

Review

New Book Chronicle

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December's choice of books concentrates on heritage management and North American archaeology.

Heritage matters

CLAY MATHERS, TIMOTHY DARVILL & BARBARA J. LITTLE (ed.). *Heritage of Value, Archaeology of Renown: Reshaping Archaeological Assessment and Significance*. xviii+339 pages, 31 figures, 12 tables. 2005. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2777-2 hardback \$69.95.

JANE DOWNES, SALLY M. FOSTER & C.R. WICKHAM-JONES with JUDE CALLISTER (ed.). *The Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site Research Agenda*. 191 pages, 78 b&w & colour images. 2005. Edinburgh: Historic Scotland; 1-904966-04-7 paperback free.

MARTA DE LA TORRE, MARGARET G.H. MACLEAN, RANDALL MASON & DAVID MYERS. *Heritage Values in Site Management: Four Case Studies*. v+234 pages, 53 b&w illustrations, 11 maps, 6 charts, CD-ROM. 2005. Los Angeles (CA): Getty Conservation Institute; 0-89236-797-0 paperback £26.

CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY III. *CRM on CRM: One Person's Perspective on the Birth and Early Development of Cultural Resource Management* (Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series 61). viii+222 pages, 35 illustrations. 2004. Fayetteville (AR): Arkansas Archaeological Survey; 1-56349-097-8 paperback \$30.

JOHN H. JAMESON JR. (ed.). *The Reconstructed Past: Reconstructions in the Public Interpretation of Archaeology and History*. x+307 pages, 110 illustrations. 2004. Walnut Creek (CA): AltaMira; 0-7591-0376-3 paperback \$36.95.

M. ELAINE DAVIS. *How Students Understand the Past: From Theory to Practice*. x+189 pages, 3 figures, 12 tables. 2005. Walnut Creek (CA): AltaMira; 0-7591-0043-8 paperback \$29.95.

Reading a batch of books on Cultural Heritage Management feels like entering Rumsfeld territory, where there are 'known knowns', 'known unknowns'

and 'unknown unknowns'. Further, in the land of Dreamtime, but not just there, we must tread softly.

This preamble tries to give a flavour of what *Heritage of Value, Archaeology of Renown* covers. Originating in a series of papers given at conferences in 1997 and 1998, but also incorporating later papers, this book is enormously thought-provoking and wide-ranging. From hermeneutics to skateboarders, from defining significance to medicine made from African rock art, from scoring systems for assessing value (Darvill, Mathers *et al.*, Deeben & Groenewoudt) to 'Goldilocks' vandalism in New Mexico (vandals prefer their sites not too big, not too small), from deposit modelling to projecting an image of the elite in Brazil (Funari's 'archaeology of renown'), the question emerges: who occupies the moral upper ground, if indeed there is an upper ground?

Currently, discussions have shifted from approaches to the tangible past to open argument, and choice. Whatever value system is embraced, the notion of heritage value or archaeological value has to find much more articulate advocates. Other values, economic, natural, social, aesthetic, moral or symbolic, compete in a world where environmental capital dictates that heritage cannot be taken for granted. Yet Carman (p.52) reminds us that 'the archaeological heritage has nothing to do with . . . productive use. . . It is meant to be (in the fullest and best sense) useless; it is also priceless'. What then is heritage? What we know, what we would like to know, what we don't know but think we ought to keep? Is this heritage to be assessed for significance using Western processual approaches? And how are other voices going to shape this heritage (see Smith, Boyd *et al.*, Whitelaw, Lilley & Williams, Baugher or Swiddler & Yeatts)? Here I have to confess to some disquiet, not with other values, but with the idea of 'mutuality'. Lilley & Williams (p. 235) propose that Australian Indigenous people use 'those aspects of archaeological research they might find relevant to their own interests'. Elsewhere, in New York, human remains of unknown date and cultural affiliation get reburied in a joint Methodist/Native American ceremony; Baugher (p. 258) calls this a

'win-win situation'. I cannot see how: cultural pick-and-mix sounds like a bad idea.

Further themes preoccupy the 27 contributors. First, dissatisfaction, mainly from the USA, with significance: because the criteria manage to be both narrow and woolly, and because significance favours salient sites (or low frequency/high impact sites) at the expense of high frequency/low impact sites (Little, Tainter & Bagley, Altschul). Second, significance changes: Whitelaw (p. 153) tells us that the 'plasticity of significance provides an interesting conundrum for the South African Heritage Resources Agency which is required to "guard against the use of heritage for sectarian purposes or political gain"'. When does a legitimate cultural claim become a political gain? Finally, what to do. The received wisdom is to preserve what is important. This leads to dismal statements such as 'significant archaeological sites that cannot be avoided are generally subject to data recovery' (Altschul, p. 197). On the other side stands Carver (discussed by Grenville & Ritchie, p. 234) who proposes that, in order to explore the unknown and promote research, interventions on high value sites may be recommended. I suspect this argument will continue to exercise us. Ultimately, heritage is a bequest, and the descendants will squabble over the will. But we do have a say in what we bequeath to future generations; MATHERS, DARVILL & LITTLE, the editors of *Heritage of Value*, will have succeeded in their call to action if we join in the debate.

The Heart of Neolithic Orkney centres on Maeshowe, the Stones of Stenness, the Ring of Brodgar and Skara Brae. Following the recognition of the area as a World Heritage Site, a research agenda was formulated in 2001. Its publication by Historic Scotland is a welcome move. The research agenda retains aspects of 'grey literature' (lots of headings, management-speak) but the presentation is certainly not grey: the colour illustrations, including rare archival material, speak volumes. The agenda also acts as an introduction to Orkney archaeology (see pages 40–79 for an overview from the Mesolithic to 1945) and as a resource containing a full bibliography and chronicles of investigations on Orkney over the past 60 years, including current PhDs. The agenda consists first of a management plan, then a research agenda. This is not a research *design*, because the agenda does not prioritise, preferring an open-ended approach; can this work, can something that has no priorities be managed? The research questions are framed essentially around two overarching

but overlapping themes, culture and landscape, though couched in more post-modernist language. Techniques are then brought into play to address the research topics; these go from the very particular to the very broad (e.g. 'residue analysis' and 'period-specific research on social identity' appear on the same page, p. 123). Has the management/research marriage proposal succeeded? Colin Renfrew (p. 14) gives it a ringing send off: 'I predict that it will be used quite widely, far beyond Orkney, as a model of how such issues should be tackled'.

Heritage Values in Site Management is the product of research undertaken by the Getty Conservation Institute. DE LA TORRE *et al.* 'share a belief in the usefulness of value-based management' of a place, but also recognise 'that there is little information about [its] application to specific cases' (p. 3). Thus the case studies. Two consider nineteenth century establishments. Grosse Ile, off Quebec, and its Irish Memorial National Historic Site is the site of a quarantine station used to intern sick immigrants; more than 5000 died there in the typhus epidemic of 1847. Port Arthur in Tasmania is a penitentiary of the era of 'convictism', active between 1830 and 1877. In 1996 the site experienced a freak tragedy, the massacre of 35 tourists and members of the local community. How to commemorate that event while not detracting from the original meaning of Port Arthur had to become part of site management. The other two case studies come from the US and Britain. Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico, a World Heritage Site known for its great houses and kivas of the ninth–eleventh century AD, has been a national monument for a century. The report highlights changing values: new 'stakeholder groups' such as New Age participants have emerged and the once privileged position of archaeologists now appears less strong than that of Native Americans (p. 92). Hadrian's Wall is also a World Heritage Site. The wall, vallum, forts and milecastles of this Roman engineering feat belong to a setting of equal importance: the landscape, 'visual envelope' and buffer zones form part of a consensual management strategy that has to take into account a complex web of landowners and agencies. Amongst features discussed are the Foot and Mouth outbreak of 2001 and its effect on sustainability.

Now to Cultural Resource Management, in US legislation and practice. *CRM on CRM*, the collected papers of CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY III on the subject, takes us from the 'crisis' days brought about by

the increasing pace of development in the 1960s down to 2004. McGimsey uses his very considerable talents of advocacy to fight the corner of archaeology, persuading legislators (leading to the 1974 Act), the public, landowners ('it is not possible to grow a new Indian site', 1970), planners and the profession of the needs, not only to respond to threats (salvage, later contract archaeology), but to become proactive in the management of a fragile resource. But McGimsey's writings do not just champion CRM; early criticism of significance (p. 71, 97), advocacy of evaluation from 1973 onwards (p. 75-7), or exhortations to the profession (e.g. the 'Four Fields' paper, 2003) are among the topics that can be found in the pages of *CRM on CRM*. Inevitably partial as *One Person's Perspective*, the book gives insights into how this field has developed or may develop in a deregulated world.

Finally, the need to captivate public attention is addressed in the last two books, *The Reconstructed Past and How Students Understand the Past*. JAMESON'S edition of 1997 conference papers on reconstruction introduces examples drawn mainly from the US, but also from Canada, Wales, England, the Golan Heights and Egypt (in the virtual reconstruction section). The collection leans towards the educational/enriching experience reconstructed buildings and sites offer, rather than towards experimental archaeology, perhaps more the preserve of the northern European tradition. What members of the public see are 'buildings [that] are never footnoted' (p. ix), providing a 'three dimensional encounter with history' (p. 2) which 'ultimately improves their lives' (p. 13). But that improvement is politically manipulated. Ann Killerbrew illustrates this in a stimulating reflexive paper, giving us her second thoughts on the decision to reconstruct the Jewish synagogue at Qasrin at the expense of the Islamic levels and mosque on this multiperiod site (p. 140-44).

ELAINE DAVIS' book deals with children. Her educational research focuses on fourth-graders in Colorado engaging with the Anasazi (Pueblo) past, particularly through their experience of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (reviewed here by Alison Rautman, p. 976). The recounting of the children's pre-knowledge and responses to their teaching makes good reading, after the obligatory trudge through educational theory. The impression gained is two-fold: first that effective teaching can indeed make a difference. In educational jargon this comes out as: 'in Piagetian terms, he moved through the perturbation and reached cognitive equilibrium.

More simply stated, the contradictory information was eventually so overwhelming that he could no longer hold on to his belief that all Indians live in teepees' (p. 23). Second, that children, post-modernist before the letter, are very good at constructing their own meaning. Elaine Davis encourages this aspect of learning, even if it is a risky policy (p. 106).

So, eleven-year olds are the recipients but also the shapers of Cultural Heritage Management. In fact none of us can ignore it; but, like Monsieur Jourdain, we have been doing it for forty years (at least), without knowing it. This chronicle invites readers to read the books sketched here, because heritage actually matters.

North America: prehistory, Indians, contact and now

ROBERT P. POWERS (ed.). *The peopling of Bandelier: New Insights from the Archaeology of the Pajarito Plateau*. xviii+142 pages, 104 figures, 24 colour plates. 2005. Santa Fe (NM): School of American Research Press; 1-930618-53-0 paperback \$19.95.

JEFFERSON REID & STEPHANIE WHITTLESEY. *Thirty Years into Yesterday: A History of Archaeology at Grasshopper Pueblo*. xx+268 pages, 21 illustrations. 2005. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 0-8165-2402-5 hardback \$35 & 0-8165-2401-7 paperback \$16.95.

LU ANN DE CUNZO & JOHN H. JAMESON JR. (ed.). *Unlocking the Past: Celebrating Historical Archaeology in North America*. x+255 pages, illustrated. 2005. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2796-9 hardback \$39.95.

DENNIS B. BLANTON & JULIA A. KING (ed.). *Indian and European Contact in Context: The Mid-Atlantic Region*. x+365 pages, 55 figures, 19 tables. 2004. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2780-2 hardback \$65.

KENT G. LIGHTFOOT. *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers*. xviii+338 pages, 18 illustrations, 2 tables. 2005. Berkeley (CA): University of California Press; 0-520-20824-2 hardback \$45 & £29.95.

STEPHEN W. SILLMAN. *Lost Laborers in Colonial California: Native Americans and the Archaeology of Rancho Petaluma*. xxii+253 pages, 28 illustrations, 12 tables. 2004. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 0-8165-2381-9 hardback \$39.95.

MARY LUCAS POWELL & DELLA COLLINS COOK (ed.). *The Myth of Syphilis: The Natural History of Treponematosi in North America*. xx+509 pages, 125 illustrations, 47 tables. 2005. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2794-2 hardback \$85.

The peopling of Bandelier is delightfully produced. An eclectic mix of archaeological and ethnographic investigations, natural history, ecology, farming practices, rock art, ceramics, trails, cave pueblos and more recent records is presented in text, excellent photographs and reproductions including cartoons (for example p. 119 shows a vision of the future presentation of the Frijoles Canyon: at the top of the mesa, a panel says 'you save 10 minutes, why go down?, all the features explained from the rim'). This piece of (not quite) *haute vulgarisation* is an excellent entry into this northern New Mexico landscape, 'discovered' at the end of the nineteenth century by Adolph Bandelier. The sequence ranges from prehistoric Palaeo-Indian through Pueblo times, particularly the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to modern day Cochiti Pueblo people.

Thirty Years into Yesterday is a retrospective of a research project and field school based at Grasshopper Pueblo in Arizona, a Mogollon fourteenth century pueblo. REID & WHITTLESEY reflect on major trends in US archaeology, from culture-historical, through processual to behavioural and on their application in the field. Their account consists in part of a chronicle of field seasons; self-indulgent, but fun (e.g. the daily routine, p. 71; or Reid's tongue-in-cheek reasons on p. 95 for joining the project in 1970: no alligators, no damp, few insects and only small rattlesnakes). The latter part of the book is taken up with the processual *vs* behavioural debate, and specifically with the Chavez–Grasshopper controversy. This non-specialist might summarise it thus: it is about complexity in Southwestern Pueblo archaeology and whether this complexity exists or can be discerned in the archaeological record. Who wins? It will require a disinterested party to sort out the rhetoric, but one side of the argument has certainly been put strongly and entertainingly.

A broad spectrum is offered in the papers that DE CUNZO & JAMESON collected in *Unlocking the Past*, celebrating the diversity of North American historical archaeology of the past four centuries. From African-Americans on the plantations of the South to l'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, and from Quebec City to silver mining in California, the

range is vast. Topics are equally diverse and include such things as shipwrecks, feminist archaeology at a Dakota farm, New York City (with a summary of the African Burial ground on p. 95) and excavations in the Chinatowns of the West. The final section is reflexive. Does historical archaeology matter? Not surprisingly, coming from the Society for Historical Archaeology, the answer is yes. And yet, at the risk of re-heating an old chestnut, the book feels like archaeology from history, rather than the other way round. There are hardly any plans, excavation photographs, though numerous, show generally small and sometimes scruffy areas and there are no large-scale survey results. Jameson's epilogue concludes that archaeology should inspire. To illustrate this, a painting (on the cover and p. 211) was specially commissioned. It shows representations of the four main American cultural groups; European, Native, African and Asian. The figures, down to the well-filled tee-shirt of the female excavator, are stereotypical, but I suppose that is the point.

More archaeology is present in *Indian and European Contact in Context* – there is even a chapter drawing on large scale survey (Boyd & Heath). The twelve chapters edited by BLANTON & KING examine contact in the east (Virginia, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Maryland) in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. The conclusions are that 'the complexion of post-Contact events was significantly shaped by what came before' (p. 3), and that subsequently continuity as well as complex adaptive responses characterise settlement patterns and trade networks. An interesting paper on white-tailed deer (Lapham) illustrates these trends.

Nineteenth century California follows. *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants* explores the adaptation strategies of Native Americans confronted with Russian mercantile colonies in northern California and Spanish missionary establishments around San Francisco Bay in the early nineteenth century. The divergent outcomes for Native hunter-gatherers are, very schematically, that a century later some Native American groups were 'legitimised' by Federal agencies (those in contact with the Russian colonies) while others (the Ohlone Indians) were denied a status as 'real Indians'. This political outcome, argues LIGHTFOOT, has little to do with the cultural identity of the groups concerned.

Lost Laborers examines the rancho establishments of the same area, north of San Francisco Bay, which flourished after the secularisation of former mission lands in 1834. The study focuses on Rancho Petaluma

and the approach is archaeological (p. xiv: 'I wanted to throw the full array of archaeological techniques and data sets to the problem'). This raises expectations, but the fieldwork looks disappointing: though much material was uncovered, SILLIMAN investigated a small area and the resulting plan is highly schematic. This has not stopped the author from writing a 200 page book. In conclusion (p. 202) 'the project revealed the continuity of Native American stone tool technology and other crafts, the creative mixture of wild and domestic foods . . . and the incorporation of some mass produced industrial goods'.

After so many words, it is refreshing, in a manner of speaking, to see *The Myth of Syphilis* concentrate on a specific question: what is the evidence for Native Americans 'giving the world syphilis'? LUCAS POWELL & COLLINS COOK have asked their 17 groups of contributors from the New World (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, US and Canada) to explore evidence for *treponematosi*s in North America and in particular evidence for venereal treponemal disease before and after contact in 1492. The answer is nuanced, not least because there are four varieties of syphilis. What is clear is that there was syphilis in America for some 15 centuries before Columbus. But the specialists (p. 477) 'found no solid support . . . for the old theory that venereal syphilis was the New World's revenge upon Columbus and his crew, that is, that a distinctively venereal form of *treponematosi*s was present in North America at AD 1492'. A concluding chapter by Don Brothwell surveys the state of knowledge in the rest of the world.

Two further North American books have also been received, listed below.

North America

DOUGLAS J. KENNETT. *The Island Chumash: Behavioral Ecology of a Maritime Society*. xvi+298 pages, 29 figures. 2005. Berkeley & Los Angeles (CA): University of California Press; 0-520-24302-1 hardback.

JAMES C. GARMAN. *Detention Castles of Stone and Steel: Landscape, Labor, and the Urban Penitentiary*. xiv+225 pages, 35 illustrations, 4 tables. 2005. Knoxville (TN): University of Tennessee Press; 1-57233-354-5 hardback \$37.

The mineral world and mines

NICOLE BOIVIN & MARY ANN OWOC (ed.). *Soils, Stones and Symbols: cultural perceptions of the mineral*

world. xiv+235 pages, 45 b&w illustrations, 17 colour plates. 2004. London: UCL Press/Cavendish; 1-84472-039-X paperback £25.

PETER TOPPING & MARK LYNOTT. *The Cultural Landscape of Prehistoric Mines*. x+214 pages, 77 illustrations, tables. 2005. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-147-X paperback £28.

Materiality

ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS, CHRIS GOSDEN & COLIN RENFREW (ed.). *Rethinking materiality: the engagement of mind with the material world*. viii+280 pages, 62 figures, 3 tables. 2004. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 1-902937-30-9 hardback £45.

FREDRIK FAHLANDER & TERJE OESTIGAARD (ed.). *Material Culture and Other Things: post-disciplinary studies in the 21st Century*. 282 pages, 16 illustrations. 2004. Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg Department of Archaeology; 91-85245-12-7 paperback €16.

Environmental archaeology

NICK BRANCH, MATTHEW CANTI, PETER CLARK & CHRIS TURNEY. *Environmental Archaeology: Theoretical and Practical Approaches*. xvi+240 pages, 94 illustrations, 11 tables, 7 boxes. 2005. London: Hodder Arnold; 0-340-80871-3 paperback £22.99.

European prehistory

PHILIPPE CROMBÉ (ed.). *The Last Hunter-Gatherer-Fishermen in Sandy Flanders (NW Belgium) : The Verrebroek and Doel Excavation Projects Volume 1, Palaeo-environment, chronology and features* (Ghent University Archaeological Report 3). 334 pages, 160 b&w & colour figures, 84 tables. n.d. Ghent: Academia. 90-382-0679-0 hardback.

MAGDALENA S. MIDGLEY. *The monumental cemeteries of Prehistoric Europe*. 160 pages, 38 b&w figures, 23 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-2567-6 paperback £19.99.

MIRANDA & STEPHEN ALDHOUSE-GREEN. *The Quest for the Shaman: Shape-shifters, Sorcerers and Spirit Healers in Ancient Europe*. 240 pages, 109 b&w illustrations, 24 colour plates. 2005. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05134-8 hardback £19.95.

The Celts

W. GILLIES & D.W. HARDING (ed.). *Celtic Connections: Papers from the tenth International*

Congress of Celtic Studies, Edinburgh, 1995. Volume Two: Archaeology, Numismatics, Historical Linguistics (University of Edinburgh Archaeology Monograph Series 2). xviii+202 pages, 62 illustrations. 2005. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh; ISSN 0968-0500 paperback £15.

MARKUS EGG & DIETHER KRAMER. *Krieger, Feste, Totenopfer: der letzte Hallstattfürst von Kleinklein in der Steiermark*. iv+44 pages, 29 b&w & colour illustrations. 2005. Mainz: Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum; 3-88467-089-1 hardback €12.50.

The Mediterranean and the Black Sea

NIKLAS HILLBOM. *Minoan games and game boards*. 359 pages, 89 figures. 2005. Lund: Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Lund University; 91-628-6447-5 hardback.

JOHN K. PAPADOPOULOS. *Ceramicus redivivus: the early Iron Age potters' field in the area of the classical Athenian Agora* (Hesperia Supplement 31). xxiii+370 pages, 232 illustrations, 2 colour plates, 6 tables. 2003. Athens/Princeton (N.J.): American School of Classical Studies at Athens; 0-87661-531-0 paperback £35.

ROBERT C. KNAPP & JOHN D. MAC ISAAC. *Excavations at Nemea III: the coins*. xxxi+290 pages, 32 b&w plates. 2005. Berkeley (CA): University of California Press; 0-520-23169-4 hardback £88.

J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM. *Thesaurus Cultus et Rituum Antiquorum* (ThesCRA volume I). xix+612 pages, 33 drawing, 529 halftones. 2005. Los Angeles (CA): Getty Publications; 0-89236-788-1 hardback £125.

JASPER GAUNT. *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Great Britain, Fascicule 21, Harrow School*. xx+65 pages, 4 illustrations, 56 b&w plates. 2005. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-726306-2 hardback £65.

VLADIMIR STOLBA & LISE HANNESSTAD (ed.). *Chronologies of the Black Sea Area in the Period c. 400-100 BC (Black Sea Study 3)*. 338 pages, 95 figures, 17 tables. 2005. Aarhus: Aarhus University Press; 87-7934-132-2 hardback 278 DKK, €39.75, £26.50, \$46.

The Classical world and its legacy

JUSTINA GREGORY (ed.). *A Companion to Greek Tragedy*. xviii+552 pages, 15 plates. 2005. Malden (MA) & Oxford: Blackwell; 1-4051-0770-7 hardback £85.

JOHN MILES FOLEY (ed.). *A Companion to Ancient Epic*. xvi+664 pages, 11 illustrations. 2005. Malden (MA) & Oxford: Blackwell; 1-4051-0524-0 hardback £85.

WILLIAM STENHOUSE. *Reading inscriptions and writing Ancient History: historical scholarship in the late Renaissance* (Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 86). x+204 pages, 24 b&w & colour illustrations. 2005. London: Institute of Classical Studies, University of London; 0-900587-98-9 paperback £50.

ZAHAVA K. MCKEON & WILLIAM G. SWENSON (ed.). *Selected Writings of Richard McKeon, Volume 2: Culture, Education, and the Arts*. xxvi+362 pages. 2005. Chicago (IL) & London: University of Chicago Press; 0-220-56038-4 hardback \$50 & £35.

SHADI BARTSCH & THOMAS BARTSCHERER (ed.). *Erotikon: Essays on Eros, Ancient and Modern*. iv+338 pages, 20 illustrations. 2005. Chicago (IL) & London: University of Chicago Press; 0-226-03838-6 hardback \$29 & £20.50.

Roman provinces

Mainzer Archäologische Zeitschrift Band 5/6. 351 pages, 247 illustrations, 4 colour plates, 49 tables. 2005. Mainz: Philipp von Zabern; 3-8053-3485-0 (ISSN 1431-0910) hardback € 25 & CHF 43.80 (also contains articles on Hallstatt and post-Roman periods).

EBERHARD SAUER. *Coins, cult and cultural identity: Augustan coins, hot springs and the early Roman baths at Bourbonne-les-Bains* (Leicester Archaeology Monograph 10). xviii+324 pages, 51 figures, 27 tables, 11 b&w plates. 2005. Leicester: University of Leicester School of Archaeology and Ancient History; 0-9538914-4-5 paperback £30.

Anatolia, Levant, Middle East

LISA KEALHOFER (ed.). *The Archaeology of Midas and the Phrygians: Recent Work at Gordion*. vi+258 pages, 131 figures, 12 tables, 8 colour plates. 2005. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; 1-931707-76-6 hardback \$49.95.

P.J. RIIS, INGOLF THUESEN, JOHN LUND & THOMAS RIIS. *Topographical Studies in the Gabla Plain* (Publication of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 13). Det Konglige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 28. 192 pages,

145 illustrations. 2004. Copenhagen: Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters; 87-7876-367-3 paperback.

SARIEL SHALEV. *Swords and daggers in Late Bronze Age Canaan* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Abteilung IV, 13). xi+97 pages, 28 figures, tables. 2004. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 3-515-08198-4 hardback €54.

DOMINIQUE COLLON & ANDREW GEORGE (ed.). *Nineveh: papers of the XLIXème Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale, London, 7-11 July 2003, Volumes 1 & 2* (reprinted from the journal *Iraq* LXVI, 2004 & LXVII, Part 1, 2005). xiv+ 427 pages, numerous illustrations, tables. 2005. London: British School of Archaeology in Iraq (Gertrude Bell Memorial); 0-903472-18-X paperback.

NICOLA LANERI. *I Costumi Funerari della Media Vallata dell'Eufrate durante il III Millennio A.C.* 276 pages, 15 figures, 45 plates, 3 tables. 2004. Naples: Università degli Studi di Napoli 'L'Orientale' / Istituto Italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente; paperback.

Britain and Ireland

DAVID MILES. *The Tribes of Britain: Who are we? and Where do we come from?* 480 pages. 2005. London: Weidenfeld & Nicholson; 0-297-83086-4 hardback £20.

ALEX GIBSON. *Stonehenge and Timber Circles*. 190 pages, 116 illustrations, 16 colour plates. 2005, new edition, first published 1998. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3350-4 paperback £19.99.

CHARLIE WATSON. *Seahenge: An Archaeological Conundrum*. xii+92 pages, numerous b&w & colour illustrations. 2005. Swindon: English Heritage; 1-85-074896-9 paperback £14.99.

FRANCIS PRYOR. *Flag Fen: Life and Death of a Prehistoric Landscape*. 190 pages, 75 illustrations, 30 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-2900-0 paperback £17.99.

KENNETH BROPHY & DAVID COWLEY. *From the Air: Understanding Aerial Archaeology*. 190 pages, 82 illustrations. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3130-7 paperback £19.99.

CHRIS FENTON-THOMAS. *The Forgotten Landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds*. 160 pages, 75 illustrations, 33 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3346-6 paperback £17.99.

MEGAN DENNIS & NEIL FAULKNER. *The Sedgeford Hoard*. 96 pages, 46 illustrations, 28 colour plates.

2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3438-1 paperback £12.99.

TIM MALIM. *Stonea and the Roman Fens*. 256 pages, 115 illustrations, 28 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-2899-3 paperback £19.99.

JAMES E. FRASER. *The Roman Conquest of Scotland: The Battle of Mons Graupius AD 84*. 160 pages, 7 maps, 40 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3325-3 paperback £17.99.

STAN BECKENSALL. *Northumberland: Shadows of the Past*. 222 pages, 161 illustrations, 29 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3347-4 paperback £17.99.

RICHARD FAWCETT (ed.). *Royal Dunfermline*. xxvi+227 pages, 83 illustrations. 2005. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; 0-903903-34-2 paperback £18.

WARWICK RODWELL. *The Archaeology of Churches*. 224 pages, 76 illustrations, 30 colour plates. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3140-4 paperback £19.99.

Handbooks

JOHN SCHOFIELD. *Combat Archaeology: Material Culture and Modern Conflict*. 192 pages, 12 illustrations, 4 tables. 2005. London: Duckworth; 0-7156-3403-8 paperback.

CHRIS CURRIE. *Garden Archaeology: A Handbook* (CBA Practical Handbook 17). viii+178 pages, 62 illustrations, 8 colour plates. 2005. York: Council for British Archaeology; 1-902771-48-6 paperback £12.50.

Early medieval and medieval

ALIKI PANTOS & SARAH SEMPLE (ed.). *Assembly places and practices in medieval Europe*. 251 pages, 55 figures. 2004. Dublin: Four Courts Press; 1-85182-665-3 hardback €65 and £50.

ROBERT ROUSE & CORY RUSHTON. *The Medieval Quest for Arthur*. 144 pages, 6 illustrations. 2005. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-3343-1 paperback £9.99.

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COLIN RENFREW, CHRIS GOSDEN & ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS (ed.). *Substance, Memory, Display: Archaeology and Art* (McDonald Institute Monograph). vi+170 pages, 104 colour & b&w illustrations, table. 2004. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 1-902937-24-4 hardback.

CORNELIUS HOLTORF. *From Stonehenge to Las Vegas: Archaeology as Popular Culture*. x+188 pages, 31 illustrations, 3 tables. 2005. Walnut Creek (CA): AltaMira; 0-7591-0267-8 paperback £15.99

Also received

MARY SETTEGAST. *When Zarathustra Spoke: The Reformation of Neolithic Culture and Religion*. xii+161 pages, 38 figures. 2005. Costa Mesa(CA): Mazda; 1-568-59184-5 hardback \$35.

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MIKE FLETCHER & GARY R. LOCK. *Digging Numbers: Elementary Statistics for Archaeologists* (Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 33). x+205 pages, numerous figures & tables. 2nd edition 2005 (first published 1991). Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology; 0-947816-69-0 paperback.

SIMON HILLSON. *Teeth*. xiv+374 pages, 130 illustrations, 16 tables. 2nd edition 2005 (first published 1986). Cambridge; Cambridge University Press; 0-521-83701-4 hardback £75 & \$120; 0-521-54549-8 paperback £30 & \$49.99 (reviewed by A.J. Legge in *Antiquity* 61 (1987): 346-8).

STEPHEN BERTMAN. *Handbook to Life in Ancient Mesopotamia*. xii+396 pages, 117 illustrations. Paperback edition 2005 (first published 2003). Oxford & New York (NY): Oxford University Press; 0-19-518364-9(03) paperback \$19.95.

MICHAEL D. COE. *The Maya*. 272 pages, 166 illustrations, 20 colour plates. 7th edition 2005 (first published 1966). London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28505-5 paperback £9.95.

SIMON JAMES. *Exploring the World of the Celts*. 192 pages, over 300 b&w & colour illustrations. Paperback edition 2005 (first published 1993). London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27998-5 paperback £12.95 (noted by Cyprian Broodbank in *Antiquity* 68 (1994): 153).

MIRANDA J. GREEN. *Exploring the World of the Druids*. 192 pages, 291 b&w & colour illustrations. Paperback edition 2005 (first published 1997). London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28571-3

paperback £12.95 (reviewed by Anthony Sinclair in *Antiquity* 71 (1997): 732).

GEORGE JENNISON. *Animals for show and pleasure in Ancient Rome*. xiv+209 pages, 13 illustrations. 2005 (first published 1937 by Manchester University Press). Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Press; 0-8122-1918-8 paperback \$16.50 & £11.

New journal

Journal of African Archaeology, edited by Peter Breunig & Sonja Magnavita, J.W. Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Archäologie und Archäobotanik Afrikas, Grüneburgplatz 1, D-60323, Frankfurt a. Main. Published by Africa Magna Verlag; 3-937248-04-8 (ISSN 1612-1651); subscription for vol. 3 €60 (individuals), €80 (institutions).

Our correspondent, Susan Keech McIntosh draws attention to this new journal. She writes:

The *Journal of African Archaeology* appeared in 2003 and has now published its fifth issue (two per year). Articles ranging from field reports and notes to summary articles and reviews offer material of potential interest to Africanists and non-Africanists alike. Field reports include discoveries of rock art in Somalia, survey in the Libyan desert, and excavations at Kintampo tradition sites in Ghana. Among articles of general interest are an ethno-archaeological study of tamper and concave anvil pottery-forming technique, a major review article on the origins and spread of iron-working in Africa, a comparative study of the archaeology of Africa's islands, several articles on the unique history of pastoralism in Africa, chemical studies of internationally-traded glass beads in Africa and a study of slave lifeways on a nineteenth century Danish plantation on the Gold Coast, Ghana. The editors aim to 'provide scholars and students of archaeology with a new pan-African forum for discussing the cultural dynamics of past African societies'. The journal's high production values (A4 format, with crisp photographs, including colour) and editorial standards make it stand out among archaeology journals, and Africanist journals in particular. Full tables of contents for the journal are available at <http://www.african-archaeology.de/>, where an online library recommendation form can be found, as well as subscription information.