

Review

Among the New Books

N. JAMES with SIMON STODDART

Among the highlights, this quarter, is a pioneering attempt to bring molecular genetics to bear on European prehistory (RENFREW & BOYLE in 'Europe'), W.M. DENEVAN's sweeping appraisal of ancient farms in South America, and a reference work on the history of archaeology. There is also news of several top books now out in second editions (including *Skywatchers* and MOSELEY in 'Americas' and CONNAH in 'Africa'). For this year's Christmas present, see the latter part of 'Europe'.

Palaeolithic

GÜNTHER A. WAGNER & KARL W. BEINHAUER (ed.). *Homo Heidelbergensis von Mauer: das Auftreten des Menschen in Europa*. 316 pages, 170 b&w and colour illustrations, tables. 1997. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag C. Winter; 3-8253-7105-0 hardback £42.

Opening their diverse but scholarly collection, Prof. WAGNER & Dr BEINHAUER review consequences of the discovery of the 'Heidelberg Jaw' at Mauer in 1907 for understanding European prehistory. There follow five contributions on the history of research. Next are four on the geomorphological and palaeoecological context of the site and on its stratigraphy and the date of the jaw; and then five on the physical anthropology, associated animal bones, and climatological and palaeobotanical context. Last come four on archaeological comparisons, ranging from India to Algeria to provide a cultural context for the Mauer hominid. The book has been produced attractively and to high specifications.

SABINE GAUDZINSKI & ELAINE TURNER (ed.). *The role of early humans in the accumulation of European Lower & Middle Palaeolithic bone assemblages: Ergebnisse eines Kolloquiums* (Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Forschungsinstitut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Monographien Vol. 42). viii+ 396 pages, 181 figures, 80 tables. 1999. Mainz: Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum; 3-88467-044-1 (ISSN 0171-1474) hardback.

Drs GAUDZINSKI & TURNER introduce and sum up 24 papers (23 written in or translated into English, one in French). All but five are on assemblages of animal bones collected recently or long ago from particular sites in Germany, France, Spain and Portugal, Italy, and the Caucasus, including both hominid occupations and hyena dens and a cave

unoccupied by either hominids or hyena. With a focus on the formation of deposits, the issues range from subsistence strategy and reconstruction of environment — with particular attention to competition from other animals — to modelling patterns of diagnostic archaeological evidence.

PIERRE M. VERMEERSCH (ed.). *Palaeolithic living sites in upper and middle Egypt* (Egyptian Prehistory Monographs Vol. 2). 330 pages, 256 figures, 128 tables. 2000. Leuven: Leuven University Press; 90-5867-064-3 paperback.

Dr VERMEERSCH has assembled 14 reports on archaeological and geological survey and excavations of camps, quarries and two sites from the end of the period where fish were caught and dried. A lot of Acheulian material has been found but the project has shown that previous attempts to relate it to terraces of the Nile are misguided. Likewise, a good deal of Middle Palaeolithic material has been recorded but much the greater part of this too is redeposited. Geomorphological processes have not favoured exposures of Upper Palaeolithic material. Sites dated to 21–12,000 BP are not rare but lack of data on the previous period hinders interpretation. Epipalaeolithic sites are rare, however, so that the microlithic assemblage gathered by the project at Arab el Sabaha is difficult to relate to others.

SARAH MILLIKEN & JILL COOK (ed.). *A very remote period indeed: papers on the Palaeolithic presented to Derek Roe*. xiv+274 pages, 121 figures, 53 tables. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-056-2 hardback £48 & US\$80.

27 papers by contributors from 10 countries in Europe, Asia and America along with a bibliography of his work testify to some of the breadth of Derek Roe's research and his influence. The contributions range from studies of Acheulian tools (J.D. Clark, C. Gamble *et al.*) and the earlier Stone Age in South Africa to an assessment of finds and stratigraphy in the Upper Thames basin and a Mesolithic camp in Somerset, models of early peopling beyond Africa, and sweeping essays by S. Aldhouse-Green and O. Bar-Yosef on migration and the development of culture (the latter remarking that 'landscape archaeology has a future once the microscopic view is incorporated' (p. 98)). There is a plea for the distinctiveness of the Palaeolithic in Korea, thoughts on fishing in Africa (*cf.* VERMEERSCH, above), an ac-

count of collections in the National Museum of Wales, and a piece by M.J. White on Sir John Evans.

MARTIN KUCKENBURG. *Als der Mensch zum Schöpfer wurde: an den Wurzeln der Kultur*. 238 pages, 72 figures. 2001. Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta; 3-608-94034-0 hardback DM49.

Also on the development of culture, here for the general reader or novice undergraduate, Dr KUCKENBURG covers the Lower Palaeolithic in Africa and the colonization of Europe, the origins of ornament and art, and the 'Upper Palaeolithic revolution' and studies of Neanderthals, bringing the story up to the discovery of the 'hybrid child' at Lagar Velho. Comparatively heavy in the text but including a variety of well designed illustrations, the book is an effective and interesting alternative to recent hectic experiments with popularization in English. Compare CAUWE and see *Archaeogenetics* in the following section.

RICHARD STONE. *Mammoth: the resurrection of an Ice Age giant*. xiii+242 pages, 17 b&w photographs, 1 map. 2001. Cambridge (MA): Perseus; 0-7382-0281-9 hardback \$26.

Mammoth is a personable popular account of two teams' recent searches for frozen carcasses of the great Ice Age beast in eastern Siberia. Told from an American point of view, it cites the 'overkill hypothesis' and the interest of US archaeologists and palaeontologists. It successfully indicates that the issues have been buzzing since the 1800s.

Europe

COLIN RENFREW & KATIE BOYLE (ed.). *Archaeogenetics: DNA and the population prehistory of Europe*. xx+342 pages, 114 figures, 47 tables. 2000. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 1-902937-08-2 (ISSN 1363-1349) hardback.

COLIN RENFREW introduces 40 papers from his conference of 1999, in which contributors sought to assess implications of recent research in molecular genetics for the history of early human populations in Europe. He and Bryan Sykes open proceedings with reviews of the technical concepts in genetics and of the history of research 'from blood groups to genes'; and Luca Cavalli-Sforza rounds the collection off with rather (disappointingly) general but well-informed and widely ranging reflections on what has been achieved and what remains to be done. Prof. Cavalli-Sforza remarks that the Y chromosome has proved to be a critical and reliable marker.

The first set of six substantive papers is on 'archaeological and environmental background'. They include M. Zvelebil on commensurability between archaeologists and geneticists and the lack of precision that he discerns in the results of either camp for explaining the first development of agriculture, and M. Collard & S. Shennan on detection of processes of culture change in potting traditions.

The next six are on distinguishing European populations and their patterns of genetic variation from others. They include extensive comparisons among widespread samples and the study of Y chromosomes among 3594 men in 49 populations, while M. Richards & V. Macaulay contribute a helpful paper on identification of 'founder effects'. There are also 14 studies on regional samples, including one of gene flow around the Mediterranean and papers on Portugal, the Basques, Ireland and Travellers in Ireland; and three on populations outside Europe. One of the latter argues, with data (not wholly consistent) on Y chromosomes and mitochondrial DNA, for an association between populations in Europe and India that dates back 50,000 years.

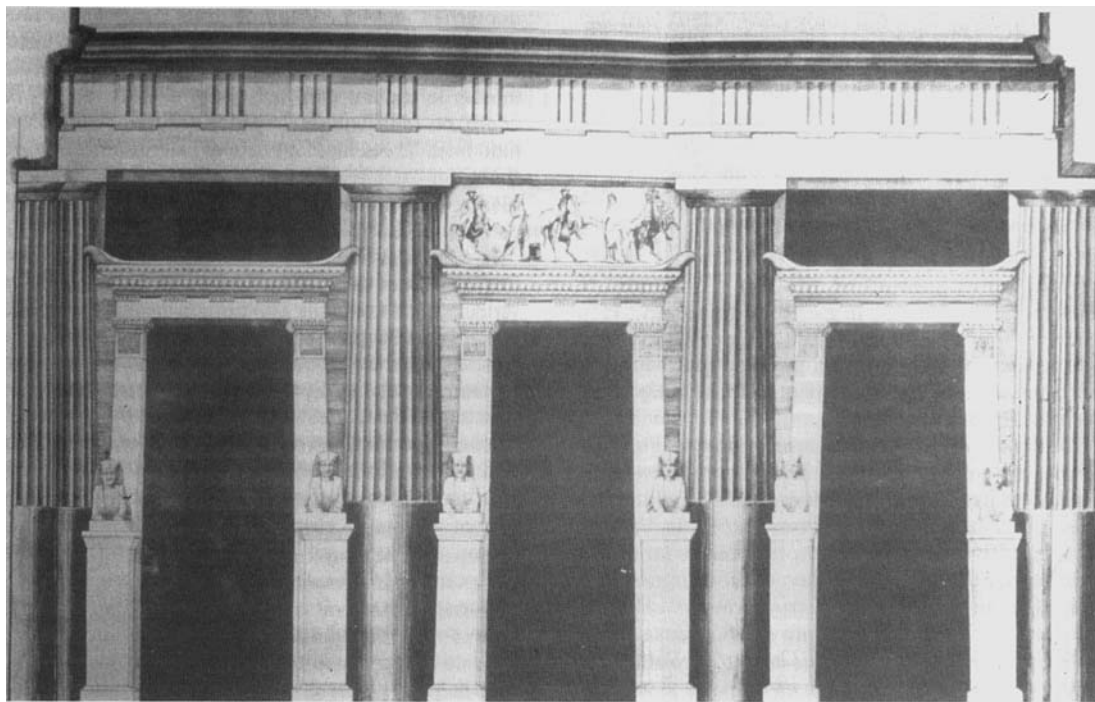
The last set comprises 10 papers on methodology, including contributions on cattle, wheat, and linguistic variation. It seems that Prof. RENFREW would have it, with Richards & Macaulay, that much the greater proportion of Europe's heritage is Palaeolithic. He argues for some specific derivations in the west and the east, with distinct implications for the course of Neolithic events. However, for the next few years, the most valuable part of this stirring book may be the interdisciplinary considerations of methodology.

NICOLAS CAUWE. *L'héritage des chasseurs-cueilleurs dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Europe, 10,000-3,000 avant notre ère*. i+207 pages, figures. 2001. Paris: Errance; 2-87772-199-X paperback F145, €22.10.

Dr CAUWE's thoroughly informed but less innovative account of the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic in western Europe (from Spain to Scotland, title notwithstanding) is a boon for students. Pointing out that the Neolithic was not 'a homogenous whole' and that 'economic practices are but one aspect of societies' life', he launches a '*préhistoire des mentalités*' (p. 7). Following an introduction on methods, the core of the book comprises 58 pages on the Mesolithic and nearly 100 on the technological and ideological consequences of agricultural colonization from the south-east. Dr CAUWE considers that technological change did lead to social reorganization yet he holds that it was a process of evolution, not a transformation. The plentiful illustrations are useful but neither consistently clear nor all attractive.

JAN APEL. *Daggers, knowledge & power: the social aspects of flint-dagger technology in Scandinavia, 2350-1500 cal. BC*. 364 pages, 73 figures, 20 tables. 2001. Uppsala: Uppsala University Dept. of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-973674-2-7 (ISSN 1404-1251) paperback.

With a *chaîne opératoire* approach, Dr APEL has discerned distinct techniques in the production of daggers. Drawing on comparative data from both southern Scandinavia and further afield in northern Europe, it is argued that materials were procured and the manufactures carried out on a strictly local basis. A good deal of space is devoted to invoking a



This reconstruction (1936) of the south side of a hypogeum in the Mustapha Pasha necropolis at Alexandria shows a combination of Egyptian and Classical motifs. It features in M. Harari's contribution to ALIX BARBET (ed.), *La peinture funéraire antique, IV^e siècle av. J.-C. — IV^e siècle apr. J.-C.* (400 pages, 212 figures, 64 colour plates, 1 table. 2001. Paris: Errance; 2-87772-208-2 FF260 & €39.64). Most of the illustrations in this book add greatly to its value. There are three articles on Etruscan funerary art, two on Hellenistic works, seven on Roman iconography, four on the Levant and Egypt, and seven on 'late funerary painting'. In addition, there are 24 shorter articles ranging from the Black Sea and Jordan to Seville. Most of the papers are in French, others in English, Italian, German and Spanish.

broad (and partly misspelt) range of social theorists from Durkheim and Boas to Bourdieu, alongside well known archaeological and ethnoarchaeological studies in support of the idea that there were distinct local traditions: that social symbolism was embodied in craftsmen's hands.

DENIS RAMSEYER (ed.). *Objets méconnus* (Fiches de la Commission de nomenclature sur l'industrie de l'os préhistorique Cahier IX). 103 pages, figures, 20 tables. 2001. Paris: Société Préhistorique Française; 2-913745-05-9 paperback €20 (€23 outside France).

Objets méconnus comprises 13 sets of systematic and well-illustrated notes on miscellaneous artefacts of animal and human bone found from the later 19th century on in sites across Europe (and one in western Turkey) dating from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, including a Mesolithic miniature bow from Denmark. Brief discussions attempt to interpret the pieces.

JACQUI WOOD. *Prehistoric cooking*. 191 pages, 53 figures, 27 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1943-9 paperback £15.99 & \$26.99.

Following a summary of northwest European prehistory from the Mesolithic, Ms WOOD discusses cooking and presents recipes based on her experiments. Short chapters range from breads to puddings and pot-boilers to wine-making. It is evidently difficult to write much distinctively prehistorical on pigeon stew, horseradish etc., and the text is largely in the familiar genre of cookery book; but it is elevated by informative and thought-provoking little commentaries for the general reader which put the methods that she reconstructs into wider technological context.

JOHN COLLIS (ed.). *Society and settlement in Iron Age Europe; actes du XVIII^e Colloque de l'AFEAF, Winchester (April 1994)*. vii+332 pages, 181 figures, 6 tables. 2001. Sheffield: J.R. Collis; 1-85075-698-8 hardback £46 & US\$75.

ANNELI SUNDKVIST. *Hästarnas land: aristokratisk hästhållning och ridkonst i Svealands yngre järnålder* (Occasional Papers in Archaeology 28). 260 pages, 90 figures, 4 tables. 2001. Uppsala: Uppsala Uni-

versity Institute of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1471-1 (ISSN 1100-6358) paperback.

Dr COLLIS and J.-P. Millotte introduce 19 valuable papers ranging from Bohemia to the Hebrides. They include reports on structures and finds at particular sites, regional studies of pottery, and (C. Haslegrove) a long essay on patterns across all of Britain. Among those to catch this reviewer's fancy were A.P. Fitzpatrick's appraisal of cultural and seasonal variation in trading at Hengistbury Head, Stewart Bryant & Rosalind Niblett's assessment of 'settlement complexes' in Hertfordshire, and J.P. le Bihan on the lay-out of a Late Bronze to Early Iron Age village on Ushant. The papers are in French and English in equal proportions. Most have summaries in both languages.

Hästarnas land considers archaeological and historical evidence for herding horses and horsemanship in eastern central Sweden during the later 1st millennium AD. The review covers Valsgårde, Vendel, Tuna, and Birka, and iconography from as far afield as Gotland, Sutton Hoo and Bayeux. It is argued that horsemanship was an idiom of aristocracy. An abstract and substantial summary are provided in English.

PETER S. WELLS. *Beyond Germans, Celts and Scythians: archaeology and identity in Iron Age Europe*. 160 pages, 15 figures. 2001. London: Duckworth; 0-7156-3036-9 paperback £9.99.

PETER S. WELLS. *The barbarians speak: how the conquered peoples shaped Roman Europe*. xii+335 pages, 45 figures, 2 tables. 2001. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press; 0-691-08978-7 paperback £12.95.

Prof. WELLS' thoughts on *archaeology and identity* are a contribution to the excellent series of little 'Duckworth Debates in Archaeology' (cf. *ANTIQUITY*: 443-4, earlier this year). As the helpfully annotated bibliography shows, his is a lively theme at present. His approach to social identity is refreshingly sane and sensible, dwelling firmly on methodology. He concludes that 'the most productive . . . line of enquiry' is 'careful investigation of the contexts, rather than just the contents, of . . . sites' but that 'we must rely on analogy — ethnographic and ethnohistoric — to suggest why' people did as they did (p. 130). His other title, which complements the first, is now issued in paperback, and was reviewed in the present volume of *ANTIQUITY*, pp. 220-21.

RUTH & VINCENT MEGAW. *Celtic art from its beginnings to the Book of Kells* (2nd ed.). 312 pages, 473 figures, 24 colour pictures. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28265-X paperback £18.95.

The main feature of the MEGAWs' new edition is an additional chapter to take account of developments since the first (1989). There, among other topics, they remark on burials at the Glauberg, investigations at Dürrnberg-bei-Hallein (cf. *ANTIQUITY* 74: 17-18), analysis of goldwork from Waldalgesheim, and

discoveries at Mont Beuvray, and they reappraise Jabobstahl's classification of swords. As in the rest of the book, so here, they emphasize Britain (new discoveries at Snettisham *etc.*). Wider issues, such as cultural identity, are avoided (but cf. *ANTIQUITY* 73: 961-2). There are a couple of other amendments but printers' constraints evidently limited them. The book retains the excellent qualities of design and illustration that distinguish their publisher and are so apt to this subject. It succeeds in impressing the reader with the distinctive Celtic style.

MIRANDA ALDHOUSE GREEN. *Dying for the gods: human sacrifice in Iron Age & Roman Europe*. 224 pages, 76 figures, 30 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1940-4 hardback £25 & \$37.50.

After introductions on methodology and a review of Classical and biblical literature and other sources, *Dying for the gods* considers its evidence under a series of themes — fire, blood, beheading, and suffocation. There follow cogently conceived chapters on selection of victims, motives for 'ritual murder', and 'the sacrificers'. It is exceedingly difficult to pull off the comparative study of ritual meanings, but there is not enough attention, here, to variations of sociological and historical context. Yet the bibliography is long and Prof. ALDHOUSE GREEN has kept up to date with empirical research; and, on the whole, she maintains a critical balance of assessment. Compare *Ritual sacrifice* in 'Americas', below.

BARRY CUNLIFFE. *The extraordinary voyage of Pytheas the Greek*. ix+182 pages, maps, 1 table. 2001. London: Penguin; 0-713-99509-2 hardback £12.99.

✉ In reconstructing the expedition of Pytheas, in the 4th century BC, from Marseilles to Orkney — or even beyond — in evoking the marvel of it, Prof. CUNLIFFE takes the opportunity to describe both the historical context in the Mediterranean and much of the geography and the culture of Atlantic Europe. Into the bargain, we learn about features of Classical cosmology and technology. It is all presented in CUNLIFFE's equanimous and simple style, complemented by a most attractive lay-out and graphics so that the reader is barely aware of the immense store of learning offered here. Here is our recommendation for Christmas this year.

GRAHAM KEEVILL, MICK ASTON & TERESA HALL (ed.). *Monastic archaeology: papers on the study of Medieval monasteries*. ii+202 pages, 101 figures, 6 tables. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-029-5 hardback £35 & US\$50.

MICHAEL THOMPSON. *Cloister, abbot and precinct in Medieval monasteries*. 160 pages, 71 figures. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1936-6 paperback £16.99 & \$27.99.

ROBERT BARTLETT (ed.). *Medieval panorama*. 336 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-23786-7 hardback £29.95.

☞ *Monastic archaeology* is an outstanding collection of papers from a conference in 1994. M. Aston's review of 'The expansion of the monastic and religious orders' from 1000 is an impressive synthesis. T.N. Kinder contributes a vivid assessment of the management of two monasteries in France. J. Bond has two fulsome papers, 'Production and consumption of food and drink' and 'Monastic water management in Great Britain', both of which are benchmarks. There are case studies too, a paper on research strategy (J.P. Greene), and three on 'public archaeology', including education. Also valuable is N. Doggett on 'demolition and conversion . . . in . . . Hertfordshire'. See *Image and power* in 'Britain & Ireland', below.

Contributing to a distinct British tradition of workmanlike introductions to monastic remains, Dr THOMPSON presents a systematic account of the role and life of Medieval Christian abbots with special attention to their buildings, which are illustrated very well indeed. He ranges from the beginning of monasticism in Egypt to the late Middle Ages in England, with more than a nod at other countries in western Europe on the way. The succinct treatment moves from within abbeys to the abbots' lives beyond, with attention to their roles and residences, and there is a chapter devoted to precinct walls and gatehouses. Useful appendices cover aspects of buildings and households.

With most attention to books, paintings and churches, *Medieval panorama* is very strikingly illustrated for the general reader with more than 800 pictures yet manages to provide general texts as well as captions. The emphasis is on western Christianity. A biographical dictionary provides informative paragraphs on figures from Abelard to Wycliffe. There is a good bibliography and an annotated list of 22 websites.

Later prehistory and protohistory of the central & western Mediterranean

By *Simon Stoddart*

From the Mediterranean recent books cover material culture, fieldwork and synthesis, displaying the strengths and weaknesses of current research.

DAVID RIDGWAY, FRANCESCA R. SERRA RIDGWAY, MARK PEARCE, EDWARD HERRING, RUTH D. WHITEHOUSE & JOHN B. WILKINS (ed.). *Ancient Italy in its Mediterranean setting: studies in honour of Ellen Macnamara*. v+336 pages, 131 figures, 7 tables. 2000. London: Accordia Research Institute; 1-873415-21-4 paperback.

The volume edited by DAVID RIDGWAY and colleagues is a tribute to the life and achievement of Ellen Macnamara, for long an important presence in the British Museum and a supporter through her foundation of the needy scholar in the Mediterranean. Many of the contributors to the volume have benefited from her generosity. The overall binding theme of the volume is the power of material culture, most elegantly proposed in the essay by Anna

Maria Bietti Sestieri as equal in rank to documentary history. As remarked in a number of ANTIQUITY editorials, the British tradition runs a risk in down-valuing the study material culture in the formulation of interpretation (or theory). In this context, it is significant that at least two of the distinguished British based scholars in the volume have yet to find a secure archaeological position. The role of Ellen Macnamara in working from material culture to explanation is effectively expressed here by the range of approaches concentrated on the study of the 1st millennium BC and the central Mediterranean.

R. ROSS HOLLOWAY & SUSAN S. LUKESH. *Ustica I: excavations of 1990 and 1991* (Archaeologia transatlantica XIV). ii+102 pages, 137 figures, 15 tables. 1995. Louvain: College Erasme.

R. ROSS HOLLOWAY & SUSAN S. LUKESH with SPENCER A. POPE. *Ustica II: excavations of 1994 and 1999* (Archaeologia transatlantica XIX). ii+83 pages, 90 figures, 8 tables. 2001. Providence (RI): Brown University.

ROSS HOLLOWAY and his team (notably SUSAN LUKESH) have the enviable ability to select key sites and study them with well founded knowledge and interdisciplinary flair; the study of Ustica follows in the tradition of La Muculufa and Tufariello. The four seasons of work on this island north of Sicily on the maritime approaches to Palermo are clearly presented, allowing rapid assessment of the importance of the Bronze Age occupation of the fortified site. With characteristic efficiency the team has contributed not only a clear pattern of structures and material culture, but additionally some rare offerings for this part of the Mediterranean: a suite of radiocarbon dates and a contribution to the understanding of the subsistence economy and trade (including obsidian). A notable aspect is the interpretation of the ceramic vessels in terms of socially embedded eating patterns, and also the identification of possible trays for the drying of salt. The placing of the style of the material culture (including a cult statue disputed by some) within the Mediterranean has and will continue to raise debate. Interpretations may vary, but achievements of good fieldwork will persist.

MICHAEL HOSKIN. *Tombs, temples and their orientations: a new perspective on Mediterranean prehistory*. iii+264 pages, figures, 65 tables. 2001. Bognor Regis: Ocarina; 0-9540867-1-6 paperback.

Meaning and symbolism are increasingly being sought in the prehistoric record. However, data which support alternative hypotheses are too frequently elusive. It is, therefore, most welcome to see the clear statistical foundations on which interpretations can be based. The comprehensive work by HOSKIN and colleagues, recording the orientations of tombs and temples of the Maltese islands, the Balearics, Iberia, France, Corsica and Sardinia, forms an important foundation for the study of the cultural identity

of these communities. HOSKIN favours a solar explanation for the predominantly south and eastern orientation of most monuments, an approach which concurs with current views of the impact of different life cycles on the built environment. However, the good fieldwork clearly expressed in orientation diagrams and histograms also permits alternative and multiple explanations. Each axis of orientation has two potential directions. One can question which had primacy. It is even possible that different members of the community stressed one or both. Furthermore, local, non-celestial explanations, such as ancestral topography, may have had equal or alternative explanatory value. Whatever the interpretation, these studies of HOSKIN have formed an invaluable basis for further work. Systematic studies of this type need to be applied to the full repertoire of the built environment, seeking to incorporate the non-monumental, however difficult in these intensively exploited terrains.

MARIO TORELLI. *The Etruscans*. 672 pages, 800 b&w & colour illustrations. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-51033-4 hardback £48.

SYBILLE HAYNES. *Etruscan civilization: a cultural history*. xx+432 pages, 246 b&w illustrations, 84 colour illustrations, 1 table. 2000. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-2228-9 hardback £35.

MAURIZIO HARARI & MARK PEARCE (ed.). *Il Protovillanoviano al di qua e al di là dell'Appennino: atti della giornata di studio, Pavia, Collegio Ghislieri, 17 giugno 1995* (Biblioteca di Athenaeum 38). 318 pages, 92 figures. 2000. Como: New Press; paperback L60,000.

The Palazzo Grassi has again produced a major exhibition whose bi-product is a synthesis of a people of the ancient world. The result is a lavishly illustrated cultural history of the Etruscans, but a history without an extensive exploration of the underlying infrastructure. One of the great breakthroughs of Etruscan research is the understanding of the prehistoric foundations of this historically attested civilization; the material relating to the exciting developments in the origins of each Etruscan city and its surrounding landscape is restricted to one short chapter. Furthermore, the other forms of infrastructure related to settlement, subsistence, manufacturing and trade are hidden away, buried in general chapters or in the catalogue itself. For a balance that reflects the changes in understanding of the Etruscans, these themes should have been given more prominence. In spite of these criticisms, from the first historical section, this volume offers some useful innovative chapters on the Orientalizing aristocracy by Alessandro Naso and on the ideology of the Etruscan city by Luca Cerchiai. Above all, the 672 pages provide a rich source of cultural images. These images, principally from the central section on themes of material culture, even if mainly seen many times before, have a

particular sparkle in this volume. Yet if I was offered the choice of the catalogues of the famous 1985 exhibitions or this volume for my desert island, I would take the former as the more informative and exciting.

The second synthesis takes an historical trajectory to the same subject of the Etruscans — it describes itself as a cultural history — interwoven with detailed vignettes of contexts and places. This approach allows the contextualized application of detail to the general flow of history. Furthermore, some of the interesting cultural discoveries of recent years such as from Verucchio and Murlo are given the detailed coverage they deserve. An explicit aim, echoing the long-standing interests of the author, has also been to highlight the role of women. The Etruscans are an ancient society which gave them more prominence than was generally the rule amongst contemporary groups. The overall effect is rather successful within the limits of cultural history that have been defined. The volume is not as lavishly illustrated as TORELLI, but has an appealing coherence. That said, this same volume does not seek to cover any of the less art historical achievements of recent work. We are left asking the basic questions about distribution of population, food production and underlying technology which were a *sine qua non* for any civilization, and which today would merit several chapters in most studies of emerging states in Mesopotamia or Mesoamerica.

The penultimate volume in the collection on the Final Bronze Age gives an overview of another part of the missing information from the two volumes of synthesis (TORELLI and HAYNES). It also importantly brings a prehistorian and an etruscologist into collaboration on a common theme of the social origins of central Italian communities. A key set of regions with high density of occupation at the end of the 1st millennium BC are reviewed by key scholars and themes such as social change and the transition to the succeeding urban structures addressed. The result is an up-to-date and balanced presentation of key evidence.

GUY BRADLEY *Ancient Umbria: state, culture, and identity in central Italy from the Iron Age to the Augustan era*. xv+333 pages, 10 figures. 2000. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-924514-2 hardback £50.

BRADLEY brings us full circle, by running the risk of falling into the trap defined by Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri in the first volume discussed here. Primacy is given to text in the Umbrian landscape. The ancient historical milieu of this published thesis is clear from the first line of the acknowledgements. The essential problem that this creates is a contrast between the regional diversity revealed by archaeology and the broad accumulated layers of generalizations created by exegesis of rare texts, difficult to place in precise context. A revealing section in BRADLEY's text states (p. 83): 'although the Tables [of Gubbio] were inscribed



The hull of this Venetian vessel, dated to c. 1300, was exposed in 1903. For lack of more such evidence, archaeology is only one of the sources that LILLIAN RAY MARTIN exploits in order to reveal the technology of Medieval and early Modern Venetian shipping in her splendidly produced *The art and archaeology of Venetian ships and boats* (xii+236 pages, 156 figures. 2001. College Station (TX) & London: Texas A&M University Press & Chatham; 1-86176-173-2 hardback £40). Most of her evidence is from contemporary paintings, mosaics, illuminated manuscripts, sculpture and other media. On this basis, she identifies various types of vessel, their rigs, methods of building, mechanisms of steering, and means of mooring.

well after the Roman conquest, many elements may relate to an earlier situation'. BRADLEY is keen to press the importance of the state, but an aspect of state theory that he does not assess is the eagerness of recently incorporated communities to elaborate their past, more generally to legitimate their position and, in the particular case of Gubbio, as a harmless mask for their political weakness. Historians continue to be taken in, reconstructing an elaborate political structure for Gubbio, 'although surprising in the light of the poverty of archaeological remains from Republican Iguvium' (p. 83). This debate between text and artefact continues to be one of the leading issues of 1st-millennium BC archaeology today.

Greeks & Romans

NICHOLAS SEKUNDA. *Hellenistic infantry reform in the 160's BC*. 189 pages, 36 figures. 2001. Łódź: Oficyna Naukowa; 83-85874-04-6 hardback £25 & US\$39.50.

Dr SEKUNDA has achieved a highly detailed assessment of literary, epigraphic, sculpted and archaeological evidence of Hellenistic strategy for facing the Roman threat. He concludes that 'by the end of the . . . period the heavy infantry . . . was almost universally equipped and organized along Roman lines' (p. 116).

HENRIK MOURITSEN. *Plebs and politics in the late Roman republic*. vi+164 pages. 2001. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-79100-6; hardback £37.50 & US\$54.95

PAT SOUTHERN. *The Roman Empire from Severus to Constantine*. xii+401 pages, 47 figures. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-23943-5 hardback £45 & US\$85 & Can\$128, 0-415-23944-3 paperback £18.99 & US\$29.95 & Can\$44.95.

Dr MOURITSEN exposes the vaunted Roman democracy as an ideological gloss by showing how difficult it would have been to operate in the tu-

multuous conditions of the late republic and (pp. 90ff) examining the prevalence of 'the propertied classes' in elections. Writing, with her usual surpassing skill, for a broader readership, Ms SOUTHERN distills an immense body of scholarship in history, military archaeology and numismatics to show how the diverse Empire survived the various invasions of the 3rd century by adapting features of civilian and military organization, including the shift of capital to Constantinople.

First published last year, the following two books of essays are now issued in paperback.

OLIVER TAPLIN (ed.). *Literature in the Greek world*. xxvii+299 pages, 26 figures. 2001. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-289303-3 paperback £9.99.

OLIVER TAPLIN (ed.). *Literature in the Roman world*. xxvi+293 pages, 27 figures. 2001. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-289301-7 paperback £9.99.

PENELOPE WALTON ROGERS, LISE BENDER JØRGENSEN & ANTOINETTE RAST-EICHER (ed.). *The Roman textile industry and its influence: a birthday tribute to John Peter Wild*. xv+207 pages, 139 figures, 9 tables, 7 colour plates. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-046-5 hardback £18 & US\$35.

Five papers on Egypt and Nubia, three on Asia (including Karadong, Xinjiang), eight on 'Europe, inside and outside the frontier' (including H. Farke on the independence of German technique, E.W. Heckett on Irish rainwear which probably needed Roman ideas no more, and Ms WALTON ROGERS on fabrics and dyes recognized and unidentified from Schleswig-Holstein), four on later influences, up to the 20th century, and a review of experimental archaeology testify to Dr Wild's inspiration. The book includes a short biography and a long bibliography of his.

See also WELLS, ALDHOUSE GREEN and CUNLIFFE in the previous section, HOLMAN in 'Also received', and our picture review of *La peinture funéraire antique*.

Britain & Ireland

CHRISTOPHER TOLAN-SMITH. *The caves of mid Argyll: an archaeology of human use* (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph ser. No. 20). xvi+184 pages, 87 figures, 31 tables. 2001. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; 0-903903-20-2 paperback £25 (+£3.50 p&p).

Survey, in 1986–8, of 30 caves and 51 rockshelters in a coastal district of western Scotland showed that slightly more than half of all the sites had been used. Reports are included on excavations both by the project itself and beforehand at St Columba's Cave at Ellary, Ellary Boulder Cave & Rockshelter, and The Tinkler's Cave, Lochgilphead. The earlier evidence is for occupations, once relative sea levels allowed, from the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Later, caves were used for rites, including burials in midden. During the Middle Ages and since, they were used briefly for various special purposes, including stor-

age of fishing nets but also, notably, 'an underclass of pedlars, tinkers, tramps and vagrants' (p. 170). Abstracts are provided in French, German and Spanish. The report has been produced very well.

ALISON TAYLOR. *Burial practice in early England*. 192 pages, 81 figures, 34 colour plates. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1487-9 paperback £17.99 & \$29.99.

Miss TAYLOR's clearly written and well-illustrated introduction to the principles of human burial ranges by chapters, in chronological order, from the Neolithic to the late Saxon period. Cover of the Neolithic is brief but she treats the Roman and Saxon periods at some length, making good use of her experience with the archaeology of the east Midlands and East Anglia.

ELISABETH OKASHA & KATHERINE FORSYTH. *Early Christian inscriptions of Munster: a corpus of inscribed stones*. xviii+374 pages, figures. 2001. Cork: Cork University Press; 1-85918-170-8 hardback IR£60 & €76.20.

SALLY FOSTER. *Place, space and odyssey: exploring the future of early medieval sculpture*. ii+46 pages, 12 figures. 2001. Rosemarkie: Groam House Museum; 0-9540999-0-7 paperback.

Early Christian inscriptions is a systematic and well-illustrated gazetteer of 129 funerary monuments and other stones, including 22 from the monastery at Inishcaltra, Co. Clare, and 64 from that at Toureen Peacaun, Co. Tipperary. Plenty of room is allowed for discussions. The careful introduction helps to make this well designed and bound book thoroughly serviceable. It will contribute to awareness and preservation of the heritage that it describes (and see *Image and power*, below). To the same end, Dr FOSTER's thoughtful and trenchant lecture considers the dilemmas of preservation, context and presentation of sculptures in Scotland.

JAMES GRAHAM-CAMPBELL, RICHARD HALL, JUDITH JESCH & DAVID N. PARSONS (ed.). *Vikings and the Danelaw: select papers from the Proceedings of the XIIIth Viking Congress, Nottingham & York, 21–30 August 1997*. xiii+368 pages, 97 figures, 11 tables. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-047-3 hardback £40 & US\$65.

HELENA HAMEROW & ARTHUR MACGREGOR (ed.). *Image and power in the archaeology of early medieval Britain: essays in honour of Rosemary Cramp*. xii+180 pages, 50 figures. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-051-1 hardback £35 & US\$55.

Prof. GRAHAM-CAMPBELL *et al.* present 21 diverse but substantial papers on discoveries in archaeology, religious history, art history, placename studies, numismatics and literary criticism. ANTIQUITY readers will be drawn especially to those by J.D. Richards and D. Stocker & P. Everson on relating burials and sculptures, respectively, to political development, and by Dr Richards, again, on villages, R. Hall and A. Vince on urban development, and the Biddles on the archaeology of Repton in 873–4

(and *cf.* Richards' paper on burials). Complementing the previous two titles and the next are the contributions by D. Stocker *et al.* A. Wawn adds an intriguing paper on Victorian reception of the Hereward story. D.M. Hadley muses on interdisciplinarity.

R.N. Bailey introduces six papers, a biographical sketch and a bibliography to celebrate Prof. Cramp's career. Three are on monuments and their topographic and political contexts (*cf.* Richards and Stocker & Everson in the previous title); D. O'Sullivan contributes on 'asceticism' among the monks at Lindisfarne, and C. Loveluck on the Saxon settlement at Flixborough, while C. Hills writes on ivory rings in graves (*cf.* TAYLOR above).

IAIN MACIVOR. *A fortified frontier: defences of the Anglo-Scottish border*. 159 pages, 78 figures. 2001. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1936-6 paperback £15.99 & \$26.99.

COLIN DOBINSON. *AA Command: Britain's anti-aircraft defences of the Second World War*. xxii+614 pages, 42 figures, 30 plates. 2001. London: Methuen; 0-413-76540-7 hardback £25.

Mr MACIVOR traces Border defences from the Roman period (cursory background) to 1745/6 and takes the story on to subsequent civilian redevelopment of castles (though, to be sure, display was at work in the Middle Ages too) and the era of archaeological research and management. More, perhaps, could have been of the varying tactical context. The writing is most accessible, the illustrations are quite excellent, and it goes without saying for his publisher, these days, that the design is entirely helpful. With a careful eye to construction on the ground and a chapter devoted to archaeological preservation, Dr DOBINSON relates the history of the wartime 'AA' defences and the apparently inconsistent policy that guided them and that produced so many sites (*cf.* ANTIQUITY 75: 453–4 and *Aviation* in 'Also received', below).

PETER SAUNDERS (ed.). *Salisbury Museum Medieval catalogue (Part 3): bone objects, enamels, glass vessels, pottery, jettons, cloth seals, bullae and other base metal objects*. . . . 271 pages, 90 figures. 2001. Salisbury: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum; 0-947535-21-7 paperback £24.95.

Medieval (and some post-medieval) objects in *Salisbury Museum* from the region and the Continent have been systematically provided with concise descriptions and background data, many of them illustrated with drawings or photographs, in a third catalogue (one more is due). Groups of objects are provided with brief introductions and the contributors also present short but helpful general discussions of the classes of artefacts and the history of collection. Each section includes a bibliography. The design of this exemplary handbook is practical and clear.

STEVIE DAVIES. *A century of troubles, 1600–1700*. 192 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. London: Channel 4; 0-7522-6186-X hardback £18.99.

CLIVE ASLET. *A horse in the country: a diary of a year in the heart of England*. xviii+286 pages. 2001. London: Fourth Estate; 1-84115-375-3 hardback £16.99.

A century of troubles is an elegantly produced introduction for the general reader to the history of 17th-century England. It includes a brief summary of the reconstruction of London following the Great Fire.

Mr ASLET, editor of *Country Life*, has written out of concern over the much advertised crisis of the British countryside. A key aesthetic, ethical, political and technical theme is the association between the countryside and history. The issue of cultural relevance or romance resonates acutely for ANTIQUITY.

Americas

Books on the Americas, this quarter, can aptly be reviewed from North to Middle and South.

DANIEL S. AMICK (ed.). *Folsom lithic technology: explorations in structure and variation*. v+213 pages, 77 figures, 36 tables. 1999. Ann Arbor (MI): International Monographs in Prehistory; 1-879621-26-6 paperback £26.50.

Dr AMICK introduces 10 papers on the important early Folsom industry. Distinguishing caches, kills, workshops and camps, M.B. Collins considers evidence for the development of the technology as 'a highly specialized, regional outgrowth of Clovis' technology (p. 31). D.G. Wyckoff assesses the journeys, hunting skills and stone procurement of Folsom users in the southern Plains. He makes helpful comparisons with Dalton technology from eastern Oklahoma. H.G. Nami analyses the evidence for procedures of manufacturing (reduction) at the Lindenmeier Site; and L.C. Bement discusses assemblages from the Cooper Site. Others appraise aspects of manufacturing and (J.L. Hofman) site typology. Dr AMICK and — drawing a wide net of ethnographic analogies — A.J. Osborn round off the collection with further models for functional and environmental distinctions between assemblages.

JEFFERY J. CLARK. *Tracking prehistoric migrations: Pueblo settlers among the Tonto Basin Hohokam* (Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona no. 65). ix+124 pages, 45 figures, 8 tables. 2001. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 0-8165-2087-9 paperback \$16.95.

ROBERT A. HECKMAN, BARBARA K. MONTGOMERY & STEPHANIE M. WHITTLESEY. *Prehistoric painted pottery of southeastern Arizona* (Statistical Research, Inc. Technical Ser. 77). xliii+163 pages, 59 figures, 3 tables, 10 plates. 2000. Tucson (AZ): Statistical Research; 1-879442-77-9 paperback \$35.

With an extensive review of the literature (mainly North American) on migration and culture change, Dr CLARK appraises 13th-century Salado pottery and architecture in central Arizona: 'room blocks were occupied by' northern 'immigrants and compounds by local groups' (p. 71). He goes on to assess economic and political consequences for the district. With a nod for D. Anthony's essay on migration (1990), he recommends 'now that the baby has returned, let's draw a fresh bath' (p. 96). HECKMAN *et al.* present a very useful handbook on the pottery of their region for the period 650–1450, paying special attention to less familiar and more ambiguous wares.

JANE M. EASTMAN & CHRISTOPHER B. RODNING (ed.). *Archaeological studies of gender in the southeastern United States*. xv+222 pages, 32 figures, 21 tables. 2001. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-1875-7 hardback \$55.

Mr RODNING & Dr EASTMAN present five studies of the archaeology and (P.M. Lambert on auditory exostoses) physical anthropology of burials and one on Mississippian households. Bookends are contributed by C. Claassen, on theory and methodology, and J.E. Levy on methodology.

PAUL A. SHACKEL (ed.). *Myth, memory and the making of the American landscape*. xiii+286 pages, 39 figures. 2001. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2104-9 hardback \$59.95.

Dr SHACKEL introduces a dozen papers about the management and presentation of historic sites in the USA and contemporary associations with them. Five are on 'exclusions' of gender, race or ethnicity (including one on Wounded Knee); there are three on patriotism; and four on 'the development of heritage and nostalgia' (p. 177).

E. MICHAEL WHITTINGTON (ed.). *The sport of life and death: the Mesoamerican ballgame*. 288 pages, 316 figures, 4 tables. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05108-9 hardback £32.

ANTHONY F. AVENI. *Skywatchers* (2nd ed.). xi+411 pages, 130 figures, 29 tables. 2001. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-70504-2 hardback \$75, 0-292-70502-6 paperback \$34.95.

The sport was produced to accompany a travelling exhibition. 11 experts contribute on various aspects of description and interpretation, including contemporary 'survival' of the ancient sacred game in Sinaloa and Michoacan, and two papers on the balls and production of the rubber to make them, including a short piece of ethnography on collecting it. The catalogue of exhibits is illustrated marvelously but the commentaries are short. Prof. AVENI has up-dated and expanded his well-known work (1980) on the astronomical basis of astrology, queen of Mesoamerican sciences, and of so much of the ancient ritual life, including aspects of the ball game. The last chapter, especially, has been enhanced to include comparisons with the Mediterranean and

other regions. The bibliography has been amplified very usefully.

MICHAEL D. COE & MARK VAN STONE. *Reading the Maya glyphs*. 176 pages, figures, 1 table. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05110-0 hardback £16.95.

Reading the Maya is a clearly and most elegantly produced primer. Basic but comprehensive, the skills are introduced thematically: calendrics, royalty, emblem glyphs, dynastic titles, kinship, war, scribes and artists, texts on pottery, the spirits, and worldview. The opening chapters cover 'The cultural background' and 'The nature of the Maya script'. Building on the advances of recent years (*cf.* the review of HOUSTON *et al.*, pp. 902–3, below), this teacherly and thoroughly informative book, replete with exercises, is the best yet for newcomers to this celebrated topic.

H.B. NICHOLSON. *Topiltzin Quetzalcoatl, the once & future lord of the Toltecs*. lxiv+360 pages, 10 b&w figures, 11 colour figures. 2001. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 0-87081-547-4 hardback \$65, 0-87081-554-7 paperback \$27.95.

Topiltzin is Dr NICHOLSON's Ph.D dissertation (1957) on the tragic hero of Aztec (or Toltec) myth, now provided with a new introduction and up-dated bibliography. Archaeological evidence (such as it was in the '50s) is collated with the literary sources. Dr NICHOLSON has added a long appraisal of subsequent research; and the edition comes with prefatory comments by G.R. Willey, A. López Austin and, explaining how important it is to publish this work at last, D. Carrasco & E. Matos.

DALE W. QUATTRIN. *Vertical economy, interchange, and social change during the Formative period* (Prehispanic Chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata Vol. 4; University of Pittsburgh Memoirs in Latin American Archaeology no. 11). xiii+127 pages, 51 figures. 2001. Pittsburgh (PA): University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology; 1-877812-53-6 paperback \$20.

Dr QUATTRIN tested applicability of the Central Andean model of economic integration between altitudinally distinct zones to remains of four houses of the 1st millennium BC in northern Colombia. Macrobotanical samples, pollen and phytoliths indicated, more or less consistently, that maize was eaten or grown at all altitudes tested; and the distribution of various grinding stones confirmed that households depended on local resources. Households seemed to vary within particular settlements too. The findings are surprising in view of subsequent development in the region. Like others in the series, the text is produced in both English and Spanish.

WILLIAM M. DENEVAN. *Cultivated landscapes of native Amazonia and the Andes*. xxx+396 pages, 83 figures, 5 tables. 2001. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-823407-4 hardback £70.

Prof. DENEVAN has produced a major comparative archaeological, historical and ethnographic re-

view of traditional farming, the synthesis of many years of research. He has long been 'convinced that . . . fields in South America once supported very large numbers of people'; and he urges that 'these field systems are the equal of modern 'scientific' agriculture' (p. 306).

The book can be used as a reference work. It is very full of detail systematically presented; but it carries a moral for holistic research. Chapter 1 reviews the development of research. Chapters 2 and 3 cover 'field types' and crops and technology. There follow four chapters on the Amazon basin and three on irrigation and terracing in the Andes, with a case study of the Colca Valley. Then there are four on 'raised and drained fields', with separate chapters devoted to the archaeology of the Llanos de Mojos and the Titicaca basin. Prof. DENEVAN considers that 'we can do a much better job of discovering, mapping, and describing Indian fields and of explaining the agricultural changes that these fields bare [*sic*] witness to' (p. 306). Modern archaeological research in South America, and to the north, has tended to concentrate on settlements. With the author's very notable vision of the grand scheme of South America's history, *Cultivated landscapes* points the way to much broader investigation.

ELIZABETH P. BENSON & ANITA G. COOK (ed.). *Ritual sacrifice in ancient Peru*. xv+211 pages, 125 figures. 2001. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-70893-9 hardback \$45 0-292-70894-7 paperback \$19.95.

Dr BENSON introduces seven informative archaeological case studies of sacrifice, five of them from the Early Intermediate period (including D.A. Proulx on 'trophy heads'), and one on anatomical methods for identifying 'sacrifice'. The editorial introduction hardly does justice to the symbolism. Although it is the most meaningful type, 'ritual murder' (ALDHOUSE GREEN in 'Europe', above) is only one kind of sacrifice — as witness, indeed, Dr COOK's substantial contribution on Huari offerings. Archaeologists must seek fuller understanding of its cultural context, partly by consulting ethnographers (*cf.* DENEVAN or WHITTINGTON, above, and NB the following title).

LAWRENCE A. KUZNAR (ed.). *Ethnoarchaeology of Andean South America: contributions to archaeological method and theory*. viii+309 pages, 92 figures, 56 tables. 2001. Ann Arbor (MI): International Monographs in Prehistory; 1-879621-29-0 hardback \$85, 1-879621-28-2 paperback \$50.

Dr KUZNAR introduces 13 valuable studies of economic life and technology. Ten of them are on pastoralism (including one on women's work), four on bones. In addition, there are a theoretical and empirical study of settlement by D.D. Delfino and Dr KUZNAR's own compelling contribution, the most innovative, on aspects of religious symbolism and rites.

MICHAEL E. MOSELEY. *The Incas and their ancestors: the archaeology of Peru* (2nd ed.). 288 pages, 131 figures, 103 plates. 2001. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-28277-3 paperback £18.95.

The new edition of Prof. MOSELEY's introduction (to parts of Bolivia and Chile as well as Peru), nine years on, is very welcome. The book takes its character from his longstanding conviction that, in the Central Andes, complex societies were responses to the characteristic 'problems' of the physical environment. This position comes through even more clearly now. Clearer too, though, are the organizing principles of local communities in the Inca period. Although, as one result of systematic up-dating, there is less emphasis on the historical importance of Chavín, there is now more on the symbolism. Equally, the interpretation of Huari has been improved by interesting thoughts on 'fundamentalism' (p. 234). Again, in line with new discoveries, he is less sure about the earliest colonization. The text has been rewritten extensively, some of the illustrations replaced or changed, and the bibliography reorganized. Whether or not everyone agrees with its basic thesis, it is a strong book made stronger; and a boon for undergraduates.

Africa

GRAHAM CONNAH. *African civilizations: an archaeological perspective* (2nd ed.). xv+340 pages, 75 figures. 2001. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-59309-3 hardback £45 & US\$64.95, 0-521-59690-4 paperback £15.95 & US\$22.95.

JEAN-BAPTISTE BACQUART. *The tribal arts of Africa*. 231 pages, 670 b&w illustrations, 195 colour illustrations. 1998. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01870-7 hardback £29.95.

Prof. CONNAH's new edition retains the broad vision of his first (reviewed in *ANTIQUITY* 62: 389–90), the organizing principles so convenient for archaeologists, and the treatment of general theory (the 'productive land hypothesis' is retained but he remains 'more concerned with archaeological evidence' (p. 295)). New discoveries have led him to alter various emphases (*e.g.*, the date of domestication of livestock in West Africa, refined understanding of Great Zimbabwe's hinterland in the light of work on Mapungubwe). There are new ideas on the role of 'long distance trade' in the early history of west Africa, and the account of pre-Arab development there is clearer, while the chapter on the Upemba Depression & Interlacustrine region — where, he recommends, 'relative isolation' makes the area 'particularly important' for understanding 'state emergence and/or the growth of . . . settlements' (p. 290) — has been substantially filled out. The interpretation of development in Nubia is less deterministic now (*cf.* TRAUNECKER and *The Nile* in the following section). There are some new figures and others have been rendered more legible.

⊖ For sub-Saharan Africa, ancient and traditional sculpture and the products of crafts in wood and other organic materials, including stools and musical instruments, are superbly illustrated in a large and glossy format by *The tribal arts*. Sections covering five macroregions distinguish 49 traditions by region, district or site. The texts are short, and they are wholly inadequate on social or cultural history and the pieces' contexts although each is provided with a bibliography and there is a list of general books too. There are also lists of major museums in 13 countries in Europe and North America plus South Africa; and a list of dealers. Lots of the pictures are from Sotheby's and Christie's. This fetishism is deplorable.

Egypt

CLAUDE TRAUNECKER. *The gods of Egypt* (tr. David Lorton). x+134 pages, 24 figures. 2001. Ithaca (NY): Cornell University Press; 0-8014-3834-9 hardback £18.95.

JEAN KERISEL. *The Nile and its masters: past, present, future — source of hope and anger* (tr. Philip Cockle). xiv+177 pages, 94 figures. 2001. Rotterdam: Balkema; 90-5809-343-3 hardback €34 & US\$37.50 & £23.

JOHN L. FOSTER (ed. & tr.). *Ancient Egyptian literature: an anthology*. xxv+272 pages. 2001. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-72526-4 hardback 0-292-72527-2, paperback \$45 & \$19.95.

TOBY A.H. WILKINSON. *Early Dynastic Egypt*. xxi+413 pages, 44 figures, 13 b&w plates. 2001. London: Routledge; 0-415-26011-6 paperback £14.99.

The gods is a comprehensive but compact, even and lucid general introduction. A brief section of the first chapter traces the modern history of interpretation and basic principles of world-view. Concerning the Nile, Dr TRAUNECKER explains that it was a source of 'images and metaphors' (p. 16). The first half of *The Nile* describes the river's geography, the prehistory of Egypt, and the pharaohs' 'subtle understanding of water', including the funerary rites of Cheops and Ramesses II — with technical specifications for cutting into the former's tomb. The second discusses the history of modern engineering, including the Suez Canal, and the 'source of conflict in the 21st century' between Egypt and the countries upstream. Dr FOSTER presents some 40 specimens of poetry and other texts with a few transcriptions of the hieroglyphs and a helpful glossary. *Early Dynastic Egypt*, now reissued in paperback, was reviewed in ANTIQUITY 74: 731–2.

See also THOMPSON in 'Europe', *The Roman textile industry* in 'Greeks & Romans', above, and our picture review of *La peinture funéraire antique*.

History of archaeology

TIM MURRAY (ed.). *Encyclopedia of archaeology: history and discoveries* (3 volumes). li+1432 pages, maps, figures. 2001. Santa Barbara (CA): ABC-CLIO; 1-57607-198-7 hardback £195.

✍ The *Encyclopedia* is an imposing affair. Written by some 180 authoritative contributors from the world over, it comprises articles, composite articles, and notes on the history of archaeology by region (e.g. 'Island Southeast Asia') and by country, by theme (e.g. 'Dating', 'Historical archaeology', 'Palaeolithic archaeology', 'Palynology', "'Race" and ethnicity'), by institution (e.g. 'Royal Archaeological Institute' — or 'Antiquity'), by archaeologist or antiquary, and by site. It accompanies the twin volumes on *The great archaeologists* (reviewed in ANTIQUITY 74: 438), but it does not depend on that work, since certain key figures (e.g. L.R. Binford, Grahame Clark) are covered in the *Encyclopedia* too (by different authors).

Undoubtedly, the *Encyclopedia* is useful; but, presumably, to make such an ambitious project worth its while, it must acquire standing. How useful and how much standing depend, in part, on how methodical it is; but the method is not apparent. Why, for example, cover 'El Salvador' but not Ireland, 'Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia' but not the Prehistoric Society, why 'Knossos', 'Sipán' and 'York' but not Stonehenge or Wessex?

Such a work is no substitute for a single master's integrated view of the story; and the present generation does need that. Yet in no way is this to belittle what has been achieved by so many knowledgeable and careful contributors. It is certainly going to be rewarding and enjoyable to use the *Encyclopedia*.

VERONICA TATTON-BROWN (ed.). *Cyprus in the 19th century AD: fact, fancy and fiction — papers of the 22nd British Museum Classical Colloquium, December 1998*. xviii+278 pages, 257 figures. 2001. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-033-3 hardback £28 & US\$45.

Cyprus is divided into five parts: four papers on European visual perceptions of the island and its antiquities, including one on museum collections; four on sites (Ormeidaia, Old Paphos, St. George's Hill, Nicosia, and investigations of sanctuaries); eight more on museum collections; seven on 'travellers and excavators'; and three on the role of British and Ottoman law, including one on a suit over access to dig. R.S. Merrillees rounds off the proceedings with reflections on fact and fancy; and there are two appreciations of the late Olivier Masson. Four of the contributions are in French, the rest in English. The book has been soundly and elegantly produced.

HENRIETTA MCCALL. *The life of Max Mallowan: archaeology and Agatha Christie*. 208 pages, 24 b&w photographs. 2001. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-1149-X hardback £18.99.

Max . . . and . . . Agatha is a pleasant, journalistic account, entertaining, perhaps, for the general reader but frustrating for the archaeologist who seeks just a slightly closer understanding of what Mallowan was up to at one site and another (and how, perhaps, that affected the couple's relationship). The

dust jacket is wrong to claim that it is his biography.

MICHEL NOTELID. *Den omvända diskursen (Det andra påseendet* Vol. 2 (Occasional Papers in Archaeology 23)). 43 pages. 2001. Uppsala: Uppsala University Dept. of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1467-3 (ISSN 1100-6358) paperback.

Den omvända diskursen develops Dr NOTELID's ideas on the motivations of archaeological research. His historical evidence is set out in the preceding volume, which was reviewed on p. 195 of the present volume of ANTIQUITY.

See too our picture review of *Venetian ships and boats*.

Also received

SUSAN R. HOLMAN. *The hungry are dying: beggars and bishops in Roman Cappadocia*. xviii+231 pages. 2001. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-513912-7 hardback £40.

BILL GUNSTON (ed.). *Aviation year by year* (2nd ed.). 984 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. London: Dorling Kindersley; 0-7513-3367-0 (USA: 0-7894-7986-9) hardback £30.

ANON. *World War II day by day*. 728 pages, colour & b&w illustrations. 2001. London: Dorling Kindersley; 0-7513-3399-9 (USA: 0-7894-7997-4) hardback £25.

Review articles

On Archaic Greek orientalizing — weird or woolly?

ALAN JOHNSTON*

NANNÓ MARINATOS. *The goddess and the warrior: the naked goddess and Mistress of Animals in early Greek religion*. xiii+162 pages, 124 figures. 2000. London: Routledge; 0-415-21829-2 hardback £40.

MICHAEL SHANKS. *Art and the early Greek state: an interpretive archaeology*. xv+237 pages, 59 figures, 11 tables. 1999. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-56117-5 hardback £40, US\$69.95.



Both these volumes concern themselves with re-evaluating aspects of 'orientalizing' iconography in Greek art of the 8th and especially 7th centuries BC. Marinatos' is the slimmer, a very large article, one could judge it, though it is far more fully illustrated than many such contributions. It explores the use of the naked female 'goddess' figure in Near Eastern and Greek art, and also the related 'mistress of the animals' motif; this draws in a review of the Gorgo(n) in myth and art, and consequent association of military exploits and discipline with the power of such displayed figures — a rich diet. Marinatos is careful to distinguish most threads of the argument — folklore, iconography, chronology, topography — though at times one feels uneasy about the importation of 3rd-millennium eastern schemata into the evaluation of 1st-millennium Greek representations. There are key

points: that the nude female was more a sexual than procreative symbol; that the witch Circe is a legacy of such Near Eastern figures; that Gorgo had strong connections with initiatory rites; and hence the warrior connection with such symbols of potency.

The first point could have been strengthened had Marinatos noted the type of Dedalic female figurine with the 'asyrma' motif, clothed yet drawing aside the skirt, revealing herself — best exemplified by as yet unpublished pieces in Rethymnon Museum, but already discussed by S. Bohm (1990). With respect to Circe, a fairly central remark on the 'smiting gesture' of Circe puzzles (p. 41); seemingly Marinatos is referring to the literary description of Ishtar, whom she would associate with an aggressive Circe, but the latter is never depicted in such an attacking pose in the Greek world.

As regards Gorgons, we are given a good analysis of the facets that make up Medusa and the Gorgoneion (though no speculation on what 'Homer's listeners' would have seen in their mind's eye when that object was related to them). She stresses the important position of the Gorgon on Argive hoplite shield bands, but the point is weakened by the fact that the position is not set in stone, but is random in the known matrices. Here is one indication that for much of her material she tends to cling to the entries in *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae (LIMC)*, rather than delve further. An unfortunate example is the 'sagging breasts' of the Gorgon on the Castel San Mariano chariot plaque, said by her to be a Greek bronze from Etruria; *LIMC* clearly lists it under 'Gorgones in Etruria', and the 'breasts'

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