monument was to clear a foot or so of the dirty soil from the area of the circle. Then the pits for the stones were dug, and the sand placed as a small mound in the middle. The stones were emplaced, and laterite gravel, brought from a low hill a few hundred yards away, was then used to cover the whole of the interior (but not the area between the circle and its eastern outliers) and to pack the stones into position. On the surface of this gravel, a narrow wall of pebbles was built between the stones; this may have retained a top capping of sand, most of which has since blown away.

There was only one skeleton in this mound, and that was in a peculiar position. It lay with the bones unarticulated and spread out in the sloping lower six inches of the compacted gravel. The few traces of bone found in the two

Kerbach circles suggested that there the skeletons had been similarly diffused. The only explanation conceived is that the body had been placed on a couch of light material over the central sand mound, before the whole was covered by the gravel; so that when both the couch and the ligaments joining the bones together dissolved, the bones slid apart amongst the gravel.

Six objects added information upon the burial ritual. Lying near the centre on the dirty subsoil were one and a half large pots. The sand of the central mound had fallen into the complete one, and the gravel had subsided into the hollow so formed; originally, it would seem, this vessel had been covered with a calabash, which later rotted away and the overburden was able to collapse. One may assume that these vessels contained food for the dead person.

The corpse wore a simple bracelet of copper or copper alloy on one wrist, and over it were placed two spears. The iron head of one of these was socketed, and that of the other tanged; these call to mind the observation of Cadamosto in 1455, that the people of the Senegal fight with "numerous 'Azanage', which are their spears...they obtain iron from the kingdom of Gambia of the Blacks beyond...they carry also another weapon, a kind of lance similar to our javelin..."²

Close to the present surface of the mound, and near the centre, was a small pottery bowl, of a type which the local villagers thought was still used for pouring a libation and for washing one's fingers. The funerary rituals may have ended in such a manner.

Some previous workers have found a large urn over the centre of a circle. The only comparable discovery made by the expedition was at Kerbach III, where, near two stones of the circle, several fragments of such a vessel were found. It was in fact these that hinted that this circle originally contained a sand mound; for if an urn had been placed in such, and later the sand had blown and washed away, the vessel would be likely to roll aside and break.

Mr. Evans obtained valuable evidence of the cultural and technological background of the cemetery at Wassu. On the low hill to the west, the quarry site from which the stones had been taken was found. It was clear that the stone which was to be made into an upright was first trenched around, and then under-cut and lifted away; perhaps it was in the under-cutting that many of the larger uprights acquired their characteristic D-section. The local black-

smith demonstrated that the laterite could be cut and smoothed very easily with iron tools, especially an adze. No light could be gained upon how the stones were moved to the cemetery, but one or two were found on the slope, broken on the way down and abandoned. Near the quarries were masses of iron-slag, and iron-working seems to have been the main industry of the area. These finds show not only how tools were obtained for making the stones, but also the probable source of the wealth through which such expenditure of labour could be afforded. For it is most probable that the iron was being exported at good profit. The area of the Gambia and Senegal in which iron can be obtained, and the stones quarried for the monuments, is identical, for both industries depend upon surface exposures of thick laterite, which are restricted in distribution. The source of the iron used in Senegal in Cadamosto's time must have been in the area containing the stone circles; and, as will be seen, it is likely to have been bought from the people who built them.

No direct evidence by which to date the circles was found, but for various reasons the period 1300 - 1600 A.D. seems most probable. The basis of the idea that they are older than 1200 is the belief that this area became predominantly Muslim in the following century, and pagan burial practices would have been discarded. But in 1622 Jobson joined in a chief's funeral ceremonies at Setico, only a few miles outside the stone circle area, and these were pagan in form even at that late date.³ Furthermore, it can be argued that such massive cemeteries as Dialloumberé, where there are fifty-four circles, must cover many centuries only if it is assumed that the buried people belonged to a single chieftaincy. If, however, a cemetery was a mausoleum for a particular caste - e.g. a trading caste - within the society, no estimate of duration of use, but only of the importance of the particular community, could be based upon such numerical data.

The three well-preserved pots at Wassu VI, the only ones which are surely contemporaneous with the circles, are most proficiently made, and differ from most early pottery in West Africa in that they have very little decoration, if any, and are coated with a uniform red-brown slip, which is well burnished. The fact that modern villagers claimed to be able to identify the purposes of one of them increases the suspicion that they are not of great antiquity. We have seen how the two different spearheads found together could be explained by reference to a

d.
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mid-fifteenth century description. The copper from which the bracelet is made provides further weight in assessing the probable date. We may rule out the Congo for its source, and if the object is older than 1450, when the Portuguese were exploring this coast, it must have come via the Empire of Mali - either from Takedda in Niger Republic, or, more probably, across the Sahara. Now Mali was selling copper to the gold producing countries at a very high profit, and according to al-Omari this was the main source of the king's wealth. Since iron is very widely distributed in West Africa, and in most parts of far lesser value than gold, it is most unlikely that copper would be sold against Gambian iron rather than Wangaran gold. Similar bracelets have been found in other circles in the past, and also in a few cases glass beads; similar arguments apply to the latter. It is therefore most probable that both the copper and the glass came from Europe, in European ships, after 1450.

Finally, we can see how this culture could have collapsed. During the sixteenth century the selling of iron bars to West Africa gained considerable importance in European trade. The value of iron must have fallen, and even more important is the fact that the sources of raw material were scattered all round the coast, and not concentrated in certain spots. The people whose living had depended upon the localisation of exposures of the laterite ore, itself of poor quality, would not be able to compete and maintain their previous prosperity. The labour force expended upon the quarrying of ore, and on the building of the monuments, would have to be diverted to obtaining the supplies of food, which could no longer be bought from elsewhere.

REFERENCES

1. H. Parker, Stone Circles in Gambia, J.R.A.I. LIII, 1923, 173-228.
2. G. R. Crone (trans. and editor), The Voyages of Cadamosto, Hakluyt Society 1937, 33.
3. S. Purchas, Purchas His Pilgrimes, VI, 1905, 245.

Résumé

L'Expédition Anglo-Gambienne aux Cercles de Pierres

par

Paul Ozanne

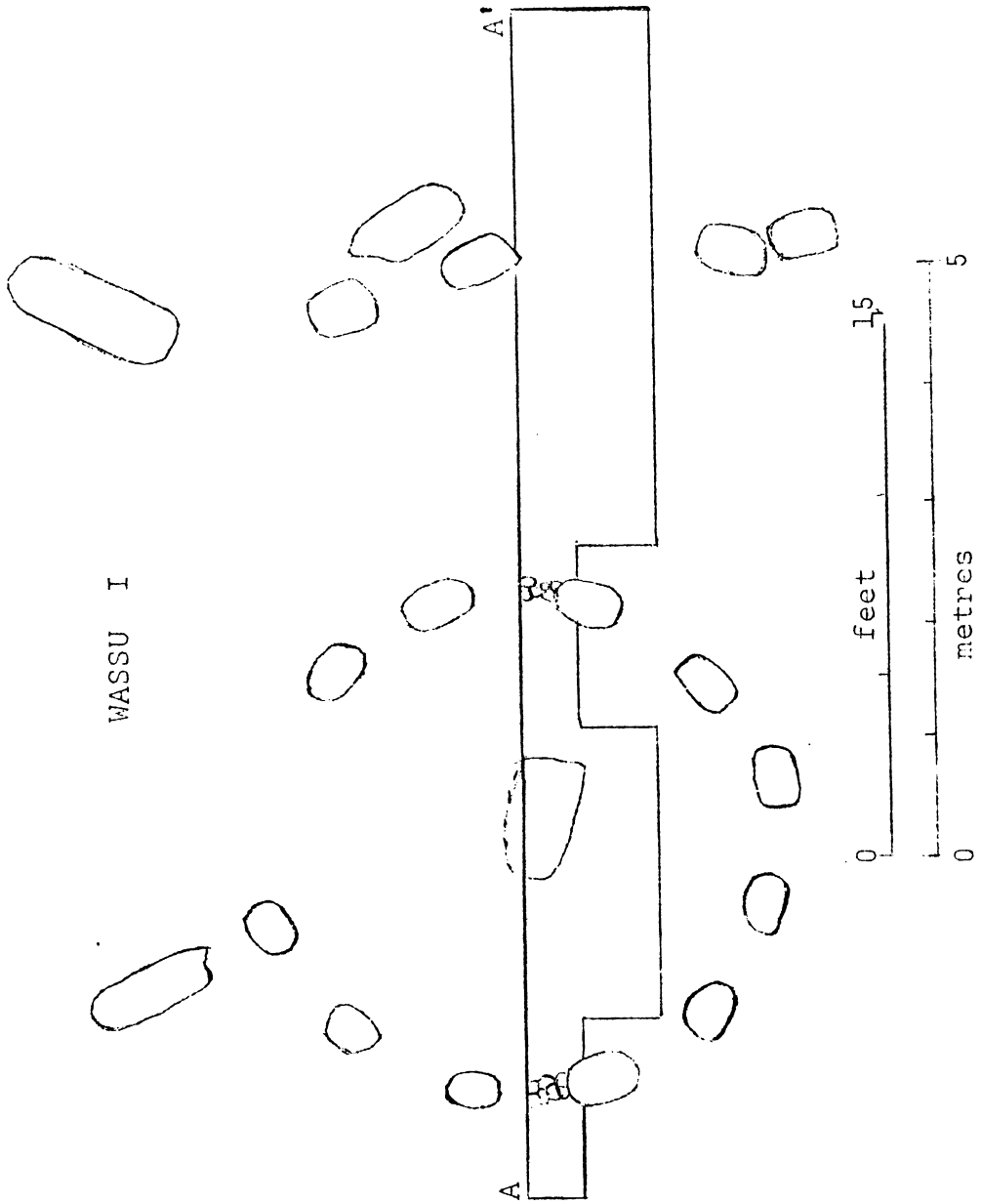
Au début de 1965 M. F. A. Evans a dirigé une expédition au Gambia pour examiner la série de cercles de pierres qui se trouve au centre du pays et dans la partie voisine du Sénégal vers le nord.

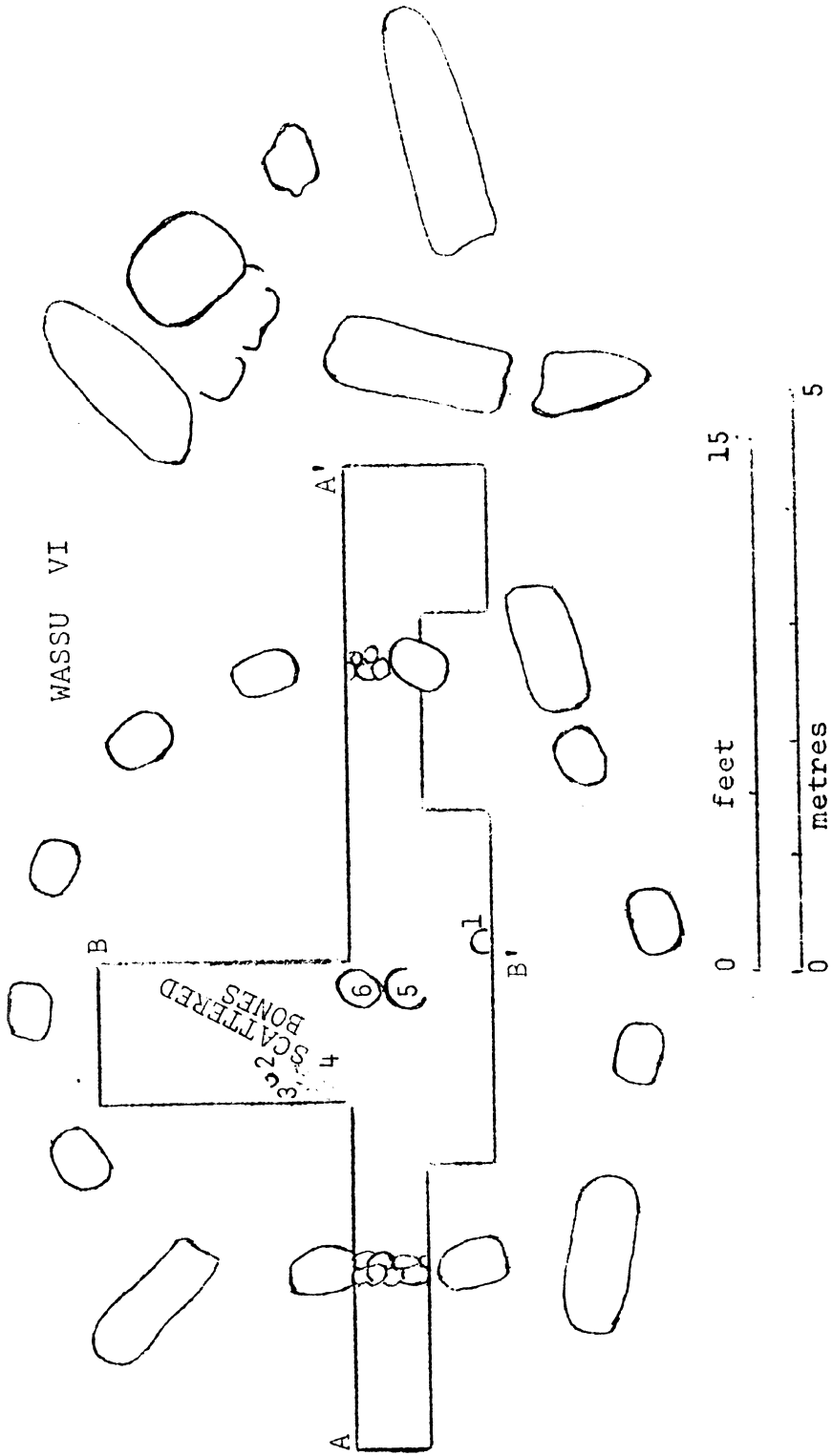
Ces monuments semblent être des tombes soignées groupées en cimetières. Les cercles varient entre 3,1 m. et 7,7 m. de diamètre, et les pierres entre 1,2 m. et 2,1 m. de haut au dessus du sol.

Des quatre types de cercle examinés, un site nommé Wassu VI a produit la plus grande quantité d'informations. D'après ce site il semblerait que l'ordre de construction des cercles eût été ainsi qu'il suit: premièrement, on a enlevé approximativement 30 cm. de terre du cercle; puis on a creusé les trous et on y a posé les pierres. Enfin on a utilisé de la latérite graveleuse pour recouvrir l'intérieur du cercle et pour maintenir les pierres en position.

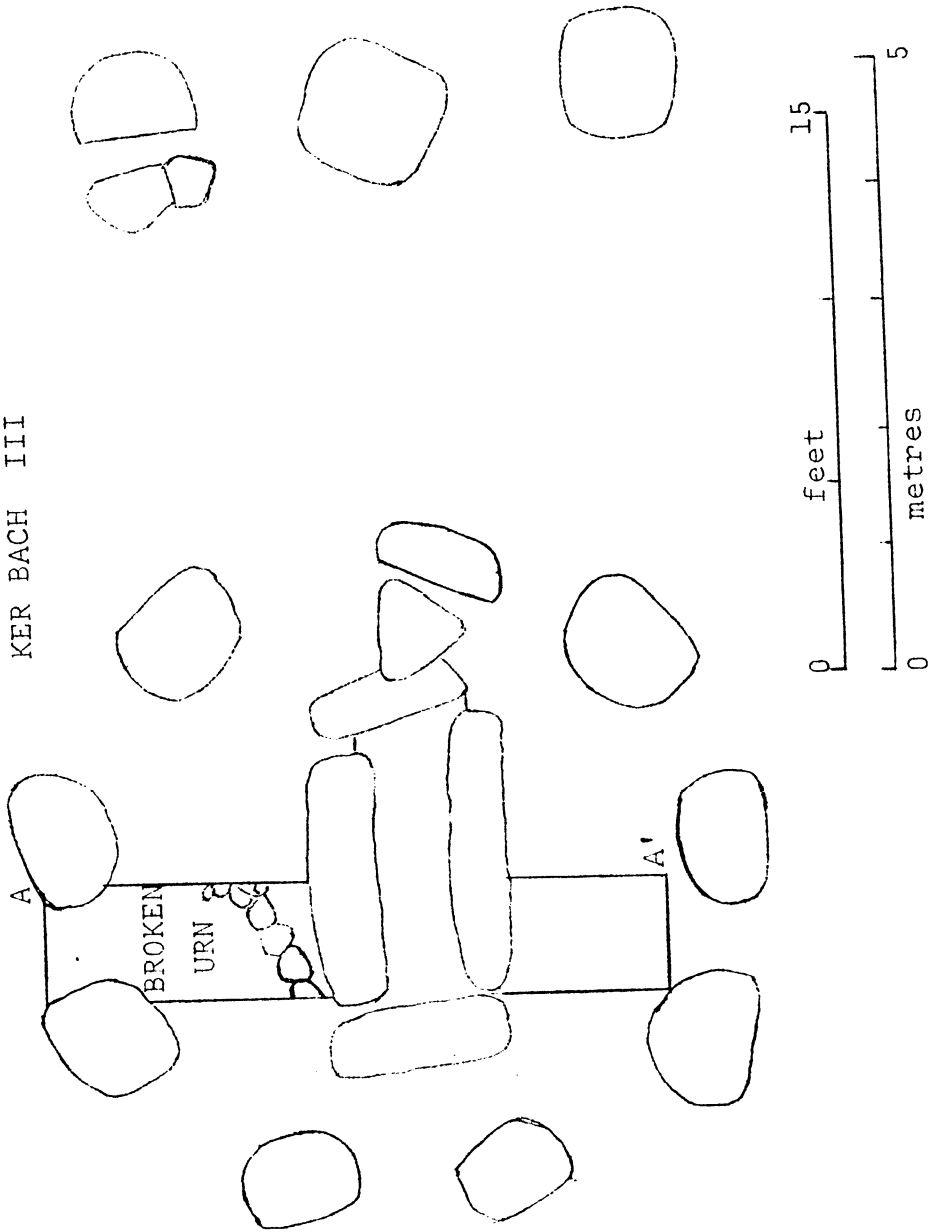
Une tombe dans ce site contenait, outre un squelette, des poteries, un bracelet en cuivre, et deux fers de lance.

On'a trouvé aussi le site de la carrière ou avait lieu l'extraction des grandes pierres, et une démonstration pratique a prouvé que l'on pouvait façonner la pierre facilement avec des outils en fer. On n'a pas pu déterminer avec l'évidence la date du site, mais pour des raisons diverses la période de 1300 à 1600 semble la plus probable.

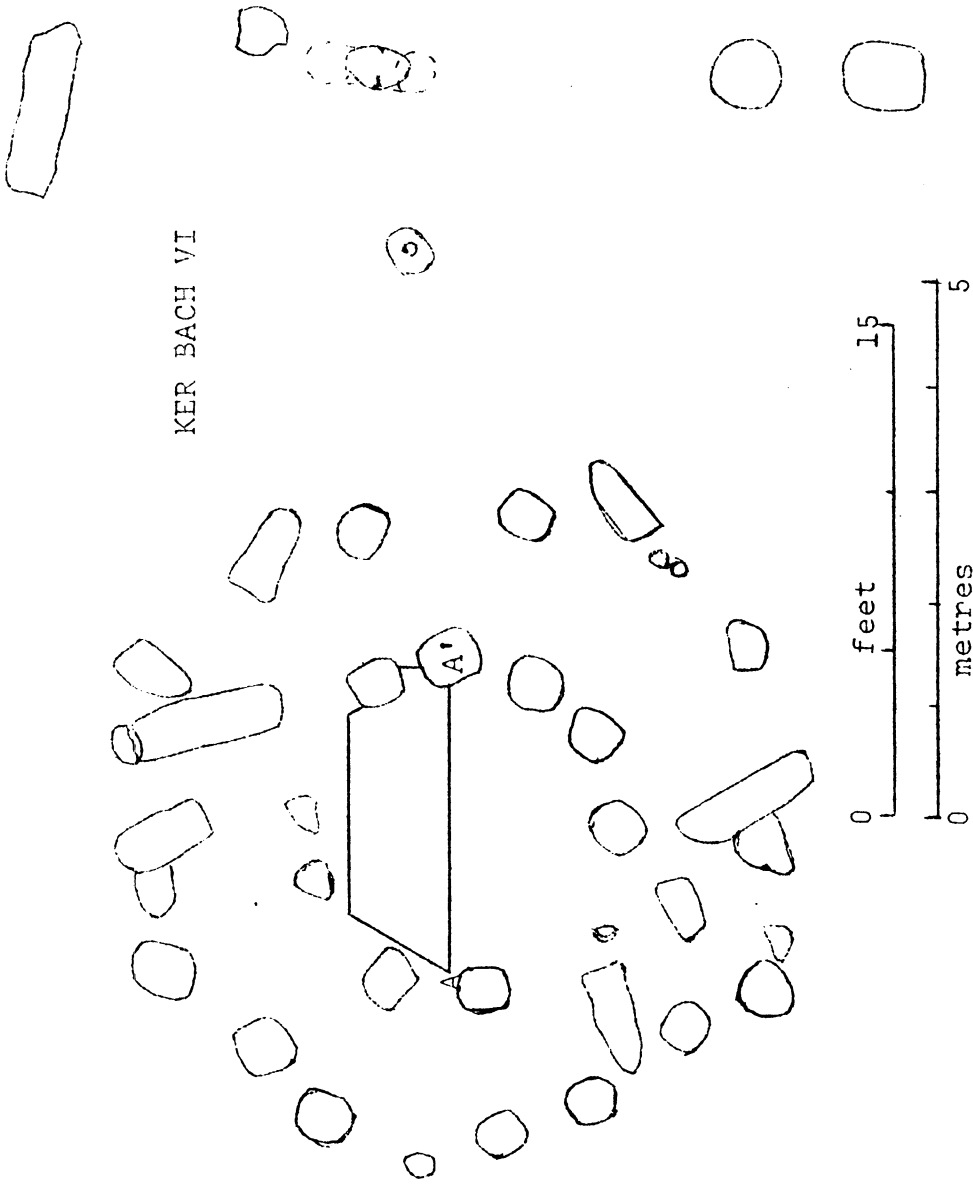


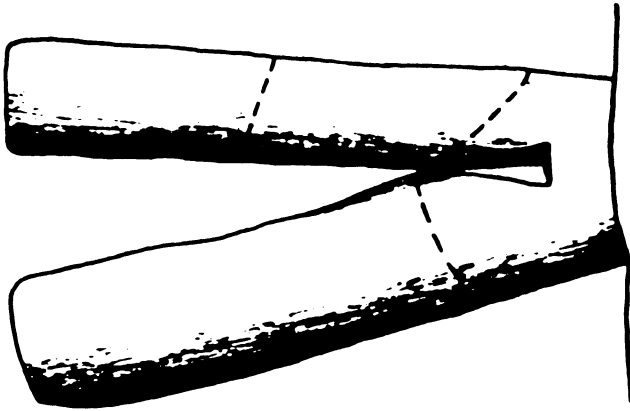


KER BACH III



KER BACH VI





KER BACH VI: Lyr-doms, restored,
from west. 1-20

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SIERRA LEONE

by

Thomas M. Newman

During 1960 and 1961 an archaeological survey, sponsored by the National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship Programme, was undertaken in Sierra Leone. The purpose of this survey was to investigate the archaeological potential of Sierra Leone, discover the nature of archaeological remains and, if possible, recover sufficient materials that a tentative cultural and chronological framework could be posited. In general, the major objectives were accomplished, although the overwhelming majority of sites discovered were open village sites dating from the nineteenth century. Fewer prehistoric sites than anticipated were identified during the survey.

On the basis of pottery collected from open sites there appear to be two and possibly three ceramic traditions represented in Sierra Leone. In the northern half of the country, pottery is characteristically globular in shape with a constricted neck and flaring rim. Decorative elements are frequently restricted to the rim, neck, and shoulder areas of vessels and consist of incised or impressed small design elements. There is evidence that this pattern of vessel shape and decorative elements may continue from Neolithic times to the present.

In the southern half of Sierra Leone, primarily in the southeast, the second ceramic tradition is represented by vessels which tend to be thick and massive, have elongated bodies, and moderately constricted necks. A base or flange is frequently present, presumably to aid in standing the vessels upright. Design elements cover most of the body and may be incised, although a large geometric pattern is more common. All investigated sites of this possible tradition were relatively recent, many ascribable to the Mende, but there are small collections of similar ceramic materials apparently associated with large ground stone celts which were recovered from diamond pits under conditions suggesting some antiquity.

A possible third ceramic tradition is represented only from the Wellington site near the coast about eight miles east of Freetown. Some badly leached shell and a sample of

pottery was obtained from the midden. The pottery was relatively simple, apparently globular in shape and similar to that recovered from northern Sierra Leone except that little of it is decorated. Characteristic of this ceramic assemblage is the inclusion of crushed shell in the paste as temper, or nonplastic additive. Whether this is a coastal pattern representing a third ceramic tradition or a local phenomenon indicating little more than availability of shell cannot be determined at present. It might be noted that in the interior of the country the nonplastic inclusions are grit or crushed rock.

Megaliths have been recorded in a number of areas of West Africa and this survey noted their occurrence in Sierra Leone. Our present limited knowledge of megaliths is probably a function of road building and logging operations, and it now appears they may be widespread in southeastern Sierra Leone. Megaliths reported consist of dressed stones, usually rectilinear, standing upright either singly or in clusters. One site investigated is located in the Gola Forest south of Kenema and was found to contain several stone circles, paired stones, and other patterns, all unassociated with other cultural materials. Testing failed to reveal their function, although they apparently did not serve as foundations for structures.

Perhaps the most important site discovered is the Bunumbu Rock-shelter located between Kabala and Bafodia. On the shelter wall were several abstract rock-paintings which cannot be convincingly associated with other artifact materials. In the shallow deposits an unstratified assemblage of stone artifacts and ceramics was recovered. Included in the assemblage were sherds characteristic of the northern half of the country except that they tended to be more elaborately decorated. Ground stone artifacts consisted of small celts, one rectilinear double-bitted specimen and one trapezoidal with a squared butt. Also associated were several percussion-flaked core tools which are frequently identified as characteristic of the Palaeolithic. In addition, an excellent example of a quartz Clactonian-style flake was recovered. The site is considered to be Neolithic and the materials are not unlike those reported from the Futa Jalon of Guinea. The association of pottery and ground stone with apparently Palaeolithic materials is by no means unknown, but suggests caution is advised in dealing with small collections of artifacts from West Africa.

Unfortunately no organic remains were found in the shelter fill and radiocarbon dating is impossible. It was initially assumed that this Neolithic site could probably be placed early in the Christian era, based on proposed Neolithic dates in Senegal. As radiocarbon age determinations are reported for West African sites in increasing numbers, it appears the date might be somewhat earlier than originally believed.

On the basis of the survey it now appears that the key to identification and isolation of the various prehistoric cultures of Sierra Leone is to be found in detailed analysis of ceramics. Whether the tentative identification of two ceramic traditions, one in the north and one in the south, is demonstrated or refuted by future research is relatively unimportant. What is required to test this hypothesis is first, the recovery of large samples of pottery from open sites over large areas, and second, investigation of contemporary practices relating to ceramic manufacture through field investigations. It is believed this will be the most practical method leading to identification of cultures and reconstruction of Sierra Leone prehistory.

Résumé

Reconnaissance Archéologique en Sierra-Leone

par

Thomas M. Newman

Pendant 1960 et 1961 on a effectué de travaux de reconnaissance en Sierra Léone. La plupart des sites découverts étaient du 19^e siècle; il y avaient également quelques sites préhistoriques.

A en juger par les poteries ramassées il semble qu'il y ait trois traditions céramiques représentées en Sierra-Léone; elles sont catégorisées surtout par leurs situations géographiques:

1. celle de la moitié nord du pays
2. celle de la moitié sud du pays

3. celle du site Wellington situé près de la côte, à environ 8 milles, (13 km.) à l'est de Freetown.

On a trouvé aussi un nombre de mégalithes rangés par paires et d'autres disposés suivant des motifs circulaires.

Peut-être le site le plus important était-il celui de l'abri sous roche à Bunumbu, situé entre Kabala et Bafodia. Plusieurs peintures abstraites sur roche y ont été trouvées, et les couches peu profondes ont révélé un nombre d'instruments en pierre qui sembleraient indiquer un site néolithique.

A SHORT NOTE ON THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF GHANA

by

R. B. Nunoo

Since September 1961, when Mr. H. D. Collings, the former Director, left Ghana, the National Museum has been understaffed. It has been impossible for the Director and Acting Curator, who is the only specialist in the establishment, to do much field work or research on the Museum's material.

The little field work he has done consists of two rescue digs he conducted at (a) Atuabo in the Western Region, which yielded only poor quality pottery of about the 18th century and (b) Boadi, south-west of Kumasi, which produced 18th century tobacco pipes associated with numerous potsherds. He also found a huge neolithic factory site on the side of a hill (Koko Kwesi) at Akwida (Akwadae) beyond Dixcove.

In addition, the Museum has made many acquisitions. Some interesting archaeological objects were accidentally unearthed on the campus of the University College of Science Education at Cape Coast, while clearing an area with a bulldozer for the erection of a building. These finds were identified as protohistoric pottery characteristic of the period when the Fantis first arrived in that area, and an Acheulian hand-axe. Some more protohistoric objects found at Awudome (Volta Region), Christiansborg and Chorkor (in Accra) have been acquired for the Museum.

In re-arranging some of the Museum's archaeological cases, it has been possible to include material from a number of African countries such as Islamic and Christian Sudan, Uganda and the Nile Valley, none of which material was previously very well known in Ghana.

A new Curator has just taken up his appointment with us. He is Doctor Dietrich Drost, the eminent German ethnologist, who has also done some archaeological field work. Another forthcoming appointment is that of Mr. J. A. Myles (at present studying at the Institute of Archaeology, London) to the post of Assistant Curator. When these two officers are well orientated, more time will certainly be devoted to archaeological field work which forms an important part of our work in this Institution.

Résumé

Un Court Rapport sur le Musée National du Ghana

par

R. B. Nunoo

Le directeur et conservateur provisoire du Musée a conduit deux excavations de sauvetage à (a) Atuabo dans la Région Ouest, qui n'a révélé que des poteries de mauvaise qualité du 18^e siècle, et à (b) Boadi, au sud-ouest de Kumasi, qui a produit des pipes à tabac du 18^e siècle associées avec de nombreux tessons de poterie. On a découvert aussi le site d'une grande usine néolithique à Akwida (Akwadae) au delà de Dixcove.

Au terrain de l'University College of Science Education à Cape Coast, on a mis à jour des matériaux qui comprenaient des poteries protohistoriques et un coup-de-poing acheuléenne. Le Musée a obtenu aussi d'autres matériaux protohistoriques provenant du Ghana ainsi que des matériaux provenant du Soudan, de l'Ouganda, et de la vallée du Nil.

Dr. Dietrich Drost vient d'être nommé conservateur, alors que l'on attend la nomination imminente de M. A. J. Myles au poste de conservateur adjoint.

BRONZE OBJECTS FROM THE IFEKA GARDEN SITE, EZIRA

by

D. Hartle

Introduction

During 1964 one of my students reported the finding of some bronze objects in the village of Ezira during a survey of the Ufuma area. Later in the year a group of us drove to the village, where we met Chief John Anozie who took us to the compound of Emmanuel Agba Ifeka of the Egbeagu family, the farmer who had originally discovered the objects while digging mud in his garden in order to rebuild his house. The Chief presented me with one of the bronzes to bring to the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka. I returned to the site in June, 1965, and at that time excavated what turned out to be a burial of a "big" man (?) who had been interred with various objects of bronze and iron. The bronze pieces consisted of two anklets, two bracelets, two small rings which had formed a part of the handle of a fan or staff, six small bells above the right arm, a cache of eight small bells above and to the right of the head, a cache of five larger bells to the left of the head, and seven of the ten ceremonial objects which had previously been "discovered" by Mr. Ifeka. The iron consisted of gongs placed in various positions around the body and an iron sword or blade at the right side of the individual.

Background Data

Mr. Ifeka moved into the compound about three years ago. According to him this had previously been occupied by another family for some 12 to 15 years. Prior to that time there were no inhabitants in the area. He began to rebuild the house in June of 1962 and selected a place in the garden to obtain the mud. While digging he found some bronze. He stated that the ten objects were packed together with the heads alternating (i.e., five pieces per column in height). In between each was placed a layer of fibre. (It was determined later by excavation that these objects had been placed at the feet of the individual.) No person in and around the town of Ezira has any memory of a people who once lived there, and none has any knowledge of what the bronze was used for.

The Excavations

Excavation of the Ifeka Garden Site was conducted from June 15 to June 18, 1965. The specific method consisted of excavating grid squares of 180 cm. in 15 cm. levels.

The squares were staked in a north-south, east-west orientation, one square being over the area where the bronzes were found originally. The other squares therefore should have been (and were) outside the pit. We were able to identify the edge of the pit dug by the farmer because he had used the pit for disposal of garbage and trash since that time. Apparently the 10 (?) bronze objects originally found by the farmer had been placed at the individual's feet since the area just below what would have been his feet was the only part of the burial which had been disturbed.

The excavation of levels was extremely difficult owing to the fact that the area had been cultivated and yam heaps were built into various depressions. As near as could be determined, however, the actual finds were about 50 cm. below the natural surface of the ground.

The Finds

Exclusive of a few potsherds located in the undisturbed part of the excavations and the more recent materials deposited in the intrusive garbage pit the finds consisted of iron and bronze artifacts, fragments of raffia, and two bell hammers, one of wood, the other a small seed.

Fifteen iron gongs were placed around the head and shoulders of the burial. Generally they averaged 50 cm. in length and 14 cm. at the widest part at the opening. These were in very friable condition and various points on them had been broken during excavation when some unknown individual attempted to remove them one night. The other iron object was a sword placed at the individual's right side. The handle has rotted away, although bronze wire, wrapped around the hilt, remains. At the present the sword measures 58 cm. in length and is 7 cm. at its maximum width.

The artifacts of bronze consisted of 25 objects, exclusive of the original "ceremonial" pieces found by the farmer, and all were produced by the cire perdue method of manufacture. There were two oval anklets 10.5 cm. in "maximum diameter" and the bands are 1.5 cm. in width; two bracelets, both approximately 8 cm. in diameter and the bands are 1.5 cm.

in width. One bracelet was plain and the other contained large "droplets" as decoration. Two bronze rings 4 cm. in circumference and with bands 0.5 cm. in thickness were apparently the remains of a fan handle.

A total of nineteen bells of two different sizes were found. These were in three different groups: five large bells in one group, and six and eight bells in each of the other groups. The small bells averaged 16 cm. in length and 5 cm. at the maximum opening, and four of the large bells averaged 21 cm. in height and 12 cm. at the maximum opening. One of the large bells was somewhat smaller than the others.

The ceremonial objects originally found look somewhat like a straight, fattened trumpet in outline. They average some 37 cm. in length and 10 cm. at the widest part (the bell-like opening). Interesting, too, is the fact that they still contain the original fired clay inside indicating that they probably had no utilitarian use and perhaps were made specifically for burial purposes.

Pieces of raffia (?) matting were also found and these have been preserved on the large bells, the handles of which had apparently been woven in raffia. Also, a piece of textile material was found on one of the small bells. A large hammer of wood was found in one of the large bells and a small seed hammer was found inside one of the small bells.

With the exception of small bits of bone which had been in contact with the bronze there was no evidence of the skeleton of the individual. However, it is hoped that enough bone was recovered for carbon 14 analysis, and this has been sent to the Geochron Laboratories in Boston.

The decoration on the bronze objects consists mainly of exquisite fine line designs that look like filigree or lace, indentations, various sizes of cross-hatching and elevated circles and ovals.

Discussion

It would appear that eastern Nigeria is rich in early bronze work, since, in addition to the Ezira bronzes and those of Igbo-Ukwu, other materials have turned up from the area. Another bell-shaped bronze object, found at a different farm during the planting season last year, was presented to me during our stay at Ezira. In a few months we expect to return to Ezira and look for this site. We

hope in the future to determine the relationship between Ezira and Igbo-Ukwu bronzes and, perhaps more importantly, their overall relationships to the bronzes from Benin and Ife.

These recent discoveries have significantly broadened our archaeological perspective of eastern Nigeria and have prepared us to anticipate the unexpected. While the bronzes, in themselves, are of enormous interest, they should be considered in the light of expanded knowledge of the prehistory of the area as a whole. What was perfectly plain to the few field workers who have excavated in eastern Nigeria - that not nearly enough had been done on which to generalize - has finally become equally clear to those originally convinced of the paucity of materials in the area. We now have enticing evidence of a cultural continuum from the lithic periods to the present, some employing highly sophisticated techniques. Solution of the problems of chronology, for all periods, is now more critical than ever, since it must be remembered that these new discoveries raise many more problems than they solve.

Résumé

Objets de Bronze de l'est du Nigeria

par

D. Hartle

En Juin 1965 Dr. D. Hartle fit des fouilles dans un site de la région est du Nigeria où plusieurs objets de bronze avaient été précédemment découverts par un fermier. Les fouilles révélèrent une tombe qui contenait un certain nombre de cloches de bronze de tailles variées, des bracelets de chevilles et de poignets et des bagues. Un certain nombre de gongs en fer et une épée également en fer furent aussi découverts aussi que deux marteaux de cloche et quelques morceaux de raphia. On récolta aussi des os qui nous permettent d'espérer une datation par le C¹⁴.

NOUVELLES DECOUVERTES ARCHEOLOGIQUES
A FORT-LAMY (REPUBLIQUE DU TCHAD)

par

J.-P. Lebeuf

L'Institut National Tchadien pour les Sciences Humaines, dirigé par le Professeur Jean-Paul Lebeuf, Directeur de Recherche au C.N.R.S., annonce la découverte récente à Fort-Lamy, dans la proximité immédiate du terrain d'aviation, d'un sanctuaire remontant à l'époque des Sao (Xe - XVIe siècle).

Situé sur la rive d'un cours d'eau temporaire, il a été baptisé Le Grand-Marigot (Bout-al-Kabir, en arabe). Découvert il y a quelques semaines par M. Motet, Directeur du Jardin d'Essais, le gisement archéologique a été exploité par M. Jean Courtin, Attaché de Recherche au C.N.R.S., Chef de la section "Préhistoire" de l'I.N.T.S.H., et par M. Jean Chapelle, Administrateur de l'I.N.T.S.H., Chef de la section "Histoire" de l'Institut.

Bien que le champ de fouille soit peu étendu, sa découverte constitue un événement considérable dans l'étude du passé de la plaine tchadienne (République du Tchad et République Fédérale du Cameroun). En effet, pour la première fois, une centaine de statuettes et des masques humains de céramique ont été trouvés en place, tels que les Sao eux-mêmes les avaient disposés.

Il s'agit de pièces de qualité exceptionnelle, en excellent état de conservation, qui étaient groupées et regardaient toutes dans la même direction; certaines d'entre elles étaient dressées dans des vases. Il se dégage une impression de vie extraordinaire de ces visages au relief très accusé, à la bouche et aux yeux saillants, à des détails, cornes surmontant certaines têtes, décors et tatouages entamant largement la face de ces masques.

Ce sont des spécimens particulièrement vigoureux et spontanés d'un art du modelage purement africain qui ne trahissent aucune influence étrangère; ce sont bien des pièces purement nègres qui s'ajoutent aux trouvailles des missions archéologiques qui, sous la direction du J.-P. Lebeuf, se poursuivent régulièrement depuis près de 30 ans et, depuis

la reprise des travaux après la dernière guerre avec la participation permanente de Madame A. Lebeuf.

Ces statuettes et ces masques sont des figurations d'ancêtres divinisés et de défunts; quant aux vases de terre cuite qui ont été découverts à côté, ils contenaient vraisemblablement de la boisson destinée aux disparus.

Ces trouvailles sont exposées de façon permanente au Musée National Tchadien (Fort-Lamy).

Summary

New Archaeological Discoveries at Fort Lamy,
Republic of Tchad

by

J.-P. Lebeuf

The discovery is announced, near the Fort Lamy airfield, of a shrine of Sao age (Xth - XVIth centuries A.D.). Although the area of excavation was small, it constitutes an important event in the study of the past of the Tchad plain, because for the first time a hundred or so clay figurines and masks of human heads of Sao type have been found in situ. These specimens are of exceptional quality and in an excellent state of preservation, showing traditions of an art of great vigour and spontaneity, purely negro and owing nothing to outside influences. These statuettes and masks are representations of deified ancestors, and the pots discovered with them probably held drink for the departed.

A LIST OF SITES, BUILDINGS ETC. IN NIGERIA DECLARED
AS MONUMENTS UNDER THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

by

K. C. Murray
Director, Nigerian Federal Department of Antiquities.

(Dates in brackets indicate date of scheduling)

1. Forof Causeway, Pankshin. (16.2.56)
2. Tading Causeway, Pankshin. (16.2.56)
3. Batura Causeway, Pankshin. (16.2.56)
4. Kwandon Kaya, Bauchi. (16.2.56)
5. Gidan Madakin, Bauchi. (16.2.56)
6. Rock Paintings, Dutsen Mesa, Kano. (16.2.56)
7. First Mining Beacon, Plateau. (16.2.56)
8. Lugard's Bridge, Kaduna. (16.2.56)
9. Ilojo Bar, Lagos. (5.4.56)
10. Kufena, Zaria. (17.7.56)
11. Gobirau Minaret, Katsina. (15.8.57)
12. Dayspring Relics, Jebba, Ilorin. (15.8.57)
13. Ita Yemoo, Ife. (20.2.59)
14. Okuta Fort, Borgu. (23.4.59)
15. Yashikera Fort, Ilorin. (23.4.59)
16. Rock Paintings at Dutsen Zane, Bauchi. (23.4.59)
17. Rock Paintings, Dutsen Damisa, Bauchi. (23.4.59)
18. Tumuli, Durbi Takusheyi, Katsina. (23.4.59)

19. Makama's House, Kano. (23.4.59)
20. RabeH's House, Dikwa. (23.4.59)
21. Ogiamien's House, Benin. (26.5.59)
22. King Jaja's Statue, Opobo. (14.8.59)
23. The Residency, Calabar. (14.8.59)
24. The Old Consulate, Calabar. (14.8.59)
25. Chief Ekpo Ekpo BasseY's House, Calabar. (14.8.59)
26. Chief Enogi Aikoriogie's House, Obasagbon, near Benin.
(1.6.61)
27. City Walls, Benin. (1.6.61)
28. Carved Monoliths, Maghabe, Ikom. (19.3.63)
29. Carved Monoliths, Alok, Ikom. (19.3.63)
30. Chief Okbrji's House, Arochuku. (19.3.63)
31. Petroglyphs at Igbara Oke, near Akure. (19.3.63)
32. Rock Paintings, Shadawanka, Bauchi. (19.3.63)
33. Stone Figures of Ofaro, Ilorin. (19.3.63)
34. Obu House of Ndi Anaga, Elu Ohafia, Bende. (19.3.63)
35. House of Chief Ochu Kalu, Ndi Okereke Abam, Bende.
(19.3.63)
36. Omo Ukwu Temple, Asaga, Bende. (19.3.63)
37. Rock Paintings at Dutsen Habude, Birnin Kudu. (5.8.64)
38. Riverside Shrine and Sacred Grove to Oshun at Oshogbo.
(5.8.64)
39. Oshun Shrine in Oshogbo Market. (5.8.64)
40. Stone Figure at Igbajo. (5.8.64)
41. Shira Rock Paintings. (5.8.64)
42. Ijara Stone Figures. (5.8.64)

43. Surame (5.8.64)
44. Habe Mosque, Maigana, Zaria. (15.12.64)
45. The Old Iga Indunganran, Lagos. (15.12.64)
46. Ate Ogu Tumulus, Idah. (15.12.64)
47. Tsoede's Tomb at Gwangwade, Kontagora. (15.12.64)
48. Oshun Shrine at Afin Ataoja, Oshogbo. (15.12.64)
49. Sungbo's Shrine, Ijebu-Ode. (15.12.64)
50. Chief Nwokolo's House, Ukehe, Near Nsukka. (15.12.64)
51. Rock Paintings at Dutsen Murufu, and Dutsen Zango,
Birnin Kudu. (15.12.64)
52. Habe Mosque, Bebeji, Kano. (15.12.64)

1
2
3
4
APPEALS

RADIOCARBON DATES IN AFRICA

by

Frank Willett

As you know Brian Fagan has been bringing together groups of radio-carbon dates from Africa, published from time to time in The Journal of African History. Roland Oliver is now organizing a small working party on various aspects of African Chronology to be held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in 1966, and has asked us to assemble the material on radio-carbon dating. We are trying therefore to prepare a survey of radio-carbon prospects for the next few years, and we should be grateful for your help.

We are attempting to establish for the whole of Africa South of the Sahara lists of:

- a) Sites which have already been excavated but not yet dated by radio-carbon;
- b) details of excavated material still in store awaiting radio-carbon determination (including extra samples from sites which have already been dated, since we should like to see all dates firmly established by as many readings as possible);
- c) sites which are likely to be important but which have not yet been excavated.

From this data we hope to be able to draw up a programme of crucial dating problems which concern major events in human history in Africa, e.g. the origins of food production; penetration into the forest; the diffusion of iron-working; the foundation of the forest kingdoms.

We believe that this project will help all of us who are interested in African history, and we hope that you will be prepared to help us by supplying the information we seek from your area on the questionnaires appended. Extra copies can be supplied if required. Please complete them at your earliest convenience, and return to Brian Fagan, British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa, P. O. Box 7680, Nairobi, Kenya (for Southern, Central and East Africa) or to Frank Willett, Nuffield College, Oxford (for West Africa and Sudan).

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

What important sites in your area have been excavated but not dated by radio-carbon? What are the problems on which they may be expected to throw light?

What sites in your area which are likely to throw light on important problems have not yet been excavated? On what problems would these throw light?

Conversely, what additional problems, besides those mentioned in the accompanying letter, do you consider to be important from the point of view of susceptibility to radio-carbon dating, and what sites would you expect to throw light on them?

Do you or your department already have any funds earmarked for radio-carbon dating?

INFORMATION WANTED WITH EACH SAMPLE

- Site:
- Location: (Lat. and long.)
- Collector's no. of sample:
- Material:
- Precise provenance stratigraphically, i.e. cultural associations, layer no., with indication of sequence.
- Nature of the problem the date might throw light on.
- Is there any indication of date of the specimen from other evidence, or of a range of possible dates?
- Is the sample already being tested? If so, in which laboratory?
- Is there sufficient material for more than one test to be carried out?
- References to publications dealing with the site.

Résumé

Datation par le C¹⁴ en Afrique

par

Frank Willett

En accord avec l'effort pour classifier les différents aspects de la chronologie africaine, nous sommes en train de préparer un sommaire des prévisions de la datation au C¹⁴ pour les quelques prochaines années. Nous voudrions établir pour toute l'Afrique au sud du Sahara les listes des:

- a) sites déjà fouillés mais pas encore datés par le C¹⁴,
- b) détails des matériaux excavés dont on attend les datation par le C¹⁴, y compris des échantillons supplémentaires des sites datés auparavant, et
- c) sites qui seront probablement importants, mais qui ne sont pas encore fouillés.

Nous espérons que vous nous aiderez en fournissant les renseignements désirés sur votre région en remplissant le questionnaire ci-inclus. Veuillez le remplir aussi rapidement qu'il vous sera possible et le renvoyer à Brian Fagan, British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa, P. O. Box 7680, Nairobi, Kenya, (pour l'Afrique centrale, méridionale, et orientale,) ou à Frank Willett, Nuffield College, Oxford, England, (pour l'Afrique occidentale et le Soudan).

Questionnaire General

1. Quels sites importants déjà fouillés dans votre région restent à dater par le C¹⁴? Sur quels problèmes peuvent-ils espérer apporter de nouvelles informations?
2. Quels sites dans votre région qui fourniront probablement des éclaircissements au sujet de questions importantes ne sont pas encore fouillés? Quels problèmes pourraient-ils aider à résoudre.
3. Réciproquement, quels autres problèmes, différent de ceux déjà mentionnés, considerez-vous comme susceptibles

d'être résolus grâce à la datation par le C¹⁴, et sur quels autres sites appuierez-vous pour résoudre ces problèmes?

4. Est-ce que vous ou votre département avez des fonds déjà destinés à la datation au C¹⁴?

Renseignements désirés avec chaque échantillon

- Site:
- Situation (Latitude et longitude):
- Votre numéro de l'échantillon:
- Matériaux:
- Provenance stratigraphique précise, c.-à-d., associations culturelles, numéro de la couche, avec un indice des successions:
- Nature du problème que la date pourrait éclaircir:
- Y a-t-il une indication de la date, ou d'un choix de dates possibles, provenant d'une autre évidence?
- Est-ce que l'on analyse l'échantillon actuellement? Si oui, dans quel laboratoire?
- Est-ce que l'échantillon est suffisamment grand pour qu'on puisse l'analyser plus d'une fois?
- Références aux publications relatives au site.

EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

by

Thurstan Shaw

Many readers will know about the experimental earthwork on Overton Down in Wiltshire, and some may even have taken part in building it. The object was two-fold - to get some idea of the logistics of the building of such an earthwork by primitive methods, and secondly, as a result of recording and re-excavation at known intervals, to gain a more accurate idea than we have at present concerning the effects of weathering, subsidence, burrowing animals etc.

For a long time I have felt that excavating conditions in West Africa are so different from those of Europe, on which most of us were trained, and we are so ignorant of many of the processes affecting archaeology which do go on in West African soils, that it would be a good idea if experiments could be set up to get accurate information about these processes. Just what does happen when a ditch is dug in a characteristic West African red sandy soil and is left to weather? What exactly happens to a mud wall abandoned to the mercies of the climate? How much displacement of small objects can the activity of termites effect? There are dozens of such questions which excavators in tropical conditions must often have wished they had more accurate information about.

An opportunity to try to find the answers to some of these questions has now occurred. The University of Ibadan is acquiring, mainly for agricultural, veterinary and forestry purposes, a large new tract of land, in which at present there are some fifteen villages and hamlets which are to be evacuated. It has been agreed, however, that a small area, containing three villages, shall be constituted an 'Archaeological Reserve'. As soon as the area is taken over and the necessary funds have been provided, it will be fenced off and the three villages will be surveyed. It will then be possible to observe and record the processes of decay of different types of structures over the ensuing years, varying the conditions a little in the different villages, e.g. allowing free access of goats and other animals in one, not in another. In addition, the reserve can be used for providing, for future re-excavation and recording on the Overton Down model, those structures such as ditches, earthworks, and

various kinds of pits and postholes not already represented in the existing villages. It is not intended initially to carry out any logistic studies.

It is realised that this will only give 'answers' for the rain forest belt in which Ibadan is situated, and ideally this kind of thing needs to be repeated under other kinds of tropical rainfall and vegetation regimes and in other types of soil. However, it will constitute a beginning, and perhaps similar experiments will be set up in other areas as opportunity offers.

Here comes an appeal: if the greatest benefit is to be derived from these experiments, much thought will need to go into their initial planning. All readers of the Newsletter are therefore invited to write in with their comments on this proposal, and especially those with practical excavating experience in the tropics, detailing the problems and questions they would like to see answered and suggesting how the experiment could be set up to do so. Success and usefulness is likely to depend largely on the pooling of a lot of experience in this way.

Résumé

L'Archéologie Expérimentale

par

Thurstan Shaw

L'Université d'Ibadan a été d'accord pour réserver une petite parcelle de terrain comme 'Réserve Archéologique'. Ce terrain contient trois villages récemment évacués; on les clôturera, puis on en relèvera soigneusement les plans. Pendant les années à venir, on pourra observer et enregistrer les différentes phases du délabrement. En outre, on pourrait construire des structures diverses, comme des fossés et des travaux de terrassement, puis les excaver par intervalles donnés pour étudier comparativement les effets de décomposition sur les matériaux archéologiques dans une région de forêt tropicale.

Pour que l'on puisse tirer les meilleurs résultats d'une telle expérience, tous les lecteurs de ce bulletin sont invités à envoyer leurs commentaires et suggestions à propos des problèmes et des questions qu'ils voudraient voir étudier.

Toute proposition de méthode destinée à réaliser l'expérience en vue d'atteindre les buts ci-dessus mentionnés sera accueillie avec reconnaissance.

S T O P P R E S S

RADIOCARBON DATES FOR IGBO-UKWU

by

Thurstan Shaw

The following radiocarbon dates have just been received, since the rest of the Newsletter was made up.

<u>Isotopes Inc.</u> <u>Sample Number</u>	<u>University of</u> <u>Ibadan Number</u>	<u>Age In Years</u> <u>B.P.</u>	<u>B.C/A.D</u> <u>Date</u>
I-1784	IJ.135,182,237 316,391,643	1,110 \pm 145	840 A.D.
I-2008	UI/665	1,100 \pm 120	850 A.D.

Sample I-1784 was a composite sample of charcoal taken from Pit IV at depths between 5' and 9' at the site of Igbo Jonah excavated in 1964 (Interim Report due to appear in Man for November/December 1965; and Illustrated London News, Archaeological section No.2231 August 21, 1965).

I-2008 was wood surrounding copper bosses all believed to be part of a stool, from Igbo Richard ("Excavations at Igbo-Ukwu, Eastern Nigeria: An Interim Report" Man LX, 210, November 1960, and Illustrated London News, Archaeological Section No.2101, 8th September 1962).

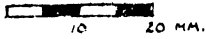
The above two sites are within 55 metres of each other at Igbo-Ukwu, 25 miles S.E. of Onitsha in eastern Nigeria; 6° 1' N, 7° 1' E. They clearly belong to the same cultural complex, but no one had hitherto suggested as early a date for them as those given by the present radiocarbon determinations.

Résumé

Des datations au C¹⁴ viennent d'être reçues des sites fouillés à Igbo-Ukwu au Nigéria de l'Est. Elles sont comme suit: A.D. 840 \pm 145 ans, et A.D. 850 \pm 120 ans.

DRAWINGS OF MICROLITHS FROM BUI

The drawings opposite are to illustrate R. N. York's article in the last issue of the Newsletter (No. 3, "Excavations at Bui", pp. 18-21). Unfortunately the drawings arrived too late for inclusion with his article.



1.



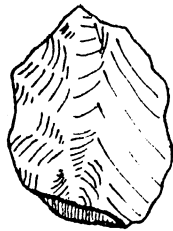
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



BUI. TYPE I MICROLITHS. 1 - 6.