



Prof Pikirayi is Professor en Hoof van die Departement Antropologie en Argeologie in die Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe. Hy het etlike akademiese portefeuljes beklee, onder andere 'n Statebondgenootskap aan Wolfson College en die Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford; en 'n Dosentskap aan die Universiteit van Uppsala in Swede.

Sy navorsing is toegespits op die argeologie van sosiale kompleksiteit in Suider-Afrika, en die bestudering van die ontwikkeling van Mapungubwe (1200-1300 nC) en Groot Zimbabwe (1270-1550 nC) as middelpunte van politieke en ekonomiese mag. Sy boek, *The Zimbabwe culture: Origins and decline in southern Zambezi states* (Altamira Press, 2001) is internasionaal baie goed ontvang. 'n Artikel waarvan dr Shadreck Chirikure (Departement Argeologie, Universiteit van Kaapstad) medeskrywer was, "Inside and outside the dry stone walls: Revisiting the material culture of Great Zimbabwe", is in 2009 deur die vooraanstaande internasionale argeologiese vaktydskrif, *Antiquity*, bestempel as die beste navorsingsartikel.

Prof Pikirayi doen ook navorsing oor die politieke sy van argeologie en het 'n boek oor dié onderwerp gepubliseer, *Tradition, archaeological heritage and communities in the Limpopo Province of South Africa*, (Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA) Desember 2011). Prof Pikirayi is tans besig met 'n ondersoek na die rol wat water en omgewingsverandering gespeel het in die totstandkoming, ontwikkeling en ondergang van die groot state van Mapungubwe en Groot Zimbabwe, as deel van die inisiatief: Integrated history of and future of peoples on earth (IHOPE).

Prof Pikirayi is lid van die wetenskapkomitee van die Global Pottery International Congress on Historical Archaeology and Archaeometry for Societies in Contact. Hy dien op die redaksies van *African Archaeological Review*, *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa* en die *African Humanities Publications*-reeks wat deur die American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) befonds word. Hy het 'n C1-gradering van die NNS.

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Prof Pikirayi is Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology in the Faculty of Humanities. He has held a number of academic portfolios, including a Commonwealth Fellowship at Wolfson College and Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, and a Docentship with Uppsala University, Sweden.

His research focuses on the archaeology of social complexity in Southern Africa, examining the development of Mapungubwe (AD 1200-1300) and Great Zimbabwe (AD 1270-1550) as centres of political and economic power. His book, *The Zimbabwe Culture: origins and decline in southern Zambezi states* (Altamira Press, 2001) has been well received internationally. The article, co-authored with Dr Shadreck Chirikure (Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town), entitled "Inside and outside the dry stone walls: revisiting the material culture of Great Zimbabwe", was judged the best research article by the prestigious international archaeology journal *Antiquity* in 2009.

Prof Pikirayi also researches the politics of archaeology, and has recently published a book on this subject, entitled *Tradition, Archaeological Heritage and Communities in the Limpopo Province of South Africa* (Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA) December 2011). He is currently investigating the role of water and environmental change in the formation, development and decline of Mapungubwe and Great Zimbabwe states as part of the Integrated History of and Future of Peoples on Earth (IHOPE) initiative.

Prof Pikirayi is a member of the Scientific Committee of Global Pottery International Congress on Historical Archaeology and Archaeometry for Societies in Contact. He serves on the editorial boards of *African Archaeological Review*; *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa* and the *African Humanities Publications* series funded by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). He has a C1-rating from the NRF.

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Prof Pikirayi ke profesa le Hlogo ya Kgoro ya Antropolotši le Akhiolotši ka Lefapheng la Bomotheo. O šetše a kile a swara diphotfolio tša go fapana go akaretšwa le Commonwealth Fellowship kua Wolfson College le Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, gape e bile mofahloši kua Uppsala University, Sweden.

Dinyakišišo tša gagwe di nepiša akhiolotši ya mararankodi a merero ya leago mo Borwa bja Afrika, a sekaseka tlhologo le kgolo ya Mapungubwe (AD 1200-1300) le Great Zimbabwe (AD 1270-1550) bjalo ka disenthara tša ekonomi le dipolitiki. Puku ya gagwe, *The Zimbabwe Culture: origins and decline in southern Zambezi states* (Altamira Press, 2001) e amogetšwe gabotse maamong a boditšhabatšhaba. Athikele ye a e ngwadilego le Dr Shadreck Chirikure (University of Cape Town), ya go bitšwa "Inside and outside the dry stone walls: revisiting the material culture of Great Zimbabwe", e bonwe e le ye kaonekaone ke baahlodi ba tšenale ya akhiolotši ye e nago le maemo a godimodimo lefaseng *Antiquity* ka 2009.

Prof Pikirayi o dira dinyakišišo le ka dipolitiki tša akhiolotši, gomme puku ya gagwe mo mererong ye, e lego *Tradition, Archaeological Heritage and Communities in the Limpopo Province of South Africa*, e gatišitšwe ka Disemere 2011 ke Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa (OSSREA). Gabjale o dira dinyakišišo ka tema ye e kgathwago ke meetse le phetogo ya tikologo mo go tlhologo, tšwetšopele le puhlamong ya mebušo ya Mapungubwe le Great Zimbabwe bjalo ka karolo ya lesolo la go bitšwa *Integrated History of and Future of Peoples on Earth (IHOPE)*.

Prof Pikirayi ke leloko la Scientific Committee of Global Pottery International Congress on Historical Archaeology and Archaeometry for Societies in Contact. O kgatha tema dibotong tša barulaganyi ba *African Archaeological Review*; *Azania: Archaeological Research in Africa* le *African Humanities Publications series* thekgwago ka mašelang ke American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS).