

Reviews

New Book Chronicle

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This quarter's chronicle considers books describing archaeological practice and tradition, past and present, the world over. Examples come from Britain, Spain, Africa and South America and subjects range from Thomas Hardy's Wessex to sustainable development in the Andes.

Practice in context

JOHN SCHOFIELD, JOHN CARMAN & PAUL BELFORD. *Archaeological practice in Great Britain: a heritage handbook*. xviii+227 pages, 23 colour & b&cw illustrations, 6 tables. 2011. New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg & London: Springer Science+Business Media; 978-0-387-09452-6 hardback £90; 978-0-387-09453-3 ebook. DOI 10.1007/978-0-387-09453-3.

JOE FLATMAN. *Becoming an archaeologist: a guide to professional pathways*. xiv+234 pages, 33 illustrations, 9 tables. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-76772-9 hardback £50; 978-0-521-73469-1 paperback £16.99.

JAIME ALMANSA-SÁNCHEZ (ed.). *El futuro de la arqueología en España*. iv+298 pages, 1 figure, 1 table. 2011. Madrid: JAS Arqueología; 978-84-938146-8-7 paperback €12; 978-84-938146-9-4 ebook.

MARTIN CARVER. *Making archaeology happen: design versus dogma*. 184 pages, 30 illustrations, 6 tables. 2011. Walnut Creek (CA): Left Coast; 978-1-61132-025-1 paperback \$29.95 & £24.50.

ALEXANDER HERRERA WASSILOWSKY. *La recuperación de tecnologías indígenas: arqueología, tecnología y desarrollo en los Andes*. xx+183 pages, 28 illustrations. 2011. Bogotá: Universidad de los Andes & Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales & Instituto de Estudios Peruanos; 978-958-695-622-2 paperback.

ROBIN DERRICOURT. *Inventing Africa: history, archaeology and ideas*. xii+184 pages, 8 illustrations. 2011. London: Pluto Press; 978-0-7453-3105-8 paperback £16.

"Some people have much higher pain thresholds than others", "Beer [...] is a relatively inexpensive alcoholic drink [...] and it is easy to order", "Tea

huts on smaller sites will contain all facilities in one damp and fetid room", "Costs to be aware of when buying a house or flat are legal fees" and "Be aware that the British will happily use irony—sometimes bordering on sarcasm" (well I never...): 20 pages of banality so dizzying that it makes Bill Bryson sound like Wittgenstein in comparison introduce *Archaeological practice in Britain*, a book destined for "budding archaeologists", "a unique user guide" written because "the ideal preparation to working in Britain for the first time requires practitioners to know a little about a lot" (back blurb). You can say that again. What were the authors, and more worryingly the World Archaeological Congress series editors and the publishers, thinking of? In their world there must be hordes of young, wealthy, clueless Johnny-foreigners happy to spend the next winter in damp site-huts but itching to master the finer points of PPS5 or MAP2 regulations, and the world of commercial, academic and governmental archaeology obviously can't wait to employ them in their droves. After all "Britain was really where modern archaeology began, resulting partly from contact with the New World which provoked thinking about national identity" (preface), so welcome to the land of cultural isolation and buy a £90 hardback that the authors hope will be used as "a text- or reference book". Aside from the offending first chapter, its 200 remaining pages contain a yomp through the history of archaeology in Britain (14 pages), a course-grained [*sic*] chronological romp (Palaeolithic to 'supermodernity' in about 30 pages; it features the *grübenhaus* [*sic*, lower case and sporting the archaeological equivalent of the grocer's apostrophe]), before settling down to chapters on legal and administrative matters, project design (of the kind officialdom prescribes) and documentation, excavation and non-intrusive investigations, post-excavation to publication and a final chapter on job opportunities and safety. Of course this is useful, and up-to-date. But patronising—not "fun", with some text boxes mere publicity (join the IfA, p. 108, or the box on commercial archaeology, pp. 101–3)—narrow (describing the 'norm' in British archaeology from a commercial and official point of view) and, above all, unnecessary.

Fortunately readers can save themselves a few pounds (which will come handy for items in the kit list) by buying instead JOE FLATMAN's *Becoming an archaeologist*. This *guide to professional pathways* concerns archaeological practice in the UK, the US and Australia. Acknowledging that there are different ways of operating, in for example Africa or France, the author confines himself to what he is familiar with, producing a very full and clear introduction to becoming qualified in archaeology (Chapter 2), working in the CRM (cultural resource management, or mitigation archaeology) sector (Chapter 3), the academic world (Chapter 4), local and central government (Chapters 5 and 6) and within the community (including museums, Chapter 7). Flatman is well placed to write such a book, as he can draw on his experience in field archaeology and currently holds positions as both an academic and a local government archaeologist. His accounts are a combination of thorough documentation, good summaries, experience and common sense, and include useful devices, such as interviews with practitioners in the different fields, 'pros and cons' tables, sketches of a 'day in the life of' a particular professional, which are not condescending. Of course, there are aspects one can quibble with (e.g. his 'daisy' diagrams fail to show the interconnections between different fields of practice) or positions that one can question. For example, after an honest exposé of cutting corners in commercial archaeology, perhaps too ready an acceptance of commercial reality: "working on multimillion/billion/pound/dollar developments, any CRM projects run[s] on tight deadlines and even tighter budgets" (p. 96). True, but by not insisting on the contradiction between the vast sums of money and the tight archaeological budget, it misses an opportunity to champion the need for archaeologists to be at the negotiating table in a more senior capacity. Further, Flatman's contrast between a CRM and a research excavation falls back on the cliché that the latter (almost) equates to pottering about, chatting in the sunshine (p.122); granted, research excavations are carried out in different conditions, but that does not mean that they cannot be conducted in a thoroughly professional way. The book ends with some recommendations, a list of useful websites, glossaries and a personal kit list (this gets a bit silly). All in all, this is a book I would recommend to anyone contemplating a career in archaeology, career advisors and those teaching introductory archaeology courses.

Wanting to address the question of the future of archaeological practice in Spain, archaeologists in that country have hit upon an excellent solution: 45 of them, mostly young (but also some established) professional archaeologists working in commercial units, academic institutions, museums and local and regional communities, have each produced very short accounts (3–5 pages) of how they assess the current state of archaeology in Spain and how they see it developing. The result is *El futuro de la arqueología en España*, a collection of *charlas de café*, or coffee-bar chat. It is a good idea that JAS, an archaeological company based in Madrid, has decided to print this and distribute it as a 'proper' book (a €12 paperback with no frills) and not confine it to a blog (there is a blog to continue the conversation: <http://elfuturodelarqueologia.blogspot.com>). It thus allows people not necessarily surfing the blogosphere to feel the pulse of archaeology in Spain in 2011, some three years into the country's economic crisis: the general consensus is that the patient is in precarious condition but not without hope. Indeed what lifts this collection of fresh, direct views from often left-leaning professionals—their short biographies give an idea of their perspective and they don't pull their punches, for example giving a damning account of academic archaeology in Spain (pp. 99–102)—is their passion for archaeology and their desire to see it succeed in Spanish society at large. What could have been a long whinge turns out to be an invigorating conversation, carried out in all sorts of voices: some contributors choose to write imaginary dialogues or diaries, or more sober assessments of specific regions (e.g. with tables showing the pace of archaeological interventions in Andalucía in the last 5 years, p. 15), or analyse why Spanish research projects often fail to secure large European Research Council grants, or produce specific agendas (pp. 241–2). The editor, JAIME ALMANSA-SÁNCHEZ, concludes with a longer contribution (25 pages), part biographical, part summing up, part manifesto; this is not the strongest part of the book. What matters is the conversation started here: keep it going, comrades!

Archaeological practice is also what MARTIN CARVER addresses in *Making archaeology happen*, this time in the wider world, with examples from Ireland to Cambodia, from desert conditions to urban development. The book is based on his Rhind lectures given in 2010 at the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Since the author is not exactly a stranger to this reviews editor, it would be inappropriate to

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comment at any length in this chronicle. Readers may find stimulation in his reflection about how archaeology is conducted, or could be conducted, in very different conditions; the guiding principle is that archaeological work needs to take into consideration three, sometimes conflicting, elements: the research questions posed, the nature of the deposits and the social context in which archaeology happens. To do this, it requires design, appropriate to each situation, and not a uniform approach (hence the subtitle *design versus dogma*).

The social context in which archaeology operates is shown in an original book devoted to the recovery of indigenous technologies, archaeology and development in the South American central Andes (*La recuperación de tecnologías indígenas: arqueología, tecnología y desarrollo en los Andes*). It grew out of ALEXANDER HERRERA WASSILOWSKY's realisation, since first working with Andean communities in 1995, that their traditional way of life is far better adapted to the local landscape and ecology than what mechanised modern development can offer. His growing admiration and preoccupation for a sustainable future has led to a study in eight regions, among others the Santa Elena peninsula (Ecuador), the Titicaca high plateau (Bolivia/Peru), the valley of Urubamba (Cusco region, Peru) and parts of the Cordillera Negra in Ancash (Peru), of the field systems, terraces, canals, reservoirs, crops, animals and forest resources exploited in these highlands and coastal land over at least the past 6000 years. The author, by uncovering and analysing traditional ways of living with the land and off the land, offers a sensitive assessment of the exploitation of the landscape. He does not advocate a simplistic 'return to the past'; he cites examples where reuse of ancient fields has proved successful (p. 52), but also examples of misplaced development (e.g. dams, pp. 86–7) or the mixed results obtained from the reintroduction of llamas and alpacas in the cordilleras (pp. 109–111). On the whole, rural development has tended to be imposed from above, but it is only if the history of the transformation of the landscape—the complex relationships between a multiplicity of biological and social factors over the long term (p. 142)—is understood at a local level and through archaeology that meaningful development can flourish. This stimulating book deserves to be read widely, not just by Andeanists, but by anyone interested in how archaeology can really help achieve greater sustainability.

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Equally engrossing and thought-provoking is the next book, concerned with the construction of the past in Africa. ROBIN DERRICOURT's *Inventing Africa: history, archaeology and ideas* is not so much a history of the gradual uncovering of Africa's deep past—though it does that too—than an exposition of the myths that have grown around African narratives or 'Africanismus'. The author starts by explaining, very clearly, how our views of this continent have changed over time, before embarking on his main task: to chart the myths, half-truths, acquired ideas, perceptions and knowledge about Africa, a canvas upon which all sorts of people's imagination have been let loose. Picking specific examples, such as the figure of Prester John who may have ruled over a Christian kingdom in Ethiopia, or the discoverer of *Australopithecus africanus* Raymond Dart who held some peculiar views (influenced by Grafton Elliot Smith's diffusionism), he shows how the colonial *Zeitgeist* made it almost impossible to construct an indigenous past from African evidence. A coming of age did happen with the discoveries of fossil hominids in the twentieth century (Chapter 4), but that generated new debates around the 'Out of Africa' model (Chapter 5). Next, ancient Egypt's contested identity and influences (Mediterranean, Near-Eastern, African) are discussed, which leads to considerations of Afrocentrism and the work of Basil Davidson (Chapter 7). The book ends with a chapter devoted to post-colonial positions, equally open to abuse, such as 'romantic primitivism' and 'Afropessimism'. The breadth and depth of information in this quite short book is remarkable: a particularly successful device is to use the intellectual trajectories of the many protagonists who contributed to writing the story of Africa to highlight trends in our knowledge of this continent. In sum, a book that is important, for Africanists of course, but also for understanding the manipulation of archaeological and historical data in general.

British tradition, Wessex to Wales

Returning to British shores, the next set of books summarise archaeological discoveries in specific regions, with Wessex well served; along the way different ways of looking at the past, from the air, by digging, through literary analysis or by looking at museum collections are encountered.

ROWAN WHIMSTER (ed). *The new Antiquarians: 50 years of archaeological innovation in Wessex* (CBA Research Report 166). xxii+234 pages, 123 colour & b&w illustrations, 3 tables. 2011. York: Council for British Archaeology; 978-902771-85-4 paperback.

MARTYN BARBER. *A history of aerial photography and archaeology; Mata Hari's glass eye and other stories*. 304 pages, 202 colour & b&w illustrations. 2011. Swindon: English Heritage; 978-1-8848020-36-8 paperback £25.

MARTIN J.P. DAVIES. *A distant prospect: archaeology and the past in the life and works of Thomas Hardy*. viii+218 pages, 47 illustrations. n.d. [2011]. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-905739-41-7 paperback £15.99.

MARK REDKNAP (ed.). *Discovered in time: treasures from early Wales*. xii+164 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2011. Cardiff: Amgueddfa Cymru—National Museum Wales; 978-0-7200-0604-9 paperback £14.99.

The new Antiquarians stems from a conference in Southampton held in 2008 to celebrate 50 years of archaeological discoveries made since the Wessex group of the Council for British Archaeology was founded. It is a very pleasant publication, with abundant colour photographs and short contributions by 31 participants, giving an account of this famous region of southern England from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval period (Chapters 2 to 5), also presenting maritime, environmental and experimental archaeology (Chapter 6) before ending with a chapter devoted to archaeology and the public. The contributors include many well-known figures in British pre- and protohistory, some of whom (e.g. Martin Green) contribute personal recollections; together they highlight the major sites and most of the old favourites are present: Hambledon Hill, the Amesbury Archer, Danebury, Silchester, Southampton or the Mary Rose. Each period section has a short introduction and each contributor was asked to comment on future directions. These exercises in divination are not all scintillating but Fitzpatrick and Allen make valid points concerning the need to bridge the growing divide between commercial and academic archaeology (pp. 85 and 191).

Although not specifically about Wessex, the region features large in *A history of aerial photography and archaeology*, partly because it was written on the occasion of an exhibition to mark the centenary

of the first air photographs of Stonehenge taken from a balloon in 1906, partly because it is home to military training grounds which developed the technique in Britain, and partly because it was the subject of O.G.S. Crawford's seminal *Wessex from the air*. MARTYN BARBER's book, published by English Heritage, offers a fascinating history of the subject. It is very comprehensive, not only on the history of the subject but also on technical aspects and elements of interpretation. Colour and monochrome photographs abound: aerial views dominate of course (a particularly good idea is to juxtapose old archive shots to recent views of the same site), but there are also lots of portraits and pictures of aircraft, balloons, kites and other paraphernalia. Unfortunately some images are too small to see detail easily. The book covers the development of aerial views from its very beginnings (sketches made from balloons in 1785) to twenty-first-century satellite photography and Lidar, but it is the early days of balloon and aircraft photography and the role the two World Wars played that occupy most of the author's attention. This is no dry manual: though detailed, it gives a feel for the period, by including letters and poems (e.g. a poem on cropmarks, dated 1838: "And stunted wheat-stems, that refuse to grow, What intersecting causeways sleep below"). Readers intrigued by the subtitle *Mata Hari's glass eye and other stories* will find the answer on p. 181, where it is explained that during World War II the aerial camera was promoted as the spy who could penetrate enemy territory with a glass eye but "without passport, false whiskers or invisible ink".

To most English people Wessex will call to mind the country conjured up in Thomas Hardy's novels rather than a Bronze Age culture or an Anglo-Saxon kingdom. MARTIN DAVIES, an English literature teacher, decided that in his mature years he would "discover, gather and synthesise all the archaeological materials that are employed in [Hardy's] works" (p. vii), in a study he submitted as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Leicester in 2003. Now published, *A distant prospect: archaeology and the past in the life and works of Thomas Hardy* examines in great detail the landscapes and townscapes that feature in Hardy's novels; best known among these are *The Mayor of Casterbridge* and *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, but there are other minor works, for example *The Return of the Native* (1878, featuring a barrow) and *A Tryst at an Ancient Earthwork* (1885) "Hardy's only fictional piece based on the practice of archaeology" (p. 38). Dorset, Maiden

Castle, Dorchester, Stonehenge and the barrows of the south-west are considered at length in Chapters 3 to 6; there are two more chapters, on Hardy's poetry, architecture and places "beyond Wessex". The author argues how an intimate knowledge of every fold of the landscape inspired 'Wessex', proposing that Hardy's approach was more archaeological than antiquarian (but Hardy's excavations and report of a barrow under Max Gate, the house he built outside Dorchester is in the latter mould), remarking that when Hardy saw a newly-discovered Neptune mosaic, he "exclaimed in a fine combination of expertise and ecstasy, 'Oh, the vermiculation of the tesserae!'" (p. 61). Unlikely to be heard on a commercial excavation nowadays. But what was thoroughly modern was the 'branding' of Wessex. The author is not merely conducting an exercise in cultural identification but engages thoroughly with the reasons that made Wessex such an iconic part of Hardy's oeuvre: the "deeply suggestive" prehistoric landscape gave plenty of scope for the imagination, allowing Hardy to express his complex relationship with the passage of time with greater freedom than historically-documented periods would. Martin Davies has produced a rich study, couched in a prose rather more profuse than the dry matter an archaeologist would have written, and he occasionally lets the trees obscure the wood, rather like Hardy's trees at Max Gate, planted by him and eventually robbing him of his view of Maiden Castle (p. 43). Structure is also rather loose, with many reprises of elements of Hardy's works to explore particular themes, but this can be forgiven, given the author's evident passion for his subject.

We leave Wessex for Wales, our last port of call in this rediscovery of prehistoric and later Britain to celebrate another staple of the British antiquarian and archaeological tradition, the National Museum. *Discovered in time: treasures from early Wales* is a beautifully produced selection of "iconic objects that tell the story of life in Wales, from the arrival of the first people to the end of the Middle Ages" (inside cover). The editor, MARK REDKNAP also contributes a short introduction to the collections in the Welsh National Museum in Cardiff, officially opened in 1927, but inheriting a collection from the Cardiff Museum and Art Gallery that had been growing since 1868. This summary includes an excellent, concise account of the awakening of national identity, the antiquarian tradition, archaeological fieldwork and research in the twentieth century and more recent developments such as the advent of the Portable

Antiquities Scheme which facilitates the reporting of metal-detected finds. The catalogue then turns to the objects, uniting them with their stories through extended captions facing the full-page colour plates which depict the artefacts in precise splendour. The exposition of the 70 selected items is chronological, with sections devoted to each of the eight periods (Palaeolithic to late medieval) containing about 8 objects each. My own selection of favourites would be the finely polished flint mace head from Maesmor (no. 16) for the Neolithic, and for the Bronze Age the exquisite goldwork of the Burton hoard found by metal-detectorists in 2003 (no. 24). For the Iron Age it becomes more difficult to choose between the many splendid examples of Celtic art, but the Llyn Cerrig Bach votive deposit on Anglesey (no. 29) has to win. Roman examples are abundant (13 objects): another metal-detected find, the Abergavenny bronze cup with perfectly crafted leopard handle (no. 37) takes pride of place and graces the publication's front cover. In the Middle Ages, the early medieval Irish portable shrine fitting from Llangorse (no. 52) not only deserves mention for its craftsmanship, but also for the fact that, unlike many object from old collections and some metal-detected finds, its context is well recorded, coming from the 1991 excavation of a crannog built between AD 889 and 893. Suggestions for further reading, a glossary, notes on the contributors and a map of the find spots in Wales close this thoroughly enjoyable visual education in Welsh antiquity.

The books summarised above show what fertile ground there is for fresh enquiries, even in the best prospected regions, one small corner of southern England for example, after centuries of discoveries and investigations. Growing up with it, archaeological practice has become a highly professionalised field, at any rate in Britain, which is largely what the textbooks devoted to this subject treat. But it is the exciting and intellectually stimulating books about the less well trodden areas of the world, Africa and South America, that have been the most rewarding in this quarter's selection.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 September and 1 December 2011. Those featuring at the beginning of New Book Chronicle have, however, not been duplicated in this list. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its subsequent review in *Antiquity*.

General

JOHN BINTLIFF & MARK PEARCE (ed.). *The death of archaeological theory?* iv+90 pages, 9 illustrations. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-446-3 paperback £12.95.

CARL KNAPPETT. *An archaeology of interaction: network perspectives on material culture and society.* x+251 pages, 50 illustrations. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-921545-4 hardback £60.

TIMOTHY INSOLL (ed.). *The Oxford handbook of the archaeology of ritual & religion.* xxvi+1108 pages, 149 b&w illustrations, 3 tables. 2011. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 978-0-19-923244-4 hardback £110.

REINHARD BERNBECK & RANDALL MCGUIRE (ed.). *Ideologies in archaeology.* vi+410 pages, 13 illustrations, 2 tables. 2011. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 978-0-8165-2673-4 hardback \$60.

RON PINHASI & JAY T. STOCK (ed.). *Human bioarchaeology of the transition to agriculture.* xv+484 pages, 104 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-0-470-74730-8 hardback £90.

LORETTA A. CORMIER. *The ten-thousand year fever: rethinking human and wild primate malaria.* 239 pages, 7 tables. 2011. Walnut Creek (CA): Left Coast; 978-1-59874-482-8 hardback \$89; 978-1-59874-483-5 paperback \$29.95; 978-1-61132-797-7 ebook.

W. PRUMMEL, J.T. ZEILER & D.C. BRINKHUISEN (ed.). *Birds in archaeology: proceedings of the 6th meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group in Groningen (23.8.–27.8.2008).* 284 pages, 121 illustrations, 67 tables. 2010. Groningen: Barkhuis; 978-90-77922-74-4 paperback €50.

MARIUS ALEXIANU, OLIVIER WELLER & ROXANNA-GABRIELA CURCĂ (ed.). *Archaeology and anthropology of salt: a diachronic approach* (British Archaeological Reports International series 2198). viii+226 pages, 175 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-4073-0754-1 paperback £65.

MATT EDGEWORTH. *Fluid pasts: archaeology of flow.* 155 pages, 21 illustrations. 2011. London: Bristol Classical Press (an imprint of Bloomsbury Academic); 978-0-7156-3982-5 paperback £14.99.

SARAH K. CROUCHER & LINDSAY WEISS (ed.). *The archaeology of capitalism in colonial contexts: postcolonial historical archaeologies.* xviii+315 pages, 45 colour & b&w illustrations, 2 tables. 2011.

New York, Dordrecht, Heidelberg & London: Springer Science+Business Media; 978-1-4614-0191-9 hardback \$169, £108 & €119.95; 978-1-4614-0192-6 ebook. DOI 10.1007/978-1-4614-0192-6.

PAUL BONAVENTURA & ANDREW JONES (ed.). *Sculpture and archaeology.* xvi+221 pages, 57 plates. 2011. Farnham & Burlington (VT): Ashgate; 978-0-7546-5831-3 hardback £55.

European pre- and protohistory

TUIJA RANKAMA (ed.). *Mesolithic interfaces: variability in lithic technologies in eastern Fennoscandia.* 253 pages, numerous colour illustrations and tables. 2011. Helsinki: Archaeological Society of Finland; 978-951-98021-9-0 hardback. Also available to download at http://www.sarks.fi/masf/masf_1/Mesolithic_Interfaces.pdf.

ALAN SAVILLE (ed.). *Flint and stone in the Neolithic period* (Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 11). xii+315 pages, 119 illustrations, 22 tables. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-420-3 paperback £35.

CHRISTOPH STEFFEN. *Die Prunkgräber der Wessex- und Aunjetitz-Kultur: ein Vergleich der Repräsentationssitten von sozialem Status* (British Archaeological Reports International series 2160). 122 pages, 34 illustrations, 2 tables. 2010. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-4073-0704-6 paperback £31.

UTE LUISE DIETZ & ALBRECHT JOCKENHÖVEL (ed.). *Bronzen im Spannungsfeld zwischen praktischer Nutzung und symbolischer Bedeutung* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Abteilung XX, 13. Band). x+324 pages, 179 b&w & colour illustrations, 58 tables. 2011. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner & Mainz: Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur; 978-3-515-09918-9 hardback €98.

MITJA GUŠTIN & MILOŠ JEVIĆ (ed.). *The Eastern Celts: the communities between the Alps and the Black Sea.* 285 pages, 442 b&w & colour illustrations, 15 tables. 2011. Koper-Beograd: Univerza na Primorskem; 978-961-6862-00-4 hardback €50.

MARTIN SCHÖNFELDER (ed.). *Kelten! Kelten? Keltische Spuren in Italien.* v+58 pages, 83 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Mainz: Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum; 978-3-88467-152-8 hardback.

MARTIN RUNDKVIST. *Mead-halls of the Eastern Geats: elite settlements and political geography AD*

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375–1000 in Ostergötland, Sweden. (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien Handlingar Antikvariska serien 49). 165 pages. 58 b&w & colour illustrations, tables. 2011. Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien; 46-498-25-39-00 hardback SEK180.

SUSAN MÖLLER-WIERING. *War and worship: textiles from 3rd to 4th century AD weapon deposits in Denmark and Northern Germany* (Ancient Textiles series 9). xvi+198 pages, 103 b&w & colour illustration, 8 tables. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-428-9 hardback £30.

Mediterranean archaeology

ERIC H. CLINE & MARK W. GRAHAM. *Ancient empires from Mesopotamia to the rise of Islam*. xviii+368 pages, 129 illustrations. 2011. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-88911-7 hardback \$99 & £60; 978-0-521-71780-9 paperback \$50 & £28.99.

GEORGIA KOURTESSI-PHILLIPAKIS & RENÉ TREUIL (ed.). *Archéologie du territoire de l'Égée au Sahara* (Cahiers Archéologiques de Paris 1.2). 329 pages, 71 illustrations. 2011. Paris: Université de Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne; 978-2-85994-658-1 paperback €45.

ERIK HALLAGER & BIRGITTA P. HALLAGER (ed.). *The Greek-Swedish excavations at the Agia Aikaterini Square, Kastelli, Khandia 1970–1987 and 2001. Volume IV:1: text. The Late Minoan IIIB:1 and III:2 settlements. Volume IV:2: plates* (Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen 4° XLVII:IV:I). Volume 1: 488 pages, 103 illustrations, 12 tables. Volume 2: 279 plates. 2011. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen; 978-91-7916-060-9 hardback SEK848.

RICHARD T. NEER. *Art and archaeology of the Greek world c. 2500 – c. 150 BCE: a new history*. 400 pages, 548 b&w & colour illustrations. 2012. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-05166-5 hardback £35.

MALCOLM CROSS. *The creativity of Crete: city states and the foundations of the modern world*. iv+299 pages, 10 maps, 12 colour plates, 6 tables. 2011. Oxford: Signal Books. 978-1-904955-95-5 paperback £12.99.

Republic of Cyprus Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities. *Επιστημονική Επετηρίς του Τμήματος Αρχαιοτήτων Κύπρου/ Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus*

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2009. viii+ 603 pages, numerous b&w & colour illustrations, tables. 2010. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, Cyprus; ISSN 0070-2374 hardback.

PAVLOS FLOURENTZOS (ed.). *Annual report of the Department of Antiquities for the year 2008*. 112 pages, 182 plates, 2010. Lefkosia: Republic of Cyprus Ministry of Communications and Works, Department of Antiquities; ISSN 1010-1136, paperback.

PAVLOS FLOURENTZOS. *Two exceptional sarcophagi from Larnaka*. 124 pages, 75 colour & b&w illustrations, 19 tables. 2011. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities, Cyprus; 978-9963-36-452-7 hardback.

AURELIO BURGIO. *Il paesaggio agrario nella Sicilia ellenistico-romana: Alesa e il suo territorio* (Studi e Materiali del Dipartimento di Beni Culturali Sezione Archeologica Università di Palermo 12). xxxiv+277 pages, 186 illustrations. 2008. Roma: L'Erma di Bretschneider; 978-88-8265-483-2 paperback €210.

JOANN FREED. *Bringing Carthage home: the excavations of Nathan Davis 1856–1859* (University of British Columbia Studies in the Ancient World 2). 264 pages, 137 illustrations, 9 colour plates. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-992-5 hardback £48.

WILLIAM BOWDEN & RICHARD HODGES (ed.). *Butrint 3: excavations at the Triconch Palace*. xviii+382 pages, 560 b&w & colour illustrations. 2011. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-980-2 hardback £45.

The Classical world

COLIN MCEVEDY. *Cities of the Classical world: an atlas and gazetteer of 120 centres of ancient civilization*. xvi+432 pages, 136 illustrations. 2011. London: Allen Lane; 978-1-846-14427-1 hardback £25.

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