

**PH.D DEGREES AWARDED BETWEEN JANUARY 1989 AND
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- Adam, E.** A technological and typological analysis of Upper Palaeolithic stone industries from Epirus, N.W. Greece.
- Ataman, K.** The chipped stone assemblages of Can Hasan III: a study in typology, technology and function.
- Bennet, A.** Copper metallurgy in Central Thailand.
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Ph.D. ABTRACTS

Adam, E. A technological and typological analysis of Upper Palaeolithic stone industries from Epirus, N.W. Greece.

The present thesis examines technological and typological aspects of three Upper Palaeolithic stone assemblages from Epirus, northwestern Greece.

Palaeolithic research in Greece is still very new and can profit greatly from the latest developments in this field, relying at the same time on long-established research methods. The present work attempts to combine the more 'traditional' technique of typological analysis of flaked stone industries with an investigation of the technological aspects of the industries at hand.

The methodology involved in this research is presented in the first chapter, along with an account of the history of Palaeolithic research in Greece, a glossary of terms, and the type list used in the recording of the industries. The detailed data from the three sites that formed the archaeological sample this thesis is based on are

presented in three chapters, one for each site. Asprochaliko, Kastritsa and Klithi are discussed separately in each respective unit, and in connection to each other in the final chapter. This last chapter also includes an evaluation of the general character of the upper palaeolithic stone technology in Epirus.

A very interesting example of prehistoric technology is presented and discussed in Appendix I.

Ataman, K. The chipped stone Assemblage from Can Hasan III: a study in typology, technology and function.

The study of the Neolithic period in Central Anatolia, though no longer in its infancy, is incomplete and poorly published. A great deal of additional work remains before the culture history of the area during this period can be written. This study, which is a detailed analysis of the chipped stone assemblage from the Aceramic Neolithic site of Can Hasan III, attempts to provide a point of reference for future comparative studies and in addition, to evaluate the results which can be obtained through a combination of approaches to the study of stone tools. these approaches are typological, technological and functional.

Typological analysis provides the only effective method for describing and communicating the components of a chipped stone assemblage. Technological analysis provides information about the processes of manufacture and functional analysis (when successful) describes how the pieces were used and in some cases why they were made in a particular way. The combination of approaches can reveal not only the basic descriptive information about the stone tools recovered at a site and the activities taking place there, but can also sometimes provide information about behaviour patterns such as site organization, use of space, responses to resource availability, the presence or absence of specialist activity, etc.

This analysis is attempted through a case study of the chipped stone material from Can Hasan III, a site located near Konya in South-Central Turkey dating wholly to the Aceramic Neolithic. The material is primarily obsidian which poses special problems in terms of functional analysis. The assemblage is quite large, containing over 70,000 pieces, most of which are small chips recovered as a result of the sieving procedures employed during the excavation. With this large assemblage there is an opportunity not often found in post-Palaeolithic contexts in the Near East, of examining the full range of chipped stone artefacts and not only the larger pieces.

A wide range of tool types is represented in the assemblage. These are described and their proportional variation through time is examined. The reduction sequence practiced by the stone knappers at Can Fasan III is discussed and this is related to the nature of the site. Functional reconstruction of categories of tools are proposed to a level thought to be appropriate to the wear traces observable on the tools. This information is then compared to that from other contemporary and near-contemporary sites from the immediate vicinity and the Near East in general.

Baquedano Meza, E.C. Aztec death sculpture

This thesis studies Aztec death sculpture from different angles. With reference to a corpus of about 400 sculptures, it examines obvious references to death, such as skulls, bones and dismembered limbs. Some sculptures, such as the

reliefs carved on the undersides of chacmools, have no immediate association with death: here, it is through study of the ethnohistorical record that one can discover the relation to death. Confirmation is then provided by the archaeological record.

Skeletonization among the Postclassic art styles in Mexico is common, but it is the Aztecs who used death motifs consistently in the following fields: 1) mythology, 2) economy, 3) politics, 4) religion. The author has not tried to study each of the above headings independently, but tried, rather, to explain how most of these subjects are part of the iconographic content of the sculpture and its context in the archaeological record; this is tested against the corpus. The sculptures that comprise the corpus of this thesis come from museums in Mexico, Europe and the United States of America. Two major themes stand out in the corpus: human sacrifice and the fertility of the earth. These two themes are studied throughout the thesis. One group of sculptures, Tlaltecuhтли, is studied from the iconographical point of view and to test these theoretical impressions in a more objective way, a computer programme is used. The results of the program proved that there are in fact two different types of Tlaltecuhтли sculptures, one group related to agriculture and the other to human sacrifice.

The ideological significance of bodily components such as hearts, bones and flayed skin is discussed in another chapter of the thesis. The fate of the individuals who died in human sacrifice or the 'paradises' that they were destined to inhabit, and the different ideas of the underworld, is also argued.

Bennett, A. Copper metallurgy in Central Thailand.

This research investigates the archaometallurgical evidence for extractive copper metallurgy in Central Thailand. Samples were collected from ore sources, mounds of ancient slag, an excavated smelting site and from private collections. In addition to ore and slag, fragments of ceramic crucibles, often containing slag, were collected. Samples were taken from raw copper ingots and from the very few copper artefacts which were found. Mounds, which had been used for casting, were examined.

In order to determine the smelting processes used, metallurgical samples were examined by the following methods; visual examination; X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (XRF), to determine the bulk chemical composition; reflected light microscopic examination of microstructures, to determine the mineralogical structure; electron probe microanalysis (EPMA), to determine the chemical composition of individual phases; and X-ray diffraction to determine the phase composition. Normative calculations and phase diagrams were used to calculate the theoretical mineral assemblages which would have resulted from equilibrium cooling.

Analysis showed that sulphide and oxide ores had been smelted and that ceramic crucibles had been used as reaction vessels. The smelting process was efficient, with only small amounts of copper remaining in the slag. the bulk of the copper was poured directly from the reaction vessels into ingot moulds and, in some cases, ingots contaminated with slag were produced.

There was no evidence of the use of tin at any of the sites investigated, and the thin copper artefacts which were found had been cast in unalloyed copper containing small quantities of arsenic.

This study has produced evidence of large scale copper production in the Lopburi area of Central Thailand. Differences in slag composition were observed between samples from a site at which there was no evidence of the use of iron,

through Iron Age smelting sites, to a site where copper smelting continued to the 13th century AD.

It was concluded that the development of large scale copper smelting in the area, employing a technology not previously encountered elsewhere, related to a period in the first millennium BC when Centres associated with craft specialisation and intensified production appeared throughout Thailand.

Betteridge, J. Urbanization in Rome and Latium Vetus.

Latium Vetus is accepted as having possessed an urban status by the archaic period. The evolution towards this status depended upon various factors operating through centuries. From an initial stage in which the region was composed of insular settlements, the first step towards urbanisation was nucleation of settlement. This was a federal grouping of small, self-governing kin units. Such were the *curiae* of history; their individualism is emphasised in the topography of the cemeteries. They are revealed in the remnants of early law operating along the lines of reciprocity and collusion. This nucleation was probably a result of demographic pressures; trade and technological innovation may also be considered contributory factors. Certainly these latter emerged as conditioning elements within the development of such communities.

The separate units within the settlements practised an individual prestige-goods economy. Their powers were separate from those of the community as a whole. Such powers had to be curbed as the role of manufacture and trade increased. Thus the central, 'state' power grew, as may be seen in legal and historical developments. The aristocracies which had emerged had proved a destabilising factor in the state, for they maintained economic and socio-political practices which artificially supported secondary activities and separatist influences. As society became more complex, so the kin basis upon which it was founded proved inadequate. Changes in the demographic constitution of the community, overly competitive economic practice and increasing functional differentiation caused the creation of a public domain, one witnessed in various ways in the source material.

Urbanisation was the end-result of the functioning of a prestige-goods economy in a society formed of distinctive groups prior to the initiation of large scale trade and manufacture. The competition inherent within such a society led ultimately to the unity of the urban system.

Charles, M. Agriculture in lowland Mesopotamia in the late Uruk/Early Dynastic period

The thesis reviewed the current state of archaeobotanical research in Mesopotamia and considered its significance for the study of Bronze Age agriculture of Lowland Mesopotamia. The climate, natural hydrology and geology of the area were described, with a view to assessing the impact of irrigation on the soils. The traditional irrigation practices of southern Iraq were discussed in relation to modern theory of irrigation and the applicability of the traditional system to that of the Sumerian's.

The types of agriculture practised in the irrigated arid region of Mesopotamia were examined with reference to modern irrigation agriculture theory. This centered on the agricultural systems seen in Lowland Mesopotamia in the early part of the twentieth-century and the way in which they were adapted to the particular local environmental conditions.

The recovery, nature and possible modes of arrival of the Tell Abu Salabikh plant remains were considered in the light of the seasonality, ecology and potential uses of the plants. The characteristics of the weed seeds used to group the plants according to crop processing behaviour for the statistical analysis were explained.

Statistical analyses of the Abu Salabikh plant remains were undertaken and comparisons were made with data from modern ethnographic studies. The implications of plant material derived from animal dung on the interpretation of crop husbandry and environmental conditions from plant remains recovered from archaeological sites were discussed. The data generated was used to consider currently held views on irrigation agriculture in Bronze Age Lowland Mesopotamia, which have used the existing plant remains and the information derived from the archaeological and cuneiform records.

Christie, P.M. Excavations by C. K. Croft Andrew 1939-45 and their place in Cornish Bronze Age studies.

During the 1939-45 war the late C.K. Croft Andrew excavated a number of sites in Cornwall, most of them barrows, on behalf of the Ministry of Works Ancient Monuments Inspectorate in advance of airfield construction and other wartime threats. The excavations were never published and on his death data from the barrow sites was passed to this writer. Each site has been written up from the excavator's notes, measurements and sketches contained in pencil-written notebooks. All plans, sections and other features have been drawn out. Each site is interpreted and its significance assessed in the light of this data. The finds have been studied by specialists, some of whose reports are included, mainly as appendices.

The distribution of sites falls into two groups: one coastal, the other inland and moorland. The coastal sites are described first, followed by a discussion of this group. The moorland sites, a discrete group on Davidstow Moor, form the major part of this thesis and are described in detail, followed by a discussion. The data which has emerged from all the sites, in particular structural variability and radiocarbon chronology, is assessed in relation to Cornwall and elsewhere. Finally, some evaluation of the Beaker presence in the county is expressed in the light of Croft Andrew's work.

Cox, M. An Evaluation of the significance of 'scars of parturition' in the Christchurch Spitalfields sample.

The relationship between the preauricular sulcus and pitting on the dorsal aspect of the pubic corpus in association with pregnancy and parturition has aroused considerable interest since the early 1970's. The major limitation of much of the discussion is that it has been based on data derived from skeletal samples with either unknown or uncertain obstetric histories.

The excavation of the crypts beneath Christ Church, Spitalfields between 1984 and 1986 produced 968 skeletons, 387 of which were recovered in association with securely associated, legible coffin plates. Of the 138 adult females in this sample the parity status of 94 has been reconstructed from historical documentation.

Such obstetric factors as parity status, number of births, age at first and last births and birth spacing have been examined in relation to the presence or absence of the preauricular sulcus, its type and size, pubic pitting, sacral scarring and the extension of the pubic tubercle.

The results suggest that the preauricular sulcus and sacral scarring are independent of obstetric events and that although the small numbers of females with more than one pubic pit or an extended pubic tubercle had born children, the absence of these features is associated with both parous and nulliparous females.

Unlike previous studies, both localised cortical resorption and tubercle extension were evaluated as a component part of the obstetric pelvis. The more capacious pelvis proved to be associated with wider and longer preauricular sulci and with the presence of pubic pitting.

In order to facilitate comparative studies the Christ Church females are described as part of the sample from which they are derived. Their environmental and cultural backgrounds are discussed.

Currie, E. J. Cultural relationships in Southern Ecuador 300 BC - AD 300: excavations at the Guarumal and Punta Brava sites.

Based upon an analysis of pottery excavated from the Guarumal and Punta Brava archaeological sites in south coastal Ecuador, the author seeks to place these sites into an overall cultural and chronological framework within the timescale 300 BC - AD 300, and to use some of the issues deriving from a discussion of the material and the occupation of the sites to assess the validity of the Jambelí culture, as defined by Estrada, Meggers and Evans (1964).

"All Jambelí Phase sites are shell middens . . ." (ibid: 486) is one of the assertions questioned in this thesis, together with the question of using white-on-red decorated pottery as a distinguishing feature of the Ecuadorian Regional Developmental Period. Some of the material described as being of the Jambelí culture is likely to have been misidentified and wrongly ascribed pottery deriving from late Formative period cultures in the area, of which the most important is the Guayaquil phase from the Guayas Basin and the Isle de Puná.

A clear sequence of development of pottery forms and styles can be demonstrated for the site Guarumal, from late Formative period Chorrera-like antecedents, exhibiting certain similarities with the Pechiche culture, through to those more typical of the Regional Developmental period - which is the Jambelí culture in this area - in the later phases of occupation.

Questions arising from cultural relationships over southern Ecuador (and parts of northern Peru) are also considered, for the insights or challenges they offer to accepted archaeological theory.

It is increasingly clear that a re-evaluation of the Jambelí culture is necessary to take account of archaeological research of the last twenty years, research which has shown that the Jambelí culture was not merely a coastal adaptation of

shell-fishing communities, but that it stretched well into the interior and had Formative period roots.

Reference: Estrada, E, Meggers, B.J. & Evans, C. 1964. The Jambeli culture of south coastal Ecuador. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 3492 , 115:483-558.

Easten, D. Schliemann's excavations at Troy 1970-1873.

This study is based on Schliemann's unpublished Troy excavation notebooks from 1870-73. It attempts to reconstruct his activities, to locate and identify the features he found, and to stratify and date the several thousand objects he recorded. There is some degree of synthesis with later findings of Dörpfeld and Blegen, and a review, in the light of all these findings, of the chronology of the Bronze Age strata. The study covers all periods from Early Bronze Age to Byzantine, and all classes of material.

A reconstructed contour-plan permits a new and closer understanding of Schliemann's progress. Fifty-two areas of work are distinguished in each of which an outline stratigraphy can be reconstructed. Objects are assigned to specific strata, although Schliemann's frequent failure to specify from which trench which objects came can inject varying degrees of uncertainty into the operation.

The sequence of fortifications on the North side of the site is greatly clarified, especially for Troy II and VI. Buildings in the citadel interior are more closely dated, and the sequence in Troy II is substantially re-organised to allow for at least twelve building-phases. The earth-movements supposed to have demolished Troy VI are unlikely to have antedated late VIIa.

Troy I-II.4 belong to EB II (c.3000-2465); wheelmade plates and one-handed tankards first appear in II.1. Troy II.5-III belong to EB III (c.2465-2005); two-handed cups and tankards appear in II.5 after an increase of wheelmade plain ware in II.4. Troy III is contemporary with early Middle Helladic. Troy IV-V belong to the Anatolian Middle Bronze Age (c.2005-1712), and VI-VII are purely Late Bronze Age (c.1712-1070). VIh was destroyed c.11270 (?), probably around the end of LHIIIb1, and VIIa was destroyed c.1190 (?) during LHIIc.

Kubba, A. A.. Architecture of the Late Ubaid Period in Mesopotamia.

This monograph constitutes a comprehensive survey of Ubaid architecture in general and Late Ubaid architecture in particular. The work is divided into five chapters:

Chapter One consists of a general overview of Ubaid architecture. Its links with earlier epochs, particularly, Tell es-Sawwan, and its natural transformation into the Uruk Period architecture will also be discussed.

Chapter Two consists mainly of a detailed catalogue of Ubaid sites (particularly those with substantial architectural remains), describing building levels and individual buildings. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order.

Chapter Three deals mainly with the various building materials (and their characteristic properties) that were in use during the Ubaid Period.

Chapter Four concentrates on architectural elements, such as the wall, floor, roof, etc., as well as on methods of construction during the Ubaid Period. The above elements are accompanied by construction details and reconstructions.

Chapter Five attempts to classify Ubaid buildings according to their plan morphology. Previous classification schemes by other scholars are also discussed and assessed.

Utilizing the evidence presented in earlier chapters, interpretations of functions of various buildings are proposed based on the location, size and shape of rooms, the distribution of finds, orientation, etc.

Also by careful analysis of a number of Ubaid buildings, it will be shown that the Ubaid architects were familiar with numerous geometric principles such as the 3:4:5 triangle, and that a standard unit of measurement of 72 cm was used in the design and laying out of many of their more important buildings.

Lewit, T. Rural sites as evidence for farming in the late Roman economy: a survey of 'villas', farms and settlements in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

The thesis contests the currently held view that the third and fourth centuries AD saw an agricultural crisis: a decline in production and prosperity and abandonment of farmland; a decline of the free peasantry and spread of large estates worked by bound tenants; and the end of export production and long-distance trade in agricultural products.

The evidence of approximately 200 excavated farm and settlement sites in Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, and Italy together with field surveys carried out in Italy, Spain, the Danube region, Morocco, Libya, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Greece, and Crete indicates that the late empire was not a period of agricultural decline and that large estates farmed by bound tenants did not become dominant. The late empire was in fact a period of rural expansion in many regions, especially in the East, and medium sized farms appear at least as prosperous as large sites. Export production and long-distance trade continued, but new centres of production replaced previously dominant regions. The first major changes in rural life occurred only in the fifth century and may have been socio-cultural rather than economic. The history of rural development must be separated from that of the towns, which, while flourishing in the East, declined in the West.

The primary sources support the archaeological evidence for rural prosperity and export production. Texts conventionally used as evidence for rural decline and the spread of the bound tenancy do not in fact constitute such evidence.

Okun, M. Interaction between the Roman and Native populations of the Upper Rhine: 100 BC - AD 70.

Roman frontiers are rich, well researched areas of study. Until recently, most frontier studies have concentrated on the military history of the area. But frontiers are more than lines of military forts and fortifications. They are areas in which two or more societies come into contact. As a result, they present ideal situations in which to observe cultural and social processes, such as assimilation and acculturation. This dissertation evaluates a specific Roman frontier, the early frontier in the Upper Rhine area, from a non-military perspective.

An understanding of what cultural processes took place in the Upper Rhine is derived from an analysis of the material culture of the area from before and after the

Roman occupation of the area. By observing any changes in how specific artefacts were produced and used over time, cultural changes are detected. Within the context of the history of the area, the observed material changes are evaluated in terms of social processes.

The result of this study is an improved understanding of the mechanisms involved in both assimilation and acculturation and of the extent that these processes had taken place within the first one hundred years of the Roman occupation of the area. Assimilation of Roman cultural objects and traits started long before the Romans physically occupied the Upper Rhine. The process is rapid and archaeologically highly visible because people consciously adopted Roman objects and practices. Consequently, assimilation is often mistaken for acculturation, which had also occurred, but at a slower, more subtle pace. Acculturation occurs whenever members of different cultures interact, at whatever level of interaction, whether or not the participants wish it to occur. The process of acculturation combines elements from each culture, resulting in an hybridization of the various cultures involved. In the Upper Rhine during the early Roman Empire, both processes occurred. By A.D. 100 the culture of the inhabitants of the Upper Rhine had changed. Therefore, this study demonstrates that questions about social processes can be successfully asked about frontiers. But, the most visible and easily recognized social processes are often superficial, while those processes that fundamentally change a society can only be detected over a long period of time.

Sala, I. A study of microscopic polish on flint implements.

This is a report on research carried out to investigate the microscopic polish which appears on the edges and surfaces of prehistoric flint tools after they are used on various materials. A natural polish also occurs on the surface of flint under some depositional conditions and the project investigated both this natural polish and its possible effects on polish produced by use. Interest in microscopic polish was pioneered by L. H. Keeley who in the late 1970s published several long papers and a book which examined polish on flint. Keeley suggested very forcefully that the polish produced on flint tools edges by use has a distinctive texture and appearance determined by and characteristic of the material on which the tool was used. Keeley and his followers have since published studies of many archaeological assemblages where the interpretation of function has been based mainly on the distinctiveness of polish appearance. The present research was prompted by "microwear analysis" of implements from several sites of different ages which suggested that post-depositional processes had negatively affected the surface of the flint implements and altered or degraded the polish making it difficult to characterize and casting doubt on the distinctive nature of polish on flint.

An experimental programme was then devised to produce polish on flint surfaces under a variety of controlled conditions using different materials. The experiments were designed to investigate the processes involved in polish formation rather than to replicate tasks which prehistoric people are likely to have carried out. The results suggest that:

a) flint is polished by the removal of asperities from its surface during use which then act as abrasives between the flint and the worked material;

- b) consequently use produces one polish on the flint microtopography in several stages of development;
- c) the rate of polish development depends on length of use, hardness of used material, lubrication, pressure and flint texture;
- d) striations and other linear features are caused mainly by the flint particles from asperities and edge damage but added abrasives do affect the quantity and size of the striations;
- e) polish distribution on the microtopography is related to the hardness of the material used, external abrasives and the coarseness of the flint;
- f) distribution of polish on the tool edge is related to the task performed;
- g) in order to interpret function correctly polish appearance and distribution are not sufficient. Other clues such as edge morphology and macrowear have to be taken into consideration.

Two reports are included regarding the attempted functional reconstruction of archaeological artefacts from two sites: Hengistbury Head in Dorset and Kebara Cave in the Carmel Hills. Due to the altered condition of the flint surfaces only a limited level of interpretation was possible.

Shearer, G. L. An evaluation of Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy for characterization of organic compounds in art and archaeology.

The application of Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) to the characterization of materials in art and archaeology is evaluated. The diffuse reflectance accessory was used extensively and an infrared microscope was utilized for microscopic samples. The development and theory of diffuse reflectance FT-IR spectroscopy are given and a brief outline of previous use of infrared spectroscopy in archaeological and art conservation is included. The experimental procedures and sample handling used in the research are explained in detail. Diffuse reflectance spectra of several classes of organic materials available in antiquity are presented. The classes of organic materials include waxes, fats and oils, bituminous materials, resins, amber, shellac, pitch, gums and gum resins and proteins. The spectra of the reference materials are interpreted in the light of the known information on chemical structure. Several examples of archaeological specimens which have been characterized are included. Two large groups of modern materials, a group of plastic sculptures and a collection of early plastic objects were characterized. Areas for future work include an expanded reference collection of modern materials and the use of J-CAMP-DX programming language for interlaboratory exchange of data which is independent of the brand of spectrometer used.

Walda, H. The Libyan contributions to Roman art.

The study of Roman provincial native art is still in its infancy. Given the complex nature of the problems, it was necessary to discover new evidence to support ideas based on the study of styles, by employing methods of a scientific nature.

The main objective of this thesis is to combine stylistic studies with scientific evidence, such as the isotopic analysis of marble, to assess the influences of the different schools of sculpture.

On these bases it is possible to examine the Libyan versions of Classical forms in order to define more specifically the characteristics of provincial art in Tripolitania and thus gain a greater understanding of the genesis and development of these Libyo-Roman interpretations.

Following classification of the sculpture available, based on artistic representation (motifs, format and technical execution), it was found to be imperative to differentiate between Roman art in Tripolitania and Libyo-Roman art. Libyo-Roman art is a combination, to a greater or lesser degree, of Punic abstraction and stylization. The works which are most often described as Roman art in Tripolitania adhere closely to Mediterranean Classical models in intention and execution rather than to a Punic-Mediterranean amalgamation. Difference in quality may be observed in pieces classified as either Roman art or Libyo-Roman works.

The conclusions reached in this thesis have all taken into account the religious and cultural views of the province which had been affected by the Romanisation of the area.

Williams, E. The stone sculpture of ancient West Mexico: analysis and classification.

This is the first systematic study ever undertaken of the Prehispanic stone sculpture of West Mexico (Jalisco, Colima, Nayarit and Michoacán). Classification has distinguished three main subject-matter groups: anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and anthropo-zoomorphic. Each group has several subgroups and variants. Iconographic analysis isolated seven iconographic themes: 1) Isolated heads; 2) Human skulls; 3) Double figures; 4) Anthropozoomorphs; 5) Anthropomorphic braziers; 6) Horned figures; 7) Hunchbacks. These iconographic themes are described and interpreted using ethnographic analogy and ethnohistoric data from Western Mexico, Mesoamérica, South and North America.

Interpretation of the sculptures has dealt with concepts of shamanism, Native religion (both Prehispanic and recent), ancestor deities and fertility deities or "spirits".

Stylistic analysis has determined the existence of two stylistic groups, one of local West Mexican origin which seems to be earlier, and one with Central Mexican affinities which appears to be later. One problem examined is the relationship between these two stylistic groups, as well as the Mesoamerican affiliation - or lack of it - for West Mexican stone sculpture in general