

An Examination Of Prehistoric Stone Bracers From Britain

The papers in this volume address an incredibly basic question in stone tool studies, namely whether a particular lithic artifact should be classified as a tool, thus implying that at some time in the past it was used directly to perform activities, or whether it should instead be classified as a core, meaning that its purpose was to produce flakes some of which were then made into tools. This question is so basic that it would seem archaeologists should have solved it by now, and in most instances this is the case. This volume, however, looks at some of the remaining problem cases in part to find out if they can be solved, but mainly because the really difficult cases raise the more challenging and interesting methodological issues, which can in turn lead us to question and overhaul long-held assumptions and long-used approaches to the study of stone tools. This is, in fact, what happens in this volume with papers that discuss assemblages from Lower/Middle

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Paleolithic sites in Europe and southwest Asia to more recent Holocene sites in the New World and Australia. In some instances the very idea of classifying these artifacts as one or the other is entirely discarded; in other instances, it is assumed they fit in both categories, and the behavioral implications are assessed. The end result in each case is a richer understanding of the past less encumbered by categories archaeologists bring to the study. The exotic and impressive grave goods from burials of the *Wessex Culture* in Early Bronze Age Britain are well known and have inspired influential social and economic hypotheses, invoking the former existence of chiefs, warriors and merchants and high-ranking pastoralists. Alternative theories have sought to explain the how display of such objects was related to religious and ritual activity rather than to economic status, and that groups of artefacts found in certain graves may have belonged to religious specialists. This volume is the result of a major research that aimed to investigate Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age

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grave goods in relation to their possible use as special dress accessories or as equipment employed within ritual activities and ceremonies. Many items of adornment can be shown to have formed elements of elaborate costumes, probably worn by individuals, both male and female, who held important ritual roles within society. Furthermore, the analysis has shown that various categories of object long interpreted as mundane types of tool were in fact items of bodily adornment or implements used in ritual contexts, or in the special embellishment of the human body. Although never intended to form a complete catalogue of all the relevant artefacts from England the volume provides an extensive, and intensively illustrated, overview of a large proportion of the grave goods from English burial sites. Praise for the first edition: "The most up-to-date and wide-ranging encyclopedia work on human evolution available."--American Reference Books Annual "For student, researcher, and teacher...the most complete source of basic information on the subject."--Nature "A comprehensive and

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authoritative source, filling a unique niche...essential to academic libraries...important for large public libraries."

--Booklist/RBB

These highly varied studies, spanning the world, demonstrate how much modern analyses of microscopic traces on artifacts are altering our perceptions of the past. Ranging from early humans to modern kings, from ancient Australian spears or Mayan pots to recent Maori cloaks, the contributions demonstrate how starches, raphides, hair, blood, feathers, resin and DNA have become essential elements in archaeology's modern arsenal for reconstructing the daily, spiritual, and challenging aspects of ancient lives and for understanding human evolution. The book is a fitting tribute to Tom Loy, the pioneer of residue studies and gifted teacher who inspired and mentored these exciting projects.

The Stone Age Races of Northwest Africa

Understanding Stone Tools and Archaeological Sites

Engineering in Time

Prehistoric Rhodesia: an Examination of the Historical,

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Ethnological and Archæological Evidences as to the Origin and Age of the Rock Mines and Stone Buildings, with a Gazetteer of Mediæval South-east Africa, 915 A.D. to 1760 A.D., and the Countries of the Monomotapa, Manica, Sabia, Quiteve, Sofala and Mozambique ... With Illustrations, Maps and Plan

New Approaches to Old Stones

The Organization of North American Prehistoric Chipped Stone Tool Technologies

Prehistoric Rhodesia; an Examination of the Historical, Ethnological and Archaeological Evidences as to the Origin and Age of the Rock Mines and Stone Buildings, with a Gazetteer of Mediaeval South-east Africa, 915 A.D. to 1760 A.D., and the Countries of the Monomotapa, Manica, Sabia, Quiteve, Sofala, and Mozambique, by R. N. Hall

An Examination of Prehistoric Stone Bracers from Britain Oxbow Books Limited

An understanding of the uniquely human behavior of stone tool making tackles questions about hominins' ability to culturally transmit and

expand their base of social and practical knowledge and their cognitive capacities for advanced planning. The appearance of stone tools has often been viewed as a threshold event, impacting directly and profoundly the later course of cultural and social evolution.

Alternatively, it has been understood as a prelude to significant succeeding changes in behavioral, social and biological evolution of hominins. This book presents a series of recent enquiries into the technological and adaptive significance of Oldowan stone tools. While anchored in a long research tradition, these studies rely on recent discoveries and innovative analyses of the archaeological record of ca. 2.6–1.0 million years ago in Africa and Eurasia, dealing with the earliest lithic industries as manifestations of hominin adaptations and as expressions of hominin cognitive abilities.

A major problem confronting archeologists is how to determine the function of ancient stone tools. In this important work, Lawrence H. Keeley reports on his own highly successful course of research into the uses of British Paleolithic flint implements. His principal method of investigation, known as "microwear analysis," was the microscopic examination of traces of use left on flint implements in the form of

polishes, striations, and breakage patterns. The most important discovery arising from Keeley's research was that, at magnifications of 100x to 400x, there was a high correlation between the detailed appearance of microwear polishes formed on tool edges and the general category of material worked by that edge. For example, different and distinctive types of microwear polish were formed during use on wood, bone, hide, meat, and soft plant material. These correlations between microwear polish and worked material were independent of the method of use (cutting, sawing, scraping, and so on). In combining evidence of polish type with other traces of use, Keeley was able to make precise reconstructions of tool functions. This book includes the results of a "blind test" of Keeley's functional interpretations which revealed remarkable agreement between the actual and inferred use of the tools tested. Keeley applied his method of microwear analysis to artifacts from three excavation sites in Britain—Clacton-on-the-sea, Swanscombe, and Hoxne. His research suggests new hypotheses concerning such Paleolithic problems as inter-assemblage variability, the function of Acheulean hand axes, sidescrapers, and chopper-cores and points the way to future research

in Stone Age studies.

A detailed overview of the Eastern African stone tools that make up the world's longest archaeological record.

Prehistoric Woodworking

Stonehenge Landscapes

The Analysis and Interpretation of Bronze and Iron Age Toolmakers

The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain

Prehistoric Implements

Differential Persistence of Variation in Prehistoric Milling Tools from the Middle Rio Puerco Valley, New Mexico

Sermons in Stone

In claiming an impartial examination of so extraordinary a carving as the "Lenape Stone" at the hands of archaeologists, the writer has had several difficulties to contend with. First, The fact that, the carving is quite unique, it being the first aboriginal carving of the mammoth thus fat claimed to have been discovered in North America. Second, That no "scientific observer" was present at the discovery. Third, That since its discovery the Stone has been several times cleaned, and that thereby many geological tests of its authenticity have been rendered impossible. Fourth, That within the last few years, and particularly in Philadelphia, serious

frauds have been perpetrated upon lovers of Indian relics. These considerations may well have been sufficient to prejudice the mind of a stranger against the alleged wonderful Indian relic, yet they should in no case suffice to prevent, on the part of the archaeologists, a thorough and impartial examination of all the evidence pertaining to its discovery. In presenting this and other evidence, the writer has wished only to be impartial, and to be led by the facts as they have presented themselves, and for the examination of which his opportunities have been peculiarly favorable. In his knowledge of the neighborhood and its people (his home), an acquaintance with all the persons concerned, and very frequent visits to the Hansell Farm, nothing has yet occurred to shake his faith in the unimpeachable evidence of an honest discovery. Yet should any fresh light be brought to bear upon the subject, however at variance with this opinion, it will be welcomed. The appearance in America of a carving of the hairy mammoth, presumably the work of our aborigines, if not a surprise to students of archaeology, would certainly be no less interesting than the French discoveries of some twenty years ago; while the ready connection of the work with the Indian of comparatively recent times, the appearance of human figures in the carving, and of many symbols which seem related to highly important branches of archaeological study, would awaken a more general and enthusiastic interest in the Stone, than has been felt for any other prehistoric representation of the great elephant. A disbelief in its authenticity would leave us with an interest, not inconsiderable, in the unknown person who, after months of careful Study and

preparation, could have conceived and executed so remarkable a fraud.

Articles by John Clegg and Isabel McBryde annotated separately.

The prehistories of Britain and Ireland are inescapably entwined with continental European narratives. The central aim here is to explore Ôcross-channelÕ relationships throughout later prehistory, investigating the archaeological links (material, social, cultural) between the areas we now call Britain and Ireland, and continental Europe, from the Mesolithic through to the end of the Iron Age. Since the separation from the European mainland of Ireland (c. 16,000 BC) and Britain (c. 6000 BC), their island nature has been seen as central to many aspects of life within them, helping to define their senses of identity, and forming a crucial part of their neighbourly relationship with continental Europe and with each other. However, it is important to remember that the surrounding seaways have often served to connect as well as to separate these islands from the continent. In approaching the subject of Ôcontinental connectionsÕ in the long-term, and by bringing a variety of different archaeological perspectives (associated with different periods) to bear on it, this volume provides a new a new synthesis of the ebbs and flows of the cross-channel relationship over the course of 15,000 years of later prehistory, enabling fresh understandings and new insights to emerge about the intimately linked trajectories of change in both regions.

There is a long-standing interest in use efficiency and evolution in prehistoric ground stone tool research. A design and performance analysis conducted with replica tools examines a number of milling tool performance characteristics,

including use efficiency, ease of manufacture, and ease of maintenance, as well as their interplay in the design process. This analysis shows that raw material and use surface area affect use efficiency. A paradigmatic artefact classification documents the variation in prehistoric manos from archaeological sites in the Middle Rio Puerco Valley of New Mexico.

Recent Studies of Ground Stone Artifacts

Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America

Notes on the Prehistoric Metallurgy of Copper and Bronze in the Old World

An Examination of the Historical, Ethnological and Archæological Evidences as to the Origin and Age of the Rock Mines and Stone Buildings, with a Gazetteer of Mediæval South-east Africa, 915 A.D. to 1760 A.D., and the Countries of the Monomotapa, Manica, Sabia, Quiteve, Sofala, and Mozambique

Ritual in Early Bronze Age Grave Goods

Studies in Residue and Ancient DNA Analysis in Honour of Thomas H. Loy

Alternative Approaches to Stone Tool Analysis

A richly illustrated guide to the dolmen culture of Prehistoric Sicily. Scattered around the world in woods and on mountains dolmens have posed a mystery for hundreds of years. The interpretations of these mysteries have been extremely imaginative over the centuries. But in Sicily it has only been in recent years that the presence of numerous megaliths has been revealed. This manual provides a comprehensive guide to the dolmens of Sicily and the artefacts as well as

historical and cultural associations of these prehistoric sites. With 26 black and white illustrations

The eleven papers in this volume explore current methods and theories concerned with the organization of stone tool technology through a variety of case studies. Contributors include: P J Carr (The organization of technology: Impact and potential); D S Amick (Technological organization and the structure of inference in lithic analysis: An examination of Folsom Hunting behaviour in the American southwest); P J Carr (Technological organization and prehistoric hunter-gatherer mobility: Examination of the Hayes site); E E Ingbar (Lithic material selection and technological organization); M L Larson (Toward a holistic analysis of chipped stone assemblages); G H Odell (Assessing hunter-gatherer mobility in the Illinois valley); W J Parry (Prismatic blade technologies in North America); K E Sassaman (Changing strategies of biface production in the South Carolina coastal plain); J F Simek (The organization of lithic technology and evolution: Notes from the Continent); R Torrence (Strategies for moving on in lithic studies); R L Kelly (Some thoughts on future directions in the study of stone toll technological organization).

Ground stone artefacts were widely used in food production in prehistory. However, the archaeological community has widely neglected the dataset of ground stone artefacts until now. 'New Approaches to Old Stones' offers a

theoretical and methodological analysis of the archaeological data pertaining to ground stone tools. The essays draw on a range of case studies - from the Levant, Egypt, Crete, Anatolia, Mexico and North America - to examine ground stone technologies. From medieval Islamic stone cooking vessels and late Minoan stone vases, to the use of stone in ritual and as a symbol of luxury, 'New Approaches to Old Stones' offers a radical reassessment of the impact of ground-stone artefacts on technological change, production and exchange.

The studies in this wide-ranging volume focus on the analysis of stone artefacts and industries and on the ways these can be used to throw light on human behaviour from the earliest times. They have a broad chronological and geographical spread and pay particular attention to the information that may be sought at different levels of investigation, from the detailed examination of individual objects to regional or even continental perspectives. Papers on two parallel lines of enquiry - prehistoric art and the physical development of the early hominids in Africa - demonstrate the wider relevance of many of the theoretical issues raised in the course of enquiries into lithic technology. The volume has been produced in memory of Charles McBurney, formerly Professor of Quaternary Prehistory in the University of Cambridge and its authorship is drawn largely from his former pupils. As such, the book reflects both the powerful influence of his teaching and a diversity of approach arising from the

experiences of prehistorians working in different parts of the world.

The Archaeology of Settlement Agriculture in Greater Mesoamerica

Continental Connections

A Microwear Analysis

Wessex Before Words

The Lenape Stone

A Stone's Throw from the Source

A Guide

Wessex prehistorians got together in 1998 to discuss a framework for future study. The result is this volume which contains brief summaries of the state of current research and proposals for future directions by among others Tim Darvill, Andrew Fitzpatrick, Julian Thomas, Frances Healy, Niall Sharples and Anrew Lawson. Chapter headings are: general themes, mobile communities, barrows and monuments, fields and settlements, finds in context, conclusions.

Gardens of Prehistory details the social developments that were created by the prehistoric agricultural systems of the New World.

Pottery has become one of the major categories of artefact that is used in reconstructing the lives and habits of prehistoric people. In these 14 papers, members of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group discuss the many ways in which pottery is used to study chronology, behavioural changes, inter-relationships between people and between people and their environment, technology and production, exchange, settlement organisation, cultural expression, style and symbolism.

Focusing on sites of key significance and the world's first civilizations, *Ancient Lives* is an accessible and engaging textbook which introduces complete beginners to the fascinating worlds of archaeology and prehistory. Drawing on their impressive combined experience of the field and the classroom, the authors use a jargon-free narrative style to enliven the major developments of more than three million years of human life. First introducing the basic principles, methods and theoretical approaches of archaeology, the book then provides a summary of world prehistory from a global

perspective, exploring human origins and the reality of life in the archaic world. Later chapters describe the development of agriculture and animal domestication and the emergence of cities, states, and pre-industrial civilizations in widely separated parts of the world. With this new edition updated to reflect the latest discoveries and research in the discipline, *Ancient Lives* continues to be a comprehensive and essential introduction to archaeology.

Studies in Memory of Charles McBurney

The Prehistoric Dolmens of Sicily

Experimental Determination of Stone Tool Uses

A Study of Prehistoric Anthropology

Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory

An Examination of Fine-grained Volcanic Toolstone Use in the

Pah Rah Range, Western Nevada

Rob Sands explores the evidence left by the use of axes on wooden beams and tools found in waterlogged archaeological sites dating over 2000 years old. A toolmark can

not only inform the archaeologist about the implement used, but also provides evidence of building and artifact construction methods and labor patterns. Examples come from the author's work at Oakbank Crannog in Scotland. The volume examines the methods of recording, techniques of analysis and implications of this unusual form of evidence.

A unique study of the engineering and tools used to create Egyptian monuments • Presents a stone-by-stone analysis of key Egyptian monuments, including the statues of Ramses II and the tunnels of the Serapeum • Reveals that highly refined tools and mega-machines were used in ancient Egypt From the pyramids in the north to the temples in the south, ancient artisans left their marks all over Egypt, unique marks that reveal craftsmanship we would be hard pressed to duplicate today. Drawing together the results of more than 30 years of research and nine field study journeys to Egypt, Christopher Dunn presents a stunning stone-by-stone analysis of key Egyptian monuments, including the statue of Ramses II at Luxor and the fallen crowns that lay at its feet. His modern-day engineering expertise provides a unique view into the sophisticated technology used to create these famous monuments in prehistoric times. Using modern digital photography, computer-aided design software, and metrology instruments, Dunn exposes the extreme precision of these monuments and the type of advanced manufacturing expertise necessary to produce them. His computer analysis

of the statues of Ramses II reveals that the left and right sides of the faces are precise mirror images of each other, and his examination of the mysterious underground tunnels of the Serapeum illuminates the finest examples of precision engineering on the planet. Providing never-before-seen evidence in the form of more than 280 photographs, Dunn's research shows that while absent from the archaeological record, highly refined tools, techniques, and even mega-machines must have been used in ancient Egypt.

In the following pages I purpose to give an account of the various forms of stone implements, weapons, and ornaments of remote antiquity discovered in Great Britain, their probable uses and method of manufacture, and also, in some instances, the circumstances of their discovery. While reducing the whole series into some sort of classification, as has been done for the stone antiquities of Scandinavia by Worsaae, Montelius, and Sophus Müller, for those of France by Messrs. Gabriel and Adrien de Mortillet, and for those of Ireland by Sir William Wilde, I hope to add something to our knowledge of this branch of Archæology by instituting comparisons, where possible, between the antiquities of England and Scotland and those of other parts of the world. Nor in considering the purposes to which the various forms were applied, and the method of their manufacture, must I neglect to avail myself of the illustrations afforded by the practice of modern savages, of which Sir John Lubbock and others have already

made such profitable use. But before commencing any examination of special forms, there are some few general considerations on which it seems advisable to enter, if only in a cursory manner; and this is the more necessary, since notwithstanding the attention which has now for many years been devoted to Prehistoric Antiquities, there is seemingly still some misapprehension remaining as to the nature and value of the conclusions based upon recent archæological and geological investigations. At the risk therefore of being tedious, I shall have to notice once more many things already well known to archæologists, but which, it would appear from the misconceptions so often evinced, even by those who speak and write on such matters, can hardly be too often repeated. Not the least misunderstood of these subjects has been the classification of the antiquities of Western Europe, first practically adopted by the Danish antiquaries, under periods known as the Iron, Bronze, and Stone Ages; the Iron Age, so far as Denmark is concerned, being supposed to go back to about the Christian era, the Bronze Age to embrace a period of one or two thousand years previous to that date, and the Stone Age all previous time of man's occupation of that part of the world. The examination of four great civilizations that existed before Columbus's arrival in North America offers evidence of sustained contact between the Old and New Worlds • Describes the cultural splendor, political might, and incredibly advanced technology of these precursors to our modern age • Shows that North America's first civilization, the

Adena, was sparked by ancient Kelts from Western Europe and explores links between Hopewell Mound Builders and prehistoric Japanese seafarers Before Rome ruled the Classical World, gleaming stone pyramids stood amid smoking iron foundries from North America's Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River. On its east bank, across from today's St. Louis, Missouri, flourished a walled city more populous than London was one thousand years ago, with a pyramid larger--at its base--than Egypt's Great Pyramid. During the 12th century, hydraulic engineers laid out a massive irrigation network spanning the American Southwest that, if laid end to end, would stretch from Phoenix, Arizona, to the Canadian border. On a scale to match, they built a five-mile-wide dam from ten million cubic yards of rock. While Europe stumbled through the Dark Ages, a metropolis of weirdly shaped, multistory superstructures, precisely aligned to the sun and moon, sprawled across the New Mexico Desert. Who was responsible for such colossal achievements? Where did their mysterious builders come from, and what became of them? These are some of the questions investigated by Frank Joseph in his examination of ancient influences at work on our continent. He reveals that modern civilization is not the first to arise in North America but was preceded instead by four high cultures that rose and fell over the past three thousand years: the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippian, and Anasazi-Hohokam. How they achieved greatness and why they vanished so completely are the intriguing enigmas explored by

this unconventional prehistory of our country, Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America.

Tools Versus Cores

Exploring cross-channel relationships

Ancient Stones

An Examination of Prehistoric Stone Bracers from Britain

Handbook for Beginners ...

Including an Examination of Specimens from the Pitt Rivers Museum and Bronze Castings in Ancient Moulds

Computational Approaches to Archaeological Spaces

"Stonehenge Landscapes" is the largest digital analysis of the archaeological landscape and monuments of Stonehenge ever attempted. The study uses data from more than 1200 monuments. The contents of the Stonehenge barrows are collated for the first time and presented in a series of appendices. The result of this endeavour is a major phenomenological study of the development of the Stonehenge landscape from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The authors explain how the landscape emerged over time, the developing relationships between the public monuments, and how these monuments created new spaces for social action in prehistory. The way monuments were used and perceived is discussed and the results are demonstrated through

interactive software which displays GIS data, animations of movement along monuments and through the landscape, as well as 3-dimensional views of the landscape, panoramic photographs and videos. Uniquely, the reader can access all the data through their web browser, permitting them to perform their own studies and produce their own reading of the landscape of Stonehenge. "Stonehenge Landscapes" is a radical step forward in archaeological publishing, integrating computing and phenomenological study: permitting new insights into a well-known landscape and allowing the reader to participate in the study and interpretation of the results. The Stonehenge Lanscapes CD includes a software program to display various data sets. The copyright owner of this program is Ronald Yorston. Archaeopress holds a licence to distribute the program as part of the electronic version of Stonehenge Landscapes.

Prehistoric use of the Pah Rah Range in western Nevada has resulted in a diverse record of hunting, processing, and residential sites, many of which contain artifacts manufactured from fine-grained volcanic (FGV) toolstones. Using data from the X-ray fluorescence analysis of 303 FGV artifacts from 18 sites in the Pah Rah Range and surrounding areas, this thesis assesses whether prehistoric groups in the Pah Rah Range utilized primarily local or exotic FGV sources and how their procurement and use of FGV toolstone fits within regional models of toolstone conveyance and settlement. Results indicate that during the Middle to Late Archaic (5,000-700 cal BP) local FGV sources were overwhelmingly preferred. Compared to obsidian data from the same

region, FGV toolstone reflects shorter-distance conveyance and east-west rather than north-south movement, suggesting that groups in the Pah Rah Range likely combined residential and logistical patterns of mobility with a variety of toolstone procurement strategies.

This volume of original chapters written by experts in the field offers a snapshot of how historical built spaces, past cultural landscapes, and archaeological distributions are currently being explored through computational social science. It focuses on the continuing importance of spatial and spatio-temporal pattern recognition in the archaeological record, considers more wholly model-based approaches that fix ideas and build theory, and addresses those applications where situated human experience and perception are a core interest. Reflecting the changes in computational technology over the past decade, the authors bring in examples from historic and prehistoric sites in Europe, Asia, and the Americas to demonstrate the variety of applications available to the contemporary researcher.

In this latest book the prolific Stan Beckensall returns to his principal specialism, Britains prehistoric rock art.

The Ceramic Basis

Archaeological Science Under a Microscope

Second Edition

Prehistoric Rhodesia

Prehistoric Britain

A Reference Book : a Description of the Ornaments, Utensils, and Implements of Pre-Columbian Man in America

An Examination of Prehistoric Lithic Technology in East-central Ethiopia

Engineering represents an ordered activity of creative design and inventive manufacture of ingenious devices. Its practitioners have thereby stimulated individuals, enlivened communities, enriched civilizations, and contributed to the shaping of cultures. The authors of this innovative text develop a systematic framework for engineering in time, making extensive use of adaptive heterogeneous progressions. When combined with considerations of feedback, feedforward, recursion, and branching, an evolving and comprehensive characterization of engineering becomes evident. It is in this blending of chronology, emerging theory, and professional practice that engineering finds its foundational role in innovative design, device reliability, intellectual property, technology risks, public safety, professional ethics, material accounting, and other recurring themes relevant to contemporary engineering. Engineering clearly emerges as a complex and increasingly important profession. This book introduces the hands-on analysis of North American stone tools and prehistoric stone tool technology. It considers the types of tools, the materials from which they were crafted, and the methods by which they were produced. One chapter is devoted to the stone tools cultural history of the northern plains.

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Included are numerous illustrations and examples from previous fieldwork. Kooyman teaches archeology at the University of Calgary. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

This volume present a detailed study of the thin, usually rectangular, pieces of pierced fine stone that occur in inhumation graves of Beaker date mainly of the second half of the third millennium cal BC. These objects are considered to be archer's bracers or wristguards. The study forms part of a more wide-ranging research project to identify more accurately the significance of burial assemblages from Beaker and Early Bronze Age contexts in England and Wales. The key objective is to produce a detailed analysis of the nature and function of these grave goods, beginning with the bracers, and to test the hypothesis that many of the artefacts were originally designed for use as components of ritual costume or as equipment for use in religious acts and ceremonies. The volume includes an illustrated database of all recorded bracers.

Informed by the latest research and in-depth analysis, Prehistoric Britain provides students and scholars alike with a fascinating overview of the development of human societies in Britain from the Upper Paleolithic to the end of the Iron Age. Offers readers an incisive synthesis and much-needed overview of current research themes Includes essays from leading scholars and professionals who address the very latest trends in current research Explores the interpretive debates surrounding major transitions in British prehistory

The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians, and Anasazi

Ancient Lives

Stone Age Prehistory

Lost Technologies of Ancient Egypt

Some New Research Directions for Prehistoric Wessex

Or the Indian and the Mammoth

The Systematics of Engineering History and Its Contemporary Context