

Review

Among the New Books

ANTHONY SINCLAIR

✉ In 1897, Mrs Humphrey urged the 'Hostess of the Lilliputs' to place the creams and jellies centre table at children's parties: 'they attract by their prettiness, and if well made should be both nourishing and digestible. Jellies especially appeal to the childish imagination by their transparent delicacy of aspect, and it is almost cruel to provide insufficient to go all around'. So we are informed by PETER BREARS in his delightfully entitled 'Transparent pleasures — the story of the jelly', to be found in *Petits Propos Culinaires* 53:8-19, 54:25-37 (Prospect Books Ltd, 45 Lamont Road, London. 6 issue subscription £23.50 UK, \$45 USA & £26 elsewhere), a concise journal devoted to essays on food, cookery and cookery books. As in all the best diets it provides for a little but often. Despite a passion for matters of subsistence, both present and past, cookery has infrequently occupied the centre table in archaeological work. As is, however, clear in the anthropology of Jack Goody, and now in 'The archaeology of food' by DELWEN SAMUEL (*PPC* 54: 12–21), there is little archaeology that is not also evidence of the culture of food. In food procurement we might examine economics, in food preparation we might determine social class, and in food consumption we might observe evidence for belief systems. Like technology, now elevated to new cultural heights in the arms of André Leroi-Gourhan's *chaîne opératoire*, food is not a base element of archaeology, but an ingredient in the fuller recipe of human social life: all human actions and attitudes are mixed therein. For example, in the humble jelly, BREARS suggests, we find a substance discovered in the simmering of meats and fish; its versatility allowed it to take colours, tastes and textures whilst its stickiness made it possible to bind together smaller items of food into one piece at a time when hands, not forks, put things in the mouth. Before the advent of packet products, jelly-making was a long and painstaking preparatory art, and jellies earned the appreciation they deserved.

✉ If further proof is needed of the cultural significance of food, look no further than JORDAN GOODMAN, PAUL E. LOVEJOY & ANDREW SHERRATT's (ed.) *Consuming Habits: drugs and history in anthropology* (xii+244 pages, 3 figures, 2 tables. 1995. London: Routledge; 0-415-09039-3 hardback £35).

Ten chapters reflect upon the consumption of alcohol, stimulants such as tea, coffee and cocoa, as well as 'soft' and 'hard' drugs within a range of cultural and geographical settings from the Barasana of Colombia and Brazil, via the coffee-houses of 17th- and 18th-century Europe and the 'Kola nuts' of central Sudan to the place of Japan in the world narcotics trade. In an introductory chapter on pre-industrial societies, Sherratt argues that habits of consumption have always been a cultural characteristic related to class and/or ethnicity. For example, in the Mediterranean world of antiquity, wine was a defining commodity, epitomized in its meaningful role as the signifier of blood in the sacrificial practices of the Judeo-Christian tradition or the civilizing brew of the *symposion* of Archaic period Greece. Despite the importance of these alternative substances, their roles have been academically overlooked due to the tangled web of associations now attributed to them (but see DELWEN SAMUEL's review below). We need to deconstruct our classification of their 'menace to society' and so allow a fuller appreciation of their integral partnership to other more readily accepted foods. Amongst the Barasana, for example, Hugh-Jones reveals how coca takes its meaning as 'non-food' in opposition to other 'foods' such as manioc bread, meat and fish. Although opposed in practice and thought, 'foods' and 'non-foods' are, in fact, put together in the same way with a male- and a female-produced part mixed and held together by some form of aromatic catalyst.

✉ To add dessert to this meal is JUDITH POWELL's *Fishing in the prehistoric Aegean* (iv+267 pages, 90 illustrations, 6 tables. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-112-1 paperback SEK.350). POWELL rightly points out that whilst much study has been devoted to the subject of ships and seafaring in the Aegean, remarkably little attention has been paid to the study of fishing, an activity which may have had a significant impact on ships and seafaring in the first place. Whilst part of this is due to difficulties in the recovery and the proper analysis of fish bones from archaeological sites, POWELL clearly shows that there is still enough evidence for a detailed study to be possible. Following a summary of the current aquatic resources and their ecological variability,



In Nukak (426 pages, 103 colour and black-and-white illustrations, 16 tables, 2 maps. 1996. Bogotá: Instituto Amazónica de Investigaciones Científicas; 958-95379-8-7 paperback) GUSTAVO G. POLITIS describes the life of these gatherer–hunter–fishers from the Amazonian rain forests of Colombia. A regular part of their diet is made up of monkeys, hunted by blowpipe and curare-tipped darts. When dead, or almost, the monkeys are brought back to camp for cooking. First the hair of the is burned off in an open fire, and then the corpse is butchered into regular joints of forelimbs, hindlimbs and torso, as here. The number of monkeys or their size then determines whether the portions will be shared beyond then immediate family of the hunter. Other chapters describe aspects of Nukak culture, architecture, technology and their nomadic movements.

POWELL reviews the faunal evidence from archaeological sites and the iconography related to fish and fishing. She adds to this with a review of potential fishing methods, their literary referents and the direct archaeological evidence (fish hooks, fishing ‘rods’, etc.). A comprehensive range of illustrations and glossary end the text. A first class study. Caught on the same line is MARK G. PLEW’s (ed.) *Prehistoric hunter–gatherer fishing strategies* (viii+214 pages, 52 illustrations, 27 tables. 1996. Boise (ID): Department of Anthropology, Boise State University; 0-9639749-1-2 paperback \$18.95) which looks at how and why fishing was carried out in certain conditions and in particular ways, so evaluating the economical and social relations of using different types of fish at different times and seasons, and in relation to other potential subsistence strategies. Case studies are drawn from the Northwest coast of the United States, the Yukon, Peru, Australia and Egypt; they examine specific subsistence choices using detailed analyses of such evidence as fish bones, otoliths

and bone frequencies. Finally PEDRO PAULO A. FUNARI’s *Dressel 20 inscriptions from Britain and the consumption of Spanish olive oil* (BAR British series 250. ii+137 pages, 300 figures. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatvm; 0-86054-839-2 paperback £28) is further evidence of food as a culture of consumption and not merely one of subsistence.

✉ The escalation of field-work, and the rapid but local publication of site reports, makes it increasingly difficult to summarize new evidence and/or to guide future research. This is not just a problem of synthesis, it also hinders those whose job it is to set priorities for future work, and those who must set the immediate priorities for archaeological work in advance of development. It is impossible to value a site without understanding its fuller context. In England, English Heritage has commissioned reviews to outline the state of the evidence and resultant research priorities. A preliminary version of one such review is JACQUELINE P. HUNTLEY & SUE STALLIBRASS’

Plant and vertebrate remains from archaeological sites in northern England: data reviews and future directions (Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Research Report 4. x+259 pages, 27 figures, 8 tables. 1995. Durham: Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland; 0-9510-388-3-4 paperback £25, p&p £3). Setting out to identify current levels of knowledge and make recommendations for future work, HUNTLEY & STALLIBRASS target excavators, planning authorities, funding bodies and researchers as their potential audience. Botanical and faunal remains are considered in separate sections. Each is chronologically sub-divided with an introduction to the period, topics of interest, a review of the evidence and summaries and conclusions. Of particular importance are two appendices; firstly listing recommendations for period related work (fieldwork, laboratory analysis and synthesis); secondly a site gazetteer recording period, nature of remains and references amongst other aspects. Similar preliminary reports must be most welcome.

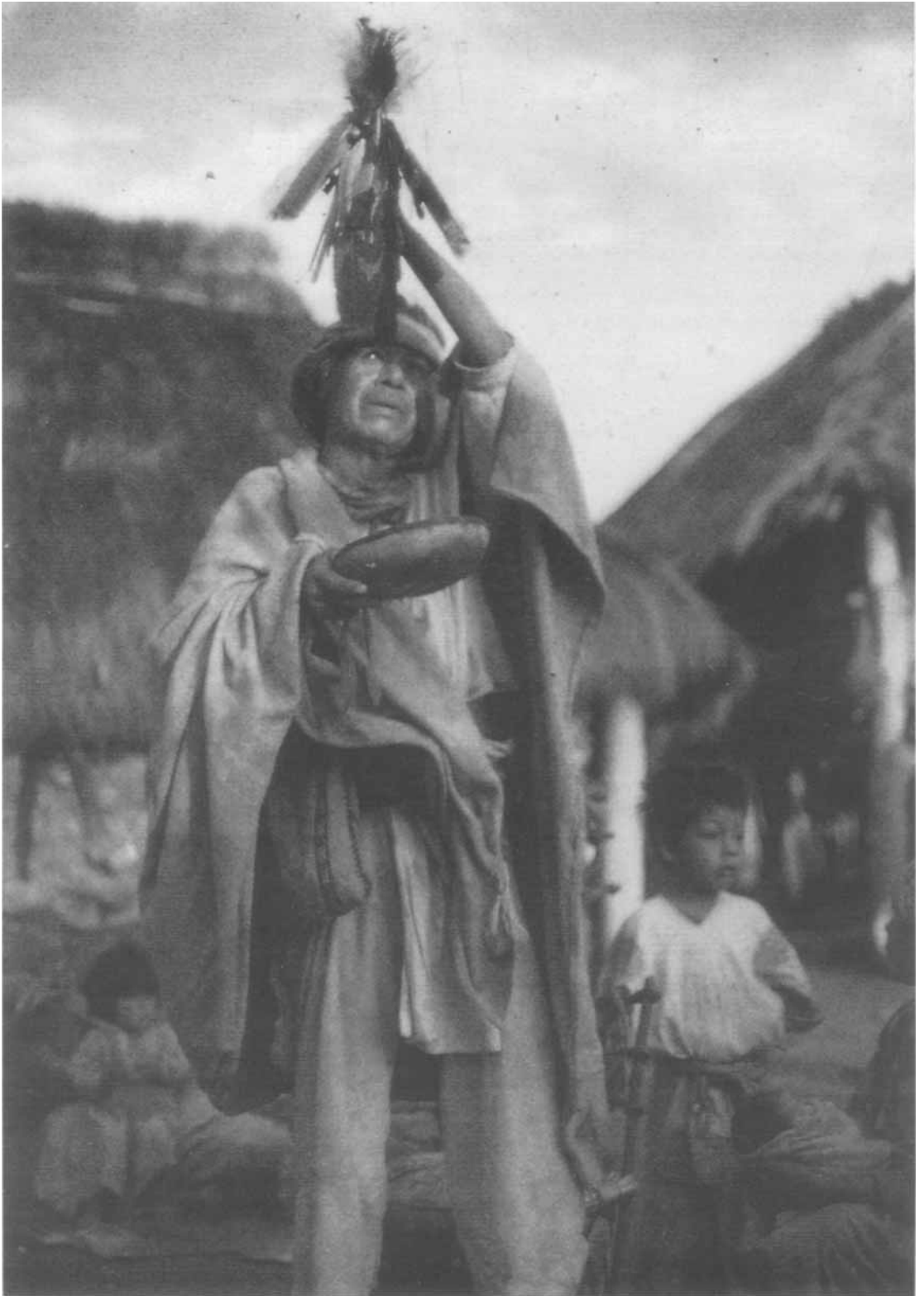
✉ If the Nile was the backbone and source of recurrent fertility for Egyptian civilization, so it appears that books on Egyptology flow as the Nile for many a publisher with an interest in archaeology. A mixture of profound beauty and foreign inscrutability clearly captures the popular imagination. This is, of course, by way of brief introduction to a number of examples of such river-bound publishing. BARBARA WATTERSON's *Gods of ancient Egypt* (xxiv+227 pages, 84 illustrations. 1996. Stroud: Sutton Publishing; 0-7509-1329-0 hardback £25) includes a concise introduction to general aspects of Egyptian religion, followed by specific sections devoted to the most important of the Egyptian gods, who they are, what they did and where they are best found. A sort of Guide to the Gods in rough order of religious importance, so to speak, for those who find themselves on their way to see the sites in Egypt. Glossy illustrations let you know what to expect when you get there. Following the religious theme, the Shire Egyptology series grows to an impressive 24 volumes with the addition of STEVEN SNAPE's *Egyptian Temples* (64 pages, 66 illustrations including photographs and

line drawings. 1996. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications 0-7478-0327-7 £4.99). SNAPE follows the development of the Egyptian cult and the mortuary temple through the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms. Excellent illustrations accompany a very readable text.

Similarly well illustrated, though more geographical in tone, is NICHOLAS REEVES & RICHARD H. WILKINSON's *The complete Valley of the Kings: tombs and treasures of Egypt's greatest pharaohs* (224 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05080-5 hardback £19.95). This book works as both sourcebook and guide to the tombs. Sections cover the geology of the Valley, the planning and the cutting of the tombs, their discovery by archaeologists and the earlier tomb robbers. The tombs are then treated individually. Throughout smaller box sections provide further details on persons, places and events. Maps, both pull-out and inserted, as well as copious illustrations abound. A highly comprehensive introduction. To equalize things a little there is JOHN McDONALD's *House of eternity: the tomb of Nefertari* (116 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27924-1 paperback £12.95), the resting place of the favourite queen of Pharaoh Ramesses II in the Valley of the Queens. The recent completion of a nine-year conservation programme and the re-opening of the tomb to the public provides the reason for this architectural and photographic record of the tomb.

Less colourful but equally exotic are two more guidebooks to Scottish archaeology: ANNA RITCHIE's *Orkney* (163 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office; 0-11-495288-4 paperback £10.95) and GEOFFREY STELL's *Dumfries and Galloway* (179 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. Edinburgh: The Stationery Office; 0-11-495294-9 paperback £10.95). Following a tried-and-tested format, both books cover the archaeology from the very beginnings to World War II. Chapters divide the sites according to broad types or periods, with small individual paragraphs on each site within. A section on excursions, at the beginning, renders the full variety of these remains accessible to view.

San Andres, May 1967. The renowned Huichol shaman, Nicholas Carillo de la Cruz, is seen here 'catching' the crystallized souls of dead relatives (urukame) as they travel along the rays of the sun. When caught on the feathers of the shaman's feathered wand they are brought down into the waiting gourd bowl where they will take the form of small, transparent pieces of natural quartz. These may be later attached to small pieces of woven and embroidered cloth and wrapped around the upper shaft of an arrow. A series of essays from beyond the usual Anglo-American anthropological community collected in STACY B. SCHAEFER & PETER T. FURST's (ed.) People of the Peyote: Huichol Indian history, religion, and survival (xiv+560 pages, 120 illustrations. 1996. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-1684-0 hardback \$59.95) interpret other aspects of the ethnography and ethnohistory of the Huichol indians of Mexico, most commonly known for their worship of the Peyote cactus.



✉ A singular approach to understanding the past is offered by JOHN IVIMY in *Lives relived* (xii+152 pages, 10 figures. 1996. London: Excalibur Press; 1-85634-554-8 hardback £12.95). Like many often respected people, IVIMY advances the case for reincarnation. The successive lives of individual psyches can be reconstructed from outstanding similarities in character traits and resultant deeds. There are rules to reincarnation, and a distinct patterning in time and place; souls follow the centre of gravity of civilization and so progress from the East to the Classical World and from there to northwest Europe. IVIMY's classical background is ever apparent. Suggested probable reincarnations are the great Athenian Pericles, as John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough and, in a familiar vein, Julius Caesar as Winston Churchill, possibly by way of William the Conqueror (succeeding in conquering Britain properly that time). 'A mass of purely objective historical evidence in the form of biographical sketches' supports these identifications. In favour of the reincarnation of Felix Sulla and Pompey's souls, together, as Franklin D. Roosevelt is that all three were political men less concerned with ideology than with practical measures determined 'to restore vitality to an economy that was running down through fear and uncertainty' (p. 103). Despite a leaning towards the need for a multi-vocal past, I am not yet convinced; more evidence, please! A self-reincarnation is advanced in IVIMY's companion volume *Troy remembered* (xii+132 pages, 4 figures. 1996. London: Excalibur Press; 1-85634-592-0 hardback £12.95). Memories return from the time of the Trojan War, revealing a remarkably secular society. Though never stated, IVIMY is clearly the King of Ithaca, Ulysses. *Troy remembered* at least has the benefit of a great story from a classic author at its disposal, if not quite the same poetic turn of phrase.

✉ Lewis Binford charted his growing loss of archaeological innocence through annotations constantly written in the margins of Walter Taylor's *A study of Archaeology*. During moments of paradigm shift, I have been known to make jottings to the side of PAUL BAHN's *The Bluffer's guide to archaeology*. With a certain pleasure, therefore, I began BAHN's more recent *Archaeology: a very short introduction* (102 pages 1996. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 0-19-285325-2 £4.99), hoping for something to replace my now battered copy of 'The Guide'. Despite similarities in size, author and formulaic conception (the publisher's list of very short introductions grows less short by the month), they are surprisingly different. A *short introduction* is very much Renfrew & Bahn (*Archaeology: theories, methods and practice*) writ small, but with more humour (in part due to the excellent cartoons by Bill Tidy), fewer specific examples, and perhaps a bit more rock art.

Moreover, the chapters are similar in content, and like the recent second edition of Renfrew & Bahn, they encompass changing archaeological concerns: the impact of a feminist critique, and heritage problems such as the issue of reburial. Despite its problems, however, I rather like Renfrew & Bahn. It is not only a full introductory text, but surprisingly accessible, as much as anything due to those aforementioned specific archaeological examples. Brevity is not always better. On the other hand, 'The Guide' is both funnier, and more honestly informative: archaeology is an intensely personal discipline and it is this which 'The Guide' conveys so well. So newer though a *very short introduction* may be, I shall not be giving up my copy of 'The Guide'. And with the money saved? Well perhaps I might have it hardbound.

Field reports and archaeological surveys

Publication of regional surveys in Greece has increased considerably in recent years. To add to this growing list we now have BERIT WELLS & CURTIS RUNNELS' (ed.) *The Berbati-Limnes archaeological survey 1988-1990*. (Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4 44. 457 pages, 410 illustrations, 1 map insert. 1996. Stockholm: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7916-031-X hardback SEK.650). This volume reports the results of a surface survey carried out in the Berbati valley and on the Limnes plateau. Following an introduction, 10, separately-authored chapters deal chronologically with the finds from the survey. Concluding remarks note that such regional surveys are now revealing evidence for special purpose sites, small hamlets and low density scatters of material leading to an expanding image of life at the landscape scale.

In explicit contrast to the apparent Scientific status of most site reports, BRIT SOLLI's *Narratives of Veøy: an investigation into the poetics and scientific of archaeology* (Universitetets Oldsaksamlings Skrifter 19. 299 pages, 160 illustrations. 1996. Oslo: Institutt for Arkeologi, Kunsthistorie og Numismatik; 82-7181-131-2 paperback NKR200) acknowledges the personal and narrative. The author must be placed within the text of the report and the context of the undertaking of fieldwork. What has emerged is a detailed description of the excavated areas within a broader theoretical discussion of the relationship between theory, practice and narrative authority in archaeology and a series of narratives of life at Veøy. Multivocality has been displaced by Solli's responsibility to inform others as a paid expert.

A clear example of the inevitable tensions between local empowerment and scientific need is to be found in JIM ALLEN's (ed.) *Report of the Southern Forests archaeological project. Volume 1: site descriptions, stratigraphies and chronologies* (xii+277 pages, 37 plates, 72 figures, 62 tables. 1996. La Trobe: School of Archaeology, La Trobe University; 1-86446-

111-X paperback Aus\$18). Continuing the earlier work of Rhys Jones in Tasmania in advance of hydro-electric work, this book reports on a series of small-scale, rock-shelter excavations undertaken between 1987 and 1992. The excavated material has now been demanded back by the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council; ALLEN and his co-workers wonder whether it will be properly looked after and if it will ever be possible to complete their studies on this material. Further volumes are due to appear in the future.

MARGARITA PRIMAS. *Velika Gruda I. Hügelgräber des frühen 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr. im Adriagebiet — Velika Gruda, Mala Gruda und ihr Kontext.* (Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 32.) xii+193 pages, 116 illustrations (+ 2 fold-out section drawings), 32 tables. 1996. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt; 3-7749-2667-0 hardback DM95, and PHILIPPE DELLA CASA. *Velika Gruda II. Die bronzezeitliche Nekropole Velika Gruda (Ops. Kotor, Montenegro).* (Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 33.) xii+206 pages, 174 illustrations (+ 2 foldout section drawings), 24 tables. 1996. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt; 3-7749-2663-8 hardback DM.95. Two companion volumes exploring these Bronze Age tumulus sites in Dalmatia. Chapters (with English summary sections) consider the dates, pottery, stratigraphy, gold objects, all with source/petrographic analyses. The necropolis volume has details on all the graves and the anthropological details.

RICHARD P. HARPER. *Upper Zohar: an early Byzantine fort in Palaestina Tertia. Final report of excavations in 1985–1986.* (British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 9.) x+161 pages, 42 plates, 34 figures, 26 tables. 1995. Oxford: Oxford University Press for British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; 0-19-727008-5 hardback £52.50. A programme of work aiming to date the many small forts found across the Negev desert considered to have been governments' attempts to police local trade. Occupation dates from the 5th century onwards, but there is little evidence of military materials. The zooarchaeological reports are exemplary.

JOHN E. COLEMAN, JANE A. BARLOW, MARCIA K. MOCOLONSKY & KENNETH W. SCHAAR. *Alambra, a Middle Bronze Age settlement in Cyprus: archaeological investigations by Cornell University 1974–1985.* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 118.) l+709 pages, 55 plates, 120 figures, 82 tables. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-156-3 paperback SEK995. 6 subdivided chapters and 8 specialist appendices detail the excavation details and finds. Interpretive summaries of the findings seem to demonstrate the stability of the Cypriot Bronze Age culture through the Bronze Age until just after the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

EZAT O. NEGAHBAN. *Marlik: the complete excavation report* (University Museum Monograph 87.)

Volume 1, lii+408 pages, 26 figures, 20 tables, 6 maps. Volume 2, xxxvi+208 pages, 32 colour plates, 140 black-and-white plates, 35 figures. 1996. Philadelphia (PA): University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; 0-924171-32-4 hardback \$195. A report of 53 cut tombs in the natural hill of Marlik situated on the southern coast of the Caspian sea. The tombs seem to be rich graves of the ruling class of the area. Comprehensive catalogue of the finds from the tombs; comprehensive record of photographs and drawings of the finds with a number of picturesque sites of the site, the excavation and the locals. An excavation report that preserves the smell of the site!

R.J.A WILSON (ed.). *From River Trent to Raqqa: Nottingham University archaeological fieldwork in Britain, Europe and the Middle East, 1991–1995.* (Nottingham Studies in Archaeology 1.) 104 pages, 77 illustrations. 1996. Nottingham: Department of Archaeology, University of Nottingham; 0-904857-08-5 paperback £10.95. A record of various field projects of all periods undertaken by University of Nottingham archaeologists.

DAVID FRANKEL & JENNIFER M. WEBB. *Marki Alonia, an Early and Middle Bronze Age town in Cyprus: excavations 1990–1994.* (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 123:1.) xxxvi+502 pages, 35 plates, 145 figures, 93 tables. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-154-7 paperback. Described by the authors as a mid-project write up to stop the excavators being bogged down by more data than they can handle and to confirm to the local antiquities authority that they are getting on with the matter, 9 chapters cover previous research, the environmental setting, stratigraphic analysis, structures and features, stone ceramics, miscellaneous and subsistence economy. Very comprehensive lists of data, tables, finds descriptions and drawings and pictures of both finds and excavation.

Also:

MARGARET GOWEN & GEORGINA SCALLY. *Archaeology in Temple Bar: a summary report on excavations at Exchange Street Upper/Parliament Street, Dublin.* (Temple Bar Archaeological Report 4.) vi+22 pages, 6 colour illustrations, 2 black-and-white plates, 4 figures. 1996. Dublin: Temple Bar Properties; 1-874202-12-5 paperback £7.50.

ALAN L. KOLATA (ed.). *Tiwanaku and its hinterland: archaeology and paleoecology of an Andean civilization. 1 Agroecology.* xx+323 pages, 122 illustrations, 30 tables. 1996. Washington (DC) & London: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-600-X hardback £73.95.

J.A. DUNKLEY & C.G. CUMBERPATCH (compilers). *Excavations at 16–20 Church Street, Bawtry, South Yorkshire.* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit County Archaeology Monograph 3, BAR British series 248.) x+209 pages, 8 plates, 64

figures, 74 tables. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatum; 0-86054-834-1 paperback £31.

PAVLOS FLOURENTZOS. *Excavations in the Kouris Valley. II. The basilica of Alassa*. 121 pages, 62 illustrations, 3 tables. 1996. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, Cyprus; 9963-36-423-3 hardback.

WILLIAM Y. ADAMS. *Qasr Ibrîm: the late Mediaeval period*. xvi+308 pages, 66 plates, 32 figures, 21 tables. 1996. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 0-85698-134-6 hardback £50.

HELGA HERDEJÜRGEN. *Stadtrömische und italische Girlandensarkophage. Faszikel 1. Die Sarkophage des 1. und 2. Jahrhunderts*. 300 pages, 112 plates. 1996. Berlin: Gebr. Mann Verlag; 3-7861-1890-6 hardback DM198.

Conference and colloquia

A well-managed set of books appears in the form of ANDREW THRON & JACQUES BRUNET's (ed.) *Preservation of rock art* (Occasional AURA Publication 9. iv+88 pages, 71 illustrations, 4 tables. 1996. Melbourne: Australian Rock Art Research Association; 0-9586802-0-5 paperback Aus\$48) bound with GRAEME K. WARD & LUCINA A. WARD's (ed.) *Management of rock imagery* (vi+142 pages, 87 illustrations, 14 tables). The two separate parts of this book are printed back-to-back, with one upside-down and the other right way up. The preservation of rock-art volume is about the techniques of cleaning the images and looking after the state of the cave to reduce condensation, etc. Some of this involves the removal of graffiti. The other half of this volume is about the management of rock-art in, primarily, Australia, and how this might be accomplished in sympathy with indigenous priorities.

Coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the sack of Benin comes PETER R. SCHMIDT & RODERICK J. MCINTOSH's (ed.) *Plundering Africa's past* (xvi+280 pages, 16 illustrations. 1996. Bloomington & Indianapolis (IN): Indiana University Press & London: James Currey; 0-85255-738-8 paperback £14.95) which tells the sorry story of the entanglement of African heritage within the antiquities trade. As the editors make clear, the scale of the plunder of Africa's past is rarely known outside those few directly associated with the continent. Even though the protagonists are different, in all other senses the story is upsettingly familiar to that of other areas.

WARD H. GOODENOUGH (ed.). *Prehistoric settlement of the Pacific*. viii+169 pages, 19 figures. 1996. Philadelphia (PA): American Philosophical Society; 0-87169-865-X paperback \$20. Derived from two back-to-back symposia held in 1993, 7 chapters explore aspects of the colonization of the Pacific region, from China to canoes and from Lapita to language.

TOM D. DILLEHAY (ed.). *Tombs for the living: Andean mortuary practices*. viii+425 pages, 91 illustrations, 10 tables. 1995. Washington (DC): Dumbarton

Oaks; 0-88402-220-X hardback \$28. A series of papers designed to bring together both evidence and possible interpretations.

S. STIROS & R.E. JONES (ed.). *Archaeoseismology*. (British School at Athens Fitch Laboratory Occasional Paper 7.) viii+268 pages, 149 illustrations, 5 tables. 1996. Athens: Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration & The British School at Athens; 0-904887-26-X hardback £35. 27 chapters use archaeological evidence to understand discrete earthquake events and consider scientific methods for the study of tectonic action in the past. Almost all the examples derive from Greece and the eastern Mediterranean.

Also:

GEORGE J. GUMERMAN & MURRAY GELL-MANN (ed.). *Understanding complexity in the prehistoric southwest*. xii+368 pages, 20 illustrations, 12 tables. 1994. Reading (MA): Addison-Wesley Publishing Company; 0-201-52763-4 hardback \$34.38.

JASŤ ELSNER (ed.). *Art and text in Roman culture*. xii+391 pages, 44 illustrations. 1996. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-43030-5 hardback £45.

OLGA PALAGIA & J.J. POLLITT (ed.). *Personal styles in Greek sculpture*. (Yale Classical Studies 30.) xii+236 pages, 131 illustrations. 1996. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-55187-0 hardback £37.50 & \$59.95.

MICHAEL HUDSON & BARUCH A. LEVINE (ed.). *Privatization in the ancient Near East and Classical world*. (Peabody Museum Bulletin 5.) vi+308 pages, 4 tables. 1996. Cambridge (MA): Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology; 0-87365-955-4 paperback \$25.

DOUGLAS V. CAMPANA (ed.). *Before farming: hunter-gatherer society and subsistence*. (MASCAs Research Papers Supplement to 12.) vi+117 pages, 34 illustrations, 16 tables. 1995. Philadelphia (PA): MASCA, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; ISSN 1048-5325 hardback \$25 (\$20 to MASCA subscribers).

N. MOLONEY, L. RAPOSO & M. SANTONJA (ed.). *Non-flint stone tools and the Palaeolithic occupation of the Iberian Peninsula*. (BAR International series 649.) ii+191 pages, 91 figures, 51 tables. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatum; 0-86054-836-8 paperback £28.

Monographs

BERNARD GASSIN. *Évolution socio-économique dans le Chasséen de la grotte de l'Église supérieure (Var). Apport de l'analyse fonctionnelle des industries lithiques*. 326 pages, 158 illustrations, 78 tables. 1996. Paris: CNRS; 2-271-05424-9 paperback FF270. A detailed analysis of the stone tools from this site, with an emphasis on their comprehension through analysis of their functions as revealed by lithic use-wear studies. Functions are considered in relation to hunting, preparation of skins and meat, agricul-

ture and artisan work on wood and ceramics. The results reveal a diversification of the uses of these tools with the appearance of agriculture.

SUSAN EVASDAUGHTER. *Crete reclaimed: a feminist exploration of Bronze Age Crete*. xvi+227 pages, 76 figures. 1996. Loughborough: Heart of Albion Press; 1-872883-44-3 paperback £9.95. An explicitly engendered reading of this particular archaeological record.

MICHELLE HEGMON. *The social dynamics of pottery style in the early Puebloan Southwest*. (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center Occasional Paper 5.) xx+272 pages, 24 figures, 45 tables. 1995. Cortez (CO): Crow Canyon Archaeological Center; 0-9624640-7-4 paperback \$22.95. A close analysis of the structure and content of the Pueblo I black-on-white pottery of both Mesa Verde and the Black Mesa. The Mesa Verde pottery reveals greater diversity than the Black Mesa forms, suggesting that the roles for the two pottery types may have been very different.

Also:

HANS-PETER WOTZKA. *Studien zur Archäologie des zentralafrikanischen Regenwaldes: die Keramik des inneren Zaire-Beckens und ihre Stellung im Kontext der Bantu-Expansion*. (Africa Præhistorica 6.) 582 pages, 171 illustrations, 224 tables, 21 maps. 1995. Köln: Heinrich-Barth Institut; 3-927688-07-X hardback DM198.

R. ROSS HOLLOWAY. *The archaeology of early Rome and Latium*. xxiv+203 pages, 129 illustrations. 1994. London: Routledge; 0-0415-08065-7 hardback £40.

T.J. CORNELL & KATHRYN LOMAS (ed.). *Urban society in Roman Italy*. xii+221 pages, 39 illustrations. 1995. London: UCL Press; 1-85728-033-4 hardback £38.

PEDRO V. CASTRO MARTINEZ, VICENTE LULL & RAFAEL MICI. *Cronología de la Prehistoria Reciente de la Península Ibérica y Baleares (c. 2800–900 cal ANE)*. (BAR International series 652.) vi+323 pages, 116 figures, 1 table. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatvm; 0-86054-841-8 paperback £30.

JOSÉ MARIA BLAZQUEZ. *España Romana*. 468 pages, 76 illustrations, 8 tables. 1996. Madrid: Ediciones Cátedra; 84-376-1460-0 paperback.

LARS ERIK NARMO. *Jernvinna i Valdres og Gausdal — et fragment av Middelalderens økonomi*. viii+239 pages, 197 figures. 1996. Oslo: Universitetets Oldsaksamling; 82-7181-132-0 paperback Nkr110.

J.R. HUNN. *Settlement patterns in Hertfordshire: a review of the typology and function of enclosures in the Iron Age and Roman landscape*. (BAR British series 249.) ii+109 pages, 26 figures, 11 tables. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatvm; 0-86054-835-X paperback £22.

MARCEL DETIENNE. *The masters of truth in Archaic Greece*. 231 pages, 6 tables. 1996. New York (NY): Zone Books; 0-942299-85-X hardback £18.95.

OSWALD A.W. DILKE. *Les arpenteurs de la Rome antique*. 283 pages, 21 plates, 53 figures. 1995. Sophia Antipolis: APDCA; 2-904-110-20 paperback.

GETZEL M. COHEN. *The Hellenistic settlements in Europe, the islands and Asia Minor*. xiv+496 pages, 12 maps. 1995. Berkeley & Los Angeles (CA): University of California Press; 0-520-08329-6 hardback £55 & \$65.

PABLO VIDAL GONZALEZ. *La Isla de Malta en Época Fenicia y Púnica*. (BAR International series 653.) 268 pages, 28 plates, 185 figures, 1 table. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatvm; 0-86054-842-2 paperback £36.

JOSEPH RYKWERT. *The dancing column: on order in architecture*. xviii+598 pages, 315 illustrations. 1996. Cambridge (MA): MIT Press; 0-262-18170-3 hardback £49.95 & \$75.

ANDREA AUGENTI. *Il Palatino nel Medioevo: archeologia e topografia (secoli VI–XIII)*. (Bulletino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma 4.) 209 pages, 99 illustrations, 1 foldout plan. 1996. Rome: L'Erma di Bretschneider; 88-7062-932-5 hardback L220,000.

JANE HATHAWAY. *The politics of households in Ottoman Egypt: the rise of the Qazdaglis*. xviii+198 pages, 4 figures, 4 tables, 4 maps. 1997. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-57110-3 hardback £30 & \$49.95.

Continuing series

In a more synthetic approach than the previous monographs devoted to the single sites of Niaux, Cosquer and Chauvet, palaeolithic cave art receives the benefit of years of ethnohistoric and ethnographic research on the rock-art in JEAN CLOTTES & DAVID LEWIS-WILLIAMS' *Les Chamanes de la Préhistoire: transe et magie dans les grottes ornées*. (119 pages, 114 illustrations 2 tables 1996. Paris: Seuil 2-02-028902-4 FF249). In this book the authors pursue DAVID LEWIS-WILLIAMS' ideas regarding the role of shamanism in art, found to be so important in looking at the art of southern Africa. Beginning with a chapter on the classic San rock-art material in which these ideas were formulated, it then explores aspects of shamanism in the painted cave sites; examples of entoptic figures and other shamanic images are reproduced in glorious detail. As usual the pictures are stunning, to say the least.

Blackwell continues its books on the peoples of North America and Europe with JOHN H. MOORE'S *The Cheyenne* (x+342 pages, 81 illustrations, 3 tables. 1996. Cambridge (MA) & Oxford: Blackwell; 1-55786-484-5 hardback £35 & \$27.95), and PETER HEATHER'S *The Goths* (xviii+358 pages, 31 plates, 37 figures. 1996. Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-16536-3 hardback £20 & \$29.95).

Reference

SIMON HORNBLOWER & ANTONY SPAWFORTH (ed.). *The Oxford Classical dictionary*. lviii+1640 pages. 1996 (3rd edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-866172-X hardback £60 (until 1 January 1997; £70 thereafter). A series of long and remarkably well-

written entries make this a comprehensive, pleasant to use and essential addition to any reference shelf.

MICHAEL WYSS (ed.). *Atlas historique de Saint-Denis: des origines au xviii^e siècle*. 444 pages, 384 colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. Paris: Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0618-7 paperback FF400 (until 30 June 1997, FF450 thereafter). Not so much a book of maps as an historical companion to the Saint Denis area on the outskirts of Paris. Five sub-sectioned chapters consider the mausolea and basilica, cemeteries and churches, monasteries, development, fortifications, civil space and territory and landscape. Sources referred to include archaeological excavations, maps, architectural drawing, photos, pictures and etchings.

INGER MARIE RUUD. *Minoan religion: a bibliography*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 141.) vi+124 pages. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-162-8 paperback SEK200. 950 references arranged in broad subject categories. Comprehensive subject index at the end.

A mixture of site report and reference work is to be found in JEAN-PAUL GUILLAUMET's *Bibracte: bibliographie et plans anciens*. (Documents d'Archéologie Française 57. 167 pages, 77 illustrations, 1 table. 1996. Paris: Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0632-2 paperback FF200 (until 30 June 1997, FF230 thereafter). Strictly speaking this is not so much a site report but a reference work. The bibliography refers to previous works on the site, both in terms of excavation reports and mentions in other literature. Significant additions are copies of the illustrations of previous excavation trenches and plans, which were found to have been inadequate in previous publications. A comprehensive index makes it very user-friendly.

Paperbacks, second editions, reprints and translations

GEORGE H. PEPPER. *Pueblo Bonito*. xl+398 pages, 168 illustrations, 14 tables. 1996. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-1735-9 hardback \$45 & 0-8263-1736-7 paperback \$20. A reprint of this 1920 account of the first excavations at the site of Pueblo Bonito. Essential reading if this area is your speciality.

LEONARD M. HELFGOTT. *Ties that bind: a social history of the Iranian carpet*. x+358 pages, 11 illustrations, 5 maps. 1994. Washington (DC) & London: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-726-X paperback £15.50. An outstanding example of the social history of material things tracing the ways in which the production, distribution and consumption of the carpet has been affected by politics and industry and the changing relations between Iran and the Western world.

COLIN TUDGE. *The day before yesterday: five million years of human history*. viii+390 pages, 6 fig-

ures, 2 tables. 1995. London: Pimlico; 0-7126-6173-5 paperback £9.99. A lucid account of human evolution placed in the context of a more general discussion of evolution as a process. The concluding chapter considers our chances of lasting a further million years and its potential cost to our fellow creatures.

Also:

MARGOT BLUM SCHEVILL, JANET CATHERINE BERLO & EDWARD B. DWYER (ed.). *Textile traditions of Mesoamerica and the Andes: an anthology*. xxii+503 pages, 86 illustrations. 1996 (1991). Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-77714-0 paperback \$19.95.

HENRI FRANKFORT. *The art and architecture of the ancient Orient*. 483 pages, 447 illustrations, 1 map. 1996 (1954). New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 0-300-06470-5 paperback £19.95.

WILLIAM R. BIERS. *The archaeology of Greece: an introduction*. 350 pages, 17 colour plates, 410 illustrations, 3 maps. 1996 (1980). Ithaca (NY) & London: Cornell University Press; 0-8014-8280-1 paperback £17.95.

I.G. SIMMONS. *Changing the face of the earth: culture, environment, history*. xvi+464 pages, 158 illustrations, 73 tables. 1996 (1989). Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-19924-1 paperback £16.99 & \$24.95.

ROBERT TURCAN. *The cults of the Roman Empire*. xiv+399 pages, 34 plates, 5 figures, 1 map. 1996 (English trans.). Oxford & Cambridge (MA): Blackwell; 0-631-20046-0 hardback £55 & \$65 & 0-631-20047-9 paperback £15.99 & \$24.95.

RICHARD HODGES & DAVID WHITEHOUSE. *Mahomet, Charlemagne et les origines de l'Europe*. 187 pages, 71 illustrations. 1996 (1st publ. in English 1983). Paris: Éditions P. Lethielleux; 2-283-60455-9 paperback FF310.

CARL KERÉNYI. *Dionysos: archetypal image of indestructible life*. (Trans. Ralph Manheim.) xxxviii+474 pages, 146 illustrations. 1976. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press; 0-691-02915-6 paperback £14.95 & \$19.95.

Introductions, guides and catalogues

Another valuable addition to the Shire Archaeology series is PHILIP DE JERSEY's *Celtic coinage in Britain* (56 pages, 86 illustrations. 1996. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications; 0-7478-0325-0 paperback £4.99). Chapters consider the introduction and role of coinage in Celtic society, as well as the techniques of manufacture. The finds from Britain are considered in geographically delimited chapters.

HENRY HANKEY's *Archaeology: more artifacts and artfiction* (48 pages, 39 figures. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-154-7 paperback SEK50) is a series of cartoons, both singular and in series on aspects of prehistory. It helps if you use ceramics or like pots in understanding the archaeological humour here.

Also:

ELISABETH PILTZ. *The von Post collection of Cypriote Late Byzantine glazed pottery*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 119.) 94 pages, 2 colour plates, 84 illustrations. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-160-1 paperback SEK200.

Also

Described on the back cover as a very personal account of the scientific dating of the Turin Shroud and its surrounding controversy is HARRY E. GOVE's *Relic, icon or hoax? Carbon dating the Turin shroud*. (xvi+336 pages, 16 colour plates, 22 illustrations. Bristol & Philadelphia (PA): Institute of Physics Pub-

lishing; 0-7503-0398-0 hardback £19.50). GOVE was one of the inventors of the Accelerator Mass Spectrometry dating technique. As we now know, the Shroud is revealed by GOVE as being of the Middle Ages, and possibly as an icon of rare genius in its production. At times it seems that *contra* all his rational feelings, GOVE was almost willing (or praying ?) for it to be of ancient date.

J. HERMANN & E. ZÜRCHER (ed.). *History of Humanity volume III. From the seventh century BC to the seventh century AD*. xxx+682 pages, 193 plates, 58 figures, 48 maps. 1996. Paris & London: UNESCO & Routledge; 92-3-102812-X (UNESCO) & 0-415-09307-4 (Routledge) hardback £95.

Review articles

Deleta est Carthago?

DAVID GIBBINS*

SERGE LANCEL. *Carthage: a history* (trans. Antonia Nevill). xvii + 474 pages, 249 half-tones and line figures. 1995. Oxford: Blackwell; ISBN 1-557-86468-3 hardback £19.95.

H.R. HURST. *Excavations at Carthage: the British mission II, 1. The circular harbour, north side: the site and finds other than pottery*. (British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 4.) xi+335 pages, 11 colour plates, 183 illustrations. 1994. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-727003-4 hardback £75.

M.G. FULFORD & D.P.S. PEACOCK. *Excavations at Carthage: the British mission II, 2. The circular harbour, north side: the pottery*. (British Academy Monographs in Archaeology 5.) viii+116 pages, 40 illustrations. 1994. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-727004-2 hardback £30.

Carthage is one of the most evocative Mediterranean sites. Its events and characters, wrapped up in Roman literature, are central to our classical repertoire — from Dido's fateful encounter with Aeneas to the elder Cato's resonating cry, *delenda est Carthago*, 'Carthage must be destroyed'. Although the archaeology of Carthage has until recently been elusive, the broad outline of its history is well-established and spans the main cultural episodes of the west, with alluring links to the east. These include its traditional founding by the Phoenicians in 814 BC, and its development into the epicentre of Punic (western Phoenician) commercial and political power from

the 6th century BC; its colossal struggle with Rome, the Punic Wars, beginning in 264 BC and ending with the razing of the city by Scipio Aemilianus in 146 BC and the foundation of the Roman province of Africa; its formal reincarnation as *colonia Iulia Concordia Karthago* under Augustus in the late 1st century BC, and its spectacular resurgence as one of the largest Roman cities and economic hubs in the west; and finally its successive conquests by the Vandals in 439, the Byzantines in 533 and the Arabs in 698.

The Arabs relocated to the nearby site of Tunis, and it was only with the encroachment of its suburbs during the present century that Carthage was again densely settled. This was the main stimulus for the inception in 1972 of the UNESCO 'Save Carthage' campaign, under the aegis of the Tunisian Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art and the Conservateur du site de Carthage, Abdelmajid Ennabli. Since then there has been an unprecedented international programme of fieldwork, involving teams from Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Tunisia, the UK and the US. Their work has not only vastly improved our knowledge of ancient Carthage, but also served as a training ground and laboratory for field and post-excavation techniques which makes the programme one of the most significant in Mediterranean archaeology.

This programme has spawned literally hundreds of major publications, though as yet there are few

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