Reviews

New Book Chronicle

Madeleine Hummler

Death decoded

Sooner or later it comes to us all – in this case the task of reviewing a stream of books devoted to the disposal of human bodies and the funerary behaviour enacted in the past and dissected in the present. The publication of two good textbooks on human remains, Roberts' *Handbook* and Duday's *Archaeothanatology*, offers an opportunity to explore briefly how the material evidence for dead people has been treated in recent publications whose subject matter ranges from broad overviews to site reports, from Neanderthals to Maya kings and from Australia to Siberia.

CHARLOTTE A. ROBERTS. *Human remains in archaeology: a handbook* (CBA Practical Handbook 19). xx+292 pages, 121 b&w & colour illustrations, 3 tables. 2009. York: Council for British Archaeology: 978-1-902771-75-5 paperback £19.

HENRI DUDAY. translated by Anna Maria Cipriani & John Pearce. *The archaeology of the dead: lectures in archaeothanatology.* x+158 pages, 143 illustrations. 2009. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-365-5 paperback £30.

Anne-Marie Tillier. L'homme et la mort: l'émergence du geste funéraire durant la préhistoire. 186 pages, 9 illustrations. 2009. Paris: CNRS; 978-2-271-06878-1 paperback €15.

CLAUDIO TUNIZ, RICHARD GILLESPIE & CHERYL JONES. *The bone readers: science and politics in human origins research.* viii+256 pages, numerous b&w & colour illustrations. 2009. Walnut Creek (CA): Left Coast Press; 978-1-59874-475-0 paperback £18.50.

JEAN GUILAINE (ed.). Sépultures et sociétés du Néolithique à l'Histoire. 336 pages, 165 illustrations, 26 colour plates, tables. 2009. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-401-2 paperback €26.

CONSTANTINOS KOUTSADELIS. Mortuary practices in the process of Levantine neolithisation (British Archaeological Reports International Series 1685). xviii+178 pages, 67 illustrations, 12 tables. 2007. Oxford: John & Erica Hedges; 978-1-4073-0072-6 paperback £41.

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JAMES L. FITZSIMMONS. *Death and the Classic Maya kings*. xxii+282 pages, 79 b&w & colour illustrations. 2009. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 978-0-292-71890-6 hardback \$60.

CAROLINE MALONE, SIMON STODDART, ANTHONY BONANNO & DAVID TRUMP (ed.) with TANCRED GOUDER & ANTHONY PACE. Mortuary customs in prehistoric Malta: excavations at the Brochtorff Circle at Xagħra (1987–94) (McDonald Institute Monographs). xxx+521 pages, 333 b&w & colour illustrations. 2009. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 978-1-902937-49-6 hardback £95, \$170 & €110.

ESTELLE LAZER. *Resurrecting Pompeii*. xvii+386 pages, 67 illustrations, 30 tables. 2009. London & New York: Routledge; 978-0-415-26146-3 hardback.

MUSTAFA IBRAHIM SALMAN & SØREN FREDSLUND ANDERSEN. The Tylos period burials in Bahrain. Volume 2: the Hamad town DS 3 and Shakhoura cemeteries. 196 pages, 380 b&w & colour illustrations. 2009. Kingdom of Bahrain: Culture & National Heritage in association with Moesgård Museum and Aarhus University; 978-87-7934-512-6 hardback £26.95.

A good place to start our journey across the Styx is with CHARLOTTE ROBERTS' Human remains in archaeology. Roberts is an eminent specialist at the University of Durham, where she has established a flourishing postgraduate school in human osteoarchaeology (e.g. Tina Jakob's dissertation on disease in early medieval populations [...in] Britain and southwestern Germany, listed in 'Books received' below). She has produced a clear, comprehensive and concise textbook that can unreservedly be recommended to undergraduates in archaeology, university teaching departments, museums and contract archaeology units alike. Using mainly British and US examples, including aspects of the law applying in these countries, she takes the reader through methodological and ethical questions (chapters 1 and 2), British period summaries, taphonomy and preservation (chapter 3), what to records and how to study it (an excellent practical chapter, 4), a couple of chapters explaining

http://antiquity.ac.uk/ant/84/ant840592.htm

analytical procedures and results (chapter 5: basic information such as age and sex or palaeodemograpy; chapter 6: palaeopathology). The latter chapter ends with a stimulating section on themes in palaeopathology, such as air pollution, work-related and conflict trauma, health care and surgery, or diet, which lead quite naturally to a chapter on the 'hard sciences', i.e. microscopic studies, radiography, biomolecular studies including stable isotope analyses for information on diet and mobility, ancient DNA and dating. The book ends with a brief look at the future of osteoarchaeology. This handbook fulfils admirably its didactic purpose, helped by clear exposition, numerous well-chosen illustrations, a glossary, a comprehensive bibliography and an index. But the prose is not a thing of beauty, as the publishers' hand in editing and copy-editing seems to have been light. Perhaps the Council for British Archaeology can be persuaded to invest some more time and resources when, as will surely be the case, new editions or reprints are planned.

If the first textbook could be criticised for being too Anglo-centric, a good complement is provided by HENRI DUDAY'S The archaeology of the dead, the result of a series of lectures - Lezioni di archeotanatologia - delivered in autumn 2004 at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes in Rome, translated by Maria Cipriani & John Pearce. It forms a good complement not only in terms of the examples, from France mainly and of Neolithic to post-medieval date, but also in terms of emphasis. Whereas Roberts is as wide as possible in her coverage, Duday is more specifically concerned with what happens to a body at death and afterwards. Although the lectures touch on many issues, taphonomy is their main concern. Duday is particularly good on putrefaction and on ascertaining what may be due to natural processes of decay and what may be due to human agency. All this is conveyed through a series of case studies, abundantly illustrated in monochrome photographs and excellent line drawings, which take the reader from simple individual primary inhumations to increasingly complex cases. Being French, there is an insistence on definition and correct use of terminology and standardisation. The translators have done a good job of rendering the subtleties of these terms in English, even if the text remains somewhat stilted; some terms could have been translated rather than left in the French/Italian (e.g. campaniforme to Beaker), and there is the occasional blooper (principle for principal). I would recommend this book to

anyone contemplating studying the archaeology of the dead even if at £30 it is quite an expensive paperback.

The approaches in these textbooks are different but both books make the reader amply aware of what can be gained from a thorough understanding of anatomy and physical processes, and this should enhance our way of collecting data from the design stage of an excavation onwards. So, how do the data and the armoury of analytical techniques applied to them translate into the literature? To test the water, let us turn to a series of recent overviews (L'homme et la mort, The bone readers, Sépultures et société, Mortuary practices in Levantine neolithisation, Death and the Classic Maya kings) and a few site reports (Xagħra in Malta, Pompeii, and the Tylos burials in Bahrain). The overviews are each quite distinct in style and intended readership, ranging from short broad-brush treatment aimed at the interested layman (Tillier), pugnacious position-taking (Tuniz et al.), measured scholarship (Guilaine) to works based on PhD dissertations (Koutsadelis and Fitzsimmons), the latter two much concerned with 'liminality' or crossing of boundaries.

L'homme et la mort by ANNE-MARIE TILLIER, is a very small book which someone interested in 'questioning our origins and understanding the evolution of daily life' (back cover, stating the aim of the collection 'Le passé recomposé') could read on the train if curious about the origins of the custom of burying the dead. Aside from general considerations (chapters 1-3), it concentrates on a few selected sites in the Levant where burial of apparently modern anatomical humans appeared some 120 000 years ago, on Mousterian sites in the French Périgord where Neanderthals carried out deliberate burial from about 79 000 years ago, on Mousterian Levantine burials in Syria, Israel and Iran, and on burials in Upper Palaeolithic Moravia some 27 000 years ago. A trend from individual towards multiple or even collective inhumation is detected, and an increase in the custom of adding offerings is postulated (e.g. from the famous flowers of Shanidar to later actual artefacts), while other elements appear more 'constant', such as the lack of a 'norm' (if one can speak of constancy or a norm in such a small sample) or a bias towards subadult burial. I am not convinced that this book would keep me gripped on the commuter train: the small format does not quite fit the big questions, oft answered by detailed descriptions mostly unsupported by pictures (there are just 9 small illustrations). Nevertheless it is a laudable attempt to popularise a subject of universal interest.

Tillier's book, mostly concerned with inhumation, briefly mentions the very early cremation at Mungo in the Willandra Lakes region of New South Wales in Australia. Cue, The bone readers which has as its protagonists Mungo Lady, Mungo Man, not to mention Mungo Child, who provide the point of departure for an exposition of the issues surrounding the emergence of humans down to anatomically modern humans and their dispersal across the globe. So, despite its main title, this is only partly about reading bones; the subtitle, science and politics in human origins research, is closer to the mark. The book covers a great many things and includes much about dating; it comes in three sections, starting with the discussion of the arrival of humans in Australia perhaps around 50 000 years ago, moving on to the issues surrounding the extinction of the megafauna in Australia and elsewhere, and closing with the debates surrounding human origins (i.e. the Out of Africa model or multiregionalism). The book is written by two scientists (TUNIZ and GILLESPIE) specialising in radiocarbon dating and by an Australian science journalist (JONES), presumably recruited to make the book reader-friendly. Does it succeed? Yes and no. Initially I was attracted by the combination of narrative and explanations of 'hard science' and by some of the style (e.g. 'doing research on Flores material calls for the political skills of a medieval Pope', p. 166) but became tired of the journalese and unnecessary polarisation of positions. 'Cool science, hot politics' is the title of one of the chapters; a book like this, though it kept me reading to the end, does not help keeping tempers cool, surely essential in such fundamental debates as human origins.

Much more measured, and edited with skill by JEAN GUILAINE, is a collection of 12 papers by 22 specialists who came together in 2007 for the last in a series of seminars at the Collège de France. The theme was death and society (*Sépultures et sociétés du Néolithique à l'Histoire*) and it was a crosscultural encounter to debate whether death can act as a mirror of society, in such aspects as power, hierarchy, lineage or family, bearing in mind the dangers in over-interpreting the social aspects of burial (Guilaine, introduction). The contributions ranged from seventh-millennium Neolithic eastern Arabia to eighteenth-century Siberia, and the risk is of course that we end up with a curate's egg. But

thanks to the editor's direction and editing - he introduces comprehensively each paper - this is a well-rounded work, enhanced by a central section of colour plates. Guilaine has managed to marshal his contributors into concentrating on a series of coherent themes, such as the emergence of inequality (Arabia and Catalonia in the Neolithic), what is meant by 'the accompanying dead' (possession, faithfulness, sacrifice?), power (papers on the royal graves of Ur and Mycenaean kings) and indigenous development (amongst the 'Scythians' of the Altai). A substantial section is devoted to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age in France and western Europe, addressing such perennial questions as those connected with the rise of elites. Amongst the latter papers there is a contribution by Stéphane Verger on the 'princess of Vix', setting out why he thinks that the banqueting set in that famous grave was a male attribute and perhaps 50 years old by the time it was deposited in the female princely grave and discussing the wider implications for the Burgundian centre of power, complete with 'town' on Mont Lassois. The collection ends with a stimulating essay by a team of nine researchers led by Eric Crubézy on frozen tombs of Siberia in the recent past (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries), which has interesting implications for archaeological methodology. In particular the interpretation of a multiple burial (a mother, her adult son, her married daughter, a younger son, all in the same coffin and all the victims of an epidemic, plus a young boy outside the coffin) might have been quite different had this burial been found just as dry bones and artefacts.

The intricacies of interpretations are also in evidence in two regional studies written as University dissertations. From the University of Cambridge, KOUTSADELIS, in his Mortuary practices in the process of Levantine neolithisation, looks at burials from the end of the Natufian (c.10 000 BC), through the Pre Pottery Neolithic (PPN, c.10 000-7000 BC) to the Pottery Neolithic (PN, c.7000-6000 BC) to end in the period of Halaf, Byblos and Jericho in the sixth millennium BC. He asks whether the profound changes brought about by the advent of agriculture are reflected in mortuary practice and whether he can detect continuity in practices through this period. His conclusion is that for the PPN, though there are variations, there is a 'remarkable continuity from the Natufian period and a relative consistency across the whole Levant' (p. 64), expressed in such features as flexed position, skull detachment, or relationship with the living environment (burials under floors and in

courtyards). For the PN, the data is far less abundant and it is difficult to know what the common mortuary practices were (p.73), but he discerns some elements of continuity (burial position, possibly still skull removal) as well as new elements such as elaborate grave construction and offerings including pottery. However, this culture-historical enquiry is only part of the story and it is the passage from life to death, and the various stages thereafter that really interest the author. Inevitably, in a region famous for its plaster statues (Ain Ghazal) and plastered skulls (Jericho), it is the cult of the ancestors that exercises the brain. However explanations involving ancestors leave him only partly satisfied and he turns to the psychology of Freud and Lacan for inspiration, in a cycle which leads from life to actual death, then to liminality and finally to either aggregation or a 'second death' (destruction of images). This thesis, whether one agrees or not with the usefulness of a psychological approach to the past, is written with conviction and cleanly.

A doctoral dissertation, this time from Harvard, also forms the basis of the next book, but this is a more ambitious and polished work. Death and the Classic Maya kings by JAMES FITZSIMMONS considers the rites surrounding death and burial in the Classic period (c. AD 250-900) in the Maya lowlands of Mesoamerica at such well-known sites as Tikal, Palenque, Copan, Piedras Negras or Yaxchilan. It associates the archaeological evidence for the disposal, curation and use of the dead with textual and iconographic information. The Classic Maya funerary programme is quite elaborate and is summarised in ten points on p. 65; for royal personages it includes inhumation, sometimes accompanied by additional individuals, within designated structures such as temples, and artefacts such as jade mosaic masks and stingray spines (instruments for blood-letting). The combined evidence points, again, to the veneration of ancestors, to the performance aspect of death rituals, re-enacted in ceremonies involving the re-entry into the tomb of the king, fire rituals and dance (p.155) designed to serve the interests of the deceased as well as the living (e.g. affirmation or legitimation of power). The author notes too that there 'seem to be multiple "liminal" 'periods, that is, numerous points at which corpses, souls and mourners are in transition. The status of the deceased, as well as his or her relationship to descendants, can be reinterpreted and reorganized a number of times'. However, the ultimate aim was that 'divine kingship was reaffirmed and the society of ancestors was revived to receive another member

(pp. 182-3). So, liminality plays an important part here too, but the explanations are not psychological but political, to my mind a more powerful line of argument.

We do not leave liminality behind for long - one wonders whether anyone ever managed to finally die in this ballet of multiple deaths - as the first of our sample of three excavation reports contributes much to this theme. The excavation of the Brochtorff Circle at Xagħra, published in full by MALONE, STODDART, BONANNO & TRUMP and 27 other collaborators, shows that complex movement of bones and body parts took place in a Neolithic megalithic hypogeum or burial cave. This major site is linked to other monuments on the island of Gozo in Malta (the temples of Ggantija and Santa Verna) as well as to some domestic structures (house floors on the site of Ghajnsielem Road). It belongs to the Temple culture of Malta, known for its hypogeum site at Hal Saffieni, a culture which flourished during the Neolithic from the early fourth millennium BC down to 2400 BC. Hence Mortuary customs in prehistoric Malta. The Brochtorff Circle site (which contains the hypogeum caves) acquired its name because it was visited in 1829 by a German painter, Charles de Brochtorff, who illustrated the site in detailed watercolours (cover and figs. 1.5-1.9) recording the extent of excavations in 1826 by a certain Otto Bayer who left no record of his investigations. The sites on Gozo were surveyed and excavated between 1987 and 1994 by an Anglo-Maltese team led by the editors, but since it is the Circle that occupies the greatest part of the report, this summary will concentrate on that. The hypogeum is a system of caves and rock-cut tombs used for burial, display and worship, whose complex sequence is summarised in a neat stratigraphic/spatial diagram on p. 93. In its early phase, rock-cut tombs and cavities receive collective burials and in its full phase of use the hypogeum acquires further niches, a central 'shrine with huge stone bowl, a display area and elements of megalithic architecture. The whole was entered through a threshold within a megalithic circle are. Amongst the many artefacts recovered there are stone figures and figurines such as a large standing personage and a miniature stone representation of twin figures seated on a bed. The analysis of the human bone was challenging, since it dealt with bones from bodies that were continually being added to the tomb, were moved, taken to temporary display areas and redistributed to secondary locations. In all some 800 individuals were identified. Their diet was, from

the study of animal bones and stable isotope analysis, terrestrial-based with little consumption of marine resources. A set of AMS radiocarbon dates is reported as are the discussions at a symposium convened in Cambridge in 2004 to assess the significance of the site. The report ends with an interpretive section (with reconstruction drawings on pages 367-9) which traces the development of funerary sites and temples on Malta from early family-oriented burials to the developed Tarxien phase, with elaborate temples and mortuary practices involving ancestor cults and the recirculation of bones between the domains of life and death. The collapse of the Tarxien culture is considered and forms one of the questions to be addressed in future research.

This is an impressive report – hefty too at 520 pages including 130 pages of appendices – which, as predicted by Colin Renfrew (foreword, p. xxii), should become a major work of reference for Maltese and Mediterranean prehistory. It shows what can be achieved with precise recording and new analytical techniques, even if the site seems to have received a severe mauling in the 1820s. If I have one criticism of this report it is that it is difficult to work out what Otto Bayer did and to what extent it complicated or compromised the answer to specific research questions.

Well-collected data are not always available, as shown by two other examples of reports, both 'rescue jobs' in one sense or another. Resurrecting Pompeii presents the results of analyses undertaken since 1986 by Sydneybased ESTELLE LAZER on the surviving collections of human remains from Pompeii's older excavations. Her efforts were truly heroic: her description of what it was like to work in the two repositories which housed the bones make a set of an Indiana Jones movie look tame (see pp. 99-103 and fig. 5.1). Even more fundamental were the severe limitations of the sample (many bones were never recorded, or were discarded, destroyed, given away, turned into modern bone hinges or otherwise lost), sufficient to make most osteoarchaologists believe that it was not worth studying. Lazer persevered, with a limited research agenda which was to characterise the population in broad terms and test ideas that it was mainly the young, elderly and infirm that were unable to escape from the catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79. Her conclusions are that this was generally not the case, that the population was mostly in good health and represented by most of the age range. Perhaps unlinked, that they did have some dental problems and there was a significant proportion of HFI (hyperostosis frontalis interna), a condition mainly affecting older women. If her results are not all that earth-shattering, she makes up for it by presenting a spirited critique of the fascination for the dead at Pompeii, promoted by the famous plaster casts and the novels that they inspired, such as Edward Bulwer-Lytton's *The last days of Pompeii* (1897). Paradoxically this had the effect of contributing to the neglect of the human remains, as the bodies were treated as props in more or less imagined scenes. Her account ends with the radiography and CT scanning of one cast from Oplontis which showed promising results and which suggests that some of the Pompeii bodies could still yield some information. She is to be congratulated for rescuing what is left of ancient Pompeians and along the way debunking the myths that have grown around them.

A more conventional rescue situation led to the excavation of burial mounds covering hundreds of inhumations belonging to the Tylos period (c.200 BC to AD 700) in Bahrain, when modern housing threatened to engulf the extensive barrow cemeteries near the town of Hamad and the village of Shakhoura. The Tylos period burials in Bahrain 2 is the report of a selection of mounds excavated since 1985 as development continued. Eleven mounds covering a total of 244 graves are reported from Hamad, and eighteen mounds with 563 graves from Shakhoura. Some of these mounds are huge, for example Mound 1 excavated in 1992-3 at Shakhoura, measuring 65 × 47 m and covering 187 graves arranged in concentric circles around a central grave. The report, by SALMAN & FREDSLUND ANDERSEN, contains hundreds of excellent colour photographs of the excavated areas, the graves and a selection of grave goods (the pottery and glass were presented in a separate report in 2007), clear plans and tables accompanied by short texts and lists (e.g. an appendix listing sex and age determinations of the skeletal remains by Judith Littleton). From this there emerges a narrative of the development of burial rites in five phases, starting with cist graves containing burials covered by individual small mounds (phases 1 and 2 or c.200 BC to AD 50). By phase 3 (AD 50-150) the mounds start to coalesce into one, with new graves added to the mound and in phase 4 (AD 150-450) more graves include some multiple-chamber tombs. Tombstones marked some graves but were later moved and incorporated into the mounds. The grave goods are said to indicate a relatively 'egalitarian' society (p. 179) in contact

with Mediterranean customs and material culture, particularly Roman. This book is a strange report. It is beautifully presented, but the information is sparse. Above all it is a shame that 'the excavations ... lack recordings of observations of stratigraphical relations between the different tombs within a mound' (p. 167), so the phasing relied entirely on the artefacts. It also seems that sections were not drawn, even though there are sections such as Figure 235 (through Mound A1 at Shakhoura) showing in exquisite detail the aggregation of individual mounds into a huge one. Was this because of lack of time or because there were too few people trained to record? Fortunately the abundance of clear colour photographs goes some way towards making up for this lack of documentation.

The three reports summarised were chosen as examples of their genre. One (Malone *et al.*) is a good example of the high standards expected of recent excavations, the other two make the best of difficult situations. To draw universal conclusions from the reports and overviews presented earlier would not just be impossible but also tedious. So I shall sign off instead with Orpheus and Eurydice. On his way back from Hades, Orphens looked at Eurydice and so caused her second death. The archaeologists who have taken the most intimate of second looks at the dead seem to have succeeded better and, even if they themselves write earnestly about 'second deaths', they have breathed new life into dead matter.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 December 2009 and 1 March 2010. Those featuring at the beginning of New Book Chronicle have, however, not been duplicated in this list. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its subsequent review in *Antiquity*.

General

MARTIN CARVER. *Archaeological investigation*. xxxviii+424 pages, 269 illustrations, 16 colour plates. 2009. Abingdon & New York: Routledge; 978-0-415-48918-8 hardback £85; 978-415-48919-5 paperback £26.99

KENNETH L. FEDER. The past in perspective: an introduction to human prehistory. Fourth edition.

xxiv+696 pages, over 300 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-539430-6 paperback £50.

SIMON HOLDAWAY & LUANN WANDSNIDER (ed.). *Time in archaeology: time perspectivism revisited.* xiv+210 pages, 52 illustrations, 16 tables. 2008. Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 978-0-87480-929-9 hardback.

STURT W. MANNING & MARY JAYE BRUCE (ed.). Tree-rings, kings, and Old World archaeology and environment: papers presented in honor of Peter Ian Kuniholm. xxii+332 pages, 191 b&w & colour illustrations, 39 tables. 2009. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-386-2 hardback £60.

DAVID LEWIS-WILLIAMS. Conceiving God: the cognitive origin and evolution of religion. 320 pages, 50 illustrations. 2010. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-051641 hardback £18.95.

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

CHARLOTTA HILLERDAL. People in between: ethnicity and material identity — a new approach to deconstructed concepts (Occasional Papers in Archaeology 50). xiv+324 pages, 11 illustrations. 2009. Uppsala: Uppsala Universitet; 978-91-506-2107-5 paperback.

JAMES E. SNEAD, CLARK L. ERICKSON & J. ANDREW DARLING (ed.). Landscapes of movement: trails, paths, and roads in anthropological perspective. xviii+364 pages, 75 illustrations, 8 tables. 2009. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology; 978-1-934536-13-1 hardback.

Ross Parry (ed.). *Museums in a digital age.* xviii+478 pages. 2010. Abingdon & New York: Routledge; 978-0-415-40261-3 hardback £70 & \$130; 978-0-415-40262-0 paperback £28.99 & \$52.95

EVA ANDERSSON STRAND, MARGARITA GLEBA, ULLA MANNERING, CHERINE MUNKHOLT & MAJ RINGGAARD (ed.). North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles 10 (Ancient Textiles 5). xxii+306 pages, 292 illustrations, 15 colour plates, 36 tables. 2010. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-370-1 hardback £48.

TINAIG CLODORÉ-TISSOT. Dictionary of archaeological terms English-French / French-English. 148 pages. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-905739-27-1 paperback £12.99

European pre- and protohistory

MARTIN OLIVA (ed.). Sidlišt mamutiho lidu, u Milovic pod Pálavou: otázka struktur s mamutimi kostmi / Milovice, site of the mammoth people below the Pavlov hills: the question of mammoth bone structures (Studies in Anthropology, Palaeoethnology and Quaternary Geology 27, ns 19). 338 pages, numerous illustrations & tables, 49 colour plates. 2009. Brno: Moravské Zemské Muzeum; 978-80-7028-333-2 hardback (in Czech with English captions and chapter summaries).

VINCENT GAFFNEY, SIMON FITCH & DAVID SMITH. *Europe's lost world: the rediscovery of Doggerland* (CBA Research Report 160). xii+202 pages, 119 b&w & colour illustrations, 3 tables. 2009. York: Council for British Archaeology: 978-1-902771-75-5 paperback £15.

BLAZE O'CONNOR, GABRIEL COONEY & JOHN CHAPMAN (ed.). *Materialitas: working stone, carving identity* (Prehistoric Society Research Papers 3). xxviii+192 pages, 80 illustrations, 2009. Oxford: Oxbow in association with UCD Humanities Institute of Ireland; 978-1-84217-377-0 hardback £35.

D. W. HARDING. *The Iron Age round-house: later prehistoric building in Britain and beyond.* xii+346 pages, 66 illustrations. 2009. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-955857-5 hardback £70.

JAN PEDER LAMM. Apuolė: Ausgrabungen und Funde 1928-1932. 2009. 227 pages, 116 illustrations. Klaipeda: Klaipeda University Press; 978-9955-18-405-8 hardback.

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

Jean-Paul Demoule & Christian Landes (ed). La fabrique de l'archéologie en France. 302 pages, 24 illustrations, 4 tables. 2009. Paris: La Découverte; 978-2-7071-5882-6 paperback €22.

GUILLAUME ROBIN. L'archéologie des signes: l'art pariétal des tombeaux néolithiques autour de la mer d'Irlande. 364 pages, 202 illustrations, 11 tables. 2009. Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes; 978-2-7535-0961-0 paperback €27.

PHILIPPE CROMBÉ, MARK VAN STRYDONCK, JORIS SERGANT, MATHIEU BOUDIN & MACHTELD BATS (ed.). Chronology and evolution within the Mesolithic of north-west Europe: proceedings of an international

meeting, Brussels, May 30th-June 1st 2007. xxxvi+811 pages, 185 illustrations, 64 tables. 2009. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing; 978-1-4438-1421-8 hardback.

MAREK GEDL. *Die Lanzenspitzen in Polen* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde Abteilung V Band 3). x+190 pages, 61 illustrations. 2009. Mainz: Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur; 978-3-515-09353-8 €112.

MARÍA DOLORES FERNÁNDEZ-POSSE, ANTONIO GILMAN, CONCEPCIÓN MARTÍN & MARCELLA BRODSKY. Las comunidades agrarias de la Edad del Bronce en la Mancha Oriental (Bibliotheca Praehistorica Hispana 25). 423 pages, 237 b&w illustrations, 140 colour plates. 2008. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas; 978-84-00-08676-3 hardback €49.

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

Mediterranean Europe

DEREK B. COUNTS & ANTHONY S. TUCK (ed.). Koine: Mediterranean studies in honor of R. Ross Holloway (Joukowski Institute Publication 1). xxiv+224 pages, 149 illustrations. 2009. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-0-84217-379-4 hardback £40.

GLADYS D. WEINBERG & MARIANNE STERN. Vessel glass from the Athenian Agora (Agora 34). xxxiv+274 pages, 84 illustrations. 2009. Princeton (NJ): American School of Classical Studies at Athens; 978-0-87661-234-7 hardback £100.

D. MICHAELIDES, V. KASSIANIDOU & R.S. MERRILLEES (ed.). Egypt and Cyprus in Antiquity (Proceedings of the International Conference Nicosia, 3-6 April 2003). xii+260 pages, 292 illustrations. 2009. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-339-8 hardback £45.

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