

not without problems. Applying a hermeneutic of suspicion, first-year students, or even third- and fourth-year students (p. 2) faced with an assignment are not likely to return from the 'field' with empty hands. The author detects that 'for many students this was the first traditional African ritual they had ever observed' (p. 4). The absence of a research context and the inexperience of freshers militate against their efforts. For those steeped in the indigenous traditions, some of the descriptions assume a superficial character. At the risk of sounding elitist, I am more comfortable with the descriptions by the author himself (cf pp. 87-89 and 142-144) and the availability of a postgraduate student (p. 4). However, given that African scholars have always complained about the 'silencing' of informants, debate will rage over who is best placed to describe and interpret African traditional religions. This admission notwithstanding, a reader gets the impression that since the conclusion has already been reached (p. 147), these numerous stories and descriptions constitute an addendum.

To sense the complexities of method in the study of African traditional religions, a reading of this book is helpful. Accurate spelling and translation of vernacular concepts, as well as the application of a clear writing style make the book quite readable. It will interest anthropologists, religionists, students and any reader keen on the indigenous religions of Zimbabwe. Above all, it should inspire local scholars to take up the challenge thrown at them by Cox.

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Caves, Monuments and Texts: Zimbabwean Archaeology Today Edited by Gilbert Pwiti. Uppsala University, Sweden, 1997, 159 pp.

Dr. Pwiti has provided a welcome overview of current interests in Zimbabwean archaeology, with seven co-contributors who are all active in archaeological research in Zimbabwe or immediately adjacent countries. The book is well written, coherent and produced to a high standard. One hopes that it is widely available in Zimbabwe at an affordable price. It is reasonable to assume that the book fairly reflects the current balance of research interest in the subject which it covers. Of eight chapters, one deals with the Stone Age, one with rock art and six with what may, for want of a better term, be called the Iron Age.

The Stone Age chapter, by Nicholas Walker and Carolyn Thorp, is a concise but business-like survey of current knowledge. The authors eschew speculation and provide a basic outline of the subject which serves to emphasise how little is actually understood. Peter Garlake's essay 'The

first eighty years of rock art studies, 1890-1970' is, as its title implies, concerned almost exclusively with the history of investigation and, ending as it does more than a quarter of a century ago, omits the recent developments to which Garlake himself has made very significant contributions. The meat of the book lies in the remaining six chapters, all by indigenous Zimbabweans, which are concerned with the archaeology of the past two millennia.

Three of these chapters focus specifically on the site of Great Zimbabwe. Godfrey Mahachi and Webber Ndoro consider past studies of the site in their socio-political context. Ndoro surveys the ongoing saga of the evolution of a management policy, while Kundishora Chipunza provides an analysis of stone architecture at the Hill Complex. Two of these three contributions are concerned primarily with evaluating past research and management strategies. One wonders whether such an emphasis on the works of past, predominantly non-Zimbabwean, archaeologists is entirely healthy. While it is indeed gratifying to note that Zimbabwe now has a cohort of competent, energetic indigenous archaeologists who can think for themselves and write with clarity and enthusiasm, one would prefer their energies to be more firmly focussed on expanding knowledge and revising, rather than evaluating, the work of their predecessors. Perhaps the hidden message is one of disillusionment: that, almost two decades after independence there is still debate about how the country's (and Southern Africa's) prime archaeological site is to be managed and developed, by whom, in whose interests, and at whose expense.

The remaining chapters (and including Chipunza's contribution to the Great Zimbabwe trilogy) make up for this. Here is good, solid, forward-looking archaeology concerned not only with what we know but with how we may learn more and how new approaches may be applied. Innocent Pikirayi provides two of these chapters: 'Pots, people and culture' and 'Recent trends in historical archaeology'. The editor writes on 'Aspects of spatial studies in Zimbabwean archaeology'. These chapters do not aim to survey the present state of knowledge but to indicate its parameters and underlying paradigms.

For which readership is the book primarily intended? Dr. Pwiti states in his introduction that he seeks 'as wide a readership as possible', noting both 'the instructor and serious student of archaeology' as well as 'the non-archaeologist'. The first of these categories will find a great deal of interest. The second, the non-archaeologist, may be somewhat bemused: is archaeology supporting a fuller understanding and appreciation of the Zimbabwean past, or is it really an esoteric inward-looking academic exercise? Several contributors, notably Mahachi and Ndoro, emphasise the need to relate archaeology to present-day reality.

Could this book have done more to further that aim? With practitioners both in the University and at National Museums and Monuments of the calibre shown by this book's contributors, Zimbabwe clearly has the personnel to develop its own archaeology. The authors recognise that their success depends on developing popular appreciation of their discipline. This book sets the stage but needs to be followed by the play.

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