

# Review

## Among the New Books

N. JAMES

### Civilization and evolution

JANET RICHARDS & MARY VAN BUREN (ed.). *Order, legitimacy and wealth in ancient states*. xiii+163 pages, 50 figures, 11 tables. 2000. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-77212-5 hardback £42.50 & US\$69.95, 0-521-77671-6 paperback £15.95 & US\$24.95.

TIMOTHY INSOLL (ed.). *Archaeology and world religion*. xiii+226 pages, 53 figures, 3 tables. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-22154-4 hardback £50 & US\$85, 0-415-22155-2 paperback £15.99 & US\$25.95.

One little-acknowledged legacy of marxism to Western archaeologists and other social scientists is the suspicion that grand ideas or 'high culture' were corrupted by ideological arguments in favour of particular social and political conditions. VAN BUREN & RICHARDS introduce nine papers on this theme with the help of J. Baines & N. Yoffee, who three years ago published a paper that broached the issues. The following chapters relate to Egypt (D. O'Connor and Dr RICHARDS), Mesopotamia (N. Yoffee on social conflict in law), the Maya (R. Joyce), the Andes (VAN BUREN), the Indus (J.M. Kenoyer), Greece & Rome (S. Alcock) and China (B. Bronson). Baines & Yoffee point out here that the symbols of 'high culture' tend to survive particular states (*cf.* CULLEN, below). E. Brumfiel appraises the proceedings at the end from an Aztec point of view.

Although religion was commonly implicated in ancient ideology, most of Dr INSOLL's contributors have approached the topic more as a methodological problem. He introduces eight of the papers from his conference of 1998, one each on Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Islam and Christianity, along with some learned thoughts on ethics from A. Bergquist and a paper on gender (R. MacLean). M. Parker Pearson rounds the proceedings off with a review of 'key stages and transformations in the human experience of death and . . . the supernatural' (p. 215), in which he does open the way back to an assessment of social conditions. Concerning recent suspicions of 'master narratives' — again, inspired, in part, by marxism — Dr Parker Pearson remarks that 'if archaeologists abandon . . . efforts to reconstruct the big picture . . . they will be trampled underfoot by . . . many others . . . less concerned with . . . the . . . evidence' (p. 217).

See too 'Mediterranean . . .', below, and JOHNSON & EARLE in 'Also received', below.

ANTIQUITY 75 (2001): 421–32

BEN SANDFORD CULLEN (James Steel, Richard Cullen & Christopher Chippindale (ed.)). *Contagious ideas: on evolution, culture, archaeology, and Cultural Virus Theory*. xx+283 pages, 16 figures, 4 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-014-7 paperback £24 & US\$32.

BEN CULLEN's book was mentioned in our last issue (ANTIQUITY 75: 8). It comprises a dozen theoretical essays on cultural tradition as an independent dimension in history, along with an editorial introduction and an appreciation by C. Gamble. Dr CULLEN did not accept that the hugely influential anthropological approach to cultural transmission has all the answers for archaeology. Rather, he proposed that "People" are [like an] ecological assemblage of one organism and many viral phenomena' (p. 172).

### Physical environment

The interesting point about the physical environment is that, except in regions such as the Arctic or the Himalaya, there are few places that, other things being equal, have systematically determined human life since the development of agriculture. The next two titles illustrate the point in various ways, although the third demands more humility.

R.A. NICHOLSON & T.P. O'CONNOR (ed.). *People as an agent of environmental change* (Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 16). ix+133 pages, 53 figures, 17 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-002-3 paperback £28.

GEOFF BAILEY, RUTH CHARLES & NICK WINDER (ed.). *Human ecodynamics: proceedings of the Association for Environmental Archaeology Conference (1998) held at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne* (Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 19). xiv+146 pages, 81 figures, 12 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-001-5 paperback £35.

W.J. MCGUIRE, D.R. GRIFFITHS, P.L. HANCOCK & I.S. STEWART (ed.). *The archaeology of geological catastrophes* (Geological Society Special Publication 171). ix+417 pages, 218 colour & b&w figures, 31 tables. 2000. London: Geological Society; 1-86239-062-2 hardback £79 & US\$132 (non-members).

Ms NICHOLSON & Prof. O'CONNOR introduce 13 papers on people's impacts on the environment. Ten are case studies, ranging from the palynology of three periods in northern Greece to the effects of Bronze


Age mining at Mount Gabriel and a reassessment of pre-European erosion in Mexico. R. Tipping contributes a methodological paper on correlating flood deposits (and see the review of *Earth sciences* in the next section). There are a couple of papers on faunal extinctions (Mediterranean and South American). An interesting paper on the impact of marine transgression on mites departs from the general theme. The late C. Dickson contributes on the prehistoric decline of woodland in Orkney; and R. Housley writes an obituary of her. Prof. BAILEY *et al.* present 16 papers: four general essays (N. Winder on theory, D. Brothwell on microbes, Prof. O'Connor on scavengers in Medieval towns and J. Bintliff on 'settlement and territory') and nine case studies, ranging from the effects of the diversification caused by tectonics and vulcanism on human evolution in the African Rift (BAILEY *et al.*), to those of fluctuating sea level on activity around the Humber (R. v.d. Noort & W. Fletcher), to the Danebury Environs project (G. Campbell & J. Hamilton) and suggestions arising from the contemporary spread of beaver in France (B. Coles). On problems of silting, see below, our picture review and TRIPATI in 'South Asia'.

The subject of the Geological Society's book (MCGUIRE *et al.*) is more dramatic. 19 of the 28 substantial papers are case studies of the direct or indirect effects of volcanic explosions from Santorini (Thera — five articles, one on the island's pre-Minoan form) and Pompeii to Mexico (two studies, one of them with remarks on symbolic responses, the other with new data on the sequence at Cuicuilco), Alaska and New Guinea. R.A. Dodgson *et al.* assess the effects of vulcanism in Iceland on farming in Scotland. There are a couple of articles on uses of volcanic stone (Roman and Olmec) and a handful of methodological papers. See too *Earth Sciences* in the following section; and *The Little Ice Age* in 'Also received', below.

### Archaeological techniques and methods

CLIVE GAMBLE. *Archaeology: the basics*. xv+239 pages, 19 figures. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-22803-4 hardback £35 & \$60, 0-415-22153-6 paperback £8.99 & \$14.95.

VICTOR BUCHLI & GAVIN LUCAS (ed.). *Archaeologies of the contemporary past*. xii+194 pages, 20 figures. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-23278-3 hardback £59.37 & \$85, 0-415-23279-1 paperback £16.99 & \$27.95.

 To Routledge's series of introductions, Prof. GAMBLE's contribution is very clearly and approachably written and laid out, comprehensive and reliable. After covering both method and theories, the last three chapters deal with 'Time and space', 'Change and stasis', and 'identity and power'. He makes an absolutely excellent case for archaeology as a discipline. This book should be strongly recommended to novice undergraduates. Prof. Gamble

joins the honoured roll of the Reviews Editor's laureates.

BUCHLI & LUCAS introduce 10 considerations of how archaeology can be used to study the recent past. They are grouped under three themes, each provided with a general introduction by the editors: production & consumption (including T. Majewski & M.B. Schiffer and, on 'garbage', W.L. Rathje); memory and amnesia (South Africa, the bloody Colorado coal strike of 1913–14, and two case studies, by L. Wilkie [*q. v.* in 'Americas', below] of the oral history and archaeology of identity in the mid 20th-century USA); and a more philosophical and methodological set, including a piece on a crew's recent return to the remains of their crashed World War II bomber, and discussions of 'disappearances' in Latin America and forensic archaeology. L. Olivier contributes a concluding essay, and I. Hodder a short epilogue. Much of the thinking here is theoretical and somewhat experimental.

PAUL GOLDBERG, VANCE T. HOLLIDAY & C. REID FERRING (ed.). *Earth sciences and archaeology*. xxi+513 pages, 100 figures, 37 tables. 2001. New York (NY): Kluwer Academic/Plenum; 0-306-46279-6 hardback £83, US\$120 & €126.

GRAEME K. WARD & CLAUDIO TUNIZ (ed.). *Advances in dating Australian rock-markings: papers from the first Australian rock-picture dating workshop* (Occasional Aura Publication 10). iii+120 pages, 44 figures, 16 tables. 2000. Melbourne: Australian Rock Art Research Association; 0-9586802-1-3 paperback \$36 (\$26 or US\$26 to IFRAO members).

STANLEY H. AMBROSE & M. ANNE KATZENBERG (ed.). *Biogeochemical approaches to paleodietary analysis* (Advances in Archaeological & Museum Science vol. 5). xxxv+269 pages, 63 figures, 33 tables. 2000. New York (NY): Kluwer Academic/Plenum; 0-306-46457-8 hardback \$75.

Seventeen papers with long bibliographies assess the state of the art in *Earth sciences and archaeology*. Dr HOLLIDAY opens by explaining that 'Archaeology is a Quaternary science' (p. 22). With illustrations from all over the world, there follow chapters on site formation, alluviation (two), surface surveys, and earthquakes (*cf.* MCGUIRE *et al.* in the previous section), four on soils and sediments, two on techniques of physical analysis and a chapter on geophysical survey (K.L. Kvamme), one on 'long-range dating', one on stable carbon and oxygen isotopes and one on laboratory techniques for sourcing stone. In 'A personal view', Prof. Bar-Yosef points out that 'scientists . . . can be wrong' and recommends 'Joint work and publication' (p. 485) — British archaeologists, take heed!

WARD & TUNIZ present 16 papers on techniques and conditions for radiometric and other methods of dating rock art (including how to obtain a *terminus ante quem* from fossil mud-wasp nests!). A. Rosenfeld warns that 'the historical meaning of the

age ... can only be evaluated' archaeologically (p. 55). There follow six miscellaneous sets of remarks, including two on the ethics of working with Indigenous art (cf. *The future of the past* in 'Americas', below).

*Biogeochemical approaches* too is a survey of the state of the art, most of the 12 chapters based on long bibliographies. They cover isotope values (including G.J. van Klinken *et al.* on causes and effects of variation in Europe, M.J. Schoeninger *et al.* on arid environments, and a paper on preservation of signals in Plio-Pleistocene bones and teeth), chemical preservation in bone, and methods in the study of trace elements. There are also two case studies, one of a 19th-century church cemetery in Ontario, and one, by N.J. v.d. Merwe *et al.*, on evidence for Maya diet in the Classic period.

TONY WALDRON. *Shadows in the soil: human bones and archaeology*. 158 pages, 43 figures, 17 tables. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1488-7 paperback £17.99 & \$29.99.

Mr WALDRON covers the archaeology of human bones pithily and lucidly, with elegant illustrations and design. Following an introduction, in which he discusses the history of research and the principles of Calvin Wells, in particular, the topic is covered in three parts: inference about sex, build and life, and demography; causes of death; and injuries and disease.

JOHN L. BINTLIFF, MARTIN KUNA & NATALIE VENCLOVÁ (ed.). *The future of surface artefact survey in Europe*. xii+120 pages, 70 figures, 10 tables. 2000. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press; 1-84127-134-9 hardback £40 & US\$60.

Prof. BINTLIFF *et al.* introduce eight methodological discussions. There are papers on the state of the art in Greece (BINTLIFF), Italy (N. Terrenato), the Czech Rep. (KUNA), stone tools in England (J. Schofield), France, Iron Age to Medieval (C. Raynaud, in French), and the Polish Archaeological Record Project (P. Barford *et al.*). E. Neustupný & Dr VENCLOVÁ discuss prehistoric evidence for making iron. M. Gillings considers 'The utility of ... GIS'. The book has been produced very elegantly.

VICTOR AMBRUS & MICK ASTON. *Recreating the past*. 120 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1909-9 paperback £12.99 & \$19.99.

ANDREW BURNETT & JOHN REEVE (ed.). *Behind the scenes at the British Museum*. 128 pages, 62 figures. 2001. London: British Museum; 0-7141-2196-7 paperback £12.99.

*Recreating the past* presents Mr AMBRUS' charming sketches and paintings for reconstructing sites and scenes in Britain from the Palaeolithic to the Industrial Revolution. The text amounts to a summary of the whole archaeology and history. The specialists contributing to *Behind the scenes at the British Museum* give the general reader a personable but thought-provoking sense of the complexity and rami-

fications of collecting, preservation and presentation, and a good impression of how much the museum has developed recently.

## Egypt

RICHARD H. WILKINSON. *The complete temples of ancient Egypt*. 256 pages, 173 colour illustrations, 362 b&w figures. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05100-3 hardback £24.95.

JOHN H. TAYLOR. *Death and the afterlife in ancient Egypt*. 272 pages, 198 colour & b&w figures. 2001. London: British Museum; 0-7141-1917-2 paperback £14.99.

Dr WILKINSON explains, for the general reader, the history of ancient Egyptian temples, how they were built, and their parts and purposes, before guiding him on a review of the monuments up the River and out to the oases and Sinai. He concludes with a short piece on 'exploration and conservation today' and a note on tourism. It is a thorough affair but, as witness the bibliographic details, the book is very packed and crowded. A good complement, for the same readership, amply illustrated too but shorter in the text, better laid out and better modulated, Mr TAYLOR's book explains mummification, funerary goods, rites and texts, and coffins and sarcophagi with a satisfying balance of Egyptology, history, art history and archaeology.

NICHOLAS REEVES. *Akhenaten: Egypt's false prophet*. 208 pages, 118 b&w illustrations, 18 colour illustrations, 1 table. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05106-2 hardback £18.95.

T.G.H. JAMES. *Tutankhamun: the eternal splendour of the boy pharaoh*. 320 pages, colour & b&w photographs, figures. 2000. London: Tauris Parke; 1-85043-279-1 hardback £35.

Also for the general reader, *Akhenaten* is substantial and comprehensive, very well organized, well illustrated and well designed. Covering the pharaoh, his family and his capital at Amarna, it is written approachably and with an eye for human interest (e.g. J. Pendlebury pined 'for a slashed doublet instead of grey pin-stripe' (p. 25)). Tutankhamun is covered by Mr JAMES with particular attention to the finds in the tomb. The chief feature of this large book is A. de Lucas' sumptuous colour photographs of the burial goods. Mr JAMES discusses the goods in detail.

See too EDWARDS and *Henry Salt* in 'Personal accounts and biographies', below.

## Later prehistory and protohistory in Europe

T. DOUGLAS PRICE (ed.). *Europe's first farmers*. xv+395 pages, 67 figures, 4 tables. 2000. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-66203-6 hardback £55 & US\$90, 0-521-66572-8 paperback £19.95 & US\$31.95.

JOHN CHAPMAN & PAVEL DOLUKHANOV (ed.). *Landscapes in flux: Central and Eastern Europe in antiquity* (Colloquia Pontica 3.) xvi+340 pages, some

illustrations. 1997. Oxford: Oxbow Books; 1-900188-33-3 paperback £48.

Dr PRICE presents 10 papers based on a meeting, in 1995, of archaeologists from five countries assessing the roles of immigration and indigenous responses or creativity during the earlier Neolithic. To indicate the interest in this book, suffice it to mention R. Tringham's argument that, in the southeast, 'successful complex foragers could . . . have been . . . seduced . . . quickly' into farming (p. 55) alongside P. Bogucki's argument for colonization in Central Europe, based on the rate at which a homogenous pattern was established ('the "metabolism" of the household developmental cycle resulted in sudden . . . dispersal' (p. 218)), and P. Woodman's thorough review of data on 'transitions . . . in Ireland and Britain' (including an appraisal of <sup>14</sup>C dates from Ferriter's Cove and other Irish sites). Dr PRICE concludes that 'the Neolithic revolution . . . had less to do with subsistence and technology' than 'with social and economic organization and ideology' (p. 318).

*Colloquia Pontica 3* comprises an introduction and 20 papers by archaeologists from eight countries (plus reviews of books from around the world). Along with two or three on the early Neolithic, the articles range from the Mesolithic to the Greek settlement of the Ukraine and from palaeobotany to the archaeology of Slavic worship. Dr CHAPMAN opens the proceedings with a homily on archaeologists' 'creation of homogeneous similitude and abstract, objectified spaces' (p. 17 — Bogucki beware?) but M. Zvelebil & J. Beneš follow with observations on structural continuities, elaboration, and what is often now called 'contestation'. See too the next title.

JOSIP V. KOBAL'. *Brozezeitliche Depotfunde aus Transkarpatien (Ukraine)* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde 20:4). viii+236 pages, 1 figure, 4 tables, 114 plates. 2000. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 3-515-07182-2 hardback DM/SF170 & Sch1241.

LUTZ KLASSEN. *Frühes Kupfer im Norden: Untersuchungen zu Chronologie, Herkunft und Bedeutung der Kupferfunde der Nordgruppe der Trichterbecherkultur*. 397 pages, 127 figures and tables, 32 plates. 2000. Århus: Jutland Archaeological Society; 87-88415-05-8 (ISSN 0107-2854) hardback.

DAVID LIVERSAGE. *Interpreting impurity patterns in ancient bronze: Denmark* (Nordiske Fortidsminder ser. c Vol. 1). 120 pages, 77 figures, 9 tables. 2000. Copenhagen: Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab; 87-87483-52-1 (ISSN 1600-0331) paperback Kr175+VAT, p&p.

C.F.E. PARE (ed.). *Metals make the world go round: the supply and circulation of metals in Bronze Age Europe — proceedings of a conference held at the University of Birmingham in June 1997*. vii+279 pages, 105 figures, 37 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-019-8 hardback £45 & \$80.

Dr KLASSEN has conducted a detailed assessment of early copper goods in the western Baltic region.

He bases the investigation on the great chemical and statistical search, by the Stuttgart team and colleagues, for 'clusters' of products and their sources. He reviews the chronology of the 'clusters' with attention to particular districts and then to 113 sites and, where known, the details of context, before turning to assess the chronologies of types of tool. In the last part of the book, Dr KLASSEN broadens the enquiry to consider processes of introduction and the social and functional contexts of early metal tools — and of the stone imitations. With attention to the wider continental context, he distinguishes three phases in the adoption of copper tools and smelting. There is a substantial summary in Danish.

Dr LIVERSAGE, who is critical of the methods of 'the Stuttgart school', has studied the results of chemical analyses (by P. Northover) of 651 samples from Denmark dating from the Early Bronze Age to the pre-Roman Iron Age. Bronze 'was big business in the Bronze Age', he concludes (p. 85), arguing that certain lodes of copper were heavily exploited (and see the following title). He acknowledges that smelting can affect composition but considers that the consistency of his results from such a large sample does indicate the mines. Dr LIVERSAGE compares his Danish patterns with data from other parts of Europe. Certain materials remain to be provenanced, including one introduced during the Iron Age.

Dr PARE's book comprises 18 papers, opening with a long review of his own on 'the transition to total bronze use' (quoting Hugh McKerrel). Although copper had long been used in the east, Britain was the first country with 'total use' — and here the 'transition' was very quick. Comparing the Middle East and other parts of Europe, PARE suggests that this innovation owed to the availability of tin and to widespread networks of exchange. He is in agreement with Dr LIVERSAGE that copper was supplied on a large scale but goes on, in a move like Dr PRICE's argument for 'ideology', to consider bronze as currency. He assesses linkages across Europe with the Aegean and the principle of diffusion from the Middle East. The accompanying papers range from technical studies (two on lead isotope data), to studies of technological organization (mining and distribution), and weights (three papers), discussions of symbolism (e.g., 'ritual violence in . . . hoards', Minoan inheritance, R. Harrison & A. Mederos and M. Díaz-Andreu & I. Montero on symbolism of material culture in Spain), and a case study of the supply of copper to Frattesina (M. Pearce).

Dr KOBAL' has collated the evidence of Bronze Age hoards from the western Ukraine, and compares them with hoards from neighbouring countries. The body of his report is a detailed review of types of artefact, accompanied by a catalogue and illustrations.

JEAN-PIERRE MOHEN & CHRISTIANE ELUÈRE. *The Bronze Age in Europe: gods, heroes and treasures* (tr. David & Dorie Baker). 160 pages, colour & b&w

illustrations. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-30101-8 paperback £6.95.

*Gods, heroes and treasures* is another of the intense little books produced from Gallimard's list. In a larger format, this generously illustrated and fact-packed introduction could have been very stimulating for the general reader. It raises a range of issues both substantive and interpretive.

See too the review of *European societies in the Bronze Age* on pp. 447–8, below; and the next section.

### The Aegean and the Greeks

PAUL HALSTEAD & CHARLES FREDERICK (ed.). *Landscape and land use in postglacial Greece* (Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 3). 175 pages, 48 figures, 9 tables. 2000. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press; 1-84127-184-5 paperback £14.95.

SARAH J. VAUGHAN & WILLIAM D.E. COULSON (ed.). *Palaeodiet in the Aegean: papers from a colloquium held at the 1993 meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Washington DC* (Wiener Laboratory Monograph 1). vi+121 pages, 44 figures, 26 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-53-8 paperback £20.

Drs HALSTEAD & FREDERICK introduce 11 papers on geomorphology, soils, palynology, palaeobotany and ancient charcoal, stratigraphy of agricultural terraces, theoretical and historical models of land-use under various farming regimes, and survey methods (T. Whitelaw). The 11 on *Palaeodiet* range from the Mesolithic to the Franks and from general discussions of method to studies on legume toxicity, animal bones, human teeth, residues on pottery, microscopic ethnoarchaeology, and a homily on the social anthropology of consumption — pertinent, perhaps, to the next title.

JOHN BOARDMAN. *Greek gems and finger rings, Early Bronze Age to Late Classical* (2nd edition). 480 pages, 389 b&w photographs, 50 colour photographs, 323 figures. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-23777-8 hardback £60.

R.D.G. EVELY. *Minoan crafts: tools and techniques — an introduction* (vol. 2; Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 92:2). xvii+418 pages, 122 figures, 29 plates. 2000. Jonsered: Paul Åström; 91-7081-155-5 paperback Kr600.

Prof. BOARDMAN's 'big book about the smallest works of art' (p. 9) has reappeared with a brief review of research and finds since the first edition came out in 1970 ('as when . . . Professor R.M. Dawkins' brother visited . . . with one of his late brother's old socks full of Island gems' (p. 383)) and with 70 new pictures. The book has been produced to a suitably monumental standard. With little help in design, Dr EVELY's volume is a very detailed and systematic review and synthesis of archaeology and texts, covering pottery, metalwork, vitreous materials, plaster, textiles, leather, woodworking and perfumes. With cross-references to Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Levant, he concludes with a chapter on the

development of workshops, management of work, status of workers, and relations between crafts. Assessing Minoan 'expertise', he rates it highly. (See too *Atlantis destroyed* in 'Paperback editions', below.)

H.A.G. BRIJDER. *Siana cups III: the Red-Black Painter, Griffin-Bird Painter and Siana cups resembling lip-cups* (2 volumes; Allard Pierson Series vol. 13). xv+344 pages, 94 figures, 5 tables, 103 plates. 2000. Amsterdam: Allard Pierson Museum; 90-71211-34-7 hardback fl475 & €215.55.

Dr BRIJDER's minute typological researches among 544 cups have illuminated the hands of several painters and their associates. More than a third of the text is devoted to a catalogue with detailed descriptions and bibliographies. Considering the difficulties of such dense text, the design of the pages is elegant and helpful; and, as appropriate for such a report, the books have been produced to the Museum's customary standard.

See too *The discovery of the Greek Bronze Age* in 'Paperback editions . . .', below.

### Mediterranean colonizers and imperialists

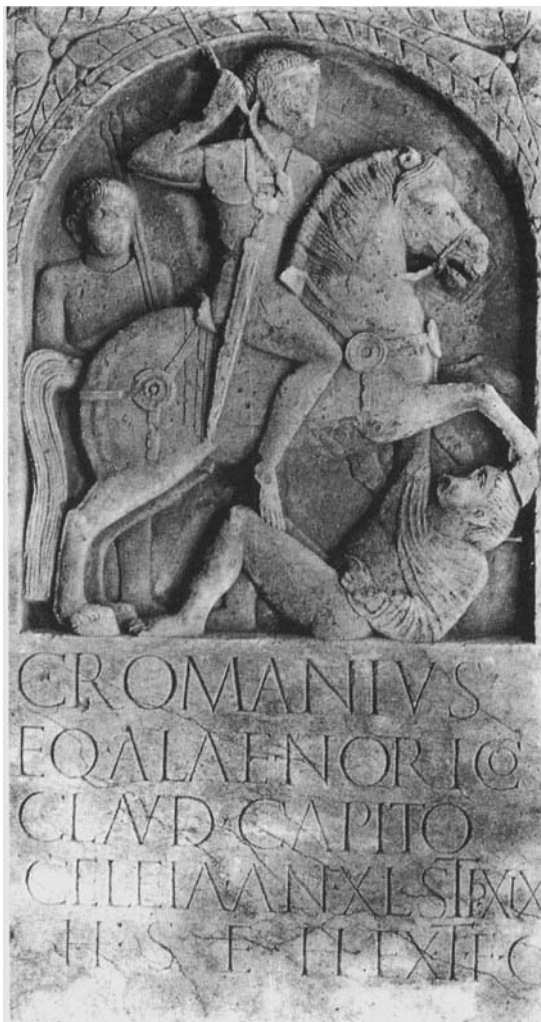
Art and ideology figure prominently in the following titles. Compare 'Civilization and evolution', above.

SABATINO MOSCATI (ed.). *The Phoenicians*. 670 pages, b&w & colour figures. 2001. London: I.B. Tauris; 1-85043-533-2 paperback £18.95.

Dr MOSCATI introduces 47 well-written chapters on the Phoenicians by assessing a revival of scholarly interest. His handbook is likely to serve well as a review of the state of the art. It is arranged in four parts: the first describes Phoenician history, geography, technology and economy, and institutions and religion; the second is devoted to regions (the Levantine heartland, the greater islands, Africa and Spain); the third and longest covers fine and applied arts and crafts major and minor, along with architecture and town plans; and the fourth considers relations with the Egyptians, Etruscans and others (including a note on claims about Phoenicians in America), and the reception of Phoenician culture by others. A bibliography is appended. There are plenty of illustrations but many of them are crammed in at too small a scale, and many of the black & white ones are obscure.

HANSJÖRG BREM. *Das Peristylhaus 1 von Iaitas: Wand- und Bodendekorationen* (Studia Ietina VII). 298 pages, 80 figures, 95 b&w plates, 11 colour plates. 2000. Lausanne: Payot; 2-601-03271-5 (ISSN 1422-8416) hardback FS150 & FF630.

The mosaics and other decorations of the floors and walls of a house in the Roman town at Monte Iato, Sicily, are described by Dr BREM. He makes a systematic appraisal of materials, colours, motifs and distributions, all backed up with a catalogue and many pictures of high quality. A summary is provided in Italian.



This tombstone of a Roman soldier buried at Mainz illustrates V. Hope's contribution, on 'the construction of identity', to G.J. OLIVER (ed.), *The epigraphy of death: studies in the history and society of Greece and Rome* (xiv+225 pages, 37 figures, 2000. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press; 085323915-0 paperback £16.95). Five other papers cover art history, 'style, grandeur and cost' in Athens (OLIVER), Milesian immigrants to Athens (and a note on the silting of Miletus harbour to explain their migration), Roman commemoration of infants, and a well-illustrated discussion of Roman ash chests at Ince Blundell Hall. Dr OLIVER introduces this elegantly produced book with thoughts on concepts and methodology.

MAUREEN CARROLL. *Romans, Celts and Germans: the German provinces of Rome*. 160 pages, 59 figures, 26 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1912-9 paperback £17.99 & \$29.99.

Largely thanks to linguistic idleness, British readers are woefully ignorant of the archaeology of the Rhine valley, from and to which Britain has exchanged over millennia. So Dr CARROLL and her publisher have done well to produce such a lucid, well-illustrated and handsome book on the Roman period there and in Switzerland and Burgundy. It is an account of the history, military archaeology, administration and economy — including exchanges with the 'free Germans' — and of daily life. A short but valuable chapter is devoted to Cologne. There is a substantial multilingual bibliography. See too our picture review of *The epigraphy of death*.

ELIZABETH SHIRLEY. *Building a Roman legionary fortress*. 160 pages, 52 figures, 8 tables. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1911-0 paperback £17.99 & \$29.99.

Dr SHIRLEY's book is a very good idea too but hers treats a familiar theme often handled vaguely. It is summed up in the tables and charts. The tables calculate materials and labour for various timber buildings by stage of construction, and for masonry. The charts analyse the sequences of tasks. Services are covered and supplies too. Good, clear illustrations are provided. Inchtuthill, of course, is the basic model. The text is straightforward and set out well with headings and sub-headings. A Roman engineer would have approved!

See too DE LA BÉDOYÈRE and JAMES & MILLETT in 'Britain & Ireland' and ADKINS and STEPHENSON in 'Paperback editions', below.

UZI BARAM & LYNDA CARROLL (ed.). *A historical archaeology of the Ottoman Empire: breaking new ground*. xiv+272 pages, 52 figures, 1 table. 2000. New York (NY): Kluwer Academic/Plenum; 0-306-46311-3 hardback \$67.50.

Drs BARAM & CARROLL are right to claim that they are *breaking new ground* by bringing Ottoman archaeology to the attention of a wider readership. The comparison with Rome (not made here) makes it likely *prima facie* that they are onto a good idea. The core of the book is eight chapters ranging all around the Ottoman world. They cover farms and villages, a mosque and a ship, and included too is an appraisal of 54 dendrochronological assessments from Turkey and Greece (P.I. Kuniholm). The prevailing focus is on economics and identity, including Dr BARAM on 'globalization' in Palestine and O.S. La Bianca assessing the principle of 'an imperial . . . food system' there. At the end come two chapters on 'Prospects', including N.A. Silberman (the only contributor not based in the USA) on taking 'historical archaeology' to the Middle East, and wise words by P.L. Kohl.

#### The Near East, Classical and Byzantine

RICHARD E. BLANTON. *Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine settlement patterns of the coast lands of western Rough Cilicia* (BAR International Series S879).

iii+123 pages, 50 figures, 11 tables, 49 photographs. 2000. Oxford: Archaeopress; 1-84171-080-6 paperback £25.

Prof. BLANTON is well known for his surveys of the ancient capital of Monte Albán and its hinterland, in Mexico. Here, in southern Turkey, he sought to find and study 'rural settlements in a region known primarily from its urban architecture and inscriptions', to study 'cities as communities' and to elucidate 'rural-urban interactions' (p. 1). That, perforce, the Roman cities absorbed much of his energy was exacerbated by the government's refusal to let him use aerial photographs or more helpful maps; and he explains too that he lost the cooperation of the Alanya Archaeological Museum, thus jeopardizing study of the pottery collections. Substantial results were achieved, nevertheless, and they are reported in characteristically systematic and detailed fashion, including comparative reference to surveys elsewhere around the Mediterranean. He found that, in the Roman period, urban populations and defensively sited occupations exceeded local carrying capacity and depended on imports. The photographs have come out poorly.

STANLEY IRELAND with HELEN IRELAND. *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins in the museum at Amasya (ancient Amaseia), Turkey* (ed. Richard Ashton; Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication 33, British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monograph 27). viii+184 pages, 1 map, 60 plates. 2000. London: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara; 0-901405-53-1 (ISSN 0080-4487 Royal Numismatic Society, 0969-9007 British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara) hardback.

The well-illustrated catalogue of 4585 coins in the museum at Amasya, northern Turkey, reveals the products of mints from Constantinople and Miletus to Emesa and Assyria, 45% Greek, 29% Roman and 25% Byzantine. Here too, the cardinal virtues are systematic method and detailed descriptions. The book is very well produced and will surely serve for a long time.

JANE TAYLOR. *Petra and the lost kingdom of the Nabataeans*. 224 pages, figures, colour photographs, 7 maps. 2001. London: I.B. Tauris; 1-85043-508-9 hardback £30.

*Petra* has been produced, for the general reader, with suitable opulence. A substantial and readable text covers the cultural, political and economic history well, including the archive from Nahal Hever with its telling glimpses of everyday life. Ms TAYLOR accounts for both the capital itself and its associations elsewhere in the region. The text is supported with references; but the emphasis is on the excellent photographs.

Liverpool University is maintaining production of commentaries and translations of texts from late antiquity with the following three titles (and *Pseudo-Joshua*, 'Also received', below). Plotinus and Proclus

were written up by Porphyry of Tyre and Marinus of Athens, respectively. Libanius and Evagrius both were Antiochenes.

MARK EDWARDS. *Neoplatonic saints: the lives of Plotinus and Proclus by their students* (Translated Texts for Historians 35). lx+155 pages, 2 maps. 2000. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press; 0-85323-615-1 paperback £9.95.

A.F. NORMAN. *Antioch as a centre of Hellenic culture as observed by Libanius* (Translated Texts for Historians 34). xxiii+199 pages, 1 map. 2000. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press; 0-85323-595-3 paperback £9.95.

MICHAEL WHITBY. *The Ecclesiastical history of Evagrius Scholasticus* (Translated Texts for Historians 33). lxiii+390 pages, 4 maps. 2000. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press; 0-85323-605-4 paperback £12.95.

### Britain & Ireland

SIMON JAMES & MARTIN MILLETT (ed.). *Britons and Romans: advancing an archaeological agenda* (Council for British Archaeology Research report 125). x+118 pages, 24 figures, 2 tables. 2001. York: Council for British Archaeology; 1-902771-16-8 paperback £15.95.

*Britons and Romans* comprises 10 papers responding to the call, in England, for agendas to guide research (ANTQUITY 74: 459–60). They cover: the transition from the Iron Age; 'romanisation, gender and class'; 'material culture and identity'; 'Romano-British site types'; vertebrate zooarchaeology; 'rural society'; 'urban societies', and urbanism 100 BC to AD 200; 'soldiers and civilians'; and the transition to the Medieval period. Short summaries of the book are provided in English, French and German. See too 'Mediterranean', above.

PHILIP FREEMAN. *Ireland and the Classical world*. xvii+148 pages, 27 figures, 6 tables. 2001. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-72518-3 hardback \$35.

GUY DE LA BÉDOYÈRE. *The buildings of Roman Britain* (2nd edition). 258 pages, 170 figures, 32 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1906-4 paperback £17.99 & US\$29.99.

Dr FREEMAN has meticulously reviewed evidence — the archaeology in Ireland, the influence of Latin on early Irish and Ogam, and especially the Classical authors — for contact between Ireland and the Classical world from the Roman period and before. Mr DE LA BÉDOYÈRE's book now features a new selection of illustrations, some corrections and an up-dated bibliography (and see SHIRLEY in 'Mediterranean', above).

DAWN M. HADLEY & JULIAN D. RICHARDS (ed.). *Cultures in contact: Scandinavian settlement in England in the Ninth & Tenth Centuries*. viii+331 pages, 29 figures. 2000. Turnhout: Brepols; 2-503-50978-9 hardback €50.

PAUL CAVILL, STEPHEN E. HARDING & JUDITH JESCH (ed.). *Wirral and its Viking heritage* (English Place-Name Popular ser. Vol. 2). ix+149 pages, 35 figures, 3 tables. 2000. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society; 0-904889-59-9 paperback £11.95+£1 p&p (£3 beyond Europe).

Drs HADLEY & RICHARDS introduce 14 articles, covering administration, language, religion and cultural identity among Norse settlements in England. Archaeologists will be drawn especially to the three papers on sculpture (D. Stocker and P. Sidebottom) and metalwork and the last four, which cover burials, DNA (M.P. Evison), buildings (RICHARDS) and the evidence from York (R.A. Hall). S. Trafford considers issues of method and theory. *Wirral* comprises 10 sturdy articles, old (including F.T. Wainwright) and new, on place-names and field-names, history, archaeology, folklore and antiquarianism, with a gazetteer of place-names, and a list of recommended reading. See too the following section.

BRIAN K. ROBERTS & STUART WRATHMELL. *An atlas of rural settlement in England*. ix+77 pages, 55 b&w and colour figures. 2000. London: English Heritage; 1-85074-770-9 paperback £25.

✉ In connection with the national Monuments Protection Programme, and with an eye to the landscape history of earlier centuries, Prof. ROBERTS & Dr WRATHMELL have been working on maps of the early to mid 19th century in order to establish a typological base-line for studying the density and distribution of forms of settlement in England. The *atlas* is to accompany their forthcoming book, *Region and place*. As revealed in previous publication, they have identified three distinct provinces: the Southeastern province comprises six sub-provinces, and the Central and Northern & Western provinces comprise ten each while each sub-province, in turn, comprises from one to thirty 'local regions'. The authors explain and discuss their method. A concluding chapter assesses comparisons and questions for research. The clearly and elegantly printed maps cover place-names, selected archaeological features and inclosure as well as settlement patterns. They are accompanied by detailed descriptions of terrain, settlements and other features; and case studies are provided too. It is a remarkably concise and precise review of the rather complicated state of the art in the historical geography of English settlement. *Region and place* promises to be important; and, no doubt, the *atlas* will be used intensively. Perhaps it should have been produced in a sturdier cover. (Dyer is the third author of *Village* (1997) [p. 71], not the first.)

VAUGHAN BIRBECK. *Archaeological investigations on the A34 Newbury bypass, Berkshire/Hampshire, 1991-7*. vi+63 pages, 27 figures, 4 plates. 2000. Salisbury: Trust for Wessex Archaeology; 1-874350-34-5 paperback £4.95.

Mr BIRBECK sums up and discusses the results of investigation along the notorious line of the road

around Newbury. There were discoveries from the prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods and a long but enigmatic post-Medieval bank was discovered. No earlier or Middle Iron Age evidence was found but the Roman period showed substantial continuity from the later Iron Age.

See too UNDERWOOD in 'Paperback editions', below, and *Hampton Court Palace* in 'Also received'.

### The Nordic world

HANS GÖTHBERG. *Bebyggelse i förändring: Uppland från slutet av yngre bronsålder till tidig medeltid* (Occasional Papers in Archaeology 25) 264 pages, 85 figures, 78 tables, 1 colour photograph. 2000. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1430-4 (ISSN 1100-6358) paperback.

In the light of many sites discovered during the late 1980s and '90s, Dr GÖTHBERG has assessed settlement patterns in Uppland and the Mälars Valley, in Sweden. The investigation leads him back to the Bronze Age and on to the Middle Ages too (and see the next title) but the focus falls on the Early Iron Age. Not forgetting to compare other districts, he considers four themes: variation in aisled housing; social ranking and settlement nucleation in the Roman Iron Age; the effect on settlements of increased commitment to arable farming; and the association of cemeteries with settlements — assessing the implications for territory but showing that the cemeteries do not reliably reflect the size of the population. It transpires that the Early Iron Age brought rising population and lasting changes in settlement pattern — Dr GÖTHBERG points out the significance for place-names. He provides an abstract and a substantial summary in English.

See too KLASSEN and LIVERSAGE in 'Later prehistory and protohistory in Europe', above.

ELSE NORDAHL. *Båtgravar i Gamla Uppsala: spår av en vikingatida högeståndsmiljö* (Aun 29). 109 pages, 75 b&w & colour figures, 13 tables, 4 plates. 2001. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-143-2 (ISSN 0284-1347) paperback.

J. KIM SIDDORN with PETER BEATSON & ROLAND WILLIAMSON. *Viking weapons and warfare*. 160 pages, 88 figures, 31 colour plates. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1419-4 paperback £15.99 & US\$26.99.

JESSE L. BYOCK. *Viking Age Iceland*. xxi+448 pages, 18 figures, 27 maps. 2001. London: Penguin; 0-14-029115-6 paperback £9.99, Can\$21.99 & US\$15.

Dr NORDAHL assesses the scanty remains of four Viking boat burials and five cremations discovered in 1972-3 adjacent to known barrows still surviving. The boat in Grave 1 was preserved well enough to be identified as a light craft for narrow waters, like others found in the district. The body in another of the boats was a woman's. Dr NORDAHL con-



firms that such cemeteries marked the wealthy centres of local estates. Her report has a summary in English.

Lit up by the main author's experience in reconstruction and reenactment, the core of *Viking weapons and warfare* describes the forms, materials and manufacture, uses and associations of arms and armour. There are also short chapters on boats and navigation (including practical remarks on a little boat perhaps like the light craft from Gamla Uppsala (NORDAHL)) and one on coinage and prices. (Cf. UNDERWOOD in 'Paperback editions', below.)

Prof. BYOCK draws on history, literature and archaeology to account for early Norse life in Iceland, a case of 'complex culture and simple economy' which will intrigue theoretician and general reader. He describes a 'pay-as-you-go system': 'With coercive power privatized . . . taxes for the upkeep of state institutions' were not needed (p. 74).

### South Asia

VALENTINE ROUX (ed.). *Cornaline de l'Inde: des pratiques techniques de Cambay aux techno-systèmes de l'Indus*. xxvii+557 pages, 178 figures, 57 tables, CD-ROM (Mac/PC). 2000. Paris: Maison des sciences de l'homme; 2-7351-0885-6 (ISSN 1225-2356) paperback F450 & €68.60.

NAYANJOT LAHIRI (ed.). *The decline and fall of the Indus civilization*. xii+410 pages, 53 figures, 15 tables. 2000. Delhi: Permanent Black; 81-7530034-5 Rs650.

✍ With an eye to understanding production of ancient Harappan beads, Dr ROUX presents nine substantial and systematic papers on semi-precious stones. They cover history in western and southern India, ethnoarchaeology at Khambhat, Gujarat, microscopic analysis, experimental archaeology, the archaeology of Harappan sites, particularly Nausharo, and imports from the Indus at the ancient Middle Eastern sites of Susa and Tello. The CD includes short texts, many tables and figures, and some photographs. The quality of the latter is variable but both the disk and the book are produced most elegantly. It is a well-conceived and remarkably thorough book. Some of the papers and all of the captions to the figures are provided with translations in English and each paper has a substantial abstract in English.

Dr LAHIRI has collected 29 papers, excerpts and sets of excerpts on archaeology, physical anthropology and environmental evidence for the fall of Harappan civilization, published between 1926 and 1999. They include M. Wheeler, V.G. Childe, S. Pigott, B.B. Lal, W.A. Fairervis, R.L. Raikes (ANTIQUITY 42) and E. Leach, plus a passage on Dholavira by R.S. Bisht not published before.

ANDREW L. COHEN. *Temple architecture and sculpture of the Nolambas (9th–10th centuries)*. 151 pages, 76 photographs, 14 figures. 1998. New Delhi: Manohar; 81-7304-222-5 hardback Rs750.

Dr COHEN has studied a district on the borders of Karnataka with Tamil Nadu and AP. His report is an exhaustive and systematic description with particular attention to the sculptures and their iconography. He argues the art-historical cases for their chronology and the result is valuable for revealing a coherent corpus, which he summarizes succinctly. He prefaces the details with a summary of Nolamba dynastic history and, with thorough reference to previous scholarship, attempts to reconstruct the art's historical context. This is painstaking and refreshing scholarship from both the field and the library. However, many more drawings are needed and the photographs, while useful, are poorly printed.

SILA TRIPATI. *Maritime archaeology: historical descriptions of the seafarings of the Kalingas*. xxii+194 pages, 19 figures, 16 plates. 2000. New Delhi: Kaveri; 81-7479-038-1 hardback Rs700.

Dr TRIPATI contributes to the current of research on trade across the Indian Ocean, and Medieval Kalinga voyaging in particular, by collating literary, epigraphic, numismatic and art-historical evidence with the archaeology of coastal Orissa, the Indian Ocean, and points as far as China and Rome. His assessment of shipping and ship building, in particular, belongs honourably in the tradition of scholarship on the vernacular crafts of Orissa. Dr TRIPATI argues that the attacks on their heartland by Emperor Asoka and then the Cholas were intended to capture the ports; but he explains that silting and other geographical changes along Orissa's coast disrupted the sailing. Compare *Caminos precolombinos* in 'Americas', below.

ELIZABETH B. MOYNIHAN (ed.). *The moonlight garden: new discoveries at the Taj Mahal*. 100 pages, 52 colour illustrations, 3 b&w illustrations, 3 tables. 2001. Seattle (WA): University of Washington Press; 0-295-98034-6 paperback \$22.50.

Dr MOYNIHAN and colleagues present a non-technical report on the discovery of a garden — the Mahtab Bagh — behind the river bank opposite the Taj Mahal. It was commissioned by the first Mughal emperor and then emulated by nobles all around and as far along as the great bend by the Fort; but, subsequently, all of them decayed. Dr MOYNIHAN explains that the design of the later Taj related to these gardens. Her colleagues describe the 'botanical symbolism and function', waterworks and landscaping, and the archaeology (J.M. Fritz & G. Michell). The book is most elegantly produced and illustrated but, with just one fine vertical aerial photograph, the lack of plans and a map is frustrating.

BURCHARD BRENTJES & HELGA BRENTJES. *Taliban: a shadow over Afghanistan*. 195 pages, 8 figures, 34 b&w & colour photographs. 2000. Varanasi: Rishi; 81-85193-24-X hardback Rs800 & US\$28.

While *Taliban* attempts to explain the general course of the notorious events in Afghanistan, ANTIQUITY readers will be drawn particularly to its short

appendix on 'The squandered cultural heritage' (and see p. 233, above). It recounts deliberate destruction at the Kabul Museum and the bulldozing of Tillya Tepe and other monuments by treasure hunters; it points out that New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art now has at least one fragment of Buddhist statuary looted from an archaeological depot; and there is a picture of the great statue of the Buddha at Bamiyan — since destroyed; but neither this one nor another short appendix on fundamentalism explains the iconoclasm.

Note too DAVISON-JENKINS in 'Also received', below.

### Americas

MARK G. PLEW. *The archaeology of the Snake River plain*. ix+230 pages, 59 figures, 2 tables. 2000. Boise (ID): Boise State University; 0-96397-6-3 paperback \$21.95.

Dr PLEW's summary of the state of the art in his region from the Palaeoindian period (including Wilson Butte Cave) to the 19th century, including long bibliography, is substantial and critical. It is likely to become a very useful point of reference.

JOAN S. SCHNEIDER & JEFFREY H. ALTSCHUL (ed.). *Of stones and spirits: pursuing the past of Antelope Hill* (Technical Series 76 Statistical Research). xvi+228 pages, 90 figures, 18 tables, CD-ROM. 2000. Tucson (AZ): Statistical Research; 1-879442-76-0 paperback \$35.

Antelope Hill crops out of the lower Gila Valley, in Arizona. Rock art attests the interest of Native people in ancient times and recent, as too of colonists. It has also long been quarried and, by all accounts, its products were borne far and wide. The site has now been registered as a Traditional Cultural Property. In this connection, and in advance of more large-scale quarrying, *Of stones and spirits* reports on archaeological recording of the site and recommendations for managing it. Consultations were carried out with Native people ('the rock . . . was provided by the creator' for tool makers (p.80); *cp.* BRAY, below); historical research was carried out; and the archaeological work included survey, test trenches, reference to experimental archaeology, and one of the first attempts to use 'cosmogenic-isotope' dating of surface features (somewhat inconclusive results from sampling <sup>36</sup>Cl). The accompanying CD has very good photographs of the site and its rock art and three short films — it requires a lot of memory to play. It is exceedingly interesting to study such a systematic appraisal.

MATT C. BISCHOFF. *The Desert Training Center/California-Arizona Maneuver Area, 1942-1944: historical and archaeological contexts* (Technical Series 75 Statistical Research). xiii+145 pages, 153 figures, 1 table. 2000. Tucson (AZ): Statistical Research; 1-879442-75-2 paperback \$25.

The same publisher has produced Dr BISCHOFF's recommendation that the remaining features of a

military training zone covering 18,000 square miles in the Mojave Desert should be added to the US National Register of Historic Places. He provides systematic archaeological and documentary descriptions of camps, aerodromes, training grounds, ranges, depots and other features, relates them to sites in surrounding districts, and assesses opportunities for presentation and additional research. For comparison with England, *cf.* ANTIQUITY 71: 288-99 and the review of *Bombing decoys* on p. 453-4, below.

LISA LUCERO. *Social integration in the ancient Maya hinterlands: ceramic variability in the Belize River area* (Arizona State University Anthropological Research papers 53). viii+88 pages, 20 figures, 20 tables. 2001. Tempe (AZ): Arizona State University; 0-946249-03-X (ISSN 0271-0641) paperback.

Dr LUCERO distinguished three degrees of 'wealth' among Late Classic assemblages of domestic pottery and found that the respective sites correspond to differential soil fertility and access to waterholes. Assessing the distribution of the sites and the evidence for specialization, she has distinguished a 'dynamic' peasant economy from the effects of local aristocrats' attempts to maintain spheres of influence among the villages. She also shows that larger residential sites have higher densities of pottery. Her interpretations make good sense in the light of current thinking about Maya household archaeology and sociology of the period.

LEONOR HERRERA & MARIANNE CARDALE DE SCHRIMPF (ed.). *Caminos precolombinos: las vías, los ingenieros y los viajeros*. 299 pages, 68 figures, 7 tables. 2000. Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia; 958-96930-2-4 paperback.

Drs HERRERA & CARDALE present nine papers by archaeologists from five countries on 'Precolumbian roads: the routes, the engineers and the travellers' plus thoughts by Dr CARDALE on 'tasks for the future' in Colombia. They include discussions of the Llanos de Mojós, of the Calima district (Colombia), and Arawakan ethnogeography, and case studies from Peru (Inca and preincaic), Ecuador, and Colombia, including analysis, by Dr HERRERA, of the intriguing paths in Tairona country with speculation about applicability of remote image survey. Short abstracts are provided in English. Compare TRIPATI in 'South Asia', above.

The next two titles, in different ways, show how interpretation varies with methodology. Reporting on excavations at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, Dr SHACKEL shows how archaeology contradicts the testaments of local history and the town's 'tourism product', which dwell on its exciting strategic place in the Civil War. Excavations bringing notice to the late 19th and early 20th centuries belied the conventional image of diet, clean living, enterprise and progress for that period (*cf.* *Creating freedom*, below). Since Harper's Ferry is now a National Park, the Park Service has an interesting opportunity to

revise its interpretive presentation. No doubt, Dr BRAY's subject will seem more dramatic and compelling to most of her readers but it is simply the opposite process, the historiographic, legal and ethical reappropriation of archaeological technicalities. She introduces 13 substantial papers by White and Native American archaeologists, anthropologists, curators and lawyers, summing up the development of the Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (1990; NAGPRA), 'current issues and different perspectives' (including a suggestion, by R.L. Grimes, that, although digs are usually more about 'sweat, bawdy humor, and iconoclasm' (p. 102), they could be appropriately ritualized as cultural encounters), and 'future prospects'. Appended are the National Museum of the American Indian Act (1989), NAGPRA, and the text of an agreement, in 1996, by the Smithsonian Institution, to repatriate a collection to the Cheyenne and Arapaho. (See too 'Values, knowledge and ownership', pp. 443–4, below and WARD & TUNIZ in 'Archaeological techniques', above.)

PAULA A. SHACKEL. *Archaeology and created memory: public history in a National Park*. xxii+194 pages, 43 figures, 18 tables. 2000. New York (NY): Kluwer Academic/Plenum; 0-306-46177-3 hardback \$57.50.

TAMARA L. BRAY (ed.). *The future of the past: archaeologists, Native Americans, and repatriation*. xiii+252 pages, 8 figures, 1 table. 2001. New York (NY): Garland; 0-8153-3834-1 hardback £37 & US\$75.

LAURIE A. WILKIE. *Creating freedom: material culture and African American identity at Oakley Plantation, Louisiana, 1840–1950*. xxv+294 pages, 56 figures, 24 tables. 2000. Baton Rouge (LA): Louisiana State University Press; 0-8071-2648-2 hardback £52.50, 0-8071-2648-9 paperback £18.50.

Dr WILKIE reports on her sample excavations among domestic features, the work among archives and local studies collections that helped her to identify the four families who used the sites and to recognize household contents of the time, and on her attempts (less successful) to collect oral history. With comparative reference to results from like sites in other parts of the South, her interpretation concentrates on the management of privacy and identity and on the reconstruction of ritual customs, including magic.

### Personal accounts and biographies

PHILIP RAHTZ. *Living archaeology*. 288 pages, 122 figures. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1925-0 paperback £17.99 & \$26.50.

PHILIP RAHTZ's career is, in many ways, a measure of British archaeology during the later 20th century (see his review of Lady Fox's autobiography on pp. 456–7, below); but, as M. Aston remarks in a foreword, it is unlikely that an accountant made good and lacking a first degree could achieve so much today. It is Prof. RAHTZ who, with typical feistiness, taught that 'Archaeology's . . . for people!' (R. Kemp

pers. comm. – see p. 243, above). So, as he buzzes through a tale of his own life, loves and digs, does this leading exponent of Medieval archaeology reveal the source of his own inspiration? Ranging from Yorkshire to Somerset, Spain and Ghana, he writes with pace and wit but, while touching on issues of interpretation and methodology (e.g. 'Wharram Percy has escaped theory' (p. 142)) and summarizing his main discoveries in England, Wales and Spain, the priority is personal, not technical. The appendices say it all: a letter, denying that the world began in 4004 BC, written to a son who became an evangelizer in Australia; a treatise on sex; his note on likelihood (ANTIQUITY 49); his lecture to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1987); two appreciations of himself from his *Festschrift*; and a list of his publications, including items in preparation. The photographs are good. They include one of E. Greenfield, G. Boon, B. O'Neil and colleagues munching sandwiches; and some of naked women doing things with monuments and finds.

JON KALB. *Adventures in the bone trade: the race to discover human ancestors in Ethiopia's Afar Depression*. xv+389 pages, 7 figures, 4 maps, 1 table, 16 plates. 2001. New York (NY): Copernicus; 0-387-98742-8 hardback \$29.

JON KALB took part, as a geologist, in the explorations which produced the Lower Palaeolithic remains of 'Lucy' *et al.* and their stone tools. His long, learned but personable account covers both the technicalities of finds and the chances of finding them; but the main points seem to be about other workers, particularly J.D. Clark, T. White and D. Johanson ('D. Carl' *à la* 'L. Ron Hubbard, J. Edgar Hoover, and . . . F. Clark Howell' (p. 110)). The US Freedom of Information Act enabled him to discover cliquery behind the National Science Foundation's disbursements (G. Isaac implicated). International currents, bringing Cuban soldiers, help to explain suspicions of CIA activity among the scientists. Replete with dramatic landscapes and wildlife, *Adventures* is like those thrillers sold at airports, but worrying.

I.E.S. EDWARDS. *From the pyramids to Tutankhamun: memoirs of an Egyptologist*. v+352 pages, 14 b&w photographs. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-008-2 hardback £30.

DEBORAH MANLEY & PETA RÉE. *Henry Salt, artist, traveller, diplomat, Egyptologist*. xiv+314 pages, 19 figures. 2001. London: Libri; 1-901965-03-1 hardback £29.95, 1-901965-04-X paperback £18.50.

The 29 pleasant chapters by the late I.E.S. EDWARDS cover his early days, work at the British Museum, travels in the Middle East and the globetrotting of a field leader. Especially interesting are the accounts of the great Tutankhamun exhibition of 1972 and later and the provision for the monuments of Philae before the flooding of the Aswan reservoir.

H. Salt (1780–1827) travelled to India, Arabia and Abyssinia (as mentioned by KALB) and was British

Consul in Egypt, where he studied at Giza and commissioned Belzoni to dig. *Henry Salt* is an enjoyable account of these ventures, explaining too how he assembled a collection of Egyptian antiquities, some now exhibited at the British Museum. Salt knew leading lights of his day, Pasha Mehemet Ali pre-eminent among them.

RICHARD HODGES. *Visions of Rome: Thomas Ashby, archaeologist*. xv+134 pages, 41 figures. 2000. London: British School at Rome; 0-904152-34-0 hardback £13.95.

Prof. HODGES rates T. Ashby, Director of the British School at Rome for nearly 20 years to 1925, as an archaeologist of the first order. *Visions* follows him from boyhood immigration to Rome, studies under F. Haverfield and J.L. Myres, first dig at Caerwent, return to Rome as the School's first Scholar, promotion there, war action with G.M. Trevelyan's Red Cross unit, and his latter years back at the School and in retirement. Prof. HODGES assesses his field observations (notably photographs) and his collections. He reveals Ashby as torn between scholarship and the expectations of a new age, and dependent on 'strong' women.

### Guide book

HENRY CLEERE. *Southern France: an Oxford archaeological guide*. xxii+211 pages, figures, b&w photographs, 18 maps. 2001. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-288006-3 paperback £13.99 & US\$19.95.

Dr CLEERE has produced a most attractive guide to more than 100 sites from the Palaeolithic to the Roman period. Thirty-one 'boxes' cover topics from 'The beginnings of farming' to severed heads or *garum*. Among the appendices are a list of museums and plenty of reference to maps and further reading, including other guide books.

### Paperback editions/reprints

MARIJA GIMBUTAS. *The language of the goddess*. xxiii+388 pages, 505 figures, 7 tables. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28249-8 paperback £16.95.

J. LESLEY FITTON. *The discovery of the Greek Bronze Age*. 212 pages, figures, 8 colour illustrations. 2001. London: British Museum; 0-7141-2230-0 paperback £12.99.

LESLEY ADKINS & ROY A. ADKINS. *Dictionary of Roman religion*. xvi+288 pages, 128 figures. 2000. New York (NY): Oxford University Press; 0-19-514233-0 paperback £11.99 & \$17.95.

I.P. STEPHENSON. *Roman infantry equipment: the later Empire*. 128 pages, 59 figures, 22 colour plates.

2001. Stroud: Tempus; 0-7524-1908-0 paperback £15.99 & US\$26.99.

RICHARD UNDERWOOD. *Anglo-Saxon weapons and warfare*. 159 pages, 83 figures, 25 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1910-2 paperback £15.99 & \$26.99.

MATTHEW STURGIS. *Hampton Court Palace*. 192 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. London: Channel 4; 0-7522-1944-8 paperback £12.99.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL. *The masks of god* (2 vols.). xx+1264 pages, 990 figures. 2001. London: Souvenir; 0-285-63607-3, 0-285-63608-1 paperback £14.99 (each volume).

RODNEY CASTLEDEN. *Atlantis destroyed*. xiv+225 pages, 69 figures, 1 table, 30 plates. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-24759-4 paperback £12.99.

*The language of the goddess* was covered in ANTIQUITY 64: 410. *Roman infantry equipment* and Dr UNDERWOOD's book were reviewed in ANTIQUITY 73: 691, and Mr CASTLEDEN's in ANTIQUITY 72: 932-4.

### Also received

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