

Review

New Book Chronicle

Madeleine Hummler

Edited collections: bane or boon?

Is there a conference, symposium, workshop, seminar or roundtable whose proceedings are not published nowadays? In our discipline, as elsewhere, publication means recognition and survival. Furthermore, reporting to conferences is a powerful method of exchanging ideas and discoveries and a natural, if not automatic, extension is to turn the contributions into a more permanent account by publishing a collection, suitably dressed up in a theme. Judging by the quantity of such collections appearing in print—more than 30 per cent of all books received annually by *Antiquity* for review are edited collections, and few get reviewed—it is a trend that shows no signs of slowing down.

But there are problems of course. Some speakers may not wish to publish, others may not quite come up to the standard expected—but it is hard to unseat them when everyone else seems entitled to a place on the wagon. Editors can find themselves making a purse out of a sow's ear rather than composing a set of responses to a well-defined research question. An understandable tendency is therefore to let it go at that; at worst the result is no more than a loosely connected miscellany delivered in a mêlée of unkempt language. In fact, the editors of one recent collection proudly announce that they are “keeping the individual authors' styles, including their choice of American or British orthography and punctuation.” Just saving a bob or two on copy-editing? To a linguist, reading some edited volumes feels like an extended stay in purgatory.

Indeed some texts read like exercises in ELF (English as a Lingua Franca, a language used when none of the interlocutors is a native speaker of English). The guiding principle of Elfish is to ‘achieve communication’, and to hell with grammar, syntax or vocabulary, let alone anything approaching elegance. Pity the reader trying to stay awake, skeins of loosely knitted words unravelling in front of his eyes. Here is an example of this type of communication: “To understand the appreciation of pottery sensory perception, such as in the case of the colour of gold,

ANTIQUITY 85 (2011): 1506–1517

or the association to some shamans for some physical properties of the product, such as in the case of spondylus shells, cannot be proposed” (chapter and verse not cited for discretion's sake). This unnecessary utterance is just about understandable, but it is no kindness to commit it to print. The affliction diagnosed by Orwell in his well-known essay *Politics and the English language* of 1946 (“gumming together long strips of words which have already been set into order by someone else”) is particularly virulent in edited volumes.

Of course not all edited collections suffer from these ailments nor do the collections serve the same audiences. There are significant differences between them, and we shall use this quarter's chronicle to examine a selection of them. There is no uniting theme, but I have presented them in groups to ease digestion.

Art, artefacts and culture

J.L. LOVELL & Y.M. ROWAN (ed.). *Culture, chronology and the Chalcolithic: theory and transition*. 214 pages, 77 illustrations, 30 tables. 2011. Oxford: Council for British Research in the Levant & Oxbow; 978-1-84217-993-2 hardback £40.

ANDREA VIANELLO (ed.). *Exotica in the prehistoric Mediterranean*. viii + 200 pages, numerous illustrations, 34 colour plates. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-424-1 paperback £25.

MARGARITA GLEBA & HELLE W. HORSNAS (ed.). *Communicating identity in Italic Iron Age communities*. xvi + 242 pages, 123 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-991-8 hardback £30.

DEREK B. COUNTS & BETTINA ARNOLD (ed.). *The Master of Animals in Old World iconography*. 250 pages, 173 illustrations. 2010. Budapest: Archaeolingua Alapítvány; 978-963-9911-14-7 hardback €56.

MATTHEW HAYSOM & JENNY WALLENSTEN (ed.). *Current approaches to religion in ancient Greece: papers*

<http://antiquity.ac.uk/ant/085/ant0851506.htm>

presented at a symposium at the Swedish Institute at Athens 17–19 April 2008 (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 8° 21). 315 pages, 49 illustrations, tables. 2011. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen; 978-91-7916-059-3 paperback.

The first five collected works introduced here follow each other in rough chronological order of periods considered (Copper to Iron Age) and deal with reasonably well-defined areas: Middle East and southern Levant, Mediterranean and temperate Europe. It is impossible to summarise the nearly eighty chapters from this quintet, so, attention will be paid to the matters raised in the opening paragraphs of this chronicle. What was the question? Was it answered by the contributors? Did the editors do their job? Was it worth publishing? These questions are blunt but, since many edited collections benefit from grants or other forms of institutional support and all the ones in our selection have been peer-reviewed, it is justifiable to ask them.

Culture, chronology and the Chalcolithic: theory and transition concerns the sixth to fourth millennia BC in the southern Levant. The participants in a workshop organised at the International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE) in Madrid in 2006 got together to “explore archaeological ‘culture’ in the light of their data”, and “to consider how their concept of archaeological culture is situated within archaeological theory” (p. 5) in a part of the world where archaeologists are, according to the editors, reluctant to engage with theory. A pity that this comes out as “the majority are culture historians operationalizing their archaeology (purportedly) through an atheoretical lens” (p. 5). Yet the editors themselves manage to write an entire, long introduction on culture without mentioning Childe; it falls to Graham Philip, in a very good summing up (pp. 192–204,) to remind them of Childe, to be gently critical and to point towards future directions (paying more attention to environment and to a mosaic of communities with a diverse range of possibilities, not abandoning the specifics for the grand narrative but framing questions of broad interest). The international set of some two dozen authors try to stick to their brief but it is the presentation of site-specific data that takes the lion’s share; the contributors do however consider, for example, whether there is still a case for the Ghassulian culture (yes), what the desert pastoralist Timnian culture that lasts millennia represents (a stimulating paper by Rosen), or what the analysis of pottery inclusions or metal alloys

can contribute. These papers build up a picture of the southern Levant with phases of continuity and transition, the emergence of ‘chiefdoms’ and a societal change in the Early Bronze Age (on the latter, two stimulating differing views are offered in the chapters by Braun and Burton & Levy). On the whole this is a valuable, data-rich collection of articles but one that does not probe the notion of culture as much as, for example, *Investigating archaeological cultures* (see below, ‘Springer quarter’ section).

The Neolithic and Bronze Age Mediterranean is the setting for *Exotica*, a collection of 18 chapters + introduction by the editor, VIANELLO. It showcases recent research on exotic goods presented at a session of the European Association of Archaeologists’ (EAA) conference in Zadar in 2007. This is an uneven collection, where the good jostles with the indifferent. On the positive side, the editor has made a real effort to create a structure, organising the contributions in five sections (Neolithic; amber; eastern Mediterranean and Aegean; ships; wider perspectives), writing a preface, introduction, introductory summaries for each section and a final conclusion. Still on the positive side, the range of papers is comprehensive and insights are gained into the value and use of exotic materials as diverse as spondylus shells, gold, salt (exotic?), obsidian, graphite, amber, precious stones, glass, ‘low value exotica’, niello, Mycenaean pottery or ivory. But the standard of the papers varies, in content and also language, with some poorly expressed or translated contributions not helped by the editor’s convoluted style. Monochrome illustrations are reasonable, the colour plates nice and shiny, but none has scales or dimensions added. The big questions are posed and sometimes answered: understanding the social context in which exotic goods are introduced, and the role that these same goods played in transforming societies. A more specific question (when is something not exotic) is addressed in Tykot’s treatment of obsidian in the central Mediterranean. The boundary between exotic and luxury goods is quite blurred, and this was probably the case in antiquity too, as demonstrated by the final contribution to the book. Here Harding discusses warrior elites and prestige swords in the later Bronze Age, with respect to a sword found in a grave near Frattesina in the north-eastern Italian Po plain, the latter site attracting exotic goods from far and wide. In sum, I would put this edited collection in the useful-but-pedestrian category of books.

A symposium organised at the University of Copenhagen in 2006 is at the origin of *Communicating identity in Italic Iron Age communities* edited by GLEBA & HORSNAS. Its 15 chapters and introduction (by Turfa, with ample summaries of the contributions) consider southern Italy and Sicily in the period ranging roughly from the ninth to the fourth century BC, i.e. a period of intensive contact and Greek and Phoenician colonisation or settlement. There are also a couple of studies devoted to later Roman centuries. The purpose of the meeting and publication was “to explore the many and much varied identities of the Italic peoples of the Iron Age, and how specific objects, places and ideas might have been involved in generating, mediating and communicating these identities” (pp. vii–viii). That should cover just about anything. More specifically these various identities (indigenous Italic or Sikel, Hellenised, hybrid or appropriated) are approached from different angles and the contributors make a thorough job of presenting their evidence, be it material culture (e.g. stelae, textiles, iconography, pottery, coinage), settlement archaeology (e.g. sites in Apulia, Lucania and Sicily) or funerary archaeology (e.g. cemeteries in Lucania and Sicily or a study of Orphism in the Black Sea region and southern Italy). There are some more synthetic papers, for example a reflexion (by Shepherd, on archaic Sicily) of what terms like middle ground, acculturation or hybridity actually mean in the archaeological, funerary record and an equally thought-provoking contribution (by Fitzjohn, on vernacular architecture in Sicily) discussing what resources are needed throughout the seasons to build a house. So, in this volume the treatment of the subject is deep, the illustrations are appropriate, the editors have set out their stall and abstracts are provided. This should make it a ‘good’ collection and it is certainly a scholarly one, with notes and bibliography at the end of each chapter; yet I found it hard going, flicking backwards and forwards through the chapters to keep track (an index would have helped here) and I missed a summing up. In the end, I attribute my lack of enthusiasm to style: a book for specialists, hard work for an interested lay sister.

The next book, *The Master of Animals in Old World iconography*, is produced with customary skill by Erzsébet Jerem for *Archaeolingua* in Budapest. It is an expanded version of papers presented at an EAA session in Zadar in 2007. This time my spirits lifted, thanks to an excellent ‘Prolegomenon’

by the editors COUNTS & ARNOLD which explains what the Master of the Animals is—“a humanoid figure extending control over one or more animals [...] who may combine within his person both human and animal elements” (p. 16)—and sets out the agenda: to examine how the Master of the Animals motif functioned within the specific cultural contexts in which it turns up. The motif appears in fourth-millennium BC Mesopotamia and then reoccurs in the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean, temperate Europe and Eurasia, from prehistory to Christianity. The pitfalls of comparative analysis are acknowledged, so emphasis is placed on context. Yes, transmission of the motif can happen, there are “intriguing commonalities in the meaning worlds” but also significant variations. The interest is much more focused on “the myriad cultural needs the figure could fulfil” (p. 18) within particular cultural spheres and that is what the 14 authors concentrate on in their chapters. These follow a chronological order and are devoted to: Mesopotamian hero figures, horned figures in the Harappan civilisation, Hittite iconography, Minoan images (three chapters), the role of hunting and livestock in Iron Age Greece, Cypriot sanctuaries, Iraq and Iran from Neo-Assyrian to Persian times, Eurasian steppe societies, Iron Age temperate Europe and Celtic art (two chapters, one by Arnold and one expertly translated from the German by her), the Orientalizing period of Etruscan Italy and finally Migration period Europe. Of course not all chapters can be scintillating—I struggled a bit with Hittite iconography and Minoan hybridity and found elements of Migration period Europe treated somewhat skimpily—but the themes highlighted at the beginning of the book come out strongly, particularly the manipulation of the image by or for powerful elites and the role of hunting in aristocratic societies. What makes this book a success is that the editors have guided their contributors towards a well-rounded volume, the first ever comprehensive study of the Master of the Animals motif, and the individual authors have responded with a “willingness to adapt individual chapters to the project as a whole” (p. 7). That is the key: edited collections should be the end-product of mature reflexion started at conference sessions, not merely their proceedings.

The final book in this quintet is *Current approaches to religion in ancient Greece*, a collection of 14 papers by “academics in the early stages of their career” presented at a symposium at the Swedish Institute at Athens in April 2008. Their theme is

the centrality of religion to Greek (mainly Classical, but also Archaic and Bronze Age) culture; they want to look at religion using a new theoretical perspective and, boy, have they embraced agency! “The various approaches contained in this volume all point to the need for investigating perceptions, attitudes, actions and interrelations of the worshippers rather than forgotten origins or underlying structures” (p. 12). But that is for the introductory part. Once settled into their papers—a mix of archaeological, historical, epigraphic, iconographic and philological studies—they present thoroughly documented, serious, if somewhat earnest, arguments for their chosen topics. These consist of a series of papers focused on the cult of Apollo, a chapter investigating continuity of religion in Crete from the Bronze Age but also conformity to the new religion, a contribution on public and private religion based on an examination of the sanctuary of Poseidon on Poros, a number of papers dealing with aspects of performance, ending with a chapter considering the presence of barriers inside Greek temples. The editors and the Swedish Institute at Athens are to be congratulated for producing these proceedings in a thoroughly professional way. It is just a pity for the reader that the opening lecture by Robert Parker (Oxford) and closing remarks by Catherine Morgan (British School at Athens) were not included in the volume.

ICAZ papers

UMBERTO ALBARELLA & ANGELA TRENTACOSTE (ed.). *Ethnozooarchaeology: the present and past of human-animal relationships*. 174 pages, 122 illustrations, 23 tables. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-997-0 hardback £45.

CANAN ÇAKIRLAR (ed.). *Archaeomalacology revisited: non-dietary use of molluscs in archaeological settings*. viii + 95 pages, 56 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Oxford & Oakville: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-436-4 paperback £30.

The International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) held its 2006 congress in Mexico City and two volumes stemming from sessions at this meeting have been received recently. The first deals with ethnozooarchaeology, the second with a series of instances of worked shells. They differ in style, content and import, with *Ethnozooarchaeology* the better edited and peer-reviewed example.

The 16 papers, by an international group of specialists, contained in *Ethnozooarchaeology* range

widely in subject matter: hunting dogs, draught cattle, dung, the use of wild animals in Chiapas, Mexico, blowpipe hunting of tree animals in Thailand, fishing in Polynesia, Peru, Scotland, Fiji and Pakistan, butchery and cooking in Sudan, or herding llamas, cattle and pigs in Chile, Kenya, Greece and Sardinia respectively. Apart from the numerous illuminating details one can pick up along the way, what lifts this collection from the mass is the careful editing by UMBERTO ALBARELLA and ANGELA TRENTACOSTE. They have managed to marshal a diverse set of observations and analyses into a coherent whole, organised in four sections (introduction and methods; fishing, hunting and foraging; food; and lastly husbandry and herding) by making their contributors think about their material in archaeological terms and not just report on ways of dealing with animal resources in different parts of the world. The provision of abstracts, the clarity of texts and monochrome illustrations all help to make this volume enjoyable. The short introduction by Albarella is thoughtfully and well written, stressing that ethnozooarchaeology is not just seeking analogy but a research strategy that enables us to better interpret faunal assemblages. For Albarella, the stimulus for producing this book was to gain an ‘intensive knowledge’, in reaction to the ‘intensive ignorance’ of animal practice that many zooarchaeologists feel uneasy about. This was achieved well.

Archaeomalacology revisited, a collection of 10 papers presented at the ICAZ meeting in Mexico, sounds more impressive than *Shells, beads and pendants from around the world* but this would be a more accurate description of the work. The revisiting refers, I think, to a paradigm shift (it seems molluscs have them) explained in the editor’s introduction: “One aspect of the archaeomalacological paradigm is that, while the ‘molluscs as artefacts’ vs. ‘molluscs as food’ dichotomy of scholarly foci [...] continues to prevail [...], obvious is the fact that attention paid to the mechanical properties and taphonomy of the shell remains by the ‘molluscs as food’ scholars has visibly become greater, and in return, more emphasis is now put on the biological characteristics of worked/used shells by the ‘molluscs as artefacts’ scholars” (p. vi). So far so good. And then, “Another significance of the present volume to the current archaeomalacological paradigm [is] diversity—of subject matters, methods, and geographies” (p. vii). Not so good, because it announces what is to follow, a loose assortment of case studies involving worked shells. Granted,

individual studies make interesting specific points. Many contributors, naturally enough, deal with material from Mexico (artefacts from Tenochtitlan, Teotihuacan, Yaxcilan, Tlacojalpan and the coast of Chetumal Bay), another with a large collection of shell objects kept in the Gold Museum in Bogotá (mostly without context); there are brief overviews (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe, symbolism in North America) and a couple of papers dealing with European material (the 'Red Lady' of Paviland and an examination of murex shells used for purple dyeing, but recycled in lime production at a Minoan Protopalatial site in Crete, located far inland). There is no conclusion, and seemingly no thread tying together these various 'suspended objects of adornment'. One redeeming feature is the inclusion of excellent colour photographs.

A Springer quartet

BENJAMIN W. ROBERTS & MARC VANDER LINDEN (ed.). *Investigating archaeological cultures: material culture, variability, and transmission*. viii + 393 pages, 43 illustrations, 16 tables. 2011. New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg & London: Springer Science+Business Media; 978-1-4419-6969-9 hardback £108 & \$169; 978-1-4419-6970-5 e-book. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4419-6970-5.

NUNO F. BICHO, JONATHAN A. HAWS & LOREN G. DAVIS (ed.). *Trekking the shore: changing coastlines and the antiquity of coastal settlement*. xxx + 496 pages, 130 illustration, 58 tables. 2011. New York: Springer; 978-1-4419-8218-6 hardback £108; 978-1-4419-8219-3 e-book. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4419-8219-3.

BEN FORD (ed.). *The archaeology of maritime landscapes*. xvi + 351 pages, 78 illustrations, 10 tables. 2011. New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg & London: Springer Science+Business Media; 978-1-4419-8209-4 hardback £81 & \$129; 978-1-4419-8210-0 e-book. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4419-8210-0.

ADRIAN MYERS & GABRIEL MOSHENKA (ed.). *Archaeologies of internment*. xvi + 313 pages, 115 illustrations. 2011. New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg & London: Springer Science+Business Media; 978-1-4419-9665-7 hardback £81 & \$129; 978-1-4419-9666-4 e-book. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4419-9666-4.

Springer has recently sent *Antiquity* four volumes derived from conferences: one from another session of the EAA meeting at Zadar in 2007 (*Investigating archaeological cultures*), one from symposia organised by

the Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (UISPP) in Lisbon in 2006 and by the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) in Austin, Texas, in 2007 (*Trekking the shore*), one from the Annual Conference of Historical Underwater Archaeology (ACUA) held in Albuquerque, New Mexico [!], in 2008 (*The archaeology of maritime landscapes*), and one from the sixth World Archaeological Congress (WAC 6) in Dublin in 2008 (*Archaeologies of internment*). These sturdy, fat hardbacks in handsome red livery and monochrome print are well produced. The editors have worked hard at providing guidance, and their various introductions are thoughtful. But the volumes cost twice or three times as much as the other publications in our selection. Are they worth the outlay? If I were to advise a librarian, I would recommend *Investigating archaeological cultures*, perhaps also *Trekking the shore*. The other two belong to a niche market. But what do I know? I am told that niche markets are a good thing; perhaps there are enough people prepared to spend £81 apiece for publications that I would classify as relatively ephemeral.

Of the quartet, *Investigating archaeological cultures* offers the most sustenance. The subtitle, *Material culture, variability and transmission*, reveals a little more of the programme, but it is only when one gets stuck into the contents that the breadth and depth of treatment is revealed. The aim of the 2007 EAA meeting at the origin of this volume was to ask whether the notion of culture —also cultural circle, sphere, horizon, techno-complex, facies, tradition, group, etc.— still has value as a methodological tool. The answer is yes, with the corollary that using the concept does not imply blind allegiance to an often justly criticised culture-historical tradition of interpreting archaeological data. Indeed, the definition of cultural entities in Old World prehistory (the subject of the majority of papers, except for two chapters on the Americas and one on Austronesia) has proved to be extremely resilient, and not just because of the weight of past scholarship; it still forms the basis for a variety of sophisticated approaches derived from different schools of thought, be it processualism, neo-evolutionism or post-processualism. In particular it is the transmission of cultural traits and their various combinations and recombinations that continue to challenge the ingenuity of archaeologists of a variety of persuasions. The editors have arranged the 17 chapters into a first historiographical part (three papers on Europe, one on America) followed by

chapters increasing in range, from studies of cultural technology (techno-complexes, for example lithics, or early metallurgy in Eurasia, or pottery in Neolithic and Bronze Age Iran), via cultural identity (in the LBK, the European Bronze Age or in African pottery traditions) to modelling archaeological cultures and integrating the data from other disciplines into these models. Some papers include a good deal of theoretical exposition but most contributions are empirically grounded. This, a good balance of contributions by mature and younger scholars, and a well formulated and addressed question, should ensure the volume's successful take-up. It is a pity that there is no concluding chapter, but the editors can be forgiven, as they provide a comprehensive thematic summing up in their introduction.

Trekking the shore: changing coastlines and the antiquity of coastal settlement is a collection with a huge range. Its 20 chapters, by 40 authors from the world over (about half from North America, a quarter from Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar, reflecting the twin symposia in the US and Lisbon, but also contributors from Australia, Argentina, South Africa, Russia and the UK), succeed in their straight-forward aim: "to highlight the latest research on the antiquity of coastal adaptations" (p. xv). The editors have managed to mesh together what could have been a disparate set of case studies. Their prologue is most useful, contains a summary of the papers' main themes — a model of brevity, taking less than a page (p. xxiv) — and has an excellent world map linking site locations to the chapters (fig. 1). So what are these themes? The initial peopling of the Americas and coastal adaptations; allied to this, salmon fishing in the Russian Far East (here the translation could have benefitted from a final overhaul); the initial settlement of South America and the use of coastal resources, for example sea lions in Patagonia; Australian marine resources; South African studies, including the spread of early humans, the role of shellfish to allow them to survive the cold MIS6 phase, or the ecology and size of shellfish in the Middle and Late Stone Age; and finally a series of studies concentrating on the Iberian peninsula and Morocco, including a presentation of evidence from Gorham's Cave and Vanguard Cave on Gibraltar: its authors propose that there Neanderthals exploited small game and molluscs in a way that was no different from that of the succeeding Anatomically Modern Humans (AMHs) and conclude from this that human behaviour was conditioned by environment. If the environment was the same (as here), they behaved

the same; if different, behaviour varied geographically, even within the same species (p. 267). Of course, the environment in different parts of the world at different times was anything but static and changing sea levels, submerged landscapes and tectonic uplifts (and how to find and explore them) are a further theme developed by the editors and contributors.

The archaeology of maritime landscapes sounds as though it treats a similar subject, but it is a lesser beast — if a 350-page book can be called that. Its 18 chapters, by 29 mainly North-American contributors, present case studies from the lakes and coasts of the Americas (10 North American studies, 3 chapters on Mesoamerica) ranging from prehistory to modern times, complemented by a couple of papers on shipbuilding and fishing in Australia, and three chapters of more general interest: a discussion of liminality and the cognitive landscape conjured up by the meeting of sea and land by Christer Westerdahl (Norway), an exploration of human agency in three British case studies presented by Joe Flatman (UK) and a summing up, again by Westerdahl. His work, especially an article published in 1992 in the *International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* is considered seminal in making the maritime cultural landscape come of age as a discipline. He revisits the concept ("a life mode that includes all combinations of subsistence strategies as sea", p. 331) involving maritime communities rather than maritime culture, and one that should embrace prehistory as well as more recent periods. It includes lake and river environments and the relationships between land and water; it studies the interweaving between different landscapes, economic, territorial, cognitive or ritual. That is all well and good (and I liked Westerdahl's unfussy writing style, a blast of fresh air), but that does not make it a discipline. Just archaeology. It is a grand claim for David Stewart (Preface, p. viii) to announce that "this volume captures the discipline in a crucial transitional phase" [between description and a mature field of study]. More modestly, it is a snapshot of various interactions between humans and water.

The final volume in the quartet, *Archaeologies of internment*, announces its colours by using the plural form: again a collection of specific studies, this time dedicated to incarceration camps such as Prisoners of War camps, concentration camps, internment camps, antiradversive centres, etc. These belong to the recent past: there is one study devoted to nineteenth-century South Africa, many are concerned with World War

II, and a series of papers deals with more recent episodes of world history —the camps established by the repressive regimes of Greece and Argentina (with harrowing accounts of the latter's Clandestine Detention Centres or CDCs), a Stasi prison landscape in eastern Berlin or the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland which closed in 2000. The papers are linked by the notion that archaeology can contribute to understanding confinement through concentrating on the material culture and spatial arrangement found at internment sites. They were presented at the 2008 Dublin World Archaeological Congress and are part of the *One World Archaeology* series, so they must be archaeological. And yet . . . True, most studies adopt archaeological methodologies of one sort or another (if sometimes just a photo-reportage of buildings) and put much emphasis on materiality, but I felt uneasy. First because I was unwittingly engaging in armchair grief-tourism, second because this was social history driven by the mass of non-archaeological knowledge we already possess about these places. Despite the framework provided in the editors' introduction and Eleanor Conlin Casella's summing up ('The materiality of confinement'), the impression gained from all the descriptions was that archaeology had merely succeeded in providing a better illustrated version of internment.

French reports

PHILIPPE SOULIER (ed.). *Le rapport de fouille archéologique: réglementation, conservation, diffusion* (Travaux de la Maison René Ginouvès 11). iv + 190 pages, 13 figures, numerous tables & appendices. 2010. Paris: De Boccard; 978-2-7018-02893 paperback €25.

IVAN JAHIER (ed.). *L'enceinte des premier et second âges du Fer de la Fosse Touzé (Courseules-sur-Mer, Calvados): entre résidence aristocratique et place de collecte monumentale* (Documents d'archéologie française 104). 243 pages, 118 illustrations, 6 tables. 2011. Paris: Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; 978-2-7351-1122-9 paperback €44.

The publication of a meeting convened in April 2010 in Paris to consider the status and production of archaeological excavation reports in France today and to discuss the implications of the plethora of rules and guidelines that govern them, in particular laws passed in 2001, 2003 and 2004, belongs to a different category of edited collection: a semi-official publication (a third of its content

consists of reproductions of the texts issued by the French cultural administration to archaeological organisations responsible for excavation) and a discussion document which the editors hope will act as a point of reference. It will undoubtedly be useful to practitioners in France, but it is also of interest to those outside for its exposition of the historical and legal background which occupies the first part of the volume. After that comes a section devoted to the management of documentation (where and how to find and consult reports) and a final section devoted to the changes brought about by online digital access. The French approach is rooted in the central role played by the State, and reflected in the obligation to produce —very quickly— a report (in 8 copies going to different government agencies, where the layout and even the weight of paper are prescribed). But what are these reports? Client reports, administrative documents, works of individual or collective intellectual property? The path followed by archaeological reports, traced in the publication of notices since 1943, first in *Gallia* and now online, is usefully summarised on pages 36–39. Inevitably, problems of backlog and content are addressed, but it is the decision to put reports online that has been revolutionary, converting what were essentially administrative documents or grey literature into publication. This raises the profile of archaeological reports, which may not have been published further, even though an interregional commission for archaeological research (Cira, which vets the reports) might have recommended publication. It is well known that the archaeological landscape of France has changed dramatically over the last two decades, thanks to unprecedented development and the intervention of the Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives (Inrap). Now its publication landscape is also changing, not only online, but also in printed reports.

As an example of the latter, let us greet the publication of *la Fosse Touzé at Courseules-sur-Mer* in Normandy, an excavation report brilliantly presented by IVAN JAHIER and collaborators. Not only is it a fascinating Iron Age site, excavated in advance of development in 1996–7, but also an excellent report where a good balance is struck between the presentation of the structures and assemblages and an in-depth discussion and synthesis. The site is a 1ha quadrangular enclosure near the coast just north of Caen, dated the late sixth–mid fourth century BC (latest Hallstatt, early La Tène), defended on three

sides by banks, ditches and timber palisades, and on the fourth side by an elaborate timber and stone wall with monumental entrance. The whole establishment went through four phases of development and inside there were two large subrectangular structures, two large roundhouses, numerous four-post granaries and storage pits. Outside there was an annexe for metalworkers and parts of a field system; a few inhumation complete the picture for the mid Iron Age (there were traces of an earlier Bronze Age cemetery too). This scenario will not be unfamiliar to British Iron Age archaeologists; indeed Jahier draws parallels with Little Woodbury type enclosures, as well as with sites in France, and places Courseules in a regional diachronic context. The site is interpreted as a high-status establishment used principally for the centralisation of grain. Its structures are ostentatiously monumental, in particular the front wall, gate and esplanade. But the author stops short of interpreting it as an aristocratic establishment, seeing it rather as the property of an aristocracy, perhaps established on nearby fortified sites (pp. 181–82). In sum, a report which European and British Iron Age specialists will find most rewarding.

At the end of this lengthy audit of multi-author volumes, what makes a good collection? There is nothing profound about my answer but some points are worth reiterating:

It has to have a tightly defined theme —less *Materiality of identity in the world* please— with all the contributors responding to the conveners' /editors' scheme of work.

Volumes must be ... er ... edited. This includes setting the research agenda, not just summarising the salient points of each contribution, and concluding with a chapter clearly outlining how the frontiers of knowledge have been breached by the exercise just accomplished.

Language matters, because meaning matters and Orwell's advice is as necessary now as it was in 1946 ("let the meaning choose the word, and not the other way about").

Finally editors should consider whether proceedings need to be printed at all, or in their entirety, or whether a more rapid online publication would better serve the purpose of the collection.

Some collections meet all the criteria set out, but many do not, or not all of them. It has to be

acknowledged that a good collection demands a lot of work. It also requires more selectivity and peer-review carried out a bit more fiercely than would seem to be the case. To avoid redundancy, collection editors should, like journal editors, ask authors to state in writing that their work has not appeared in a similar form elsewhere before —or at least why this latest manifestation is useful. In this way the status of edited collections could be raised; no longer tainted with shades of vanity publishing, they would be of real service to the archaeological community.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 June 2010 and 1 September 2011. Those featuring at the beginning of New Book Chronicle have, however, not been duplicated in this list. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its subsequent review in *Antiquity*.

General

CHRIS STRINGER. *The origin of our species*. xii + 333 pages, 40 illustrations. 2011. London: Penguin; 978-1-846-14140-9 hardback £20.

MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER. *Studying technological change: a behavioral approach*. xviii + 221 pages, 38 illustrations, 7 tables. 2011. Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 978-1-60781-136-7 paperback \$45.

JOHN F. HOFFECKER. *Landscape of the mind: human evolution and the archaeology of thought*. xii + 259 pages, 52 illustrations. 2011. New York & Chichester: Columbia University Press; 978-0-231-14704-0 hardback \$50 & £34.50; 978-0-231-51848-2 e-book \$39.99 & £27.50.

KRISTEN J. GREMILLION. *Ancestral appetites: food in prehistory*. xiv + 182 pages, 9 illustrations. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-89842-3 hardback £55; 978-0-521-72707-5 paperback £16.99.

VICENTE LULL & RAFAEL MICÓ translated by PETER SMITH. *Archaeology of the origin of the state: the theories*. xvi + 290 pages. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-955784-4 hardback £65.

PETER G. STONE (ed.). *Cultural heritage, ethics and the military*. xii + 228 pages, 11 plates. 2011. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-538-7 hardback £50 & \$90.

History: the ultimate visual guide to the events that shaped the world year by year. 512 pages, numerous colour illustrations. 2011. London: Dorling Kindersley; 978-1-4053-6712-7 hardback £30.

European pre- and protohistory

ARNAUD HUREL & NOËL COYE (ed.). *Dans l'épaisseur du temps: archéologues et géologues inventent la préhistoire.* 442 pages, 132 colour & b&w illustrations. 2011. Paris: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle; 978-2-85653-666-7 paperback €35.

CARLO FRANCO, edited by PAOLO BIAGI. *La fine del Mesolitico in Italia: identità culturale e distribuzione territoriale degli ultimi cacciatori-raccoglitori* (being *Società per la Preistoria e Protostoria della Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia Quaderno* 13). 280 pages, 65 colour & b&w illustrations, 5 tables. 2011. Trieste: Società per la Preistoria e Protostoria della Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia; ISSN 1124-156X available from Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Trieste.

HANS BROWALL. *Alvastra Pålbyggnad: 1909–1930 års utgrävningar* (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien Handlingar, Antikvariska serien 48). 444 pages, 397 illustrations, CD-ROM. 2011. Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien; 978-91-7402-397-8 hardback.

CORRIE BAKELS & HANS KAMERMANS (ed.). *Analecta Praehistorica Leidensia* 41 (*Miscellanea Archaeologica Leidensia*). 96 pages, 51 b&w & colour illustrations, 26 tables. 2011. Leiden: Faculty of Archaeology; 978-90-73368-24-8 paperback €20.

S.J. SEEDS & J. MCMONEAGLE. *Evidential details: Ötzi the Iceman.* 215 pages, 45 illustrations. 2010. Lisle (IL): Logistics News Network; 978-0-9826928-1-3 paperback \$19.95.

Mediterranean archaeology

STEPHANIE LYNN BUDIN. *Images of woman and child from the Bronze Age: reconsidering fertility, maternity, and gender in the ancient world.* x + 384 pages, 45 illustrations. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-19304-7 hardback £60 & \$95.

FULVIA LO SCHIAVO. *Le fibule dell'Italia meridionale e della Sicilia dall'età del bronzo recente al VI secolo a.C.* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde Abteilung XIV, 14. Band). 3 volumes, xvii + 964 pages, 12 figures &

7 tables in text; 758 plates in volume 3. 2010. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner & Mainz: Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur; 978-3-515-09823-6 hardback €290.

BRICE L. ERICKSON. *Crete in transition: pottery styles and island history in the Archaic and Classical periods* (*Hesperia* Supplement 45). xxviii + 380 pages, 127 illustrations, 18 tables. 2011. Princeton (NJ): American School of Classical Studies at Athens; 978-0-87661-545-4 paperback £45.

ISABELLA BALDINI LIPPOLIS & ANNA LINA MORELLI (ed.). *Oggetti-simbolo: produzione, uso e significato nel mondo antico.* 468 pages, 208 b&w & colour illustrations, 4 tables. 2011. Bologna: Ante Quem; 978-88-7849-056-7 paperback €20.

The Classical and Hellenistic world

ELISAVET P. SIOUMPARA. *Der Asklepios-Tempel von Messene auf der Peloponnes: Untersuchungen zur hellenistischen Tempelarchitektur.* xiv + 290 pages, 119 illustrations, 25 tables. 2011. Munich: Hirmer; 978-3-7774-4001-8 paperback €65.

JOHN R. HALE. *Lords of the sea: the triumph and tragedy of ancient Athens.* xxxvi + 395 pages, 29 figures. 2010. London: Gibson Square; 978-1-906142-63-6 hardback £25.

JENNIFER T. ROBERTS. *Herodotus: a very short introduction.* xvi + 128 pages, 14 illustrations. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-957599-2 paperback £7.99.

MICHAEL SQUIRE. *The art of the body: antiquity & its legacy.* xvi + 240 pages, 70 illustrations. 2011. London: I.B. Tauris; 978-1-84511-930-0 hardback £35; 978-1-84511-931-7 paperback £12.99

ANTHONY KENNY. *The Eudemian Ethics.* xxxii + 191 pages. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-958643-1 paperback £8.99 & \$14.95.

The Roman world

JOHANN JOACHIM WINCKELMANN, introduced, translated and commented by CAROL C. MATTUSCH. *Letter and report on the discoveries at Herculaneum.* x + 230 pages, 147 illustrations. 2011 (originally published in 1762 & 1764). Los Angeles (CA): J. Paul Getty Museum; 9781-60606-089-6 paperback \$50 & £35.

JULIA HOFFMANN-SALZ. *Die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen der römischen Eroberung: vergleichende Untersuchungen der Provinzen Hispania Tarraconensis, Africa Proconsularis und Syria* (Historia Einzelschriften 218). 561 pages, 3 maps, tables. 2011. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09847-2 hardback €84.

ANDRÉ TCHERNIA. *Les Romains et le commerce*. 431 pages, 10 illustrations & 1 table. 2011. Naples: Centre Jean Bérard; 978-2-918887-06-5 paperback €30.

RAY LAURENCE, SIMON ESMONDE CLEARLY & GARETH SEARS. *The city in the Roman West c. 250 BC – c. AD 250*. xiv + 355 pages, 90 illustrations, tables. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-87750-3 hardback £60 & \$99; 978-0-521-70140-2 paperback £24.99 & \$40.

NEIL CHRISTIE. *The fall of the Western Roman Empire: an archaeological and historical perspective*. xiv + 306 pages, 29 illustrations. 2011. London: Bloomsbury Academic; 978-1-84966-337-3 hardback; 978-0-34075-966-0 paperback £19.99; 978-1-84966-031-0 e-book.

DAVID KARMON. *The ruin of the eternal city*. xii + 320 pages, 51 illustrations. 2011. Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-976689-5 hardback £40.

SIMON YOUNG. *The Celtic revolution: how Europe was turned upside down from the early Romans to King Arthur*. 319 pages, 11 maps. 2010. London: Gibson Square; 978-1-906142-42-1 paperback £18.99.

SEVERIN KOSTER. *Ciceros Rosciana Amerina im Prosarhythmus rekonstruiert (Palingenesia 99)*. 178 pages. 2011. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09868-7 hardback €42.

Anatolia, Levant, Middle East

JOY MCCORRISTON. *Pilgrimage and household in the ancient Near East*. xix + 291 pages, 55 illustrations, 4 tables. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-76851-1 hardback £60 & \$90; 978-0-521-13760-7 paperback £19.99 & \$29.99.

Other Asia

NATASHA FIJN. *Living with herds: human-animal coexistence in Mongolia*. xxvi + 274 pages, 45 illustrations, 11 tables + online video. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-10-700090-2 hardback £60 & \$90.

LUKAS NICKEL. *Gräber der Han-Zeit on Luoyang* (Münchner Ostasiatische Studien 83). 2011. 326 pages, 120 illustrations, tables. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09698-0 paperback €58.

MICHAEL NYLAN & MICHAEL LOEWE (ed.). *China's early empires: a re-appraisal* (University of Cambridge Oriental Publications 67). xxiv + 630 pages, 185 illustrations, 17 colour plates, 5 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-85297-5 hardback £80 & \$135.

GRAEME BARKER & MONICA JANOWSKI (ed.). *Why cultivate? Anthropological and archaeological approaches to foraging-farming transitions in Southeast Asia*. x + 142 pages, 45 colour & b&w illustrations, 8 tables. 2011. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 978-1-902937-58-8 hardback £35.

GWEN ROBBINS SCHUG. *Bioarchaeology and climate change: a view from South Asian prehistory*. xviii + 180 pages, 17 illustrations, 21 tables. 2011. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3667-0 hardback \$79.95.

Egypt and Africa

H.S. SMITH, C.A.R. ANDREWS & SUE DAVIES. *The sacred animal necropolis at North Saqqara. The Mother of Apis inscriptions. Volume 1: the catalogue. Volume 2: commentaries and plates* (EES Texts from Excavations 14). xxvi + 312 pages, 64 illustrations, 88 plates in volume 2. 2011. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-200-2 paperback £90.00 (both volumes) (£76.50 EES Members).

Americas

KATINA T. LILLIOS (ed.). *Comparative archaeologies: the American Southwest (AD 900–1600) and the Iberian Peninsula (3000–1500 BC)*. xvi + 296 pages, 38 illustrations, 3 tables. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-935488-26-2 hardback £30.

WILLIAM H. WALKER & KATHRYN VENZOR (ed.). *Contemporary archaeologies of the Southwest*. xii + 298 pages, 40 illustrations, 5 tables. 2011. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-090-6 hardback \$65.

MARGARET C. NELSON & MICHELLE HEGMON (ed.). *Mimbres lives and landscapes*. xii + 128 pages, 92 illustrations, 19 colour plates. 2010. Santa Fe

(NM): School of Advanced Research; 978-1-934691-23-6 hardback; 978-1-934691-24-3 paperback \$24.95.

J. MICHAEL FRANCIS & KATHLEEN M. KOLE with DAVID HURST THOMAS. *Murder and martyrdom in Spanish Florida: Don Juan and the Guale Uprising of 1597* (American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers 95). 154 pages, 6 maps, 8 tables. 2011. American Museum of Natural History; ISSN 0065-9452 paperback \$25.

KENNETH G. KELLY & MEREDITH D. HARDY (ed.). *French colonial archaeology in the Southeast and Caribbean*. x + 250 pages, 30 illustrations, 17 tables. 2011. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3680-9 hardback \$74.95.

GRACIELA, S. CABANA & JEFFREY J. CLARK (ed.). *Rethinking anthropological perspectives on migration*. xii + 350 pages, 44 illustrations, 16 tables. 2011. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3607-6 hardback \$79.95.

JAMES A. DELLE, MARK W. HAUSER & DOUGLAS V. ARMSTRONG (ed.). *Out of many, one people: the historical archaeology of colonial Jamaica*. x + 332 pages, 21 illustrations, 17 tables. 2011. Tuscaloosa (AL): University of Alabama Press; 978-0-8173-5648-4 paperback \$27.50

DAVID R. STARBUCK. *The archaeology of forts and battlefields*. xiv + 128 pages, 37 illustrations. 2011. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3689-2 hardback \$69.95

TIMOTHY J. HENDERSON. *Beyond borders: a history of Mexican migration to the United States*. x + 182 pages, 6 illustrations. 2011. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-9429-7 hardback; 978-1-4051-9430-3 paperback £13.99.

CAROL FAULKNER (ed.). *Women in American history to 1880: a documentary reader*. xiv + 197 pages, 13 illustrations. 2011. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4443-3117-2 hardback; 978-1-4443-3118-9 paperback £22.99.

JOHN M. WEEKS (ed.). *The Carnegie Maya III: Carnegie Institution of Washington notes on Middle American archaeology and ethnology, 1940–1957*. xxii + 614 pages, 280 illustrations, 3 tables. 2011. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-059-3 hardback+e-book \$250; 978-1-60732-061-6 e-book \$180.

ALEXANDER PARMINGTON. *Space and sculpture in the Classic Maya city*. xx + 262 pages, 114 illustrations,

67 tables. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-107-00234-0 hardback £65 & \$95.

MICHAEL LOVE & JONATHAN KAPLAN (ed.). *The Southern Maya in the Late Preclassic: the rise and fall of an early Mesoamerican civilization*. xx + 508 pages, 109 b&cw & colour illustrations, 4 tables. 2011. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-092-0 hardback \$85.

OSWALDO CHINCHILLA MAZARIEGOS. *Imágenes de la mitología Maya*. 255 pages, 105 colour & b&cw illustrations. 2011. Guatemala: Museo Popol Vuh, Universidad Francisco Marroquín; 978-99922-775-3-9 hardback.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM. *Maya Christians and their churches in sixteenth-century Belize*. xx + 436 pages, 100 illustrations. 2011. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3666-3 hardback \$79.95.

DAVID BERESFORD-JONES. *The lost woodlands of ancient Nasca: a case study in ecological and cultural collapse*. xiv + 266 pages, 66 illustrations, 1 colour plate, 7 tables. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press for The British Academy; 978-0-19-726476-8 hardback £55.

Britain and Ireland

ALASDAIR WHITTLE, FRANCES HEALY & ALEX BAYLISS. *Gathering time: dating the Early Neolithic enclosures of southern Britain and Ireland*. xxxviii + 992 pages, 640 illustrations, 107 tables, 2 volumes. 2011. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-425-8 hardback £45.

ADAM WELFARE, edited by STRATFORD HALLIDAY. *Great crowns of stone: the recumbent stone circles of Scotland*. xiv + 317 pages, numerous colour & b&cw illustrations. 2011. Edinburgh: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland; 978-1-902419-55-8 hardback £30.

JILL HARDEN & OLIVIA LELONG. *Winds of change: the living landscapes of Hirta, St Kilda*. xx + 216 pages, 167 colour & b&cw illustrations, 8 tables. 2011. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; 978-0-903903-29-5 hardback.

D.F. MACKRETH. *Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain*. 2 volumes, xiv + 437 pages, 152 illustrations, CD-ROM. 2011. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-411-1 hardback £70.

LINDSAY ALLASON-JONES (ed.). *Artefacts in Roman Britain: their purpose and use*. xviii + 356 pages, 80 illustrations. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge

University Press; 978-0-52-86012-3 hardback £50; 978-0-521-67752-3 paperback £18.99.

ADAM ROGERS. *Late Roman towns in Britain: rethinking change and decline*. xiv + 238 pages, 25 illustrations, 14 tables. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-107-00844-1 hardback £60 & \$90.

FINN DELANEY & JOHN TIERNEY. *In the lowlands of South Galway: archaeological excavations on the N18 Oranmore to Gort National Road Scheme* (NRA Scheme Monographs 7). x + 225 pages, 215 colour & b&w illustrations, 27 tables, CD-ROM. 2011. Dublin: National Roads Authority; 978-0-9564180-4-3 paperback.

ROSEANNE SCHOT, CONOR NEWMAN & EDEL BHREATHNACH (ed.). *Landscapes of cult and kingship*. xviii + 322 pages, 32 illustrations, 14 colour plates, 1 tables. 2011. Dublin: Four Courts; 978-1-84682-219-3 hardback £45.

Early medieval and medieval

DAVID PETTS. *Pagan and Christian: religious change in early medieval Europe*. 144 pages. 2011. London: Bristol Classical Press (imprint of Bloomsbury Academic); 978-0-7156-3754-8 paperback £14.99.

HUBERT BUTLER. *Ten thousand saints: a study in Irish European origins*. xxx + 335 pages. 2011. Dublin: Lilliput Press; 978-1-84351-148-9 paperback €20.

ANDREA AUGENTI (ed.). *Classe: indagini sul potenziale archeologico di una città scomparsa*. 290 pages, 116 b&w & colour illustrations, 17 tables. 2011. Bologna: Ante Quem; Ravenna: RavennAntica Fondazione Parco Archeologico di Classe; Bologna: Dipartimento di Archeologia dell'Università di Bologna; 978-88-7849-052-9 paperback €30.

CARLO CITTER & ANTONIA ARNOLDUS-HUYZENDVELD with ANNA CAPRASECCA, LUCA DARAVIGNONE & GIADA VALDAMBRINI. *Uso del suolo e sfruttamento delle risorse nella Pianura Grossetana nel Medioevo: verso una storia del parcellario e del paesaggio agrario*. 160 pages, 144 illustrations. 2011. Roma: Artemide; 978-88-7575-133-3 paperback €40.

CATHERINE E. KARKOV. *The art of Anglo-Saxon England*. xiv + 326 pages, 94 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-628-5 hardback £45 & \$80.

STEPHEN T. DRISCOLL, JANE GEDDES & MARK HALL (ed.). *Pictish progress: new studies on northern Britain in*

the Early Middle Ages. xx + 384 pages, 70 illustrations 6 tables. 2011. Leiden & Boston: Brill; 978-90-04-18759-7 hardback €130 & \$185.

ROBIN NETHERTON & GALE R. OWEN-CROCKER (ed.). *Medieval clothing and textiles volume 7*. xii + 180 pages, 31 illustrations, 5 tables. 2011. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-6254 hardback £30.

Later historical periods

ALISON WEIR. *Mary Boleyn 'the great and infamous whore'*. xiv + 338 pages, 44 colour plates. 2011. London: Jonathan Cape; 978-0-224-08976-0 hardback £20.

Paperback, revised & second editions

CHRIS STRINGER & PETER ANDREWS. *The complete world of human evolution*. 240 pages, 433 b&w & colour illustrations. Second edition 2011 (first published in 2005). London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-288986 paperback £14.95.

RICHARD A. GOULD. *Archaeology and the social history of ships*. xvii + 388 pages, 74 illustrations, 3 tables. Second edition 2011 (first published in 2000). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-12562-8 paperback £60 & \$95.

IAN HODDER. *Çatalhöyük. The leopard's tale: revealing the mysteries of Turkey's ancient 'town'*. 288 pages, 110 illustrations, 24 colour plates, 1 table. Paperback edition 2011 (first published in hardback in 2006). London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-28960-0 paperback £16.95

PATRICIA SOUTHERN. *Ancient Rome: the Republic, 753 BC – 30 BC*. 286 pages, 19 colour plates. Paperback edition 2011 (first published in 2009). Stroud: Amberley; 978-1-4456-0427-5 paperback £9.99 & \$19.95.

PATRICIA SOUTHERN. *Ancient Rome: the Empire, 30 BC – AD 476*. 286 pages, 6 maps, 46 colour plates. Paperback edition 2011 (first published in 2009). Stroud: Amberley; 978-1-4456-0428-2 paperback £9.99 & \$19.95.

ANDREW GOLDSWORTHY. *The complete Roman army*. 224 pages, 245 colour & b&w illustrations. Paperback edition 2011 (first published in 2003). London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-28899-3 paperback £14.95