

Review

Among the New Books

ANTHONY SINCLAIR

✍ In the wake of the Second World War, a book was published entitled *Progress and archaeology*. From the longer perspective afforded to archaeologists, said Childe, its author, life was getting better, materially at least; houses had become larger and more secure, new materials had arrived and our ability to provide our own sustenance had very much improved. As England and Europe still reel in shock at the recent announcement by the British Secretary of State for Health that it is impossible to rule out a link between the cattle disease known as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and the similar human disorder Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease (CJD), along comes a timely reminder from ARNO KARLEN, in *Plague's progress: a social history of man and disease* (266 pages, 1995. London: Victor Gollancz; 0-575-06135-9 hardback £16.99), that human 'progress' since the Neolithic Revolution is nothing compared to that of human diseases. They would appear, it seems, to have never had it so good. In taking command of our environment, both physically and conspecifically, we have acquired for ourselves an endless series of new illnesses which have since wrought havoc in human populations. Specialized crafts have brought us occupational illnesses such as osteoarthritis; agriculturally produced foods lead to malnutrition through diets rich in carbohydrate yet poor in protein. The greatest changes, however, have happened with the domestication of animals. They got smaller; we acquired tuberculosis from bovids; the flu virus from birds and swine; salmonella from poultry; and worm-like parasites, from small filarial worms to yards-long tape- and hook-worms, from just about everything. From horses we acquired traction, transport and also influenza, epidemics of which have killed many millions. Intensification of agriculture brought about not just new social relations but also, for example, malarial diseases from the mosquitos for whom irrigation channels provided the Ideal Home; fertilization of land using 'night soil' simply spread these diseases further throughout the population. With the development of cities, KARLEN notes, zymotic diseases became the main killer for humans in the form of smallpox, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, syphilis and bubonic plague, all aided and abetted by an even poorer diet.

Moreover, the development of classes and castes and their associated differences in malnutrition led to even greater death amongst the poor, and the constant exposure of specialized workers to diseases such as anthrax. Since 1951 alone, at least 28 newly recognized diseases, including Lassa Fever, Lyme Disease and the Ebola virus, have taken their toll of human life. Yet as mere hunters and gatherers we suffered few diseases, most of which can be traced back to our primate ancestors. In coming down from the trees, we began our exposure to new low-level diseases such as the parasites in animal faeces; and in chasing down the small, sick animals for meat we continued this trend. After reading this book, I was left wondering whether we should get out the ladder and climb back again.

✍ When environmental change is greater still, even more dramatic things happen. It has always been assumed that humans must adapt to environmental change or face the consequences; several classic examples provide the proof of this dictum. One such example is the disappearance of Norse settlement on Greenland in the 15th century. The Norse colonies on Greenland were seemingly successful from their first beginnings, yet with the onset of the cooler conditions of the mini ice-age, the traditional farming life was rendered impossible; first the western, then the eastern settlements dwindled. Recent archaeological studies of the coleoptera species of these settlements reveal the abandonment of the Norse farmsteads and their eerie, relentless reconquest by cold-adapted, 'external' beetle species (see Buckland *et al.*, Bioarchaeological and climatological evidence for the fate of Norse farmers in medieval Greenland, *Antiquity* 70: 88–96). KIRSTEN SEAVER's *The frozen echo: Greenland and the exploration of North America, c. AD 1000–1500* (xi+407 pages, 33 illustrations, 1996. Stanford (CA): Stanford University Press; 0-8047-2514-4 hardback £40) suggests, however, that this Norse story did not end in such a sorry way: it went out with a typical piece of Norse bravery and adventure. It is no mere coincidence, suggests SEAVER, that the archaeological evidence of Norse life on Greenland disappears just at the time when western Europeans, such as the Bristol-based sailor John Cabot, first began to explore and colonize north-

eastern America. Isolated from and forgotten by other Norse in Iceland and Norway, the Norse settlers on Greenland exchanged their knowledge of the North American continent for the chance to settle there along with these European adventurers brought up to the northwest Atlantic by the cod-rich waters off Newfoundland. Integrating documentary sources (sagas, correspondence and maps) with archaeological evidence, SEAVER shows how the Norwegian-based church lost interest in and contact with the Greenland colonies, yet small pieces of material evidence, such as a Burgundy cap, suggest that Norse Greenlanders possibly bartered goods with fishermen coming into the northern Atlantic for the cod. The Norse colonization of the North Atlantic is one of the great tales of human adventure, made even greater in the dramatic prose of the Norse sagas; the archaeological exploration of their settlements is one of the great archaeological discoveries of this century. Yet the language of archaeology and Norse saga do not sit easily together: this is the major problem with this book. Narrative chapters relating the doings of individuals intersperse with chapters of dispassionate description of archaeological evidence. It is a great story, but a very hard read.

Recent action by consumers in Germany, by taking their spending power elsewhere, has caused the multinational company Shell to change its policy for dumping used oil platforms, such as Brent Spar, in deep seas. According to DANIEL MILLER (ed.)'s *Acknowledging consumption: a review of new studies* (viii+341 pages, 4 illustrations. 1995. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-10689-3 paperback £16.99) this sort of action is only to be expected since the consumer is at the vanguard of history. Archaeology has drawn much inspiration from work in other social sciences, and on the basis of the articles and the wealth of new references contained in this volume it is but a short time before consumption becomes more explicitly cited in archaeology. MILLER argues that through the case study of individual consumption patterns it will be possible dialectically to bridge the gap between the Grand Theories of the social sciences and those theories which translate the life-worlds of the individuals of other societies; whilst recognizing that the act of consumption may be different in north China and Argentina, or between women and men, it is by looking to the generalization that in consumption people attempt to realize their own humanity through the creation of specificity which negates the generality and scale of the institutions from which they receive goods and services. Frankly speaking, I am not sure that I follow this part, but later he develops these ideas. Anthropologists have seen the end of their discipline in developing Globalization, the take-up of

Western cultural items in other and all parts of the world; prime examples of such goods are, of course, Levi jeans and Coca-Cola. This is not really the end of Anthropology, argues MILLER; local consumption, *contra* many historical studies, is not simply a matter of resistance to the dominant goods; all material items are appropriated through local patterns of consumption, through which local and individual identity is created, not lost. Other papers in this volume look at consumption studies in sociology, political economy, historical studies of consumption, geography, psychology and media studies. Comprehensive bibliographies end each chapter. As Peter York and Dick Hebdige have shown, however, consumption is very much a visual thing; yet there are no illustrations in this volume. This is particularly sad in respect of one of MILLER's own case studies on Trinidad. Here the main industry seems to be car-upholstery workshops. Some individuals customize their car interiors to symbolize the home, family and security; others do it to symbolize daring, youth and masculine virility; those who wish for shag-pile upholstery but can only afford short-haired acrylic seem to spend a lot of time brushing it. Among these new studies of consumption, it is worth noting the second edition of one of the 'greats' in this field: MARY DOUGLAS & BARON ISHERWOOD. *The world of goods*. (July) 1996. London: Routledge; 0-415-13047-6 paperback £12.99.

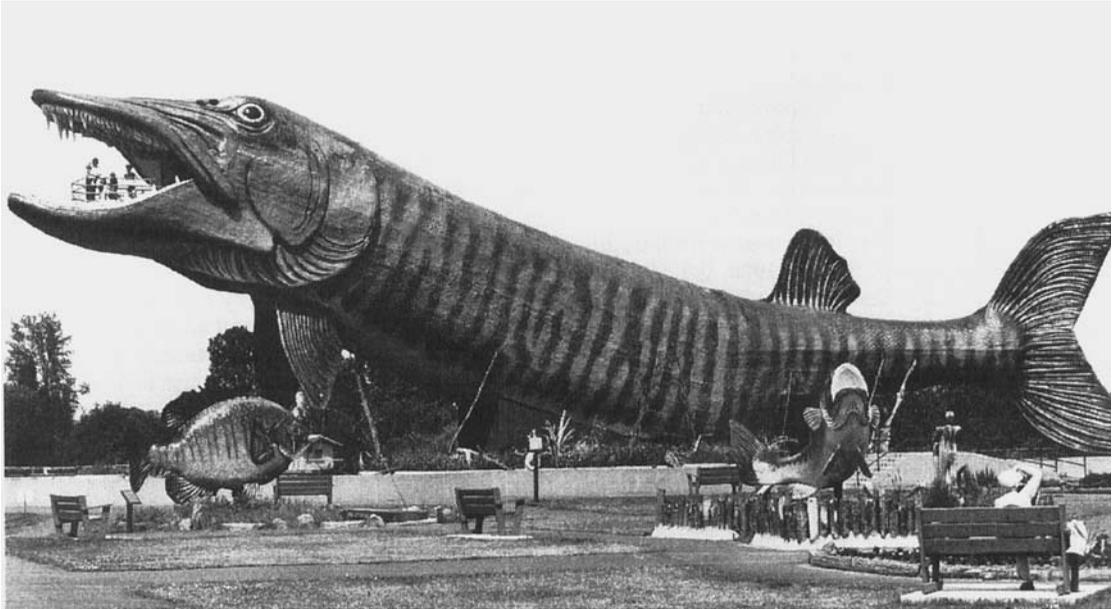
A further instance of consumption is outlined by ROBIN FRANCIS RHODES in *Architecture and meaning on the Acropolis* (xv+218 pages, 92 illustrations. 1995. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 0-521-47024-2 paperback £13.95). Instead of the local consumption of widely available pre-made goods, RHODES is interested in the consumption of widely available techniques of Ionic architecture within the specifically local context of Periclean Athens, the Doric architectural tradition and the context of the Panathenaic festival of the Acropolis. The Doric architectural order, he notes, roots the temple in the landscape and creates a motionless external visage; the Ionic separates it from the landscape through the use of pediments and creates an awareness of motion and of an interior, through uneven spacing of the columns. When creating the Periclean Acropolis, RHODES shows, both Mnesikles, the architect of the Propylaia, and Iktinos and Kallikrates, the architects of the Parthenon, stretched the boundaries of the Doric order to encompass Ionic aspects; in both cases, the use of spacing and pediments draws eyes to the inside and creates a sense of movement and passageway though the middle, appropriate for the Panathenaic procession which ended its route on the Acropolis. RHODES' work is considerably more detailed than this. He reveals how, in the rebuilding of the temple complex on the Acropolis by

Themistokles, then Pericles after the Persian wars, great moments of Athenian and Ionian history were appropriated by the replacing of buildings on the same places, the visible re-use of old standing walls and old foundations. To RHODES, the use of Ionic architectural composition in the Doric homeland clearly represents the appropriation by Athens and her Delian League of the old position of primacy that once was Ionia's. Whilst on the Acropolis, DIANE HARRIS' *The treasures of the Parthenon and Erechtheion* (xiv+306 pages, 4 figures. 1995. Oxford: Clarendon Press; 0-19-814940-9 hardback £55) sets out to provide a list of the treasures kept in these buildings between 434 and 295 BC, based on the evidence from texts and inscriptions; and staying within the city of Athens, P.A. MOUNTJOY. *Mycenaean Athens* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 127. 160 pages, 88 illustrations. 1995. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-073-7 paperback SEK200) provides an account of the city during Mycenaean times.

✉ Technical systems of forms other than architecture are well represented this quarter. First to be opened is JEAN BROWN's *Traditional metalworking in Kenya* (Oxbow Monographs 44 & Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology 38. xii+194 pages, 10 plates, 80 figures. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-99-9 paperback £25). This is an 'old-fashioned ethnographic approach to the study of traditional metalworking in Kenya'. BROWN's aim is to provide a source for analogy for archaeologists, and this she does. She primarily focuses on the manufacturing process rather than the role and social position of metal working. Chapters cover the workshop and tools, the techniques of metal working, the products produced and the smiths, themselves and their systems of apprenticeship; they are well illustrated by photographs and line drawings, where appropriate. Whilst there is indeed plenty of scope for analogy here, a more explicit discussion of the structure and the relationships of the technical systems used would add great depth to this work. More general in scope is S. TERRY CHILDS (ed.)'s *Society, culture and technology in Africa* (MASCA Research Papers in Science and Archaeology 11 supplement. 108 pages, 44 illustrations, 15 tables. 1994. Philadelphia (PA): Applied Science Center for Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania Museum; ISSN 1048-5325 hardback \$22.50; \$17.50 for MASCA subscribers). Just seven papers introduce the reader to the 'range of work on African technological systems from 1.8 million years ago to the present'; papers cover lithic technology, metals and also ceramics. Finally there is JOACHIM HAHN, MICHEL MENU, YVETTE TABORIN, PHILIPPE WALTER & FRANÇOIS WALTER (ed.)'s *Le travail et l'usage de l'ivoire au Paléolithique Supérieur*.

(309 pages, 199 illustrations. 1995. Rome: Instituto Poligrafico e Zecca Dello Stato; 88-240-3941-3 paperback L120,000). Nineteen papers, both descriptive and analytical in content, consider Upper Palaeolithic ivory working from the early Aurignacian to the later Magdalenian and from the heartland of southwestern France, *via* Greece, Germany and the north European to the central Russian plain; even to the north American plain. Of particular note are papers by White, Hahn and Poplin that clearly illustrate through use of the *chaîne opératoire* the procedures and systematic nature of the production of artefacts such as the early Aurignacian beads. A paper by Grigoriev looks at the ivory working from Avdevo, of which more later. It is also this fine book, however, which wins the rarely encountered ANB 'X-File' award for the unexplained. Tucked into an 'appendix' is a paper describing a series of relief-carved, ivory panels gorgeously depicting scenes from the life of Christ. Surely these are Medieval in age; see them here though you might, who would ever believe you? Strange but true.

✉ With the end of Spain as a great colonial power after the loss of Spanish possessions in the Americas in the 1890s, Spanish people turned to their past for glory; even though Spain was no longer a great power, at least it might be possible to show that it had been. Into this climate of opinion, in 1895 was thrust an 'incredible' archaeological find, *La Dama de Elche*, a bust of a woman sculpted from the shoulders up, with an elaborate hair-do akin to large cartwheels, which came to epitomize Spanish artistic greatness, not just in the past, but even before the time of Rome. In 1896 it was acquired by the Louvre and was returned to Franco's Spain by the Vichy government in 1941. Today it stands in the National Museum of Archaeology in Madrid as the epitome of an Iberian Golden Age: *el símbolo nacionalista par excellence*. There is but one slight problem: it is an outrageous, yet beautiful fake, suggests JOHN F. MOFFITT in *Art forgery: the case of the Lady of Elche* (xxx+324 pages, 67 illustrations. 1995. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-1330-5 hardback £35.95). In terms of condition, manufacturing techniques and, above all, style, it simply does not fit. *La Dama* was supposedly found during excavations in the great Iberian site of La Alcedia; yet every other piece from this site is badly broken and plough damaged. Why is it, asks MOFFITT, that forgers never have the heart to damage their own handiwork properly? Where there is superficial damage, moreover, there is not the degree of discolouration appropriate with the type of porous limestone from which *La Dama* was sculpted. The statue was also made using *taille directe* sculpture, a technique typical of the late 19th century. Finally, its composition



The Fishing Hall of Fame in Hayward, Wisconsin, and the World's largest Muskie: look for the people standing in the mouth. For those living in the quaint, consistent natural beauty of states like Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, midwesterners in small towns have taken to relieving the monotony of their surroundings through the creation of roadside vertical attractions. Others include pink elephants, orange stags, a Pillsbury Doughboy balloon in Wisconsin and, of course, a pelican at Pelican Springs. There are more than just these humorous 'Colossi of Roads' in MARK P. LEONE & NEIL ASHER SILBERMAN'S Invisible America: unearthing our hidden history (xvi+287 pages, black-and-white plates and figures. 1995. New York (NY): Henry Holt; 0-8050-3525-7 hardback \$35 & \$Can49); small written sections cover diners and drive-ins, manufactured homes, cemeteries and the ideology of post-office murals in the South. This is a challenging and critical approach, wonderfully illustrated, to the other side of life in the States and its representation: from the arrival of the first Europeans to corporate America.

as a shoulders-up, square-shaped bust is quite atypical of the period: *La Dama* is the only such example. So the cultural specificity of the techniques used do in fact reveal all. Rather than being of Iron Age date, *La Dama* is typical both in technique and style of late 19th-century sculpture: the sort of sculpture so typically found in the great urban cemeteries of this time. Like all great forgeries, *La Dama de Elche* is so convincing that even genuine Iberian art, such as *La Dama del Cabezo Lucero*, is now reconstructed in her image. MOFFIT notes that people who are not experts in anything love to read accounts that show just how gullible the acknowledged experts can be. Non-expert book lovers have a treat in store for them in MOFFIT's book. The only problem with it is that the illustrations are not good enough to illustrate MOFFIT's ideas: if this were a genuine art book it would have had plates.

For me, the most thought-provoking comment comes at the very beginning. In the foreword, Juan Ramirez Dominguez, an art historian, suggests that instead of disposing quietly of *La Dama de Elche* and forgetting that it ever existed, it should be moved

from its place of display in the National Museum of Archaeology and replaced in the National Museum of Contemporary Art. In its new home it would truly celebrate not a past Spanish Golden age, but a more contemporary one, that of the great influence of Spanish artists in the development of modern art. This comment got me thinking. In a small and undistinguished brown box lies the greatest British archaeological fake. In common with all the great fakes, it was successful because it epitomized the mood of a discipline, providing what was most sought after: an ancient British ancestor to rival any European or African. When at the height of its fame, it too could never be examined properly, so evading disproof; now it is accessible to anyone. It is about time that this find was rehabilitated after its 'imprisonment' and put on display. It is, of course, Piltown Man, and where better to put it than beside the most recent, oldest Briton, in a new museum at Boxgrove; it would illustrate better than any display the true human nature of archaeological science and the values we attach to authenticity and age.

Monographs

Three historical monographs have appeared on the ANTIQUITY shelves this quarter:

DOROTHY I. SLY. *Philo's Alexandria* (xvi+200 pages, 9 illustrations, 4 maps, 2 tables. 1996. London: Routledge; 0-415-09679-0 hardback £35) considers life in the great city of Alexandria through the eyes and pen of the Jewish writer Philo.

J.F. LAZENBY. *The first Punic war: a military history* (xviii+205 pages, 9 figures. 1996. London: UCL Press; 1-85728-135-7 hardback £40 & 1-85728-136-5 paperback £12.95) is, according to the dustjacket, 'an unashamed narrative, historical account of the First Punic War'.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH. *Early Rome and Latium: economy and society c. 1000–500 BC* (xii+290 pages, 8 figures, 2 tables, 8 maps. 1996. Oxford: Clarendon Press; 0-19-815031-8 hardback £35) is apparently the first English-language account of this important period, using literary and archaeological evidence to put Rome and Latium into the broader context of Campania and Etruria.

MARIANNE PROHÁSZKA. *Reflections from the dead. The metal finds from the Pantanello necropolis at Metaponto: a comprehensive study of grave goods from the 5th to the 3rd centuries BC*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 110.) 315 pages, 53 plates, 48 figures, 64 tables. 1995. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-106-7 paperback SEK450.

PASCAL RUBY. *Le crépuscule des marges: le premier âge du fer à Sala Consilina*. (Collection du Centre Jean Bérard 12.) 2 volumes, 371+94 pages, 219 figures (including 11 inserts), 8 tables. 1995. Rome & Naples: École Française de Rome & Centre Jean Bérard; 2-7283-0332-0 hardback FF420. A detailed analysis of an Iron Age necropolis from southwest Italy with an analysis and catalogue of the finds.

BLANCHE R. BROWN. *Royal portraits in sculpture and coins: Pyrrhos and the successors of Alexander the Great*. (Hermeneutics of Art 5.) xviii+121 pages, 45 illustrations. 1995. New York (NY): Peter Lang; 0-8204-2577-X hardback £32. The portraiture of the Early Hellenistic Period can be dated by reference to the as-yet unconsidered comparative portraiture on coins.

EFI SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKIS. *Die bronzenen Menschenfiguren auf Kreta und in der Ägäis*. (Prä-historische Bronzefunde 1.5.) xii+234 pages, 54 plates, 13 tables. 1995. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 3-515-06153-3 hardback DM196. Provides a solid analysis of Bronze Age figurines from Crete.

According to LINDSAY JONES' *A hermeneutical re-assessment of Tula and Chichén Itzá* (xiv+482 pages, 108 illustrations. 1995. Niwot (CO): University Press of Colorado; 0-87081-403-6 hardback \$45), the perceived similarities between Tula and Chichén Itzá are the product of Western suspicions about indigenous

peoples. A special hermeneutic of recovery and the history of religion is needed to see otherwise.

Finally, in the new Routledge 'History of the Ancient World' series, there is AMELIE KUHR'T's *The Ancient Near East c. 3000–330 BC*. Volume 1: xxviii+381 pages, 26 illustrations, 10 maps, 24 tables. 1995. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-01353-4 hardback; volume 2: xxii+385–782 pages, 19 illustrations, 7 maps, 10 tables. 1995. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-12872-2 hardback. £85 for volumes 1 & 2. A very comprehensive synthesis, it covers archaeological and literary sources for this time period for Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, the Levant and the Hittites, completed by a thorough index and annotated references. Other volumes in this series cover the Greek World and Rome and the Mediterranean World. Not for those who like illustrations.

Also:

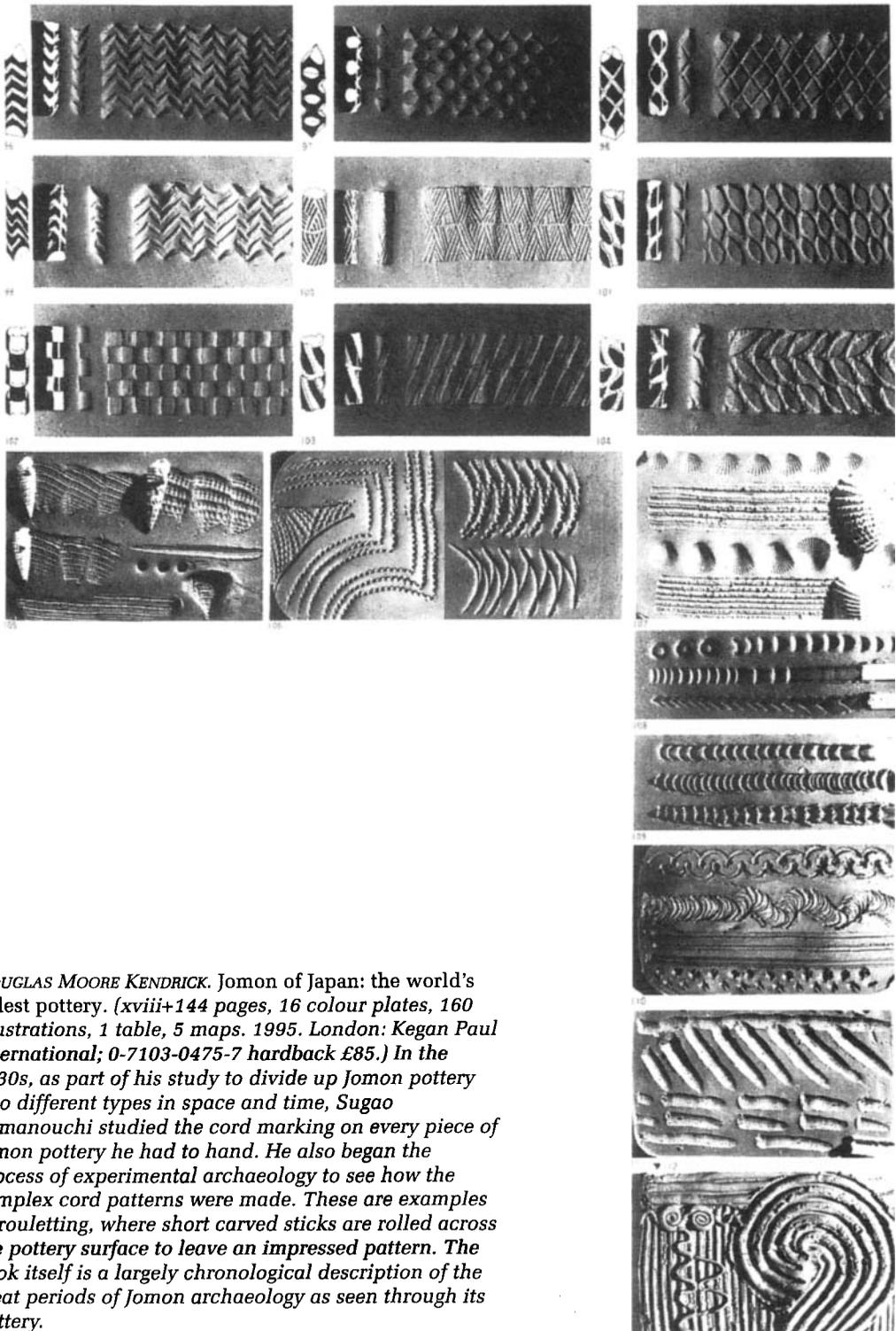
PENNY DRANSART. *Elemental meanings: symbolic expression in Inka miniature figurines*. (Institute of Latin American Studies Research Paper 40.) vi+58 pages, 7 figures. 1995. London: Institute of Latin American Studies; 1-900039-00-1 paperback £4.50 & \$14.

CHRISTOPHE DUNIKOWSKI & SANDRA CABBOI. *La sidérurgie chez les Sénonis: les ateliers celtiques et gallo-romains des Clérimois (Yonne)*. (Documents d'Archéologie Française 51.) 186 pages, 120 illustrations, 15 tables. 1995. Paris: Éditions des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0613-6 paperback FF245.

BEATRICE HOPKINSON. *Salt and the Domesday Salinae at Droitwich AD 674 to 1690: a quantitative analysis*. iv+58 pages, 8 illustrations, 4 tables. 1994. Droitwich & Worcester: Droitwich Brine Springs and Archaeological Trust & Worcestershire Archaeological Society; paperback £10 (+p&p).

Eastern Europe and the old Soviet Union

One of the benefits of the end of the Cold War has been the opportunity to read about the archaeology of the old Soviet Union, now increasingly published in English as well as the more usual Russian. Three examples of what promises to be a greater flow have arrived in the ANTIQUITY office this quarter. To begin with there is MARINA GVOZDOVER'S *Art of the mammoth hunters: the finds from Avdeevo* (Oxbow Monographs 49. vi+186 pages, 155 illustrations, 2 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-85-9 paperback £18). The exquisite materials from this site, attributed to the Kostenki–Willendorf group, include 14 carved figurines, several found deliberately deposited at the bottom of pits; points, needle-cases, wands, scoops, beads and a mammoth subtly carved from a small, rounded stone. Variability in the figurines is seen as evidence for a series of canons of symbolic representation. Paul Bahn should be acknowledged for getting this material to press.



DOUGLAS MOORE KENDRICK. *Jomon of Japan: the world's oldest pottery.* (xviii+144 pages, 16 colour plates, 160 illustrations, 1 table, 5 maps. 1995. London: Kegan Paul International; 0-7103-0475-7 hardback £85.) In the 1930s, as part of his study to divide up Jomon pottery into different types in space and time, Sugao Yamanouchi studied the cord marking on every piece of Jomon pottery he had to hand. He also began the process of experimental archaeology to see how the complex cord patterns were made. These are examples of rouletting, where short carved sticks are rolled across the pottery surface to leave an impressed pattern. The book itself is a largely chronological description of the great periods of Jomon archaeology as seen through its pottery.

VYTAUTAS KAZAKEVIČIUS & RAYMOND SIDRYS (ed.). *Archaeologia Baltica* (200 pages, 74 illustrations, 9 tables. 1995. Vilnius: Institute of Lithuanian History; 9986-02-116-2 hardback 40 litai & \$10 +16 litai/\$4 p&p) is a series of 14 papers representing a collaborative effort by prehistorians in the Baltic states to publish in either English or German. Papers cover Neolithic, Bronze and especially Iron Age archaeology; they are written in both English and German. A Lithuanian–English glossary of archaeological terms provides an invaluable aid for those inspired to read up on Baltic archaeology in the original tongue.

Finally, GOCHA R. TSETSKHLADZE (ed.)'s *New studies on the Black Sea littoral* (Colloquia Pontica 1. x+161 pages, 63 illustrations, 1 table. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900118-01-5 paperback £18) is the first in a new series of Colloquia Pontica, destined to be a special series on the archaeology and ancient history of the Black Sea. For English-language readers this series will present a great opportunity to learn about Greek, Roman, Byzantine and 'local' archaeologies in the Black Sea area. Papers in the first volume look at models for the Greek colonization of Colchis ad Bosporus, the production of Hellenistic mould-relief ware in the Bosporan Kingdom and the cult of Herakles in the northwest Crimea. There is also a selection of useful book reviews. Need I say more?

Colloquia, conference proceedings

This format continues to be the great growth area in archaeological publication, and this quarter is no exception. A number of volumes have appeared, covering many different aspects of archaeological work. First up is PETER G. STONE & BRIAN L. MOLYNEUX (ed.). *The presented past: heritage, museums and education*. xxvi+520 pages, 49 illustrations, 3 tables. 1994. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-09602-2 hardback £75. Another of the One World Archaeology series from the Southampton conference in 1986. 35 papers of all sorts from scholars of all nationalities and two introductions, one for each editor. Aren't editors meant to smooth the differences between authors?

Two coherent volumes include ANDERS LINDAHL & OLE STILBORG (ed.). *The aim of laboratory analyses of ceramics in archaeology*. (Konferenser 34. 175 pages, 44 illustrations, 12 tables. 1995. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell; 91-7402-258-X paperback SEK144). 15 papers stress the need for broad studies of ceramics in archaeological and ethno-archaeological contexts to reconstruct the relations between raw materials and handicrafts; and TONY HACKENS & MARTA MIRÓ (ed.). *Le commerce maritime romain en Méditerranée occidentale: colloque international tenu à Barcelone, Centre européen pour le Patrimoine Culturel du 16 au 18 mai 1988* (PACT 27. 390 pages, 90 illustrations, 4 tables. 1990. Stras-

bourg & Rixensart: Conseil de l'Europe & PACT; ISSN 0257-8727 paperback Bfr4000): a well-constructed volume on the structure and global characteristics of maritime trade, the routes and infrastructure and the traded goods themselves.

JANE BALME & WENDY BECK (ed.). *Gendered archaeology: the second Australian Women in Archaeology conference*. ii+114 pages, 18 illustrations, 11 tables. 1995. Canberra: ANH Publications; 0-7315-2174-9 paperback Aus\$35.10. 12 papers and an introduction look at women as archaeologists, theoretical perspectives in the engendering of archaeology and a couple of case studies.

HENRI DELPORTE & JEAN CLOTTES (ed.). *Pyrénées préhistoriques: arts et sociétés: Actes du 118^e Congrès national des Sociétés savantes*. 613 pages, 267 illustrations, 57 tables. 1996. Paris: CTHS; 2-7355-0-329-1 paperback FF480. 42 papers cover all aspects of Pyrenean prehistory, especially Palaeolithic.

JACK STEINBRING (ed.). *Rock art studies in the Americas: papers from the Darwin Rock Art Congress*. (Oxbow Monographs 45.) iv+186 pages, 211 illustrations, 2 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-76-X paperback £25. 20 papers, predominantly case studies and well illustrated.

JOHN WADDELL & ELIZABETH SHEE TWOHIG (ed.). *Ireland in the Bronze Age: proceedings of the Dublin conference, April 1995*. xii+169 pages, 32 plates, 60 figures, 5 tables. 1995. Dublin: Stationery Office; 0-7076-2311-1 paperback £10. A series of 16 papers cover new dating, studies of bronze and goldwork, things dead and the Celts.

Also:

A.E. BROWN (ed.). *Roman small towns in eastern England and beyond*. (Oxbow Monographs 52.) iv+208 pages, 103 illustrations, 7 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-90-5 paperback £28.

STUART CAMPBELL & ANTHONY GREEN (ed.). *The archaeology of death in the ancient Near East*. (Oxbow Monographs 51.) x+297 pages, 92 illustrations, 23 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-93-X paperback £35.

A.R. LITTLEWOOD (ed.). *Originality in Byzantine literature, art and music: a collection of essays*. (Oxbow Monographs 50.) xii+228 pages, 42 illustrations. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-87-5 hardback £25.

Festschrifts

Two significant figures in British archaeology are presented with their gold watches this quarter: BARRY RAFTERY, VINCENT MEGAW & VAL RIGBY (ed.). *Sites and sights of the Iron Age: essays on fieldwork and museum research presented to Ian Mathieson Stead* (Oxbow Monographs 56. xii+180 pages, 84 illustrations, 9 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-00-7 paperback £28) contains 17 papers on a range of Iron Age topics, primarily artefactual; and IAN KINNES

& GILLIAN VARNDRELL (ed.). *'Unbaked urns of rudely shape': essays on British and Irish pottery for Ian Longworth* (Oxbow Monographs 55. vi+218 pages, 79 figures, 16 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxbow; 0-946897-94-8 paperback £28) presents 18 studies of British prehistoric pottery, covering a good range of material especially for the Bronze Age Neolithic.

Reference

KATHRYN LOMAS. *Roman Italy 338 BC–AD 200: a sourcebook* (xiv+274 pages, 9 illustrations. 1996. London: UCL Press; 1-85728-180-2 hardback £40 & 1-85728-181-0 paperback £13.95) provides students with a comprehensive and user-friendly guide to the primary sources on the early history of Italy. Topics covered include the rise of Rome, the decline of the alliances, the social wars and so on.

G.S.P. FREEMAN-GRENVILLE. *The Islamic and Christian calendars AD 622–2222 (AH 1–1650): a complete guide for converting Christian and Islamic dates and dates of festivals*. vi+113 pages, 8 tables. 1995. Reading: Garnet; 1-85964-066-4 hardback £12.95. It does what it says.

Also:

EDEL BHREATHNACH. *Tara: a select bibliography*. (Discovery Programme Reports 3.) x+173 pages. 1995. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy; 1-874045-35-6 hardback IR£9.95.

Fieldwork and field reports

English Heritage have released *Planning for the past 1: A review of archaeological procedures in England 1982–91* (viii+17 pages, 11 figures, 4 tables. 1995. London: English Heritage; 1-85074-526-9 paperback freely available if you telephone them), the synopsis of a commissioned report concerning the role and effects of archaeology in the planning process in the 10 years prior to the introduction of PPG16. Interesting differences are noted in the way in which the archaeology of different periods affects the planning process and the field techniques employed in field assessments in the north and the south. For those requiring the full report, the following two volumes are available: TIMOTHY DARVILL, STEPHEN BURROW & DEBORAH-ANNE WILDCUST. *Planning for the past 2: An assessment of archaeological assessments, 1982–91* (x+52 pages, 48 figures, 8 tables. 1995. London & Bournemouth: English Heritage & Bournemouth University; 1-85899-003-3 paperback £12) and TIMOTHY CHAMPION, STEPHEN SHENNAN & PAUL CUMING. *Planning for the past 3: Decision-making and field methods in archaeological evaluation* (viii+64 pages, 12 figures, 27 tables. 1995. London & Southampton: English Heritage & Southampton University; 0-85432-531-X paperback £12).

Two Palaeolithic cave reports have appeared this quarter. These are MARCEL OTTE & LAWRENCE G. STRAUS

(ed.). *Le Trou Magrite: fouilles 1991–1992. Résurrection d'un site classique en Wallonie*. (ERAUL 69.) 246 pages, 54 illustrations, 47 tables. 1995. Liège: Université de Liège; D-1995-0480-32 paperback FB2200, and LAWRENCE GUY STRAUS (ed.). *Les derniers chasseurs de Rennes du monde pyrénéen. L'Abri Dufaire: un gisement tardiglaciaire en Gascogne (Fouilles 1980–1984)*. 288 pages, 192 illustrations, 99 tables. 1995. Paris: SPF; paperback FF360.

Also:

T.J. WILKINSON & T.J. TUCKER. *Settlement development in the North Jazira, Iraq: a study of the archaeological landscape*. (Iraq Archaeological Reports 3.) xvi+246 pages, 6 plates, 81 figures, 16 tables. 1995. Warminster: Aris & Phillips; 0-85668-658-1 paperback £35 & \$75.

P.J. RIIS, JØRGEN JENSEN, MARIE-LOUISE BUHL & BENEDIKT OTZEN. *Sukas X: the Bronze and Early Iron Age remains at the southern harbour*. (Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 17.) 65 pages, 43 illustrations, 5 inserts. 1996. Copenhagen: Royal Danish Academy of Sciences & Letters; 87-7304-269-2 paperback DK130.

PHILIP P. BETANCOURT & COSTIS DAVARAS (ed.). *Pseira 1: The Minoan buildings on the west side of Area A*. (University Museum Monograph 90.) xxii+227 pages, 30 black-and-white plates, 56 figures (including 4 fold-outs), 4 tables. 1995. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum; 0-924171-40-5 hardback \$40.

A. SAMPSON. *Skoteini, Tharrounia: the cave, the settlement and the cemetery*. 600 pages, 333 plates, 303 figures, 138 tables. 1993. Athens: Department of Palaeoanthropology–Speleology; 960-85332-0-1 paperback.

Paperback, continuing series, reprinted and second editions

Two more books in the Batsford/Historic Scotland series have appeared: RICHARD FAWCETT. *Stirling Castle*. 128 pages, 100 illustrations. 1995. London: B.T. Batsford/Historic Scotland; 0-7134-7623-0 paperback £15.99; and SALLY M. FOSTER. *Picts, Gaels and Scots*. 128 pages, 88 illustrations. 1996. London: B.T. Batsford/Historic Scotland; 0-7134-7486-6 paperback £15.99.

Another book on Scotland appears in the Exploring Scotland's Heritage series: GRAHAM RITCHIE & MARY HARMAN. *Argyll and the Western Isles*. 156 pages, illustrated. 1996 (2nd edition). Edinburgh: HMSO; 0-11-495287-6 paperback £10.95.

JEANETTE GREENFIELD's excellent *The return of cultural treasures* (xxii+351 pages, 98 illustrations. 1995 (2nd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-47170-2 hardback £55; 0-521-47746-8 paperback £19.95) has been updated in the light of recent political development, with two new chapters on art treasures and museums in Russia follow-

ing the break-up of the Soviet Union; and claims against the Vatican for the return of Hebrew manuscripts and the saga of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

COLIN RENFREW & PAUL BAHN. *Archaeology: theories, methods and practice*. 608 pages, illustrated. 1996 (2nd edition). London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27867-9 paperback £19.95. Revised sections include more notice of gender archaeology, interpretive (post-processual) approaches, alternative indigenous interpretations and a complete rewrite of the dating section. New archaeological discoveries include Utzi who has walked his way into this volume.

EGERTON SYKES (revised by ALAN KENDALL). *Who's who in non-Classical mythology*. xii+235 pages. 1995. London: Routledge; 0-415-13648-2 paperback £12.99. Alphabetically ordered entries for all areas apart from the Classical World. The lack of illustrations is a great shame.

Two more of the One World Archaeology series have made it to paperback. These are DANIEL MILLER, MICHAEL ROWLANDS & CHRISTOPHER TILLEY (ed.). *Domination and resistance*. (One World Archaeology 3.) xx+332 pages, 40 figures, 3 tables. 1995 (paperback ed.). London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-12254-6 paperback £19.99; and T.C. CHAMPION (ed.). *Centre and periphery: comparative studies in archaeology*. (One World Archaeology 11.) xxii+240 pages, 27 illustrations, 6 tables. 1995 (paperback ed.). London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-12253-8 paperback £17.99.

Also in paperback is MARK P. LEONE & PARKER B. POTTER, JR. (ed.). *The recovery of meaning: historical archaeology in the Eastern United States*. x+490 pages, 49 illustrations, 16 tables. 1988. Washington (DC) & London: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-460-0 paperback £15.50.

Also:

J.G. MACQUEEN. *The Hittites and their contemporaries in Asia Minor*. 176 pages, 144 illustrations. 1996 (revised edition). London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27887-3 paperback £9.95.

NANCY H. RAMAGE & ANDREW RAMAGE. *Roman art*. 320 pages, 413 colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995 (2nd edition). London: Laurence King; 1-85669-078-4 paperback £12.95.

MICHAEL DAMES. *The Avebury cycle*. 240 pages, black-and-white plates and figures. 1996. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27886-5 paperback £10.95.

Popular academic books

ALBERTO SILIOTTI. *Egypt: splendours of an ancient civilization* (290 pages, 272 colour plates. 1994. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01647-X hardback £29.95) is a lavishly illustrated general book on what is happening in Egyptian archaeology. Brief sections cover the history of archaeology, and recent great discoveries.

PETER & AMA SHINNIE. *Early Asante*. 20 pages, 7 figures. 1995. Calgary: Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary; paperback. A small booklet produced for the Asante themselves.

Also:

ARVID ANDRÉN. *Tuscania: an Etruscan picture-book*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 133.) 64 pages, 27 plates. 1995. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-100-8 paperback SEK200.

Museum guides

STEPHEN ALDHOUSE-GREEN (ed.). *Art, ritual and death in prehistory: explaining the unexplainable*. 40 pages, colour and black-and-white plates and figures. 1996. Cardiff: National Museums & Galleries of Wales; 0-7200-0432-2 paperback £3. A colourful and readable booklet to an accessible exhibition.

WOLF RUDOLPH. *A golden legacy: ancient jewelry from the Burton Y. Berry collection at the Indiana University Art Museum*. xii+332 pages, 276 colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. Bloomington (IN) & Indianapolis (IN): Indiana University Art Museum & Indiana University Press; 0-253-34980-X paperback £36.99. A lavishly illustrated book detailing the jewellery in this collection.

Also:

JOHN LUND & BODIL BUNDGAARD RASMUSSEN. *The collection of Near Eastern and Classical Antiquities: Greeks, Etruscans, Romans*. 207 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet; 87-89384-21-0 paperback.

ANNEMARIE STAUFFER (ed.). *Textiles of Late Antiquity*. 48 pages, 51 colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. New York (NY): Metropolitan Museum of Art; 0-87099-768-8 paperback \$8.95.

Also received

JEAN-CLAUDE GARDIN, MARIA NOVELLA BORGHETTI & IVO MATTOZZI. *L'architettura dei testi storiografici*. 215 pages, 20 figures, 1 table. 1995. Bologna: Cooperativa Libreria Universitaria Editrice Bologna; 88-8091-153-8 paperback L27,000.

EDUARDO WILLIAMS & PHIL C. WEIGAND (ed.). *Arqueología del occidente y norte de México*. 224 pages, 84 illustrations, 4 tables. 1995. Zamora: El Colegio de Michoacán; 968-6959-30-0 paperback.

GERALD P. SCHAUS & J.L. BENSON. *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum II: Cretan, East Greek and other non-Attic wares*. (University Fascicule 2.) xiv+78 pages, 44 plates, 5 figures. 1995. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum; 0-934718-92-X portfolio box \$70.

IRENE BALD ROMANO. *The terracotta figurines and related vessels*. (Gordion Special Studies 2. University Museum Monograph 89.) xxviii+90 pages, 3 colour plates, 41 black-and-white plates, 8 figures, 2 tables. 1995. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum; 0-924171-29-4 hardback \$40.