

Review

Among the New Books

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✍ This quarter brings some very challenging books. The first set includes a theory, from M.B. SCHIFFER, on the primacy of human interaction with material culture. It is anathema to most anthropologists, and we are reminded by MAURICE GODELIER *et al.* that structures of kinship must have been the first foundation of human order (reviewed below in 'Linguistics . . .'). From another point of view, S.C. MALIK warns that neither archaeology nor any social science will make an adequate account so long as these disciplines insist upon distinguishing observer from observed (see 'History of ideas . . .').

Numerous new books report on research of the highest quality and interest without demanding epistemological reorientation. The laurels, this quarter, go to the latest of the Lemba Archaeological Project's reports (PELTENBURG *et al.* in 'Cyprus'). There is also an array of splendidly illustrated volumes — with Egypt claiming the most lavish, as so often, but Greece taking the prize for fun (picture review of HOOD). And, for sure, there is plenty of tough technical stuff too.

Artefacts are us?

The study of material evidence is commonly — but not universally — said to be the first principle of archaeology. The best way to approach this quarter's books on material culture is to work from the more conventional to the more innovative; but the label, 'conventional', will not stick to even the first pair.

MARCIA ANNE DOBRES & CHRISTOPHER R. HOFFMAN (ed.). *The social dynamics of technology: practice, politics and world views*. xvi+240 pages, 28 figures, 1 table. 1999. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-909-2 hardback £26.95.

JOHN E. ROBB (ed.). *Material symbols: culture and economy in prehistory* (Centre for Archaeological Investigations Occasional Paper 26). x+414 pages, 43 figures, 14 tables. 1999. Carbondale (IL): Southern Illinois University; 0-88104-083-5 \$40.

✍ Like everyone else, these days, Drs DOBRES & HOFFMAN and ROBB seek to rediscover history's 'efficient causes' — the people who made it. Clearly, this poses a methodological challenge for archaeology; but, as A. Barker suggests (ed. ROBB), it is not at all clear that it has been met. It follows that a variety of methods and sources may be fruitful; and these two books certainly provide that.

DOBRES & HOFFMAN present a couple of theoretical pieces, half-a-dozen empirical papers and their own introduction & conclusions. Dr DOBRES mulls over implications of *chaîne opératoire* analysis with a short illustration from Magdalenian evidence; and B. Pfaffenberger argues that symbolism in artefacts is less a cause than a consequence of how and by whom they are made and used. The other papers deal with archaeological and ethnoarchaeological analysis of Harappan bead production, deliberate breaking of metal artefacts in prehistoric Mallorca, the social significance of traditional ironworking in Uganda, social development in domestic architecture in 17th–18th-century New England, ethnic identity in craft production in 19th-century California and — comparably with the latter — the skill, knowledge and world view of a Native west Canadian hunter. Rounding off, H. Lechtman remarks that the material (archaeological) approach to culture controls for what people *say* they are doing; and T. Ingold provides a foreword, recommending the phenomenological analysis taking account of environment.

Dr ROBB launches the 21 papers in his lively book with the conundrum that culture is maintained but continually diverted 'by people trying to do everything *except* reproduce' it (p. 8). J.C. McCall then credits Tony Giddens with much of the inspiration behind rediscovering action in history — but overlooked too often, nowadays, are Bourdieu and de Certeau. R. Bernbeck points out, for example (with Iranian Neolithic pottery), that parts of tradition are preserved by being taken for granted. Four papers consider symbolic and political exploitation of movable goods, but J. Thomas argues that part of the value of certain British Neolithic artefacts may have been their association with particular places (*cf.* Ingold ed. DOBRES & HOFFMAN). A couple of papers assess objects as heirlooms; but does this reading of Olmec 'altars' (S. Gillespie) preclude spatial associations in Maya 'thrones' (M. Helms)? Other papers range from the politics of Vinča meat to the symbolism of wampum, tumuli in Virginia, rock art in south India, pottery in the expansion of the state in the Susiana, and prehistoric, historic and contemporary evidence for manipulation of symbols in Swahili society.

COLIN RENFREW & CHRIS SCARRE (ed.), *Cognition and material culture: the archaeology of symbolic storage*. xii+187 pages, 56 figures, 5 tables. 1998. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 0-9519420-6-9 hardback £40.

LEONARD SHLAIN. *The alphabet and the goddess: male words and female images*. xiv+464 pages, illustrations. 1999. London: Allen Lane; 0-713-99297-2 hardback £16.99.

MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER with ANDREA R. MILLER. *The material life of human beings: artifacts, behavior, and communication*. xiv+158 pages. 1999. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-20033-4 paperback £12.99.

CHRISTOPHER TILLEY. *Metaphor and material culture*. xvi+298 pages, 16 plates, 47 figures. 1999. Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-19202-6 hardback £55 & \$59.95; 0-631-19203-4 paperback £16.99 & \$29.95.

RENFREW & SCARRE assess certain implications of the proposition, put 40 years ago by L.A. White, that culture is Man's 'extrasomatic mechanism' of adaptation. White unacknowledged, however, it was M. Donald's version of the principle (1991) that prompted the learned and stimulating deliberations published here about the evolutionary role of material icons and spatial conventions. Prof. RENFREW opens with the suggestion that symbolic use of materials followed development of language and was followed, in turn, by the emergence of theory, in towns. Donald restates the notion of extrasomatic symbolic technique. S. Mithen speculates on the origin of religion (well, why not?). There are papers: on archaeological and ethnographic evidence for knowledge of space; on significance of play (here — as occasionally elsewhere in the literature — is reference to Piaget but only once elsewhere in this book); on using symbols for the articulation of concepts and reason; and on 'memes' (bits of culture à la Dawkins). À la Marshack, F. D'Errico reviews evidence for Palaeolithic 'AMS' (er — artificial memory systems). T. Dowson calls for criticism of assumptions in the study of rock art; D. Halle appraises art in New York City homes. Not for the first time, writing, in particular, is blamed as an especially divisive form of 'symbolic storage': Dr SHLAIN argues that, as an operation of the left side of the brain, use of the alphabet favours men over women (cf. MALIK in 'History of ideas . . .', below). He considers that Chinese ideograms have encouraged more holistic thought; but he senses that, in the West, mass diffusion of images is now restoring some balance.

Presumably, on reading that symbolism 'is fundamentally . . . social' (RENFREW & SCARRE p. xi), Prof. SCHIFFER would ask 'So what?'. For he claims that the archaeological study of material culture as such is a model for anthropology in general. Never mind language or rules, he cries, 'people-artifact interactions are the most distinctive and important

feature of human life' (p. 119). On the basis of an admirably systematic and comprehensive analysis of factors in communication, he urges that people operate on the strength of information from each other and every other element in the environment. He proposes an analytic terminology as ugly as his behaviourism. It is, indeed, an archaeologist's analysis. In RENFREW & SCARRE, Prof. SCHIFFER would surely approve of J. Rawson's analysis of ancient Chinese bronzes, J. Thomas' of 'settings' (*sensu* environmental psychology) in Neolithic Britain, or M. Strathern's of those for gifts (prestation) in New Guinea, and R. Hinde's thoughts on effective environments (again, cf. Ingold's principle, ed. DOBRES & HOFFMAN). SCHIFFER's impeccable logic has the merit of irritating unsympathetic readers into asking themselves why they are so concerned about symbols!

Prof. TILLEY, for one, has worked that out. He cites a splendid range of theoretical sources and secondary ethnographic and archaeological evidence in support of the proposition that people achieve coherence by interpreting their worlds through metaphoric associations. The idea is not new but it is nice to see it worked out specially for 'solid' material culture — and with enough respect for real life to warn that the theory does not always hold good. It is interesting alongside R. Hinde's remarks (RENFREW & SCARRE). Again, of course, here is a phenomenological project. Archaeologists will especially enjoy Prof. TILLEY's example of Swedish rock art, his analysis of monuments along the Dorset Ridgeway (cf. ASHMORE & KNAPP in 'Archaeology of ideas', below), and perhaps the witty little essay on a Melanesian heritage park.

PENELOPE M. ALLISON (ed.). *The archaeology of household activities*. xiii+206 pages, 46 figures. 1999. London: Routledge; 0-415-20597-2 paperback £18.99.

Dr ALLISON's contribution to the archaeological study of households is thoroughly constructive. Other than the opening and closing chapters, there are: five papers (including M. Schiffer) with remarks on 'formation processes' and chronological distinctions among assemblages; Dr ALLISON's own critique of archaeological terminology for describing assemblages; and three papers on gender. Major historical issues are broached, including colonialism (Roman Britain, Yucatan) and gender role change (two papers on Colonial Australia). Typical of the creativity here is the cross-section of fields: four papers deal with Classical archaeology, two with Mesoamerica, and three with historical archaeology (including Yucatan). This book's slimmness is deceptive.

Archaeology of thought

STEVEN MITHEN (ed.). *Creativity in human evolution and prehistory*. xii+ 300 pages, 51 illustrations, 1 table. 1998. London: Routledge; 0-41516-096-0 hardback £60.

TIM MURRAY (ed.). *Time and archaeology* (One World Archaeology 37). xiii+172 pages, 11 illustrations. 1999. London: Routledge; 0-415-11762-3 hardback £55.

WENDY ASHMORE & A. BERNARD KNAPP (ed.). *Archaeologies of landscape: contemporary perspectives*. 1999. Oxford & Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-211055 hardback £55 & \$59.95; 0-631-211063 paperback £16.99 & \$29.95.

TIMOTHY INSOLL (ed.). *Case studies in archaeology and world religion: the proceedings of the Cambridge conference*. (BAR International series 755). v+187 pages, figures. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-956-9 paperback £30.

✍ *Creativity* is substantial, really worth thinking with: how did people become so creative, and what difference has it made to prehistory? Needless to say, in the great back-lash against determinism, it is not the only new book on the topic; but it makes more headway than others; and it must be the most accessible within the archaeological literature at present. Following the introduction, the one note and 13 papers are arranged in three parts: on what creativity is; on the evolution of creativity; and on Europe from Mesolithic to Iron Age. A paper of Margaret Boden's (1994) gets the book under way with an assessment of creativity in general. There follow the thoughts of I. Hodder, who stresses the significance of applied creativity (cf. DOBRES & HOFFMAN, above) and makes the helpful point that creativity tends to work by association (cf. TILLEY, above). R. Layton discusses Native Australians' resourcefulness in coping with the European invasion. The second part covers 'evidence from monkeys and apes', the archaeology of early tool use, Neanderthal culture and anatomy and 'the human revolution' of the Upper Palaeolithic (MITHEN on art and language — cf. CARSTAIRS-MCCARTHY in 'Linguistics . . .', below). The third part assesses Mesolithic burial rites, symbolism, astronomy and construction of British Neolithic monuments (R. Bradley), Maltese temples and stone carving (C. Malone & S. Stoddart), and the early symbolism of horse riding (C. Renfrew). This book's seriousness, wit and learning are apt to its subject.

In contrast, *Time and archaeology* is puzzling. Most of the papers are interesting — one is bunkum — including one on Indian concepts of time (cf. MALK in 'History of ideas . . .', below), two on chronology (one on philosophy, the other on dating the Stone Age in India), two on cities (routine); the rate of transformation; cf. RENFREW in 'Artefacts . . .', above), one on the social significance of the Hochdorf tomb, and an ambitious essay on multiple strands of causes (J. McGlade); but the other bit of bunkum is the post-modern jargon invoked to justify botching these pieces together (from the 1994 World Archaeology Congress).

To the landslide of books on landscape, Drs ASHMORE & KNAPP have added some half-a-dozen

ethnographic and historical studies and three papers on prehistory, five on the Americas and one each on Australia, east Asia, Egypt, Cyprus and Britain. The aim, of course, is to show that people have lived among not just sites but places, in conceptual landscapes. P. van Dommelen rounds the collection up inconclusively by remarking on the diversity of methods that the book exhibits. Not that there is much problem with most of them; it is the archaeological ones that are risky — C. Crumley tempts fate by assessing them against C.F.C. Hawkes's famous warning (1954) about 'inference from material remains to spiritual life'. In fact, J.E. Buikstra & D.K. Charles stay safe with sensible topographic discriminations along the lower Illinois Valley; but J.E. Snead & R.W. Preucel show that tricky assumptions have to be made even with the reasonably well known data of Pueblo ethnography.

Dr INSOLL has published the first of two volumes of papers from his interesting meeting of last year. They include half-a-dozen on India (including N. Rao on Ayodhya), five on the Near & Middle East (including D. Edwards on Nubia — see 'Also received', below), three on Europe (including S. Coleman & J. Elsner on Walsingham), three on other parts of the world (notably P.F. de Moraes Farias and P. Lane on acculturation in Africa), and a tour of issues in the interpretation of early Christianity from the Nile to the Nene (W.H.C. Frend). With plenty of textual and iconographic background, these papers are not prone to the worst of which Prof. Hawkes warned. Publication was prompt but many of the illustrations are rough and the whole thing could have done with one more editorial browse.

Egypt

FRANCESCO TIRADRITTI (ed.). *The Cairo Museum masterpieces of Egyptian art*. 416 pages, 664 colour and b&w illustrations. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01930-4 hardback £45.

Written by 14 Egyptian, European and US experts, Dr TIRADRITTI's ample review of the great collection of ancient Egyptian pieces in the Cairo Museum is generously and magnificently designed — if oppressive and claustrophobic in cumulative effect, owing to the mortuary provenance of most of the pieces and to the very size of the pictures. For better or worse, there is no hint of the problems of preservation. See also SILIOTTI in 'History of archaeology', below.

RITA E. FREED, YVONNE J. MARKOWITZ & SUE H. D'AURIA (ed.). *Pharaohs of the Sun: Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamen*. 316 pages, colour photographs, b&w figures. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05099-6 hardback £36.

BARBARA WATTERSON. *Amarna: ancient Egypt's age of revolution*. 160 pages, 65 b&w photographs, 22 colour plates, 4 figures. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1438-0 hardback £18.99 & \$29.99.

JOYCE TYLDESLEY. *Nefertiti, Egypt's Sun Queen*. xx+232 pages, 41 figures, 1 table. 1999. London: Penguin; 0-14-025820-5 paperback £7.99, \$14.95, Can\$18.99.

PAT SOUTHERN. *Cleopatra*. 160 pages, 33 b&w illustrations. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1435-6 hardback £17.99 & \$29.99.

Amarna continues to fascinate. For the current exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (due to move on elsewhere in the USA and to Leiden), FREED *et al.* have assembled 14 most scholarly and most approachable papers on the history and historical context of the city, its government and rulers, foreign relations, religion, arts, crafts and texts. They are illustrated with pictures of finds, views of the site, maps and reconstructions of the landscape and particular buildings (figure 47 reversed). A long appendix provides notes and illustrations on the exhibits. Dr WATTERSON covers much of the same ground by a mainly biographical method. Her book certainly complements FREED *et al.* Dr TYLDESLEY's book on the queen of Amarna is now out in paperback (see ANTIQUITY 72: 937).

Cleopatra follows PAT SOUTHERN's 'companion' biography of Mark Antony. There is a good deal of overlap with her previous account of their liaisons, presumably because the Roman sources are the most informative. Again, the book is strong and clear on the historical and geographical context of the spirited but tragic queen. It shares the stylistic virtues of *Mark Antony* (reviewed on p. 207 of the present volume).

K.A. KITCHEN. *Poetry of ancient Egypt* (Documenta Mundi: Aegyptica I). xx+483 pages. 1999. Jonsæder: Paul Åström; 91-7081-150-4 hardback SEK450.

TOM HARE. *Remembering Osiris: number, gender, and the word in ancient Egyptian representational systems*. xxii+324 pages, 57 figures, 1 map. 1999. Stanford (CA): Stanford University Press; 0-8047-3178-0 & hardback £35 & \$55; 0-8047-3179-9 paperback £11.95 & \$19.95.

Prof. KITCHEN presents transliterations and translations of Egyptian poetry from the predynastic period to the Roman. Commentary is provided throughout and he concludes with a short essay on the history of this literature and on the poetics. The book's generous format is conducive to contented study. Dr HARE considers bodily (re-remembering), linguistic and numerological tropes and symbolism in texts and iconography from ancient papyri, palettes, tomb walls and stelae. Although written with something of the usual coyness and forced wit of 'deconstruction', his rich variety of sources and broad range of theoretical references make it a compelling book. It addresses general features of ancient Egyptian world-view — not overlooking the distinctiveness of Akhenaten's. Dr HARE concludes with a thoughtful chapter on later readings — the myth lives on.

Cyprus

ALAN H. SIMMONS & ASSCTES. *Faunal extinctions in an island society: pygmy hippopotamus hunters of Cyprus*. xxi+381 pages, 91 figures, 65 tables. 1999. New York (NY): Kluwer Academic/Plenum; 0-306-46088-2 \$95.

 EDGAR PELTENBURG *et al.* *Lemba Archaeological Project Vol II.1A: Excavations at Kissonerga-Mosphiloia 1979–1992*. lxiv+267 pages plus 107 figures, 2 colour plates, 38 plates, numerous figures and tables in text. 1998. Jonsæder: Paul Åström; 91-7081-190-3 paperback SEK750.

GEORGE TARAMIDES. *Applied thermodynamics in the prehistoric pottery of Cyprus*. 101 pages, colour photographs, b&w figures, 2 tables. 1999. Nicosia: Filotita & Neikos; 9963-7752-4-1 hardback C£30.

KARIN H. NIKLASSON (ed.). *Cypriote archaeology in Göteborg: papers presented at a symposium on Cypriote archaeology held in Göteborg 20 May 1998* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology & Literature Pocket-book 157). 109 pages, figures. 1999. Jonsæder: Paul Åström; 91-7081-146-6 hardback SEK200.

EUSTATHIOS RAPTOU. *Athènes et Chypre à l'époque perse (VI–IVe s. av. J.-C.)* (Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen 28/Série Archéologique 14). 304 pages, 16 b&w figures, 1 map. 1999. Lyons: Maison de l'Orient; 2-903264-21-X (ISSN 0244-5689) paperback.

Dr SIMMONS argues that the bones of pygmy hippopotamus found with features and artefacts at Aetokremnos, on the Akrotiri Peninsula of southern Cyprus, indicate that the species was killed off here by human colonization. The 'overkill' hypothesis has been applied to terminal Pleistocene history in various parts of the world and at various scales. It probably works better for islands than for larger territories. Aetokremnos is thought to date to c. 9000–8500 BC, which makes it the island's earliest archaeology. Amidst other animal remains, the bones of more than 500 hippos were recovered. Dr SIMMONS discounts climate change as a factor in the extinction of this animal on Cyprus; but he allows that hunting as such was not necessarily the sole cause. The population may have been diminishing already; and the colonists may have disturbed the habitat by fire and possibly by introducing deer and pigs. His book reports on the stratigraphy and sedimentology, the excavation, features and assemblages, and the relative and absolute dating. His assessments of human impact are developed through sustained modelling and calculation and in reference to both the substantial ecological, palaeontological and archaeological literature on the general theme of colonization and extinction and the state of the art in studies of 'pre-Neolithic' archaeology on Mediterranean islands and coasts. The text is well organized but the photographs and many of the line drawings are second-rate or worse.

Dr PELTENBURG has published the third report on the excavations among the prehistoric Lemba sites. It deals with the Neolithic and Chalcolithic settlement of Kissonerga. He proposes that the theoretical interest of the investigation reported here is twofold: the development and decline of social hierarchy; and the problem of settlement shift in the archaeology of Cyprus. Were there many periods of change or is it merely that archaeologists' samples at specific 'sites' miss links in a continuous process? On the whole, Dr PELTENBURG opts for the latter view; and he considers that some, at least, of the shifts at Kissonerga were planned for local political ends (cf. 'Settlement shift', pp. 950–51, below).

Splendid exposures of houses and the plan of parts of the settlement were obtained. Economic intensification proceeded gradually: the proportion of storage capacity increased; and changing proportions of animal bones seem to reflect the spread of human impact on the surrounding landscape. Most remarkable is building B3, a Late Chalcolithic 'pithos house' burnt down full of some 4000 litres of food and liquid, tools, traces of working metal and minerals, shell, and possibly even of pressing olives — and a baby apparently trapped in the blaze. Also exceptional was the amount of deer bone, as though hunting and venison were perquisites of its users.

There remains a gap in the sequence, corresponding to much of the earlier 3rd millennium BC. One of the signal changes during that period was in burial rites. Eighty-nine inhumations were found in and between the houses, including the first chambered tombs on the island, probably from the early 3rd millennium. Up to that time, the great majority of the burials were of children but, thereafter, the proportion of adults increased (cf. *Opuscula Atheniensia* in 'The Swedish Institutes', below). At the same time, there was a more than proportionate increase in effort invested in digging tombs and providing the corpses with accompanying goods. Contemporary with the change in burial, there came the first signs of contact with the mainland.

This outstanding report is accompanied by Vol. II.1B, which provides more detailed data from the excavations. For lack of a Sites & Monuments Record of work other than by the government, Dr PELTENBURG has worried about accessibility of detailed data for Cyprus; but, considering the expense of publication, Vol. II.1B has been produced electronically and in the *Occasional Papers of the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh*.

In the first part of his elegant book, Dr TARAMIDES presents a fine set of photographs of prehistoric pottery. The second part, equally well illustrated, describes in detail nine Early/Middle Bronze Age plates and the report of examination by scanning electron microscope of four of them. Dr TARAMIDES suggests that these 'satzes' were designed for cook-

ing at high temperature and that they were pierced and slipped in order to provide 'non-stick' surfaces. The text is in both English and Greek.

K.H. NIKLASSON has assembled seven papers in English on aspects of the later prehistory of Cyprus, based on research both on the island and in the Aegean basin and the Levant. They deal with stone tools and pottery, and with Late Bronze Age tombs. Prof. Åström reviews the contribution of Göteborg University to the study of archaeology in Cyprus and reports on 'Recent discoveries at Hala Sultan Tekke'.

Dr RAPTOU's review of archaeology, sculpture and literary evidence has convinced him that influence on Cyprus from Athens increased markedly c. 600–375 BC. The evidence is especially clear from pottery imported to Cyprus and in sculptural style. He detects in both artists and purchasers '*un changement profond de goût mais aussi de mentalité*' (p. 265). Whether or not he has identified the precise historical juncture, its effects have been very important for the eastern Mediterranean as a whole. Dr RAPTOU considers that regional politics c. 400 were the critical factor; but, he is treading on very sensitive intellectual and ethical ground — read on.

Choppy on the Mediterranean

Conduit, crossroads, crucible or receptacle — how creative was the eastern Mediterranean in early history? Colin Renfrew, champion of the Aegean Early Bronze Age's indigenous virtues, has remarked (in another context) that a reassessment of the role of diffusion in prehistory is due.

GORDON D. YOUNG, MARK W. CHAVALAS & RICHARD E. AVERBECK (ed.). *Crossing boundaries and linking horizons: studies in honor of Michael C. Astour*. xxiii+689 pages, figures. 1997. Bethesda (MD): CDL; 1-883053-32-3 hardback \$55.

J.M. BLÁZQUEZ. *Mitos, dioses, héroes en el Mediterráneo antiguo*. 383 pages. 1999. Madrid: Real Academia de la Historia; 84-89512-33-7 paperback.

JOHN E. COLEMAN & CLARK A. WALZ (ed.). *Greeks and barbarians: essays on the interactions between Greeks and non-Greeks in antiquity and the consequences for euro-centrism*. xviii+311 pages, 14 figures. 1997. Bethesda (MD): CDL; 1-883053-447 hardback \$42.

JACQUES BERLINERBLAU. *Heresy in the university: the Black Athena controversy and the responsibilities of American intellectuals*. xii+289 pages. 1999. New Brunswick (NJ) & London: Rutgers University Press; 0-8135-2587-X hardback \$50; 0-8135-2588-8 paperback \$20.

✉ M.C. Astour, dedicatee of the 29 papers and subject of the two interviews assembled by YOUNG *et al.*, has been a crucible of Semitic philology, biblical studies, Classics, archaeology and, most basically, historical geography. He has argued that Middle Eastern influence on the Aegean was massive dur-

ing the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. To illustrate the wealth of this collection, suffice it to mention R.E. Averbeck's long paper on textual conventions in the Gudea cylinders, W.T. Pitard's assessment of the meaning of *en* at Ebla, H.A. Hoffner on Hittite homicide, S.D. Walters on Old Testament boozing, B.J. Beitzel's discriminations between diffusion and migration in the development of bronze in Palestine, J. Scurlock's clearly illustrated analysis of textual evidence for 'Neo-Assyrian battle tactics', G.A. Rendsburg on the coalition of the Tribes of Israel, E.M. Yamauchi's assessment of Herodotus (broad, dispassionate observation arrestingly written), J. Zarins on the archaeology and etymology of the incense trade to ancient Persia and India, and C.H. Gordon's little disquisition on how the levirate illustrates exchange between Indo-Hittite and Semitic tradition.

Voyaging much further west with the Phoenicians, Prof. BLÁZQUEZ relates a range of archaeological finds from late Iron Age and Roman Spain and the Central Mediterranean to the evidence of literature (including Old Testament and Homer), iconography and archaeology from the Aegean and Near East. His principal interest, in the 15 papers collated here, is the influence of Semitic religion.

The 13 papers gathered by COLEMAN & WALZ complement YOUNG *et al.* by concentrating more on the Greeks' view of the rest of their world. The papers of directest interest to most readers of ANTIQUITY are by Dr WALZ and G.F. Bass on evidence from nautical archaeology for trade and exchange and by R.D. Woodward on linguistic and epigraphic evidence for Greek cultural derivation (including the Bronze Age scripts of Crete and Cyprus). Three papers consider the issue of exchange with Africa and M.R. Lefkowitz reaffirms her opposition to theories from Herodotus (naïve) to Martin Bernal (naïve or disingenuous) about Greek cultural debt thence. There are two papers on ancient Greek ethnocentrism and three on later political exploitation of ideas about ancient Greek civilization, including in Greece itself during the past couple of centuries.

Martin Bernal, who contributed pieces on the origins of the word, Negro, and its cognates to YOUNG *et al.* and on 'Linguistic contacts around the Eastern Mediterranean during the Bronze Age' to COLEMAN & WALZ, comes under scrutiny by Dr BERLINERBLAU, assessing his intellectual affiliation, his techniques of data collation and analysis, and the methods of presentation in the famous *Black Athena* interpretation of the roots of Greek culture. The work was revisionist, argues BERLINERBLAU, but many of its critics (including Prof. Lefkowitz) were too, he asserts, so that, in his view, the whole strident controversy has tended to skate upon African, 'Aryan' and Jewish cultural commitments without consistent reference to primary historical or archaeological

evidence. *Pace* Richard Rorty (philosopher admired by younger archaeological researchers of a certain feather), he concludes with a plea (*à la* Durkheim) for neutral methodology — however hard to achieve.

Classical history

CLAUDE ORRIEUX & PAULINE SCHMITT PANTEL (tr. Janet Lloyd). *A history of ancient Greece*. xv+432 pages, 60 figures. 1999. Oxford & Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-20308-7 & hardback £60 & \$69.95; 0-631-20309-5 paperback £16.99 & \$34.95.

ROBERT N. SCHWARTZ. *The Roman Empire: a concise history of the first two centuries*. xii+170 pages, 32 figures, 1 table. 1998. Lanham (MD): University Press of America; 0-7618-1172-9 hardback \$49; 0-7618-1173-7 paperback \$29.50.

TACITUS (tr. Herbert W. Benario). *Germany*. 123 pages, 3 figures, 1 map. 1999. Warminster: Aris & Phillips; 0-85668-716-2 hardback £35 & \$59.95; 0-85668-716-2 paperback £13.25 & \$22.

MARIA TERESA SCHETTINO. *Introduzione a Polieno*. 341 pages. 1998. Pisa: ETS; 88-467-0179-8 paperback L45000.

ORRIEUX & SCHMITT PANTEL's textbook covers the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods of Greek history. The treatment concentrates on Greece rather than the colonies. There is a short chapter on the prehistoric background but, *pace* the back cover of the new translation, the survey ends with the imposition of Roman authority and does not deal with Byzantine culture. The treatment is basically historical but the narrative often pauses for helpful descriptions of institutions and customs. Care is taken to assess issues of interpretation and evidence. Headings, subheadings, 'boxes' and 'bullets' are thoughtfully distributed. There are simple but helpful illustrations and pithy appendices on sources of evidence, chronology and terminology. The ample bibliography of sources in English has been prepared especially for the new edition. The translation reads easily. Altogether, this engaging book seems likely to appeal to its intended student readership.

Dr SCHWARTZ introduces the period corresponding to the first cycle of Roman imperialism in the west and north. He traces a clear narrative organized with an easy series of headings and subheadings and written in simple, accessible style. The book is in a small, tidy format but the illustrations suffer from compression. The new edition of TACITUS' *Germany*, in the Latin with English translation on the facing pages, comes with an introduction to explain the cultural and historical background — including the Roman invasion and subsequent attempt to contain the Germans — and something of TACITUS' style, plus a summary of German reception of *Germany* during the Middle Ages. The commentary that follows is twice the length of the text itself; there is a list of the disposition of legions in Roman Ger-

many; and a substantial bibliography. Dr SCETTINO urges that the Classical author, Polyaeus, has long been under-valued as an authority on the military history of the Hellenistic and earlier Roman periods. She appraises him in the light of not only his sources but also the literary conventions of his time.

Classical ritual, tradition and superstition

There follow seven titles of high topical interest. 'Today, the rise of hero cults is regarded as a phenomenon conditioned by . . . complex, sociological, political or religious reasons' (HÄGG 1999: 10, *sic*). As witnessed in the two books of HÄGG's, archaeologists tend inherently to seek the context of ritual action. By the same token, BEACHAM assesses Roman public spectacle as political propaganda. THALMANN argues that Homer expresses the emergence of social strata in the everyday experience of the time; and SULTAN seeks to show how, from the Iron Age to today, gender roles in Greek epics have responded to ordinary experience. FOLEY and WHEELER argue that the texts of Homer and of Ovid are rhetorical; but SNODGRASS denies that Homer, for one, necessarily dominated early Greek imagination.

ROBIN HÄGG (ed.). *Ancient Greek cult practice from the archaeological evidence: proceedings of the Fourth International Seminar on Ancient Greek Cult, organized by the Swedish Institute at Athens, 22–24 October 1993* (Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 8°, XV / Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae, ser. IN 8°, XV). 249 pages, figures. 1998. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen; 91-7916-036-0 paperback SEK275.

ROBIN HÄGG (ed.). *Ancient Greek hero cult: proceedings of the Fifth International Seminar on Ancient Greek Cult, organized by the Department of Classical Archaeology & Ancient History, Göteborg University, 21–23 April 1995* (Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 8°, XVI/Acta Instituti Atheniensis Regni Sueciae, ser. IN 8°, XVI). 207 pages, figures, tables. 1999. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen; 91-7916-037-9 paperback SEK275.

RICHARD C. BEACHAM. *Spectacle entertainments of early imperial Rome*. xii+306 pages, 28 figures. 1999. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 0-300-07382-8 hardback £22.50.

WILLIAM G. THALMANN. *The swineherd and the bow: representations of class in the Odyssey*. xiii+330 pages. 1998. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University Press; 0-8014-3479-3 hardback £37.50.

NANCY SULTAN. *Exile and the poetics of loss in Greek tradition*. xiii+137 pages. 1999. Lanham (MD): Rowman & Littlefield; 0-8476-8751-1 hardback £31.50; 0-8476-8752-X paperback £13.95.

JOHN MILES FOLEY. *Homer's traditional art*. xviii+363 pages. 1999. University Park (PA): Pennsylvania State University Press; 0-271-01870-4 hardback \$48.50.

STEPHEN M. WHEELER. *A discourse of wonders: audience and performance in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses'*. x+272 pages. 1999. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Press; 0-8122-3475-8; hardback; \$49.95 & £37.50.

ANTHONY SNODGRASS. *Homer and the artists: text and picture in early Greek art*. xii+186 pages, 63 figures. 1998. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521 62022-8 hardback £37.50 & \$59.95; 0-521-62981-0 paperback £13.95 & \$19.95.

✉ Seven of the 13 short papers in *Ancient Greek cult practice* consider evidence for rites or associated practice at shrines in Greece and around the Aegean. A couple of the papers assess the evidence of finds and features for changes of practice. A couple present interim reports of excavations. The 11 short contributions (plus one abstract) to *Ancient Greek hero cult* range from the Early Iron Age to the Roman period, distinguishing types of hero and different rites, and the development of cults. Several argue that they symbolized political claims but D.D. Hughes points out that that did necessarily not preclude religious convictions. Prof. BEACHAM draws on the literary sources, including Roman historians, and on art and the archaeology and topography of buildings, to show that, in Rome, public theatre, games and races, processions by street and water, and combats and sacrifices were used for making political statements both about the city in general and, from time to time, about particular factions. Tracing the history of these forms from the later Republic to the end of the reign of Nero, he shows how the city centre became a rhetorical device in itself. He finds the limits of taste in the revulsion against Caligula's bloody displays.

Prof. THALMANN argues that the *Odyssey* represents a specific ideal of aristocratic society on the eve of the city state. By implication, the epic responded to a political struggle. His argument for the actions by which emergent chiefs cleft themselves from their followers is all the more fascinating for the several levels of symbolism that he identifies (*cf.* PELTENBURG in 'Cyprus', above). He is aware of the ethnographic evidence for the political significance of manly contest and gender relations in contemporary Greece and of 'social drama' further afield. Dr SULTAN collates literary and ethnographic evidence from Hesiod to modern Greek village life for poetry and songs by women or about them on the theme of heroes' exiles and return. She shows that, although they stand for values different from women's, the heroes are not autonomous and that the respective values complement each other. At one level, it is a book about mariners' wives. At another, although she does not follow the political implications in Prof. THALMANN's way, the comparison with his book is rivetting.

Readers willing to accept such interpretations or familiar with earlier research on modern epics will

readily grant that Prof. FOLEY is justified to seek evidence for oral rendition in Homer's texts. Dr WHEELER argues that Ovid presented the *Metamorphoses* as though he too were singing to an audience. This idea is more surprising; but, then, his original readers were probably familiar with the experience. It is often urged that, by that means, communities became (and become) steeped in lore providing common points of reference. Prof. SNODGRASS' study assesses the currency of Homer in pottery painting in Greece and as far afield as Italy from the 8th century to the earlier 6th; and he finds that direct reference accounts for 1% or less of all citations of legend! The iconic dominance of Homer was developed later — which makes for an interesting twist in the Balkan bardic tradition. (Cf. 'Perils of iconography', pp. 948–50 below.)

Two new books (details below) show how rich Classical culture was in superstitions (how different Modern superstition must be, could we recognize it). FLINT *et al.* review the evidence for: curse tablets (*defixiones*); witchcraft and sorcery; magic; and the early Christian assessments and demonization of magic and sorcery. St Ambrose took part in that movement; and Dr MOORHEAD assesses his career and the development of his thought. Ambrose's discouragement of sex and circuses in Milan was probably unpopular, he surmises, not least on account of the political capital to be gained from promoting urban entertainments (cf. BEACHAM, above). Something of the competition involved is explained by FLINT *et al.*, who also show that Ambrose's imagery drew from pagan culture.

VALERIE FLINT, RICHARD GORDON, GEORG LUCK & DANIEL OGDEN. *Ancient Greece and Rome* (Witchcraft and magic in Europe vol. 2). xviii+395 pages, 5 b&w figures. 1999. London: Athlone; 0-485-89002-X hardback £45; 0-485-89102-6 paperback £17.99.

JOHN MOORHEAD. *Ambrose: church and society in the late Roman world*. x+235 pages. 1999. London: Longman; 0-582-25112-5 & 0-582-25113-3 hardback & paperback £45 & £14.99.

Classical monuments and their antecedents in western Turkey

STEPHEN MITCHELL & MARC WAELKENS. *Pisidian Antioch: the site and its monuments*. xviii+250 pages, 43 figures, 146 plates. 1998. London: Duckworth; 0-7156-2860-7 hardback £48.

J.M. COOK & R.V. NICHOLS. *Old Smyrna excavations: the temples of Athena* (British School at Athens supplementary vol. 30). xxviii+214 pages, 42 figures, 34 plates. 1998. London: British School at Athens; 0-904887-28-6 hardback £55 (non-subscribers/non-Friends +p&p).

Prof's MITCHELL & WAELKENS argue that, during the early Roman imperial period, Antioch, in Pisidia, was probably the leading *colonia* in the east. It was

provided with grand monumental facilities, most notably the temple and sanctuary for the imperial cult. MITCHELL & WAELKENS and colleagues describe the remains: the sanctuary, which probably dates from the Hellenistic period; the colony's walls, gates, streets and theatre; the imperial sanctuary; the aqueduct and supply of water to the baths; and three churches.

See also our picture review of *Pergamon*.

COOK & NICHOLS assess the sequence of temples in the northeast part of the tell of Old Smyrna, excavated 50 years ago. The site was occupied from the mid 8th century BC until the time of the establishment of Hellenistic New Smyrna. The first of the temples was built in the early 7th century. COOK & NICHOLS assert that the phase of greatest historical significance was the rebuilding at the end of that century. Although that project was interrupted and much of the fabric hauled off to reinforce the city walls against Lydia, the monumental design seems to have broken with the ancient Mycenaean tradition in both plan and elevation. The previous phase heralded change but COOK & NICHOLS felt that the late 7th-century project was an innovation. Probably, they suspect, under the influence of Phocaea, this phase anticipated the development of the later Greek orders of architecture. The argument is based on detailed and critical assessment of the evidence and of its implications for communication with other towns. There are intriguing speculations about experimentation and compromise in the development of the buildings.

Swedish Institutes in Rome & Athens

Opuscula Romana, Annual of the Swedish Institute in Rome 22-3 1997-1998. 164 pages, b&w figures. 1999. Stockholm: Swedish Institute in Rome; ISSN 0471-7309 paperback SEK300.

Opuscula Atheniensia, Annual of the Swedish Institute at Athens 22-3 1997-1998. 172 pages, b&w figures. 1999. Stockholm: Swedish Institute at Athens; ISSN 0078-5520 paperback SEK300.

Publication of the proceedings of the Swedish Institutes in Rome and Athens has been reorganized for production on an annual basis. The latest from Rome has five articles on architecture, topography and excavation, in English and Italian, along with a short report on the Institute itself. The volume from Athens comprises seven articles (English and French), four notes, three reviews and a short list of other books. The articles in the latter range from archaeology and physical anthropology to a very broad discussion by G.R.H. Wright of the symbolism of child burials in Neolithic and Chalcolithic Cyprus (see also PELTENBURG *et al.* in 'Cyprus', above).

Studying Classics

JOHN A. KOUMOULIDES (ed.). *Greece — the legacy: essays on the history of Greece, ancient, Byzantine, and*

Dr RADT has directed the German research at Pergamon since 1971. His very finely produced book (WOLFGANG RADT. *Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole*. 376 pages, 248 colour & b&w figures. 1999. Darmstadt: Primus; 3-89678-116-2 hardback DM98 & FF89 & Sch715) describes and interprets the extensive ruins of the great Hellenistic capital and Roman city, summarizing its history and the history of archaeological research. The book is fulsomely provided with photographs, maps and reconstructions. Our picture shows the theatre below the acropolis in the northern part of the city. In the foreground on the right lies the Temple of Dionysus.



modern. x+187 pages. 1998. Bethesda (MD): University Press of Maryland; 18830-53-43-9 hardback \$30.

JOHN PURKIS. *Greek civilization*. viii+148 pages, 28 figures. 1999. London: Hodder & Stoughton Educational; 0-340-71142-6 paperback £8.99.

ROSS LECKIE. *Bluff your way in the classics* (2nd edition). 64 pages. 1999. London: Oval; 1-902825-48-9 paperback £2.99.

Prof. KOUMOULIDES' book comprises the texts of 10 lectures on the study of Greece ancient and modern. Jasper Griffin and Sir Ronald Syme extol various fac-

ets of the Classical genius. Prof. Lefkowitz ('Choppy . . .', above) takes another opportunity to affirm its autochthonous virtue and to distance it from Egypt (whose doctors, she avers, 'treated the womb through all the orifices of a woman's body' and 'used human excrement to cure women's diseases' (p. 34)). There are also papers on the Byzantine world by Joseph Gill and D.M. Nicol, and four on the present century.

Would *Greek civilization* be a sensible next step, then? This personable 'Teach Yourself' booklet introduces the prospective tourist to history from the

Mycenaeans to the Byzantines with lay-overs for the main points on religion, drama and philosophy replete with passages from Aeschylus, Plato and others. Tutorial questions serve to consolidate the reader's learning. There is a sound annotated bibliography. If this is too much work, then try the new 'Bluffer's guide' to the Classics (LECKIE).

Britain

JOHN HUNTER & IAN RALSTON (ed.). *The archaeology of Britain: an introduction from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution*. xiv+328 pages, 147 figures. 1999. London & New York: Routledge; 0-415-13588-5 paperback £19.99.

VALERIE FENWICK & ALISON GALE. *Historic shipwrecks discovered, protected & investigated*. 160 pages, colour photographs, b&w photographs, figures, tables. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1473-9 paperback £14.99 & \$24.99.

The archaeology of Britain comprises 15 chapters by a starry cast of authors on successive periods of prehistory and history along with an opening chapter on research since 1945 and a closing one on archaeological heritage management. The Roman period takes two, one on military archaeology, the other on town & country. The chapters on the later Medieval and Post-Medieval periods attempt to take a more inclusive 'landscape' approach. The whole is elegantly produced and imaginatively illustrated. It looks handy for teachers and attractive for students. It could go well with DREWETT ('Archaeological methods and techniques', below).

Now in paperback, *Historic shipwrecks* describes and analyses 44 sites around Great Britain, one off Ulster and two off Shetland. From battleships to Indiamen and coasters to a submarine, they date from earlier Medieval to 1880. As well as a short introduction and summary, there are brief notes on types of wreckage and on topics from ballast to frigates and from diving rules to research criteria. Good illustrations enliven the whole.

SHEPPARD FRERE. *Britannia: a history of Roman Britain* (4th edition). xxiv+431 pages, 20 colour illustrations, 54 b&w illustrations, 14 maps, box case. 1999. London: Folio Society; £29.95+p&p.

Prof. FRERE's magisterial history has been republished by the Folio Society. He has been able to amend various minor points and, where up-dating is required, some major ones. He points with particular concern to reassessment of the chronology of construction and occupation along the Antonine Wall. The bibliography too has been up-dated. The new edition is most elegantly produced, boxed, finely bound, and printed very clearly on excellent paper. ANTIQUITY readers can buy this book without joining the Society — see 'Britannia' in the Supplement for this number.

PAUL EVERSON & DAVID STOCKER. *Lincolnshire* (Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture V) with

ROSEMARY CRAMP. *Grammar of Anglo-Saxon ornament: a general introduction to the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon stone sculpture*. xviii+510 pages, 30 figures, 8 tables, 494 b&w photographs, with li pages, 28 figures. 1999. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-7261884 hardback with 0-19-726098-5 paperback £130 together.

MARGARET GUIDO (ed. Martin Welch). *The glass beads of Anglo-Saxon England c. AD 400–700: a preliminary visual classification of the more definitive and diagnostic types*. xi+361 pages, 2 figures, 9 plates, 32 maps. 1999. Woodbridge: Boydell; 0-85115-718-1 hardback £50 & \$90.

In suitably monumental format produced to the highest standards comes the latest volume of the Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Stone Sculpture. The first part of the book comprises short chapters on earlier research, the historical background, the geology, and on style and ornament before and during the Scandinavian period. There follows a sustained discussion of the groups that have been identified among crosses, grave covers and grave markers. There are brief sections on architectural sculpture and non-runic inscriptions. Conclusions are presented, including a landscape-historical interpretation of the Christian missionary effort and a discussion of the art's wider historical implications. The authors go on to remark on continuity and even, in some respects, increase of production and use into the Norman period. The greater part of the book is taken up by the catalogue of monuments and fragments, listed by parish (*cf.* the style of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England). Supplementary lists are appended. The photographs are superb. Helpfully added is Prof. CRAMP's *Grammar*.

Mrs GUIDO's sustained study of beads in museums in England and on the Continent is published with notes on manufacture and analysis by Julian Henderson and Justine Bayley and an introduction and short conclusion by the editor. Mrs GUIDO distinguished 13 types of bead. A gazetteer lists her thousands of examples and a list of the sites is provided too.

KENNETH W. ROWLANDS. *The friars: a history of the British Medieval friars*. xiv+377 pages, figures, b&w plates. 1999. Lewes: Book Guild; 1-85776-399-8 hardback £18.

PLANTAGENET SOMERSET FRY. *Kings and Queens of England and Scotland*. 96 pages, colour illustrations. 1999. London: Dorling Kindersley; 0-7513-0734-3; paperback; £5.99.

BRIDGET HOPKINSON. *The ultimate Kings & Queens sticker book*. 8 pages, b&w and colour illustrations. 1999. London: Dorling Kindersley; 0-7513-59947; paperback; £3.99.

The friars describes and discusses a later missionary effort. The main emphasis is on the rules, customs and institutions but brief background is included on Medieval towns and there is a good,

clear analysis of the friaries' liturgical and domestic architecture. For teachers and parents fretting about neglect of chronology in the history syllabus for British schools, help is at hand with Dorling Kindersley's bright little books, FRY, in particular, crammed with *facts* and most attractively and imaginatively illustrated.

Americas

BRIAN R. BILLMAN & GARY M. FEINMAN (ed.). *Settlement pattern studies in the Americas: fifty years since Virú*. xviii+246 pages, 80 figures, 20 tables. 1999. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-826-6 hardback £38.95.

G.R. Willey's survey of settlements in the Virú Valley, Peru, was probably the most influential single project in later 20th-century anglophone americanist archaeology. That it was oft emulated is illustrated by the 12 papers in BILLMAN & FEINMAN's elegant volume — four each from the Central Andes (including the thoughts of the Great Man himself), Mesoamerica and North America, plus opening and concluding discussions. S.K. Fish shows that publication in *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* on settlement patterns continues to increase even now. The papers here are grouped helpfully by topic: development of the method; studies in early sedentism (North America); studies of early social ranking; and studies of complex society. The collection is very satisfying in itself but not critical. Settlement survey 'is the only viable . . . strategy applicable to regional archaeology', declares W.T. Sanders (p. 21); but at least one colleague of his has gone on record elsewhere with reservations about the exclusive focus on settlement.

Even though it is now clear that its users were not the first colonists (see 'Through the Clovis barrier', pp. 944–7, below), the North American Clovis assemblage retains the highest interest. The next two titles are on Clovis technology and the succeeding Folsom culture, respectively.

MICHAEL B. COLLINS with MARVIN KAY. *Clovis blade technology*. xii+234 pages, 83 figures, 2 tables. 1999. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-71215-4 hardback \$40.

LELAND C. BEMENT. *Bison hunting at Cooper Site: where lightning bolts drew thundering herds*. xxii+227 pages, 54 figures. 1999. Norman (OK): University of Oklahoma Press; 0-8061-3102-0 hardback \$36.95; 0-8061-3053-9 paperback \$16.95.

Dr COLLINS reports on the discovery, in Texas in 1988–91, of a remarkable cache of whole and fragmentary chert Clovis blades and on his minute study of them. He reviews the state of the art in studies of blades and of Clovis technology, in particular (including a post script on a large assemblage found in Texas in mid 1998); and includes the report of his colleague, M. KAY, on microscopic examination of

the blades. He concludes with a concise but wide ranging assessment of Clovis stone production and the significance of caching tools.

The Cooper Site was discovered in Oklahoma in 1992. It was a low cliff used three times for driving bison to their death. Large deposits of bones and tools were recovered. Dr BEMENT reports on the excavation and analysis of the finds. The most distinctive single find was a bison skull painted with a zig-zag in red (hence the sub-title). Dr BEMENT goes on to compare the site with other kills, and to assess the implications of the bones and tools for hunting strategy. He concludes, n.b., 'that Folsom lithic technology functioned independently from seasonal mobility' (p. 183).

H. TRAWICK WARD & R. P. STEPHEN DAVIS JR. *Time before history: the archaeology of North Carolina*. xiv+313 pages, 95 figures. 1999. Chapel Hill (NC) & London: University of North Carolina Press; 0-8078-2497-6 hardback £31.95; 0-8078-480-1 paperback £15.50.

SUSAN R. MARTIN. *Wonderful power: the story of ancient copper working in the Lake Superior Basin*. 286 pages, 40 figures, 6 tables. 1999. Detroit (MI): Wayne State University Press.; 0-8143-2483-1 hardback \$49.95; 0-8143-2806-7 paperback \$24.95.

Drs WARD & DAVIS describe and sum up, for students and the general reader, the archaeology of the regions of North Carolina from the earliest Clovis-like points to the remains of unhappy mid 19th-century Native settlements (not covering the colonists except inasmuch as they bore directly on the Indians). The authors take account of many new discoveries and discuss recent reinterpretations. It is a shame, in a popular book, that, owing to the quality of the paper, the photographs look so dull.

Written in the light of popular interest and a history of local treasure hunters, *Wonderful power* is an approachable summary and review of: the geography; history of research (1845–1962); ore extraction and metalworking; the prehistory from Palaeoindian to Contact and the trade in copper in particular. Dr MARTIN concludes with a review of the 'fringe' interpretations and concludes with a plea for protection of the remaining sites. She explains that progress in research 'will require hard work, painstaking method, wide collaboration, and your participation' (p. 224). There is an appendix on tools and ornaments. This is a notable experiment in 'consciousness raising'. Compare the following title.

JEFFERSON REID & STEPHANIE WHITTLESEY. *Grasshopper Pueblo: a story of archaeology and ancient life*. xiv+187 pages, 40 figures. 1999. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 0-8165-1913-7 hardback \$29.95; 0-8165-1914-5 paperback \$15.95.

STEPHEN H. LEKSON. *The Chaco meridian: centers of political power in the ancient Southwest*. 235 pages, 49 figures. 1999. Walnut Creek (CA): Altamira; 0-7619-9180-8 hardback £29; 0-7619-9181-6 paperback £14.99.

Grasshopper Pueblo is a rounded and readable account for the general reader both of the results of research on village life in prehispanic Arizona and the work itself. The history of the site is described and there are chapters on the economy ('ecology'), sociology, and religion and arts. Care is taken to indicate the basis and status of knowledge; and the authors finish by inviting 'Native Americans to join in portraying the past . . . Because . . . the past can have many voices' (p. 172). On the photographs, the same goes as for WARD & DAVIS.

Dr LEKSON's interpretation of later Southwestern prehistory has evidently met resistance. He outlines a political, economic and ceremonial pattern which integrated the whole region, enabling a capital to be established at the Aztec Site following abandonment of Chaco Canyon — albeit with diminished regional power — and then again a new one at Paquime once Aztec failed. He points out that the three sites occupy almost precisely the same meridian — and that so does Culiacán, far to the south, the regional centre whence the Conquistadors launched their expeditions to the Southwest. Not only does Dr LEKSON's scheme imply a degree of regional unity unsuspected heretofore but it casts new light on several archaeological features (including particular roads leading from Chaco, and T-shaped doors at several sites — notably at Pueblo Bonito and Paquime) and also, perhaps, on the lore of the region at the time of Contact with the Spanish.

MARY W. EUBANKS. *Corn in clay: maize paleoethnobotany in pre-columbian art*. xvi+249 pages, 135 figures, 8 tables. 1999. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-1669-X hardback \$49.95.

MARY ELLEN MILLER. *Maya art and architecture*. 240 pages, 150 b&w illustrations, 57 colour illustrations. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-20327-X paperback £8.95.

Dr EUBANKS argues that modelled Moche jars in northern Peru and Zapotec urns in southern Mexico show 16 and 10 races of maize, respectively. She finds that several appear on both (but her photographs suffer from the same effect as the studies of North America reviewed above). Considering other archaeology and palaeobotany, she concludes that this evidence strengthens the case for diffusion between these regions at the time (mid 1st millennium AD); and she assesses implications for husbandry and selection — pointing out that the scope for hybrids seems to have been greater than today.

✍ Dr MILLER leads the general reader or undergraduate on a comprehensive, readable and very well illustrated tour of prehispanic Maya art and crafts. She is right to start with architecture, since towns and urban features seem to have been the context for most of the finer work, although she is careful to point out that much of the evidence has gone, notably textiles, which may have been widespread. The middle third of the book is devoted to sculpture,

treated on a chronological basis. There follow chapters on other representations of people, on painted walls and books, on pottery, and on jewellery and ornaments. The treatment seems workmanlike and reliable. It is certainly a boon to have such a convenient book on this rich subject. (See also 'Perils of iconography', pp. 948–50, below.)

ANNA CURTENIUS ROOSEVELT. *The excavations at Corozaal, Venezuela: stratigraphy and ceramic seriation* (Yale University Publications in Anthropology 83). xiv+393 pages, 26 figures, 13 b&w plates, 90 tables. 1997. New Haven (CT): Yale University Department of Anthropology & Peabody Museum; 0-913516-17-1 paperback.

IRVING ROUSE & BIRGIT FABER MORSE. *Excavations at the Indian Creek Site, Antigua, West Indies* (Yale University Publications in Anthropology 83). x+70 pages, 26 figures, 8 tables. 1999. New Haven (CT): Yale University Department of Anthropology & Peabody Museum; 0-913516-19-8 paperback.

Dr ROOSEVELT's report presents detailed evidence, in support of her Parmana project, from early *sondages* cut for the purpose of establishing the sequence of pottery. She was able to dig them stratum by stratum. Absolute dates have been obtained as well as relative dates. The Corozaal site represents a bit more than the last 1500 years of the regional sequence. The bulk of the report is devoted to detailed presentation of data. The last chapter of the text assesses their historical significance and relates them to the wider regional pattern. ROUSE & FABER report on their dig, commenting briefly on the regional pottery sequence.

MARIA LONGHENA & WALTER ALVA. *Splendours of the ancient Andes*. 292 pages, colour & b&w figures. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01929-0 hardback £32.

Splendours is the largest and most sumptuous of this quarter's offers on the Americas. Its main feature is hundreds of photographs and reconstruction paintings of the marvellous monuments in their spectacular settings and photos of the celebrated pottery and goldwork. Such is the drive for impact that even some of the famous woodcuts of Waman Poma have been reproduced with colour. The text is pithy, simple, informative and up-to-date but not penetrating; was there a pattern to prehispanic Central Andean history and, if so, for what reasons? Mention of some of the current answers could have made this book far more striking yet.

✍ Blackwell's series, 'The peoples of America' has proved quite excellent for introductions. The books are approachable, lively, comprehensive, incisive, even handed, authoritative, up to date and, in some cases, significantly innovative too. A diverse set of three of them has now been turned out in paperback (details below). The first two of these cultures are extinct but Prof. MOORE takes his tragic story up to today.

JERALD T. MILANICH. *The Timucua*. xx+235 pages, 50 figures. 1999. Oxford & Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-21864-5 paperback £15.99 & \$27.95.

GARTH BAWDEN. *The Moche*. ix+375 pages, 80 b&w figures. 1999. Oxford & Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-21863-7 paperback £15.99 & \$27.95.

JOHN H. MOORE. *The Cheyenne*. x+342 pages, 69 b&w illustrations, 12 maps, 3 tables. 1999. Oxford & Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-21862-9 paperback £15.99 & \$27.95.

History of ideas/ideas of history

PETER BURKE. *The European Renaissance: centres and peripheries*. x+284 pages, 25 illustrations. 1998. Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-19845-8 hardback £19.99 & \$24.95.

PETER BURKE. *The Italian Renaissance: culture and society in Italy* (4th edition). vi+304 pages, 35 figures. 1999. Cambridge: Polity; 0-7456-2137-6 hardback £49.50; 0-7456-2138-4 paperback £14.99.

DESMOND KING-HELE. *Erasmus Darwin: a life of unparalleled achievement*. x+422 pages, 16 plates, 19 figures. 1999. London: Giles de la Mare; 1-900357-08-9 paperback £24.99.

S.C. MALIK. *Reconceptualising the sciences and humanities: an integral approach*. vi+314 pages. 1995. New Delhi: Manohar; 81-7304-113-X hardback Rs300.

Archaeologists, historians and social scientists should be aware of their own ideas and methods. Broad background to the issues in cultural history is provided by Prof. BURKE in his famous work on *culture and society in Italy* and the translation of his sweeping book on the spread of the Renaissance. It is usually argued that the antiquarian roots of archaeology first developed in the 15th century as Romans pondered the Classical ruins poking up around them (cf. EDWARDS, below). Prof. BURKE does not deal with this topic as such — indeed, architecture is barely mentioned in *culture and society* — but his discussions of world view and, of course, the sense of history are basic reading. Footnotes and bibliography are now up-dated. Both architecture and the sense of history are covered at a bit more length in *The European Renaissance*, which traces the spread of the new culture. The history of antiquarianism illustrates ways in which Enlightenment emerged from Renaissance but, again, the topic is easiest understood from a broader point of view. The approach of Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802) to research, his curiosity and methodology, are typical of the mainstream of science with which most of archaeology has matured. His father, explains Dr KING-HELE, was introduced to the Royal Society by W. Stukeley and, probably by the same connection, was a member of the Spalding Gentleman's Society.

Prof. MALIK argues that the world view of the Enlightenment, with its pretence to objective obser-

vation, has served the humanities very ill. He points out that it has been surpassed in 20th-century particle physics; he argues that traditional Indian philosophy never committed the error of detachment; and he urges archaeologists and anthropologists to become less epistemologically assertive and open themselves to *listen* to their evidence. 'There is no meaning of history; there is meaning in history, the meaning people give to their own experience' (p. 208); 'the emergence of civilisation . . . is . . . caused by free and creative people' (p. 207; cf. PELTENBURG in 'Cyprus', above). Prof. MALIK urges that ancient rock art, for example, is to be understood by experiencing it. The basic point is that the world is Consciousness. He has a ready Western audience in some quarters of Post-Modernist archaeology and anthropology, including those interested in phenomenology. His book comprises nine essays, ranging from philosophy of science and Hindu philosophy to art. The piece on rock art is the easiest for archaeologists to begin on.

T.D. Held (COLEMAN & WALZ, p. 269 ('Choppy . . .', above)) argues that the Enlightenment's 'construction of Greece . . . transformed a limited ethnocentrism into Eurocentric pretensions with universal reach'. Certainly, however eurocentric were the Romans, the same was done with their antiquities.

ANNE-MARIE LEANDER TOUATI. *Ancient sculptures in the Royal Museum: the eighteenth-century collection in Stockholm 1* (Svenska Institutet i Rom Skrifter 4° LV). 176 pages, 41 plates. 1998. Stockholm: Paul Åström; 91-7100-567-6 hardback SEK350.

GÖSTA SÄFLUND. *Myter i marmor: Grekiska konstverk i romerska museer*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology Pocket-Book 152). 77 pages, 35 figures. 1999. Jonsered: Paul Åström; 91-7081-184-9 paperback £7.40.

CATHERINE EDWARDS (ed.). *Roman presences: receptions of Rome in European culture, 1789-1945*. xii+279 pages, 26 b&w figures. 1999. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-59197-X hardback £40 & \$64.95.

The Swedish royal collection of sculptures began in earnest when Queen Christina nabbed much of Rudolph II's from Prague; but it was transformed by the Roman trophies of Gustav III's Grand Tour, almost 140 years later, which became the focus of the Royal Museum in 1794 (and see MORA in 'History of archaeology', below). This history is recounted by Ms LEANDER TOUATI and her colleague M. Olausson, who go on to assess the attitudes, methods of study, and techniques of preservation, restoration and presentation, and the antiquities market of the time. The second half of the book is a *catalogue raisonné* of the 15 principal statues. Prof. SÄFLUND's study of seven groups of Classical sculptures in West European museums assesses the history of their preservation, presentation and cultural reception.

Dr EDWARDS has assembled 14 papers on evocations of and responses to the grandeur and pathos of Classical Rome in west European literature and historiography, painting and sculpture, cinema, and imperialist discourse and propaganda. Especially arresting for ANTIQUITY is J. Majeed's analysis of layers of ambiguity in analogies for British imperialism in India (Sir William Jones, Maine, Bryce, F.J. Haverfield *et al.*) — including sowing seeds of Modernism (*cf.* MALIK, above).

History, then, often provides images for aspiration, as witness the next three titles (details below). It is because, in some senses, past and future serve the same roles. It is not widely appreciated, for example, that one leading religious sect has long sponsored major research in Mesoamerica, ostensibly to trace the Lost Tribes of Israel, expected to reach New Jerusalem (north of the Rio Grande) in time for the end of history. This idea and others of the kind are assessed by Profs KATZ & POPKIN. Dr STOCZKOWSKI reviews 'dänikenisme' and so forth along with theosophy etc. We learn that François Bordes may have been partly to blame for the craze about extraterrestrial causes, since, as novelist, he published a story about how an alien landed among Neanderthals and arranged (no sex) for the development of a *sapiens sapiens* mutant. This is (as Dr STOCZKOWSKI assures us about Bordes' other work) *un travail scientifique très sérieux* on popular culture. Archaeologists concerned about public reception should study it. Prof. LOWENTHAL will have to forgive us for choosing this context to note the paperback edition (with new preface) of his second tome on the contemporary preoccupation with milder ideas of 'heritage' (reviewed in ANTIQUITY 71: 488–90).

DAVID S. KATZ & RICHARD H. POPKIN. *Messianic revolution: radical religious politics to the end of the Second Millennium*. xxv+303 pages. 1999. London: Penguin; 0-713-99383-9 £18.99.

WIKTOR STOCZKOWSKI. *Des hommes, des dieux et des extraterrestres: ethnologie d'une croyance moderne*. 474 pages. 1999. Paris: Flammarion; 2-08-067211-8 paperback FF140.

DAVID LOWENTHAL. *The heritage crusade and the spoils of history* (2nd edition). xvii+338 pages. 1998. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-63562-4 paperback £12.95 & \$17.95.

History of archaeology

GLORIA MORA. *Historias de mármol: la arqueología Clásica española en el siglo XVIII* (Anejos de Archivo Español de Arqueología 18). 172 pages, b&w figures. 1998. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas; 84-00-07762-8 (Madrid: Polifemo; 84-86547-45-8) (ISSN 09561-3663); paperback.

ÈVE GRAN-AYMERICH. *Naissance de l'archéologie moderne, 1798–1945*. 534 pages, 151 b&w figures, 19 colour plates, 8 maps. 1998. Paris: CNRS; 2-271-05570-9 paperback.

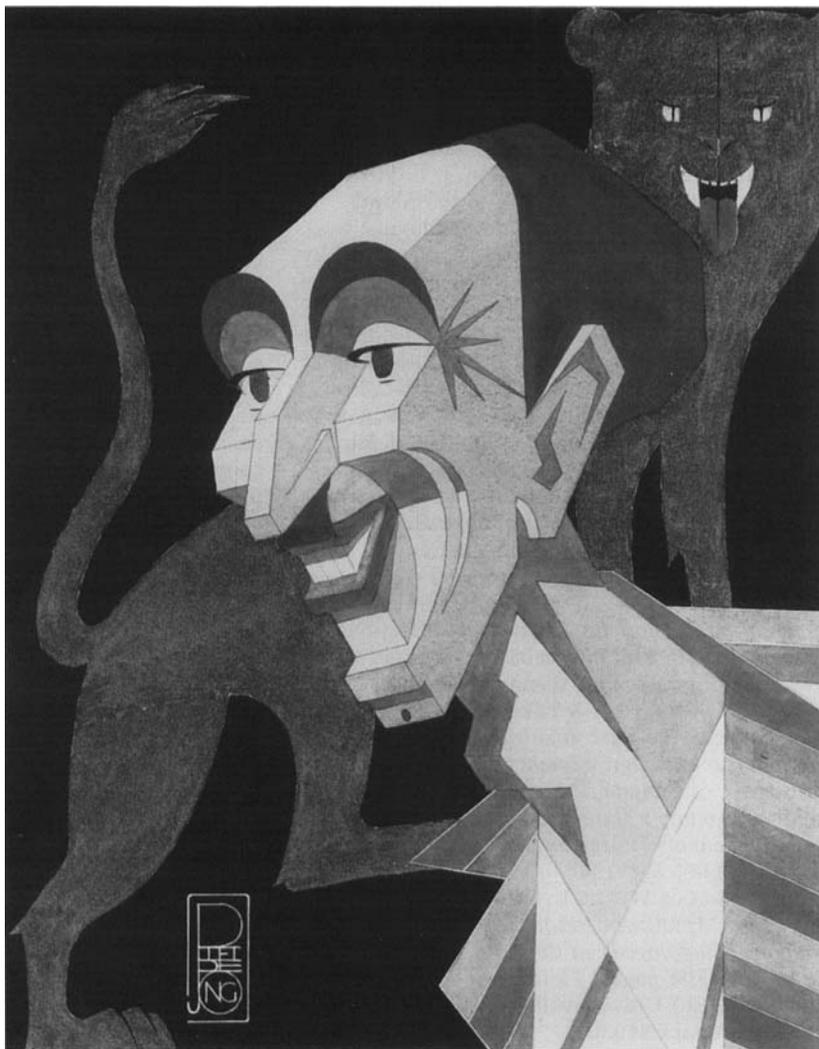
MARCELLO BARBANERA with NICOLA TERRENATO. *L'archeologia degli italiani: storia, metodi e orientamenti dell'archeologia classica in Italia*. xxii+256 pages. 1998. Rome: Riuniti; 88-359-4485-6 paperback L30,000.

✍ Dr MORA explains how the Bourbon kings assembled archives and antiquities and commissioned excavations of Greek and Roman sites such as Segovia and Merida in order to 'illustrate' Spain's glory. The Spanish tended not to undertake Grand Tours but were interested in the antiquities of their Italian domains, where Charles III commissioned digs at Pompei, Herculaneum and Paestum. Dr MORA briefly contrasts the Spanish research with early antiquarianism in England, arguing that the former was strictly ideological. The comparison with research in Mexico at the same time helps to clarify the political significance but she does not venture beyond Europe. This cogent, fascinating and very elegantly produced little book seems to be something of a first for Spain.

Ms GRAN-AYMERICH starts her historical account of French archaeology with earlier 18th-century antiquarianism and the development of taste in antiquities, associated with Grand Tours (de Montfaucon, de Caylus). She explains that 'Orientalist' explorations stimulated broader interests and the discovery of Roman ruins in Africa, and how the state became involved (Napoleon's expedition to Egypt; the Academy's provisions for preservation in France and backing of research in North Africa, Greece and Italy; consuls exploring the Middle East). The archaeology of Celtic France, she argues, took a role in rehabilitating national image after Prussian defeat (1870–1). The same period saw research on the Palaeolithic and Iron Age spread to Spain, and expeditions in the Middle East. Archaeological methods came of age, considers Ms GRAN-AYMERICH, after about 1885, both at home and through cross-fertilization among researchers in the Aegean, Egypt and the Middle East. A striking theme in her treatment is the responsiveness that she finds to foreign workers — Wincklemann, Worsaae (friends with P. Mérimée, monuments inspector), Lyell and the English who visited Abbeville, Sir Arthur Evans, M. Wheeler *et al.*

For Dr BARBANERA, archaeology is method. He argues that the forging of national identity and the state was the critical condition in its development in Italy. Although the subject is Classical archaeology in particular, he skims over early antiquarianism in Rome and the interest of Charles III and Napoleon in Naples. The take-off to 'archaeology as science' (p. 12), he argues, came with Giuseppe Fiorelli at Pompei in the mid 1800s. Then archaeology was set to help in dignifying Rome as capital of the unified kingdom. The later 19th century saw the beginning of formal training. Since Dr BARBANERA assigns little importance to earlier explorations in

A.J.B. Wace — Director of the British School at Athens, 1914–23, excavator of Mycenae, ethnographer of the Vlachs, keeper of textiles at the Victoria & Albert Museum, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge, 1934–44, and then at Alexandria — was captured by the architect and draughtsman, Piet De Jong, and is reproduced now, alongside pictures of 40 other archaeological victims and their friends, by RACHEL HOOD in *Faces of archaeology in Greece: caricatures by Piet de Jong*. (xxiv+280 pages, 124 b&w and 62 colour illustrations. Oxford: Leopard's Head Press; 0-904920-38-0 hardback £26 & \$45 +p&p). Mrs HOOD describes the background of inter-War Aegean archaeology and provides biographical notes and photographs to accompany the stylish caricatures. The book is available from The Knossos Trust, PO Box 5, Little Milton OX44 7QS, England.



Egypt (cf. SILIOTTI, below), he argues that it was not until the late 1800s that Italian archaeology was informed by experience overseas and exchange with foreigners such as Evans; the books of Petrie, Droop and others were read with interest; and, at the same time, foreign interest in Rome helped to broaden awareness of methods. It seems that Italy was spared from the degree of fascist perversion witnessed in Germany but archaeologists followed the flag around the Mediterranean. The last two chapters take the story on from 1945: the prevalence of art history, the backlash against it, then the development of Prof. Carandini's 'material culture' approach; and Dr TERRENATO takes account of recent developments in heritage management and Italian responses to neo-marxism, 'the New Archaeol-

ogy' and the latest excitements from Cambridge.

See also the picture review of *Faces of archaeology in Greece*.

ALBERTO SILIOTTI. *Egypt lost and found: explorers and travellers on the Nile*. 368 pages, colour illustrations. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01882-0 hardback £32.

BARRY M. MARSDEN. *The early barrow diggers* (2nd ed.). 160 pages, 77 b&w figures. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1427-5 hardback £18.99 & \$32.50.

JEANNETTE MIRSKY. *Sir Aurel Stein: archaeological explorer*. xiv+586 pages, 34 plates, 9 maps. 1998. London & Chicago (IL): University of Chicago Press; 0-226-53177-5 paperback \$20.

Appropriately to his theme, Mr SILIOTTI's is the biggest and most lavishly illustrated book this quarter. It is a straightforward narrative of European travellers in the Classical and Medieval periods and the 18th century, Napoleon's *description* and subsequent explorers up to the mid 1800s, including Belzoni, von Minutoli at Siwa, Champollion, J.G. Wilkinson and Lepsius. There is little hint of the plunder by Belzoni, Drovetti *et al.* The pictures do the real work for this book. The last part is a long and especially wonderful survey of artists' responses to both the monuments and the fascination of contemporary Egypt, including Roberts, of course, but also Catherwood (later of Yucatan fame) and, most thrilling, Pascal Coste's responses to the townscapes and palaces of Cairo.

Mr MARSDEN has amended his 1974 text on *early barrow diggers* in England (c. 1600–1900). He has also altered and added to the selection of illustrations — most of which are now in improved format.

JEANETTE MIRSKY's account of the archaeological explorations of *Sir Aurel Stein* in Central Asia, Baluchistan and Persia is republished now in paperback. The book is full of quotes from the adventurer's diaries. There are interesting reflections on ironies in his lack of appreciation for some of the theoretical interest of his discoveries.

PAMELA JANE SMITH & DONALD MITCHELL (ed.). *Bringing back the past: historical perspectives on Canadian archaeology*. (Mercury series, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Paper 158.) xv+276 pages, numerous plates & figures. 1998. Hull (PQ): Canadian Museum of Civilization; 0-660-15974-0 paperback Can\$29.95 & £11.90.

NANCY MARIE WHITE, LYNNE P. SULLIVAN & ROCHELLE A. MARINANN (ed.). *Grit-tempered: early women archaeologists in the Southeastern United States*. xix+394 pages, 79 figures, 2 tables. 1999. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-1686-X hardback \$49.95.

EPHRAIM G. SQUIER & EDWIN H. DAVIS (ed. David J. Meltzer). *Ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley* (introduction by David J. Meltzer). iii+95+xxxix+316 pages, 207 illustrations. 1998. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-873-8 hardback £46.75 & \$60; 1-56098-898-3 paperback £23.25 & \$29.95.

The 18 papers in SMITH & MITCHELL's history of Canada are grouped into contributions on archaeologists (including autobiographical pieces by R.S. MacNeish and B.G. Trigger and an article on women), on institutions, on regions, and on current issues (consultancies, amateur societies, and on the significance of archaeology for Native cultural identity in the Arctic — cf. REID & WHITTLESEY in 'Americas', above). Dr WHITE *et al.* present 15 papers on the work of women, including eminent ladies still at large. For the same region, the reissue of SQUIER & DAVIS was previewed a year ago (*Antiquity* 72: 921–7).

PAUL G. BAHN (ed.). *The Cambridge illustrated history of archaeology*. xiv+386 pages, b&w and colour illustrations. 1999. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-66946-4 paperback £16.95 & \$27.95.

Dr BAHN's world history, now issued in paperback, is the collated work of 18 archaeologists, amplified by very lively pictures. The task is very difficult. The material covered is written most approachably and informatively; but, although it does range over the whole world and deftly (if lightly) 'Synthesises' recent and current wrangles, the view is decidedly Anglo-US/Antipodean. Large topics of various kinds go unmentioned. What of modern research in Southeast Asia, for example, or of Latin American research or the local responses to US theories about prehistory in Mesoamerica and the Andes? On the other hand, the final chapter, on 'Current controversies', makes a number of excellent points, including the dilemmas over aboriginal rights, the antiquities trade and tourism.

Archaeological methods and techniques

PETER L. DREWETT. *Field archaeology: an introduction*. xv+196 pages, 100 figures. 1999. London: UCL; 1-85728-738-X paperback £16.99.

JANE MCINTOSH. *The practical archaeologist: how we know what we know about the past*. iii+186 pages, b&w and colour illustrations. 1999. London; Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28181-5 £12.95.

VLADIMÍR HAŠEK. *Methodology of geophysical research in archaeology*. (BAR International series 769). viii+127 pages, 132 figures, 18 plates. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-981-X paperback £20.

For a new book on a topic as well rehearsed as his, Dr DREWETT and his publisher should have thought carefully; and it looks as though they did. Evidently designed for first-year undergraduates specializing in archaeology, his compact, straightforward, deft, very well illustrated (mostly by examples from England — and Barbados) and reliable treatment covers, in order: theory (cogetly and concisely); site formation processes; detection and survey; digging, including planning access, excavation strategy and recording; post-excavation, including environmental analysis; interpretation; and publication. The focus is exclusively on the central technical matters: landscape archaeology is not mentioned, for instance, and discussion of ethics is restricted to the legalities. For a wider readership, Dr MCINTOSH's treatment follows much the same plan but it covers the entire field of archaeological thought from otoliths to ethnographic analogy, it is more discursive, briefer on the technicalities, world-wide in scope (but especially — of course — Britain and the Americas), and very brightly and intensely (if not hectically) illustrated. The presentation is attractive but a bit hasty — again, landscape archaeology, for example, gets short shrift; the picture of the Serpent Mound is virtually useless.

The catalogue accompanying the exhibition on Chinese archaeology now travelling across the USA is duly impressive — not to say stunning. It comprises three parts: background, including Dr YANG on 'history of modern Chinese archaeology'; the catalogue in five chronological sections, written by an international team of contributors; and five notes and essays on topics in prehistory and archaeology. The presentation is luxurious, the photographs superb. Our picture shows wooden and lacquer goods preserved by water in Tomb 1 at Mawangdui, Changsha, Hunan Province, dug in 1972. It dates from the Western Han period. XIAONENG YANG (ed.). *The golden age of Chinese archaeology: celebrated discoveries from the People's Republic of China*. 584 pages, colour plates, b&w photographs, figures. 1999. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 0-300-08132-4 hardback £50.



Mr HAŠEK's introduction to 'geofiz', magnetometric and geoelectric, is a handbook for technicians. Illustrated with examples from Moravia, Slovakia, Germany and Egypt, the treatment looks systematic; but the translation makes for a little difficulty.

LUCIE DINGWALL, SALLY EXON, VINCE GAFFNEY, SUE LAFLIN & MARTIJN VAN LEUSEN (ed.). *Archaeology in the Age of the Internet (CAA 97): computer applications and quantitative methods in archaeology — proceedings of the 25th anniversary conference, University of Birmingham, April 1997* (BAR Inter-

national series 750). vii+280 pages, figures, tables, compact disc. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-945-3 paperback £39.

JUAN A. BARCELÓ, IVAN BRIZ & ASSUMPCIÓ VILA (ed.). *New techniques for old times (CAA 98): computer applications and quantitative methods in archaeology — proceedings of the 26th conference, Barcelona, March 1998* (BAR International series 757). iv+388 pages, figures, tables, compact disc. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-961-5 paperback £50.

The international group for Computer Applications in Archaeology (CAA) has published 91 and 62 articles and notes from its 1997 and 1998 conferences, respectively. The former reviewed progress in the field and covered Geographical Information Systems, quantitative methods, data base management, remote sensing, education on the Internet, construction of virtual reality models, finds analysis and curation, and CD-ROMs. The latter covered computers for fieldwork, storage and retrieval of data, statistics and modelling by computer, data base management, and dissemination. The former is somewhat easier to use by virtue of clearer and more consistent editing. See also the following title.

Pottery

PATRICE ARCELIN & MARIE TUFFREAU-LIBRE (ed.). *La quantification des céramiques: conditions et protocole*. 157 pages, 129 figures, tables. 1998. Gluxen-Glenne: Centre archéologique européen du Mont Beuvray; 2-909668-18-5 ISSN 1281-430X paperback FF98.

C.G. CUMBERPATCH & P.W. BLINKHORN (ed.). *Not so much a pot, more a way of life: current approaches to artefact analysis in archaeology*. (Monograph 83.) vi+162 pages, 42 figures, 40 tables. 1997. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900-188-38-4 paperback £24.

Following on a seminar, last year, among 25 archaeologists, ARCELIN & TUFFREAU-LIBRE recommend a scheme for quantification of ceramics and presentation of the results. From the seminar, the protocol is preceded by 19 diverse worked examples and discussions of quantification, classification and typology, analysis and cataloguing, with data from France and Switzerland (abstracts in English).

CUMBERPATCH & BLINKHORN present and introduce 10 papers from the 1993 and 1994 conferences of the Theoretical Archaeological Group, covering excavation reporting (P. ALLISON, *cf.* 'Material culture', above), social archaeology of Neolithic Italy, Iron Age and Post-Medieval France, Roman, Saxon and Medieval Britain, and Andean ethnoarchaeology. See also the review of *Pottery ethnoarchaeology*, below, pp. 967–8.

Theory?

HERMANN BEHRENS. *Grundfragen der deutschen Urgeschichtswissenschaft: wo stehen die Archäologen am Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts?* (Alteuropäische Forschungen 3). ii+103 pages, 3 figures. 1999. Weissbach: Beier & Beran; 3-930036-34-7 paperback DM29.

JORGE DE ALARCÃO & VÍTOR OLIVEIRA JORGE (ed.). *Pensar a arqueologia, hoje*. (Debates 1.) 160 pages. 1997. Porto: Sociedade Portuguesa de Antropologia e Ethnologia; 972-560-016-9 paperback Esc2000.

MATTHEW JOHNSON. *Archaeological theory: an introduction*. xv+240 pages, 31 figures. 1999. Oxford

& Malden (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-202951 & 0-631-20296-X hardback & paperback £50 & £14.99, \$54.95 & \$24.95.

In 22 essays and notes, Prof. BEHRENS thinks around and across issues ranging from the philosophy and politics of marxism in German archaeology to the implications for theory of the division, in Britain and the USA, between academic archaeology and most of the work done in the field, to an analysis of systematics in research. Profs DE ALARCÃO & OLIVEIRA JORGE have collated the proceedings of two days of discussion among 34 people — students, teachers and a few non-academics — about, first, the role and implications of philosophy and theory in archaeology, second, the place of archaeology in society and, third, archaeological training. Both of these lively little books, in their different ways, are stimulatingly frank about the social and political context of practice and thought.

Writing, evidently, with undergraduates in mind, Prof. JOHNSON reviews current issues in British (and US) academic archaeology with selective reference to the background of the past 30 years. The treatment is deft enough. Science and middle-range theory, systems theory, structuralism and marxism, 'interpretative archaeologies', gender, evolution, etc., are covered with reference to helpful little case-studies for illustrating issues; and, within its own terms, the book is gratifyingly sensible. Yet its jokey gimmicks for sugaring the pill of theory help to give the game away. Prof. JOHNSON implies that theory is relative to each discipline; but is archaeology as such a discipline? Certainly, for observers outwith the field, there is virtually no well-grounded discussion of theory for archaeology as such in British universities. For the most part, indeed, that could only be developed on the basis of a very much wider and deeper frame of ideas . . .

Linguistics, social anthropology, folklore

SIMON KIRBY. *Function, selection and innateness: the emergence of language universals*. xvi+156 pages, 41 figures, 6 tables. 1999. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-823811-8 hardback £37.50.

ANDREW CARSTAIRS-MCCARTHY. *The origins of complex language: an inquiry into the evolutionary beginnings of sentences, syllables, and truth*. xi+260 pages, 2 figures, 6 tables. 1999. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-823821-5 paperback £14.99.

DANIEL NETTLE. *Linguistic diversity*. xi+168 pages, 22 figures, 9 tables. 1999. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-823858-4 hardback £35.

Each of OUP's set on the history of language throws up major implications for prehistory. The principle that language operates *sui generis* takes a hefty blow.

Dr KIRBY takes on the old, old issue as to why all languages share basic properties and yet are so di-

verse. With the help of computer models, he has concluded that languages have developed by virtue of both inherent systemic features and the ways in which they have been used. This is difficult for purists to accept but, in theory, it opens a door for prehistorians — although few archaeologists or anthropologists will find the technicalities easy to follow.

On the other hand, fully engaging with the practical applications of language, Dr CARSTAIRS-MCCARTHY's book can be used to take the historical argument on by at least one long step. Ranging across linguistics, philosophy, neurology, primatology, physical anthropology and prehistory, he argues that the 'causes' of language, in order of priority, are bipedalism and bias against synonymy.

Yet more straightforward for archaeologists & anthropologists is Dr NETTLE's account of divergence. The necessary cause, he argues, is the imperfections of communication, which are reinforced by geographical separation and social discrimination. The latter includes technical specialization but, with the support of computer simulation, Dr NETTLE argues that separatism is more important. He considers that cultural ecology accounts for much diversity, past and present, and predicts, by this token, that most of the world's languages will die during the next century. More familiar to linguists, but ranked third among his causes of diversity, is structural divergence. This looks a most rewarding book.

MAURICE GODELIER, THOMAS R. TRAUTMAN & FRANKLIN E. TJOH SIE FAT (ed.). *Transformations of kinship*. xiii+449 pages, tables & illustrations. 1998. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-791-X hardback \$45 & £34.95; 1-56098-768-5 paperback \$21.95 & £17.25.

GEORGE W. STOCKING, JR. *After Tylor: British social anthropology, 1888–1951*. xx+570 pages, 31 figures. 1995. Madison (WI): University of Wisconsin Press; 0-299-14584-0 paperback £19.99.

ALAN BARNARD & JONATHAN SPENCER (ed.). *Encyclopedia of social & cultural anthropology*. xxiv+658 pages, figures, tables. 1998. London: Routledge; 0-415-20318-X £24.99.

The 'first human kinship systems must have' developed 'before articulate speech', reasons Prof. GODELIER (whatever the case for language but compatibly, perhaps, with Dr NETTLE), 'for man is the only species that . . . produces society in order to live' (p. 412). He and his colleagues admit that it looked, for a time, as though kinship studies would fade from fashion but their book justifies the assertion (p. 3) that 'a limitless future . . . is ensured' for the old topic. They have assembled ethnographic and historical evidence in 16 papers, including three studies of North American data, four of South American, and a couple on Asian data. For prehistorians, after all, if no-one else, most of the subject matter is from kin-based society; although, to be sure, these

of GODELIER *et al.* are formal studies of a kind specialized even among anthropologists.

Now out in paperback are Prof. STOCKING's immensely learned and lucid history of 'social anthropology' and BARNARD & SPENCER.

AMY GAZIN-SCHWARTZ & CORNELIUS J. HOLTORF (ed.). *Archaeology and folklore*. xvi+287 pages, 35 figures. 1999. London: Routledge; 0-415-20144-6 hardback £55.

REGINA BENDIX. *In search of authenticity: the formation of folklore studies*. xi+306 pages. 1997. Madison (WI): University of Wisconsin Press; 0-299-15540-4 & 0-299-15544-7 hardback & paperback £43.95 & £19.95.

DAVID L. KOZAK & DAVID I. LOPEZ. *Devil sickness and devil songs: Tohono O'odham poetics*. ix+190 pages, 1 map. 1999. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-910-6 hardback \$45.

Most archaeologists' training has deafened them to contemporary local lore about the sites that they study. I. Holm, ed. GAZIN-SCHWARTZ & HOLTORF, concedes that traditions attaching to more obvious monuments tend to be less useful but argues that those about more modest features are worth listening to. This and the 16 other contributions to the book make a welcome case for considered archaeological attention. M. Buström's explanation as to how archaeology parted company from folklore studies in Sweden helps to open archaeological re-examination of what is left of the latter. D. Thoden van Velzen discusses long-lived myths about the Etruscans and E. Blake reflects on 'learning from the local' among the nuraghi of Sardinia; but J. Murphy points out that archaeological interpretation of Pentre Ifan, Wales, was misled by lore. K. Denning considers contemporary millennialism alongside specimens of professional archaeological narrative. There are two papers on Çatalhöyük — one on local lore, the other on archaeologists' (by D. Shankland and L. Meskell, respectively). M. Green considers evidence for the influence of folklore on life in northwest European protohistory. M. Brown & P. Bowen describe their work as landscape *animateurs* in Sussex.

Dr BENDIX argues that, from the 18th century to today, folklore studies in Germany and the USA have been motivated by a search for authentic culture. Political symbolism, she shows, has been at issue in both countries. On the other hand, the O'odham (Papago; Arizona/Sonora) concept of *Devil sickness* seems to have arisen through the process of economic transformation during the Colonial period. With cautious interpretive provisos, KOZAK & LOPEZ worked through the evidence of 39 songs (*cf.* SULTAN in 'Classical ritual . . .', above).

Reference

EMIL HOFFMAN. *Lexikon der Steinzeit*. 419 pages. 1999. Munich: C.H. Beck; 3-406-42125-3 paperback DM34.

HANS ARNE JENSEN. *Bibliography on seed morphology*. v+310 pages, b&w figures. 1998. Rotterdam & Brookfield (VT): Balkema; 90-5410-450-3 hardback €68.50.

See also BARNARD & SPENCER in the previous section.

Also received

HEIDI KNECHT (ed.). *Projectile technology*. xviii+408 pages, numerous illustrations. 1997. New York (NY): Plenum; 0-306-45716-4 hardback.

D.N. EDWARDS. *Gabati: a Meroitic, post-Meroitic and medieval cemetery in central Sudan*¹ (Sudan Archaeological Research Publication 3; BAR International series 740). xix+257 pages, 114 figures, 14 tables. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-936-4 paperback £37.

MICHEL MOUTON (ed.). *Mleiha (I): environnement, stratégies de subsistance et artisanats* (Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen 29). 292 pages, 42 figures, 74 plates, tables. 1999. Lyons: Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen; 2-903264-71-6 (ISSN 0766-0510) paperback.

Review articles

Nuragic Sardinia and the outside world

DAVID RIDGWAY*

MIRIAM S. BALMUTH & ROBERT H. TYKOT (ed.). *Sardinian and Aegean chronology. Towards the resolution of relative and absolute dating in the Mediterranean*. (Proceedings of the International Colloquium 'Sardinian Stratigraphy and Mediterranean Chronology', Tufts University, Medford (MA), 17–19 March 1995; Studies in Sardinian Archaeology V.) iv+403 pages, numerous figures, tables, 8 pages of colour photographs (numbered 1–55). 1998. Oxford: Oxbow Books; 1-900188-82-1 hardback £50.

PAOLO BERNARDINI, RUBENS D'ORIANO & PIER GIORGIO SPANU (ed.). *Phoinikes b shrdn/I Fenici in Sardegna: nuove acquisizioni*. 360 pages, numerous illustrations. 1997. Cagliari: Cooperativa 'La Memoria Storica'; paperback.

ANGELA ANTONA & FULVIA LO SCHIAVO (ed.). *MARIA LUISA FERRARESE CERUTI. Archeologia della Sardegna preistorica e protostorica*. 599 pages, numerous illustrations. 1997. Nuoro: Poliedro; 88-86741-02-2 paperback.

The 1970s, it was supposed at the time, witnessed a boom in Sardinian archaeological discoveries of all periods from early prehistory onwards. Nearly a generation later, it can confidently be asserted that the boom has never stopped, and that it shows no sign of doing so. A great many of the permanent gains and current trends are accessibly documented in the three very different books considered here: a volume of conference proceedings, an exhibition catalogue and the collected papers of a major figure. None of them should be overlooked, even by those whose

interest in Sardinia is limited to its exploitation as a source of case-studies for theoretical purposes.

From an early stage, accounts of the new wave of Sardinian excavations and discoveries have been heroically disseminated in the English-speaking world by Miriam Balmuth of Tufts University. Active in the field herself, she has since 1979 organized a series of justly famous colloquia at which her Sardinian, American and even British colleagues have been invited, cajoled (and when necessary bullied) into sharing and publishing their thoughts on a variety of subjects (usually chosen by her). The first volume listed above is the fifth in the resulting series, of which Oxbow is the fourth publisher; it is easily the biggest and best so far, and also the best produced. Exclusive of introduction and conclusions, it contains 43 contributions of varying lengths in English (25), French (2) and Italian (16), arranged in eight thematic sections: 1, chronology and chronometry (six papers); 2, pre-Neolithic (three); 3, Neolithic (four); 4, chronological contributions from architecture and sculpture (eight); 5, Chalcolithic: developmental changes as chronological criteria (four); 6, Aegean chronology and Sardinia (seven); 7, Sardinia in the Mediterranean (nine); 8, Roman and after (two). Of these, the papers in the first and sixth sections are all in English, those in the fourth and fifth (together amounting to around 40% of the whole book) are all in Italian; abstracts in the other two languages represented would have been most welcome throughout, and so would an index.

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