Reviews New Book Chronicle

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Each quarter brings its harvest of books which collectively give cause to celebrate — mostly — recent achievements in archaeology. Subject matter ranges from the contribution of excavation to European preand protohistory, photography of monuments and grave goods, understanding heritage management, to a couple of offerings derived from historical archaeology in the USA. Some books are magnificent, others less inspiring.

Archaeological achievements in Europe

JEAN-PAUL DEMOULE (ed.). *L'Europe: un continent redécouvert par l'archéologie*. 224 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2009. Paris: Gallimard; 978-2-070-12379-7 paperback €29.

JEAN-PAUL DEMOULE & CHRISTIAN LANDES (ed.). La fabrique de l'archéologie en France. 302 pages, 24 illustrations, 4 tables. 2009. Paris: La Découverte; 978-2-7071-5882-6 paperback €22.

MICHEL PY. Lattara, Lattes, Hérault: comptoir gaulois méditerranéen entre Etrusques, Grecs et Romains. 350 pages, numerous colour illustrations. 2009. Paris: Errance; 978-2-8777-2407-4 hardback €39.

Is there such as thing as Europe? Of course the answer is 'it depends'. It is however an entity whose scale allows the study of major trends in pre- and protohistory and whose history of archaeological enquiry, from the Renaissance onwards, makes it the best studied region in the world. The accelerated rhythm of development in this western cul-de-sac of the Eurasian continent over the past 30 or so years has inevitably brought in its wake an enormous amount of mitigation archaeology projects (so-called preventative, developer-led or CRM archaeology) which are now bearing their fruits. This is what L'Europe, un continent redécouvert par l'archéologie, edited by JEAN-PAUL DEMOULE, is about. It is a wellillustrated short book for the general public, sponsored by the European Union Culture 2007-2013 programme and published by Gallimard. It groups the contributions of 15 authors (5 French, 3 German, one each from Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Britain, Italy, Spain and the Czech Republic). After

Demoule's introduction and a first chapter by Alain Schnapp on the invention of archaeology from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment (a stimulating chapter with excellent illustrations) the chapters follow a chronological sequence from the Palaeolithic periods onwards, informed by recent discoveries that have renewed, and sometimes changed, established archaeological knowledge. The range is broad: apart from the period chapters - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (Otte), Neolithic (Demoule), Bronze Age (Kristiansen), Iron Age (Cunliffe), Roman (Berlingò), migration periods (Terjal) and the Middle Ages (Henning) - there are also chapters on the eastern steppes in the Bronze Age (Parzinger), Greece and its colonies (Schnapp-Gourbeillon), the Byzantine and Ottomnan empires (Sodini), Islamic and Jewish archaeology (Cressier & Gutiérez-Lloret and Clemens respectively) and the archaeology of the modern world (Mientjes). Certainly there is an agenda here, explicitly European and designed to impress upon the public and developers what is to be gained from paying for mitigation archaeology (Inrap, the French Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives features quite prominently) and the presentation is quite traditional (culture-historical). Nevertheless, the 190 excellent colour illustrations (of new sites but also including such staples as the Vix cauldron and the Sutton Hoo helmet) and clear exposé, supported by a time-line, short chapter bibliographies, a caption list and a summary index make it an excellent introduction. A book to give anyone who asks what does archaeology do? And, to return to the European question, it is deftly answered by Demoule, who retains a 'peninsular specificity' (p. 191), insists on a permanent crossfertilisation of peoples and ideas and registers an evolution towards more centralised societies while highlighting its enormous diversity (p. 23). This is still pretty much the European agenda today.

We stay in the same register and with the same editor, DEMOULE, who with CHRISTIAN LANDES tackles the evolution of archaeology in France in *La fabrique de l'archéologie en France*. The book, the result of a colloquium in Paris in February 2008, contains 20 chapters by 23 contributors, all from France.

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Its 300 pages are organised in three parts: the first (half the book) concerns the history of archaeology in France from the Renaissance to the late 1960s; the second addresses the period between c. 1970 and 2000; and the last considers the professionalisation of the last decade. Thus we follow the slow process of accreditation of indigenous archaeology in France, the role played by Napoléon III and the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at St-Germain-en-Laye, and we read much about legislation, missed opportunities and turf wars. Part 2 has excellent chapters on 'rescue' archaeology in the valley of the Aisne, Lyon, St-Denis, Douai or the Lorraine, sometimes nostalgically recalling the 'good old days' lived and fought by archaeologists who were young in 1968 and are now approaching pensionable age; the chapter by Anick Coudart on the pugnacious journal Les Nouvelles de l'Archéologie is a good example. Nevertheless there were lessons which the actors of today (Inrap) may wish to revisit: in particular what can be achieved by intensive archaeology over long periods in the valley of the Aisne, as opposed to the current extensive approach and the use of 'light evaluation' (i.e. prospective trenching) which Auxiette and Dubouloz assess in chapter 9 (see in particular pp. 155-7 with diagrams). Part 3 chronicles the recognition of mitigation archaeology, its genesis in the 'Grands travaux' - the Louvre excavations, the TGV, motorways - its genesis in urban archaeology and the signing of the Malta convention in 1992, followed by new legislation and administrative solutions. What all the papers let us see is the permanent tensions that exist, as in other spheres of activity in France, between individualism and state control and its offspring 'administrative stratification'. The book as a whole shows that it is the proceedings of a Franco-French affair, published by Inrap's own publishing house and containing no outside perspective. But it is not triumphalist. On the contrary Jen-Paul Jacob (Inrap's current president) is quite pessimistic, referring to 'a moving and illunderstood regulatory landscape, a break-up of the research community, an embryonic dissemination of the data, an insufficient pay-back to the public and a fragile acceptation of archaeology by the community' (p. 6, my translation). There is of course some truth in this, and the diagnosis could apply to other locations in the developed world. Nevertheless, seen from the outside, the achievements of archaeology in France, attained at breakneck speed over the last few decades, are striking. I believe success is owed to two factors, inherited from the Enlightenment and sometimes missing in the

fabric of other nations: sympathy for investigating the past at high governmental level and respect for cultural pursuits in a broader section of society than elsewhere.

In France still lies Lattara, the site not of a mitigation exercise but of a fully-fledged research and teaching project. This Iron Age town and port was established on an inland lagoon of the Mediterranean shore near Montpellier to the south-west of Marseille around 500 BC and flourished there until the third century AD. It has been the subject of intensive, methodologically rigorous and pioneering excavation since 1983 and the resulting synthetic report, Lattara, Lattes, Hérault: comptoir gaulois méditerranéen entre Etrusques, Grecs et Romains is truly magnificent. It is difficult to know where to start and I shall run out of hyperbole before the end of the paragraph. All of it is magnificent: the brilliant production in full colour, the clear and consistent maps, plans and diagrams, their intelligent integration with the text, the preservation of organic materials, the attention to detail without ever boring the reader, the clarity and concision of the text, the depth of discussion without theoretical overburden, all is a feast for the eye and brain. If you are the type to drool over a section or over a beautifully photographed dump, hoof-print, stretch of mud-brick, pattern in a clay floor or single posthole, this is the book for you. Amongst all this praise, there is just one gripe: that trowel points were used to 'enhance' the interface between contexts on some section photographs (e.g. pp. 182-3 and 187). But the value of Lattara resides not only in its masterful publication, it lies in what MICHEL PY and his research team have achieved for European protohistory, changing notions of interaction between indigenous communities and Etruscans, Greeks and Romans in the western Mediterranean. Here only the briefest of sketch of Lattara's sequence (part 1) and assemblages (part 2) is possible. Though occupation in the region is documented before, it is with the foundation of Lattara as a walled town of 3.5ha in the later sixth century BC that things really kick off. This Etruscan establishment with sanctuary (Py leaves the question of trading centre, port or colony open, p. 51) of merchants from Caere (Cerveteri) was successful but short-lived. Destroyed in c. 475 BC, the town was re-founded immediately afterwards, following the old defences and given a new planned layout with streets and plots that endured throughout its existence. Buildings and planning show a subtle mixture of indigenous traditions and extraneous influences, as do the material assemblages and the extra-mural settlement(s). Interaction was especially intense with Marseille, and wine played a particularly important role. Thereafter Lattara and its port prosper in the fourth century BC, expand and transform in the third and second centuries BC, to become a Roman town up to its decline during the third century AD (perhaps replaced by nearby Maguelonne). Amongst hypotheses offered are that Lattes was centrally controlled but with little internal hierarchy during the fourth century (p. 97), that larger courtyard houses near the harbour area, perhaps of rich merchants, show more social differentiation in the third century, that the thousands of hectolitres of wine documented by amphorae remains indicate home consumption rather than supplying the hinterland (p. 286) and that the whole of Lattara was 'a crucible of acculturation and experimentation' (p. 125), shown for example by the Lattarenses learning the Greek alphabet on sherds of pottery. The epilogue sums up that 'we now know about these people many things that they did not know, while we are ignorant of many things that they knew themselves' (p. 342, my translation). In this respect the lax planning laws that allowed Lattes to be nearly swallowed by suburbia in the 1970s are to be deplored (p. 81; contrast today's air photographs with one taken in the early 1970s, on p. 99, without any development), implying that some of the unknowns will remain unknowns.

In sum *Lattara* is a book to acquire and treasure. By all those interested in the European Iron Age; by all those interested in the interactions between autochthonous and allogenous societies; by all those interested in field archaeology and in how to dissect a complex urban site; and by all those interested in seeing how to publish a detailed synthesis. That should be quite a few archaeologists.

Photography and splendour

Our next three books use photography as the medium to let armchair travellers close up to iconic sites and splendid objects. They are all excellent at evocation but whether they can also convey meaning is less certain.

RUTH SHADY & CHRISTOPHER KLEIHEGE. Caral: le primera civilización de América / Caral: the first civilization in the Americas. 168 pages, 183 colour plates. 2010 (published in 2008 by Universidad de San Martin de Porres, Lima). Chicago (IL): CK Photo, distributed by University of Chicago Press; 978-9-972337-92-5 hardback \$125 & £81. JEREMY STAFFORD-DEITSCH. *Kingdoms of ruin: the art and architectural splendours of ancient Turkey*. xiv+240 pages, numerous b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. New York: I.B.Tauris; 978-1-84511-799-3 hardback £29.95.

DAREJAN KACHARAVA & GURAM KVIRKVELIA with essays by ANNA CHQONIA, NINO LORDKIPANIDZE & MICHAEL VICKERS, edited by JENNIFER Y. CHI. *Wine, worship, and sacrifice: the golden graves of ancient Vani.* 215 pages, 126 b&w & colour illustrations. 2008. New York: Institute for the Study of the Ancient World; Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press; 978-0-691-13856-5 hardback £27.95.

The first in the trio, Caral, by photographer CHRISTOPHER KLEIHEGE and archaeologist RUTH SHADY, is visually stunning. This splendid hardback of generous proportions $(35 \times 31 \text{ cm})$ contains nearly two hundred full-size colour plates: the photographs, including overhead, aerial and close detail shots taken by a view camera at all times of the day and night and through most seasons, are beautiful, sharp, haunting, perfect. They are of the sacred city of Caral in the Supe valley of the Peruvian Andes, which appears to have emerged after 3000 BC, flourished in the third-second millennium and also saw later Inca occupation. At least that is what I think Caral is, but the book is so vague that Wikipedia is of greater help here. What an astonishing book, managing to combine perfection and mediocrity all in one! Let us start with the exceedingly annoying, enigmatic text. There is nothing wrong with letting the images speak, but it would be a courtesy to give a minimum of information in an introductory chapter better organised than the evocation that passes for an introduction here. There are no maps, no plans, no scales, no dimensions, no basic information: how extensive is the site, where in the Supe valley, where in the Andes, what is its altitude, what was excavated, surveyed, conserved, what is dated, what is the sequence? This need not take many pages, but it is an affront to expect art lovers not to care about what they are looking at. The reader is left to turn the pages, gleaning here and there bits of information spread over the 5 chapters that describe the six main pyramids, plazas, circular 'amphitheatre', altars and residential quarters of this ceremonial centre and the one chapter presenting a selection of artefacts. The intention is 'to promote interest to further extend our understanding of this important civilization' (p. 22). If the text were up to the standard of the photography, then yes. But not as it stands. We are not looking at the Mona Lisa, we are looking at a site built by people

for people, for a reason. Tell us! Looking at this book comes close to visiting the site – the photographs are so crisp that every stone can be made out even at a distance – and coming away stunned but none the wiser. It remains that the book is a beautiful objet d'art. It will give aesthetic pleasure, just swallow your archaeologist's frustration.

The second book also contains beautiful though more traditional photographs by JEREMY STAFFORD-DEITSCH. The subject is perhaps also more familiar: the art and architectural splendours of Ancient Turkey. This time the information is better marshalled. There is a map of sites, a bibliography, an index, an introduction by John Freely, an account of Stafford-Deitsch's encounter with Turkey's past and an overview of Turkey in prehistory and the historic periods up to the advent of the Ottoman empire. This occupies the first 95 pages of the book, while the next 130 pages are devoted to full-page colour plates of sites in Anatolia: mostly Hittite, Greek, Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman ruins in their settings. Although the introductory text refers to sites such as Göbekli Tepe or Çatalhöyük (its 'goddess' figurine is depicted on p. 35), images of these sites are not included in the author's 'photographic odyssey through ancient Turkey'. A pity, because it might have brought occasional relief to set eyes on some mud-brick. But no, this book is resolutely about rock and stones, columns, capitals, architraves and pediments, about letting the stones speak for themselves (helped by informative captions). And what is it about photographers wanting to be alone? This book, like Caral too, is entirely devoid of people; Stafford-Deitsch (p. 2) is in fact quite adamant he wants noone in his pictures, wants to commune (and let readers commune) with 'his' ruins. Of course meeting a gaggle of braying, sartorially-challenged tourists is annoying; but nobody, never? Is this not just a tad old-fashioned, hankering back to the days of the Grand Tour and the pursuit of the Picturesque? However, by being very patient or a very early riser, he has allowed us to imagine sites as we shall rarely see them.

The third book in the trio accompanies an exhibition held in 2007–2008 at the Sackler and Freer galleries of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC and at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University, showing objects from the ceremonial and funerary site of Vani in Georgia held in the Georgian National Museum. Here too photography plays a major part, rendering the exquisite detail of the goldsmiths' art. Indeed gold is the star turn in *Wine, worship, and sacrifice: the* golden graves of ancient Vani but the book tries, and largely succeeds, to put this in context. Vani lies in the kingdom of Colchis to the east of the Black Sea and to the south of the Caucasus, began as a cult centre on the river Phasis in the eighth century BC and rose to prominence in the sixth to fourth centuries BC. It is connected with the legend of Jason and the Argonauts and the Golden Fleece, with eastern Greek colonisation and had contacts with Attica, the Assyrian, Persian and Scythian cultural spheres. After the Hellenistic period it came to an end in the first century BC. This is well explained by the contributors to the book, LORDKIPANIDZE, VICKERS, KACHARAVA, KVIRKVELIA and CHQONIA. Slightly more difficult to comprehend is the site of Vani itself. It seems to be a hilltop city defended by a rampart with monumental buildings and numerous sanctuaries; it functioned as an administrative centre seemingly occupied (only?) by the ruling aristocracy who was also buried there (p. 35). The rich graves - 28 were found in all - belong to the fifth-third centuries BC. Five of these burials are presented in the book: two women, a warrior, a grave containing 5 individuals, and the grave of a child; all are bedecked with gold and silver jewellery, three have accompanying bodies (invariably described as sacrificed servants or slaves but also wearing jewellery); a horse occurs in one burial, a dog in another; besides weapons and personal ornaments there are vessels including Attic imports, Achaemenid silver and Rhodian glass. These grave goods make you salivate: gold, gold, gold everywhere, exquisitely crafted in granular work like the tiny tortoises of the necklace that adorns the cover of the book. Yet the most intriguing objects in the catalogue are the seven small (16-30cm high) bronze and iron figurines wearing miniature gold torcs, bracelets and earrings found in cult buildings, bringing to mind the suggestion that gold torcs may also have been worn by Celtic wooden statuette offerings. The golden graves of Vani is full of such stimulation; however they also leave many questions unanswered and one may wish for more contextual information to acquiesce to such peremptory interpretations as sacrificed slaves or the systematic equation of wealth with the ruling aristocracy, given the strong cultic element.

Understanding the heritage

Obviously sites, monuments and finds like those we have just encountered need looking after. Cue the heritage, which includes curation but also a whole lot more, as the next few books demonstrate. RODNEY HARRISON (ed.). Understanding the politics of heritage. xvi+336 pages, 92 illustrations. 2010. Manchester & New York: Manchester University Press; 978-0-7190-8152-1 paperback £24.99.

SUSIE WEST (ed.). Understanding heritage and practice. xvi+340 pages, 78 illustrations. 2010. Manchester & New York: Manchester University Press; 978-0-7190-8154-5 paperback £24.99.

TIM BENTON (ed.). Understanding heritage and memory. xvi+344 pages, 89 illustrations. 2010. Manchester & New York: Manchester University Press; 978-0-7190-8153-8 paperback £24.99.

MARY BOWMAN-KRUHM. *The Leakeys: a biography.* 184 pages, 5 plates. 2010. Amherst (NY): Prometheus; 978-1-59102-761-4 paperback \$17.

A set of three new textbooks which began as Open University courses and are now published by Manchester University Press should set up students and libraries of institutions that offer heritage courses nicely: over 1000 pages for about £75. They are well put together, unashamedly didactic, intelligently illustrated and each chapter follows a clear pattern: exposition, case study, reflection and conclusion, followed by a list of references and suggested further reading. Each book is complemented by a glossary and an index, sometimes also appendices. The vastly expanded field of heritage studies has been divided into three volumes: *politics*, *practice* and *memory*, each edited by a main author (who contribute much to the eight chapters in each volume) working in tandem with Open University colleagues (5 in HARRISON's book, 9 each in WEST and BENTON). All three take account of recent discussions in heritage circles and encourage students to think through the implications of heritage decisions, particularly concerning the Authorised Heritage Discourse (or AHD), a concept put forward and critiqued by Laurajane Smith. To summarise what is in each book would take far more words than this column allows. Suffice to say that the books tackle a broad mesh of entangled concepts in clear language: purpose, authenticity, the idea of a canon, subjectivity, universality, representativeness, tangible and intangible heritage, manipulation, sanitisation, relationships of power, pluralism, multiculturalism, tourism, globalisation and more. Of the three I found Understanding the politics of heritage the most stimulating and clearly targeted; in Understanding heritage and practice and Understanding heritage and memory I came across interesting elements (e.g. the de-restoration of the warrior statue from Aegina in the Munich Glyptothek, in practice pp. 70-3; or the reflection on the monuments of Nazi Nüremberg and fascist Italy, in *memory*, pp. 133–6 and 138–52) but found some choices rather peripheral to the main discussion. I also could not entirely shake off an uneasy feeling that by being so careful to be inclusive, heritage scholars may be in danger of, so to speak, reversepatronising. I am sure the heritage literature is full of such debates and the three books briefly introduced here are an excellent entry into that literature.

To round off this section, let us throw into the mix a biography, The Leakeys by MARY BOWMAN-KRUHM, as by dint of being in their third generation, the Leakeys can count as heritage. This short, mostly readable book is a straight-forward Family biography, drawing on previous biographies and on the memoirs of the Leakeys themselves (first generation Louis and Mary Leakey, second generation Richard Leakey) and seemingly written with the approval and cooperation of Meave Leakey and third generation Louise Leakey, the latter also engaged in fieldwork and research on early hominins in Kenya. The story of the Leakeys and the discoveries of fossil human ancestors in Olduvai Gorge, Laetoli, Koobi Fora and the area of Lake Turkana as well as the inevitable controversies surrounding the announcement of new discoveries, with conclusions sometimes too hastily drawn, need not be repeated here. However, it would have helped if this biography was prefaced by a diagram, of the type found in many introductions to human evolution, showing the relationships between Australopithecus, Kenyanthropus and Homo. It seems indeed that the biographer is more at home with the human story of the Leakeys in Kenya; when it comes to describing discoveries, I grew irritated with phrases such as 'hitting pay dirt' or 'suddenly they spotted...'. As for describing stratigraphy as 'sort of like a geological pan of lasagna' (p. 65) the charitable explanation is to presume that Bowman-Kruhm was trying too hard to make her subject accessible.

Overburden?

And finally two books with US campus archaeology at their centre:

RUSSELL K. SKOWRONEK & KENNETH E. LEWIS (ed). Beneath the ivory tower: the archaeology of academia. xxii+342 pages, 112 illustrations, 3 tables. 2010. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3422-5 hardback \$59.95.

LAURIE A. WILKIE. The lost boys of Zeta Psi: a historical archaeology of masculinity at a University fraternity.

xvi+344 pages, 42 illustrations, 19 tables. 2010. Berkeley, Los Angeles (CA) & London: University of California Press; 978-0-520-26060-3 paperback £16.95.

You cannot be serious? I am tempted to emulate John McEnroe when confronted with a book that in all seriousness contains a whole chapter on 'An archaeology of tennis at the college of William and Mary'. Then become apoplectic when reading 'thirty eight test units and eight test trenches later we found out that Dorothea Kissam played tennis' (p. 209 of Beneath the ivory tower; DK was a student at the College of William and Mary in 1941). The chapter is not even about the archaeology of tennis in general it is about one single twentieth-century tennis court, known from plans and visible on photographs of the time. What are they doing? But I have learnt not to dismiss out of hand all very recent archaeology as just overburden and have come to appreciate that some contemporary archaeology projects offer true insights (good examples can be found in Mientjes chapter in L'Europe: un continent redécouvert par l'archéologie above). The two books listed here, I find however difficult to greet with enthusiasm or summarise impartially. Both have as their subject archaeological investigations of US university campuses: in Beneath the ivory tower there is a range of excavations (often indifferently designed and executed but reported in minute detail; a better exception is 'The Eagle and Poor House on the University of North Carolina Campus', chapter 8) carried out at Michigan State University and a dozen other US universities. The second book The lost boys of Zeta Psi is the study of a single campus component, an 1876 fraternity house rebuilt in 1910 at the University of California, Berkeley, excavated and recorded by the author, LAURIE WILKIE. There the excavation is but an element in a social history of fraternities; in fact the greater part of the book relies on documentary history and reminiscences of the inmates. To make the work more palatable - the author herself has some difficulties with presenting fraternities in a positive light - Wilkie resorts to an elaborate device, which is to develop her themes in parallel with J.M. Barrie's Peter Pan; the Lost Boys are the fraternity boys, the campus is Never Land, etc. The conceit works, but the relentless return to the metaphor throughout the book becomes tiresome.

What to make of these works? Of course things were found (they could largely also be found on plans and photographs), insights were gained and students were introduced to some archaeological practice. What jars is the mismatch between the obligatory theoretical framework, the portentous reporting without a hint or irony and what was actually achieved. To wit: 'Ambitious research questions formulated in the data recovery plan [...] met with limited success. Historical and contextual limitations hindered the use of the artifacts recovered from the privies to answer questions regarding gender rolls [sic], ethnicity, and school versus nonschool activities' (p. 121 of Beneath the ivory tower in a chapter entitled 'The Progressive Era and Sanitation Reform: Social Purity and Privies at Rural Schools in Northeastern Illinois'). What did they expect? These are school loos! Altogether this is very earnest, overburdened, well-meaning and superfluous: this is illustrative archaeology.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 March and 1 June 2010. 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

ROBIN DUNBAR, CLIVE GAMBLE & JOHN GOWLETT (ed.). *Social brain, distributed mind.* xxii+528 pages, 57 illustrations, 18 tables. 2010: Oxford & New York: Oxford University Press for The British Academy; 978-0-19-726452-2 hardback £60.

APRIL NOWELL & IAIN DAVIDSON (ed.). *Stone tools and the evolution of human cognition*. x+236 pages, 33 illustrations, 6 tables. 2010. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-030-2 hardback \$65.

PAUL G. BAHN (ed.). An enquiring mind: studies in honour of Alexander Marshak. xx+332 pages, 180 illustrations, 4 tables. 2009. Oxford & Oakville: Oxbow for American School of Prehistoric Research; 978-1-84217-383-1 hardback £20.

STEPHEN CHRISOMALIS. *Numerical notation: a comparative history*. x+486 pages, 26 illustrations. 161 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-87818-0 hardback £65 & \$95.

STEVEN E. FALCONER & CHARLES L. REDMAN (ed.). Polities and power: archaeological perspectives on the landscapes of early states. x+276 pages, 31 illustrations, 7 tables. 2009. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 978-0-8165-2603-1 hardback \$55.

REBECCA M. DEAN (ed.). *The archaeology of anthropogenic environments* (Center for Archaeological Investigations Occasional Papers 37). xiv+408 pages, 92 illustrations, 25 tables. 2010. Carbondale (IL): Southern Illinois University; 978-0-88104-094-4 paperback \$45.

DUŠAN BORIĆ. Archaeology and memory. 210 pages, 78 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-363-3 hardback £55.

JEFFREY R. FERGUSON (ed.). *Designing experimental research in archaeology: examining technology through production and use.* xviii+262 pages, 31 illustrations, 5 tables. 2010. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-038-8 hardback \$65; 978-1-60732-022-7 paperback \$29.95.

ROBERT W. SINIBALDI. What fossils can tell you: vertebrate morphology, pathology, and cultural modification. xxiv+370 pages, 462 illustrations. 2010. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3425-6 hardback \$ 39.95.

European pre- and protohistory

CHRISTINE DESDEMAINES-HUGON. Stepping stones: a journey through the Ice Age caves of the Dordogne. xxiv+222 pages, 39 illustrations, 8 colour plates. 2010. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 978-0-300-15266-1 hardback £22.50.

LAURE FONTANA, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER CHAUVIÈRE & ANNE BRIDAULT (ed.). In search of total animal exploitation – case studies from the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (Proceedings of the 15th UISPP Congress Lisbon 4–9 September 2006, Session C61) (British Archaeological Reports International Series 2040). ii+154 pages, 117 illustrations. 2009. Oxford: John & Erica Hedges; 9781-4073-0467-0 paperback £41.

SERGE CASSEN (ed.) Autour de la Table: explorations archéologiques et discours savants sur des architectures néolithiques à Locmariaquer, Morbihan (Table des Marchands et Grand Menhir). 918 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations & tables. 2009. Nantes: Laboratoire de recherches archéologiques, CNRS & Université de Nantes; 978-2-96939-228-1 paperback €60.

GUNBORG O. JANZON with MATTIAS AHLBECK, TORBJÖRN AHLSTRÖM, GÖRAN SKOG, HELENE WILHELMSON, translated by ALAN CROZIER. *The dolmen in Alvastra* (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien Handlingar Antikvariska Serien 47). 156 pages, 81 colour & b&w illustrations. 2009. Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien; 978-91-7402-387-9 hardback SEK189.

ASA C. FREDELL, KRISTIAN KRISTIANSEN & FELIPE CRIADO BOADO. *Representations and communications: creating an archaeological matrix of late prehistoric rock art.* xx+158 pages, 53 illustrations. 2010. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-397-8 paperback £25.

MARTIN BARTELHEIM & HARALD STÄUBLE (ed.) Die wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen der Bronzezeit Europas / The economic foundations of the European Bronze Age (Forschungen zur Archäometrie und Altertumswissenschaft 4). ii+362 pages, 103 illustrations. 2009. Rahden: Marie Leidorf; 978-3-89646-874-1 hardback €69.80.

FRIEDRICH LAUX. *Die Schwerter in Niedersachsen* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde Abteilung IV, 17. Band). xiv+252 pages, 82 figures (+14-replacements in back). 2009. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09389-7 hardback €98.

RAFFAELE C. DE MARINIS, SERENA MASSA & MADDALENA PIZZO (ed.). *Alle origini di Varese e del suo territorio: le collezioni del sistema archeologico provinciale.* xxviii+740 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2009. Roma: L'Erma di Bretschneider; 978-88-8265-516-7 hardback €550.

MIRANDA ALDHOUSE-GREEN. *Caesar's Druids: story* of an ancient priesthood. xviii+338 pages, 80 illustrations. 2010. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 978-0-300-12442-2 hardback £25.

Mediterranean archaeology

ANNA STROULIA & SUSAN BUCK SUTTON (ed.). Archaeology in situ: sites, archaeology, and communities in Greece. xviii+514 pages, 32 illustrations, 1 table. 2010. Lanham (MD): Lexington Books; 978-0-7391-3234-0 hardback £70; 978-0-7391-3235-7 paperback £29.95

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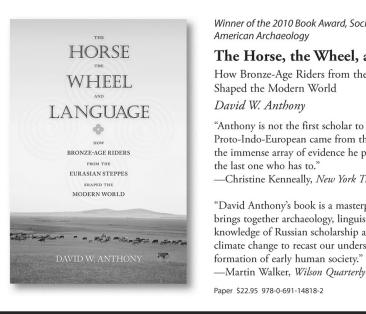
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