

Reviews

New Book Chronicle

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This spring chronicle comes in three quite unrelated parts: a few reflections on personal engagements with archaeology, some comments on a couple of books treating British Neolithic monuments and a somewhat lengthier discussion of colonialism in the western Mediterranean Iron Age.

Archaeology: it's personal

IVOR NOEL HUME. *A passion for the past: the odyssey of a transatlantic archaeologist*. xviii+350 pages, 42 illustrations. 2010. Charlottesville (VA) & London: University of Virginia Press; 978-0-8139-2977-4 hardback \$29.95.

STEVEN MITHEN. *To the islands: an archaeologist's relentless quest to find the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Hebrides*. viii+409 pages, 56 colour plates. 2010. Uig: Two Ravens Press; 978-1-906120-55-9 hardback £15.99.

MARTIN GREEN. *A landscape revealed, 10 000 years on a chalkland farm*. 160 pages, 109 illustrations, 28 colour plates. First published in 2000, reprinted 2010. Stroud: The History Press; 978-0-7524-1490-4 paperback £17.99.

A passion for the past is a straight-forward autobiography. It recounts IVOR NOËL HUME's childhood and youth in class-ridden 1930s and 1940s England — this occupies the first 100 pages — and then his experiences as a theatre technician, sometimes actor and would-be playwright. We get to archaeology by page 137, when in 1949 the author combs the foreshore of the Thames in London, 'mudlarking', picking up artefacts to sell to the Guildhall Museum. This was his introduction to Adrian Oswald, then keeper of the museum, who encouraged him into more challenging pursuits: to excavate and record as much as possible while London was fast rising from its war-torn rubble. Eventually this led to more stable employment (and marriage to archaeologist Audrey Baines) as the Guildhall Museum's rescue archaeologist. Much of the narrative is taken up with uneasy coexistence with the Museum of London and W.F Grimes, with salvage of Roman sites in the City of London but also with the realisation of the

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value of post-medieval archaeology. This was Noël Hume's ticket to recognition: '*The trick [...] is to focus on an area that has hitherto received little attention. Then one at least has a sporting chance of making an uncontested yet legitimate name for oneself*' (p. 183). He and Audrey left London in 1956 for colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, where they earned respect for their archaeological work over the next thirty years ('Act Two'). Ivor Noël Hume was instrumental in establishing the discipline of historical archaeology in the USA, and that must be the *passion for the past* of the title. I nevertheless suspect that the publishers suggested it, as I found the text rather short on passion.

More passionate, but semi-autobiographical this time, is the next book, *To the islands* by STEVEN MITHEN. I am in two minds about this: should I praise the archaeological content and lucid exposition of the multifaceted aspects of the southern Hebridean Mesolithic off the west coast of Scotland, or carp about the style? Well..., carping is easier. First there is the subtitle: *an archaeologist's relentless quest to find the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Hebrides*. Whoever dreamt that up? Was Mithen trying to help Two Ravens Press, a small independent publisher recently established on a croft in the Outer Hebrides or did they push him? Or did he think that microliths, use-wear analysis and pollen diagrams were too difficult for a general readership without the personal journey? Two Ravens Press takes pride in its professionalism, says their website. Not too much when it comes to copy-editing: principle for principal is basic, as is trowling for trowelling, augur throughout is more unfortunate (better at reading auspicious signs than taking cores), Olivia Lelong acquires a particle (De Long) and Tim Reynolds' survey team loses identity (they are repeatedly called 'Tim and his mates'). For all this, the archaeological narrative is strong, the piecing together of the Mesolithic occupation of Oronsay, Colonsay, Islay, Tiree, Mull and Coll and its connection to the landscape is exemplary and the exposition of the methods used to achieve this is most accessible. The results of fieldwork — amply illustrated in over 100 colour photographs — from 1987 to 1995 and from 2004 to 2008

<http://antiquity.ac.uk/ant/085/ant0850308.htm>

are summarised on p. 389 and illustrated by the map on p.393. It consists of five sites dedicated to specialised activities: hunting at Bolsay (Islay), tool making at Coulererach (Islay), plant-gathering at Staosnaig (Colonsay), fishing at Fiskary (Coll) and coastal foraging at Sand on the Applecross peninsula as well as other locations on Islay and Mull used as short-term campsites. So far a base camp has not been located in the southern Hebrides but Mithen remains hopeful.

So what about that relentless quest, or more pertinently the relentless self-awareness? Is it really necessary? Perhaps it *is* a welcome antidote, as Mithen says (pp. 4–5), to the British television Time Team approach where archaeological investigations are presented as one-off events. It may also be good to give this book to archaeology students who wonder what their tutors do with their time: they will find that they are no slouches, under endless pressure to design research programmes and secure funding, subject to tensions amongst their peers and mentors, and compelled to write. However brilliant or eminent they are, they will however still need an editor for that, preferably one with a finely-tuned cringe-detector.

MARTIN GREEN's book on the archaeology of Cranborne Chase in Dorset, *A landscape revealed*, was published in 2000 but it missed being reviewed in *Antiquity*. Its reprint in 2010 offers a good opportunity to draw attention to a fine book. The first three chapters present the Mesolithic remains, the archaeological and philanthropic work of General Pitt Rivers, whose estate centred on Cranborne Chase, and the environment (the latter chapter contributed by Michael Allen). The next three chapters consider the Neolithic and early Bronze Age landscape, dominated by Hambledon Hill and the Dorset Cursus, henges, shafts, ceremonial complexes and barrow cemeteries. Emphasis then shifts towards settlement and agricultural exploitation in the later Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods (chapters 6–9). It is an extraordinarily rich landscape which Martin Green knows intimately. Indeed his family's farm, Down Farm, sits in the middle of it, and he has been farming it for 40 years. His understanding of its long past, born of a deep personal engagement with its every fold, shines through this well-illustrated book. My only criticism is that the positioning of the images requires some flipping between pages and that some captions are rather sparse (e.g. pl. 4, just captioned 'Mid-winter

solstice — Gussage Down'; you have to read page 61 to realise that it captures the alignment of the Gussage Cursus with the sun setting behind the long barrow on Gussage Hill). Finally a large double-page map of the entire landscape would be useful. Perhaps in a future edition?

Martin Green also puts a few personal touches in his account but he does it with a very light touch and great modesty. He ends with a 3-page chapter, 'Down Farm today'. Read this, it is a fascinating history of changes in farming practice over the last 80 years, from a mixed exploitation to today's stewardship scheme. Martin Green's life is poles apart from Steven Mithen's, though they both have a deep attachment to landscape. The latter can interrogate it and intervene in it, but the former is able to shape it and look after its 10 000-year old past. Some legacy!

Big and round in the British Neolithic

JIM LEARY & DAVID FIELD. *The story of Silbury Hill*. xviii+206 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2010. Swindon: English Heritage; 978-1-848020-46-7 paperback £14.99.

JIM LEARY, TIMOTHY DARVILL & DAVID FIELD (ed.). *Round mounds and monumentality in the British Neolithic and beyond* (Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 10). xii+268 pages, 111 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-404-3 paperback £35.

Two books enrich the already monumental bibliography on Neolithic monumentality. The first, *The story of Silbury Hill*, is a generously illustrated and well laid out popular book. LEARY & FIELD tell 'their' story (p. xvi) engagingly, being well aware that Silbury Hill has had more than its fair share of interpretations. Consequently they devote the first three chapters to ideas about the hill and past investigations, including those of Petrie in 1922 and Atkinson in 1968–69. The new story starts in 2000 when a very large hole appeared in the top of the hill, causing the need for survey, excavation and consolidation, presented in chapters 4–5: the sequence of the mound and surrounding ditches, with reconstruction drawings, appears on pp. 95–112. Analysis, context setting and interpretation dwell on the fact that the hill started as a very small gravel, then turf, mound, later to become the 31m high (truncated?) hill we see today. Ideas floated include some consideration of the symbolism of soil and the importance of water:

the authors suggest that the large water-filled ditch surrounding the hill (strikingly illustrated on p. 151), the proximity to a spring feeding the river Kennet, which itself flows into the Thames and eventually into the North sea represents the start (or end) of a symbolic journey. Two final chapters are devoted to the Roman settlement just beside the hill revealed by extensive geophysical survey and to present-day engagements with the hill, Druidic, New Age and all. Silbury Hill and such Cranborne Chase monuments as the Knowlton barrows described by Martin Green feature again in *Round mounds and monumentality in the British Neolithic and beyond*, a collection of 15 chapters by 20 specialists who took part in a seminar at the British Museum in 2008. The questions addressed are dating, development and change, use, landscape setting and social or cultural relationships. But this is not vague: most contributions are to the point. Coverage is geographic, from Scotland, the Isle of Man, the Yorkshire Wolds (with an excellent table of sites and dates on pp. 104–5), Derbyshire, the Cotswolds, Wessex, Cornwall, Wales and Ireland. One chapter is dedicated to North American mound builders and a final provocative contribution by Tim Ingold argues that round mounds are not monuments, not designed, not time capsules but by definition an accretion of material, a growth (p. 253). As we have seen, this is also how David Field and Jim Leary see Silbury Hill. I enjoyed Jonathan Last's paper, a good rant against the substitution of mystery for interpretation in literature for visitors to monuments: 'How have we got ourselves into the position of selling prehistoric sites to the public on the basis of our lack of knowledge about them, rather than the research that is continually advancing understanding? Is it a feeling that academic narratives are too demanding, or the sense that people love a good mystery? In either case it looks like a failure of archaeologists' (p. 179). Overall this collection strikes me as a good example of the genre, because the theme was sufficiently well defined and questions pertinent.

Colonialism in the Mediterranean Iron Age

MICHAEL DIETLER. *Archaeologies of colonialism: consumption, entanglement, and violence in Mediterranean France*. xii+464 pages, 95 illustrations. 2010 Berkeley, Los Angeles (CA) & London: University of California Press: 978-0-520-26551-6 hardback £41.95.

LIONEL PERNET & MICHEL PY (ed.). *Les objets racontent Lattara* (Collection Archéologie de Montpellier Agglomération AMA 1). 96 pages, 111 colour illustrations. 2010. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-434-0 paperback €20.

HENRI TRÉZINY (ed.) *Grecs et indigènes de la Catalogne à la Mer Noire* (Bibliothèque d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne et Africaine 3). 726 pages, 515 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-420-3 paperback €49.

P.F. BIEHL & Y.YA RASSAMAKIN (ed.). *Import and imitation in archaeology* (Zeitschrift für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte des Schwarzseeraumes 11). 254 pages, 99 illustrations, 1 table. 2008. Langenweißbach: Beier & Beran; 978-3-937517-95-7 paperback €55.

MICHAEL DIETLER & CAROLINA LÓPEZ-RUIZ (ed.). *Colonial encounters in ancient Iberia: Phoenician, Greek, and indigenous relations*. xiv+324 pages, 62 illustrations, 3 tables. 2009. Chicago (IL): University of Chicago Press; 978-0-226-14847-2 hardback \$55 & £38.

Ayuntamiento de Alicante. *Tossal de les Basses: seis mil años de historia de Alicante*. 128 pages, numerous colour illustrations. 2008. Alicante: Ayuntamiento de Alicante, Patronato Municipal de Cultura; no ISBN paperback.

PETER VAN DOMMELEN & CARLOS GÓMEZ BELLARD with ROALD F. DOCTER, ELIZABETH FENTRESS, STEFANO FINOCCHI, VÉRONIQUE KRINGS, JOSÉ LUIZ LÓPEZ CASTRO, ANTONELLA SPANÒ GIAMMELLARO[†] & FRANCESCA SPATAFORA. *Rural landscapes of the Punic world* (Monographs in Mediterranean Archaeology 11). xvi+284 pages, 82 illustrations, 4 tables. 2008. London: Equinox; 978-1-84553-270-3 hardback £60.

First, dear reader, equip yourself with the following vocabulary: encounter, contact, engagement, interaction, acculturation, accommodation, adaptation, assimilation, appropriation, transformation, imitation, hybridisation, reconfiguration, reinterpretation, experimentation, (in)stability, dynamism, diversity, asymmetry, interdependency, connectivity, competition, partnership, agency, complexity and entanglement. This will come handy when reading about colonialism and colonisation and gives an idea of current thinking on the subject. Indeed these are the notions that permeate a set of recently published books devoted to colonial encounters along the southern European coasts between indigenous populations

and Phoenician, Etruscan, Greek, Punic and Roman powers during the last eight centuries BC. And these books are rich fare, for many reasons: for presenting a vast amount of new information, for stimulating debate on the consequences of colonial contacts, for bringing together a dispersed and rather specialist literature. Some are heavyweights in both senses (Dietler's magisterial *Archaeologies of colonialism*, the 700-page *Grecs et indigènes*), some are excellent overviews (*Colonial encounters in ancient Iberia* and *Rural landscapes of the Punic world*) and some are visually appealing (the two exhibition volumes, *Les objets racontent Lattara* and *Tossal de les Basses*). Although these books cover areas ranging from the Black Sea to the Atlantic coast of Spain, taking in Sicily, Sardinia, the Balearics and North Africa, comment will be restricted here to the parts that are relevant to southern France and Iberia — and that is hard enough considering the explosion of new data and ideas.

From the University of California Press comes MICHAEL DIETLER's *Archaeologies of colonialism: consumption, entanglement, and violence in Mediterranean France*. The subtitle gives the programme. Although the author argues that what he describes and analyses in southern France has lessons for situations elsewhere, his heart is really in the coastal area near Marseille (ancient Massalia, a Greek colony founded in 600 BC) and more particularly in Lattes near Montpellier (ancient Lattara established in the late seventh century BC under Etruscan impulse) where he has been conducting research over the past twenty or so years in collaboration with Michel Py. This is quite a book, and readers will need perseverance to understand all the intricacies and far-reaching consequences of colonial encounters between the local populations of Provence, the Rhône basin and Languedoc with Etruscan traders, Greek settlers at Massalia, Italic wine merchants and finally the Roman military and provincial administrators. If a tightly-argued 340 pages (plus 43 pages of endnotes, a 60-page bibliography and an index) with few pictures and even fewer concessions to the reader is not for you, turn to pages 338–43 for a summary of the trends detected. Five phases are presented there, from c. 625 BC to the Augustan period, showing stages of interaction and fluctuations within the region as initial contact with traders develops into more differentiated responses, depending very much on local conditions. Then read chapters 4 to 8 where the evidence from the enormous harvest of data

available on the social and political landscape, trade, violence (warfare, weapons, fortifications), eating, drinking and feasting, and finally daily life and ritual is discussed. Finally, if time permits and you are so inclined, read the first three chapters, when the historical, historiographical (e.g. a discussion of hellenisation) and theoretical elements will make more sense. Dietler's theoretical alignment is with 'entanglement', perhaps just the trendy way of saying that relationships are complex and intricate.

This is an important book and the author is right to speak of archaeologies in the plural. Situations vary from place to place — in fact even more attention could be paid to geography and environment —, chains of consequences differ in the 'messy, multifaceted workings of colonialism' (p. 333). Amongst many useful observations, let us note the existence of pottery workshops producing hybrid 'Greek style' wares tailored for indigenous tastes, or experimentation in the local architecture with new building materials, or the fact that at Lattes the wine consumption amounted to a respectable but sober 33 litres per adult per year (p. 212). The book also cannot help throwing up more questions. Amongst those bugging me are: how can Massalia, with its tiny chora, produce that much wine? (wine production outside the area is not attested until perhaps the third century BC); and why are the huge quantities of amphorae in the coastal emporia interpreted as consumption *in situ* and transfer to barrels or skin containers for distribution to upland or hinterland sites discounted? After all, an amphora is part ballast and only a practical container for sites close to navigation routes. Since amphorae are such inefficient artefacts, perhaps too much should not be read into finding few sherds on hinterland sites.

In pleasant contrast to the quite sparsely illustrated — and, let's admit it, long-winded — Dietler volume, which draws much from the results obtained at Lattes, comes an exhibition catalogue with beautiful full colour plates: *Les objets racontent Lattara*. This accompanies an exhibition currently open at the Musée archéologique Henri Pradès de Montpellier Agglomération (16 October 2010 to 30 April 2011). Staging an object-based exhibition might sound rather old-fashioned, but the idea is that they should act as 'hooks' to tell the story of Lattes' occupants from the late seventh century BC to the Middle Ages. The objects selected cover the whole gamut of activities and range from the expected (burial assemblages, Etruscan and Greek pottery, Punic and Egyptian imports,

the Warrior of Lattes statue, graffiti, coins) to the more unusual: particularly striking are a set of wooden Roman tripod feet decorated with carved ducks (p. 71), medieval fishtraps (p. 45) and, a discovery for me, a series of antler artefacts interpreted as tools for twisting rope (p. 47) which look uncannily like cheek-pieces from horse-gear. The catalogue ends with an inventory giving summary information on context, date and dimensions and a select bibliography.

Just as *Archaeologies of colonialism* belongs to an American style of academic writing, *Grecs et indigènes de la Catalogne à la Mer Noire* is typical of French publication, down to its heavy shiny paper. All the better, as it contains more than 500 excellent colour illustrations conveying the details of excavated features, assemblages and analytical results that nourish research into colonial encounters in the southern European Iron Age. The book represents the collective efforts of some 75 researchers who met at workshops held between 2006 and 2008 at Palermo, Empuriès, Aix-en-Provence, the Ecole Française in Athens and Naples under the aegis of a European Ramses culture programme. The contributors are mostly French, Italian and Spanish or Catalan, but there are also a few from Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria, the UK, Canada and the USA. Texts are in French, Italian, Spanish and English, with abstracts (pp. 715–27) in various combinations of these languages. The volume is organised in two parts, one devoted to regional overviews and analyses, the second to thematic approaches. The regions considered in depth are Himera and its hinterland in Sicily, the emporia and native settlements of Catalonia, Marseille and its surroundings, Velia and neighbouring sites in Campania, a wider zone of interaction in Thrace, the Aegean and the Black Sea (with a good overview of Thrace by Zosia Archibald) and finally the area north of the Black Sea. The second part (some 400 pages) considers building techniques, production, consumption and distribution, ceramics, settlements and cemeteries, fortifications, rituals, language and writing and ends with some case studies from the Languedoc, Sicily and the island of Lemnos in the northern Aegean. This collection is explicitly not theoretical in approach (p. 7), although it is not theoretically unaware; it is a data-rich compilation of overviews and views on the very diverse (Dietler would say entangled) indigenous-Greek interactions observed in the Mediterranean zone, from punctual cultural borrowings (see for example Morel, pp. 287–8) to actual colonisation. The volume contains much

valuable detail, for instance a presentation of the excavated vineyards of Saint-Jean du Désert, 4km from the city gates of Massalia (see fig.100, p. 148) which answer some of my worries about the wine production capacity of the chora of Marseille. This book is a treasure trove, well worth the subsidised price of €49: so much between two covers, so many excellent overviews.

Touched on in *Grecs et indigènes* and also discussed in *Archaeologies of colonialism* is the fascinating question of imitations of imports among ‘barbarians’. This is the subject of a slightly older collection of papers (2008, from symposia held at the European Association of Archaeologists’ meetings in 2002 and 2003), *Import and imitation in archaeology*. The book contains a wide range of studies, from the Neolithic to the Viking period, and from the Black Sea to the Baltic. Relevant here is a contribution by Hrvoje Potrebica (Croatia), devoted to artefacts of the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age found in Pannonia. These, mostly from funerary contexts, indicate contacts with Greece, Italy and the eastern steppes (horse equipment). Of particular interest are artefacts manufactured in the north Italian Prealpine regions but derived from Etruscan prototypes which prompts the author to reflect on the meaning of ‘imitations’, or rather translations into local contexts. As he puts it these ‘are not just a mere reflection of an inferior community that could not afford “the real stuff” but “a transfer on a deeper conceptual level. At the same time, although the original [imported] objects [...] have the role of prestigious goods, their cultural and conceptual impact in many cases remains superficial’ (p. 202). A thought-provoking paper from a collection that could have done with a bit more work from the editors, BIEHL and RASSAMAKIN, to turn Euroglish into English. Abstracts and preface are also translated into Russian.

Our last three books lead us to the western Mediterranean. MICHAEL DIETLER & CAROLINA LÓPEZ-RUIZ have done us a great service, plugging a gap in the English literature on the subject and bringing to attention a plethora of new findings, by compiling and editing *Colonial encounters in ancient Iberia* which originated in papers given at a symposium in Chicago in 2003. Eleven authors contribute 11 chapters organised in 5 parts: theory and overview (Dietler, Sanmartí), Phoenician, Greek and indigenous settlements in Iberia (south, south-west and Catalonia, by Belarte, Arruda and Rouillard respectively), plant evidence (Buxó, and

an interesting contribution by Brigitte Treumann on ship-building in the Levant, with the availability and location of timber resources an important aspect of the Phoenician establishment in south-western and southern Spain), Tartessos (Belén Deamos and Celestino Pérez), textual information (López-Ruiz and Gómez Espelosín) and finally a coda by the editors. Many ideas exposed in Dietler's *Archaeologies of colonialism* are echoed in this volume, but there are also important differences, for example that local wine production, 'one of the distinguishing elements of Phoenician colonization' was established in Andalucía as early as the eighth–seventh century BC 'as much for direct local consumption as for the production of wine as an exchange commodity' (Buxó, p. 158). Overall, the work emphasises that responses vary enormously between situations and partners, stresses that interaction is not a unidirectional flow of material and ideas from a 'high' culture to local yokels, and tends to downplay the impact (at least initially) of foreign colonies on local culture: 'a tiny cluster of alien traders and settlers' (p. 302); Emporion, for example, was ten times smaller than Massalia (p. 301). Nevertheless it is also accepted that 'the history of ancient colonial relations in the far western Mediterranean is to a large extent one of deep interdependency (my emphasis) between indigenous societies and the Phoenician and Greek populations that settled in this area' (Sanmartí, p. 77).

To get an idea of what the trends observed in ancient Iberia look like as deposits and finds on archaeological sites, an exhibition by the city of Alicante, *Tossal de les Basses: seis mil años de historia de Alicante*, provides a good entry point. Its catalogue (also available as a free pdf at http://www.alicante-ayto.es/documentos/cultura/catalogo_tossal_basses.pdf) presents the site of Tossal de les Basses at La Albufereta near Alicante, a rescue excavation of the 1980s and 1990s, now turned into an archaeological park and museum. This coastal settlement was occupied in Neolithic, Iberian, Roman, Islamic and later periods and is perhaps known to readers of *Antiquity* for its wells and preserved wooden artefacts (see *Antiquity* 84: 747–64). In the Iberian period (here late sixth to second century BC) it is not one of the prime sites always discussed in connexion with colonial interactions in Spain. Nevertheless it received imported materials including red figure ware and black varnish ware, other Italic and Phoenician-Punic imports such as table ware, mortars or a glass paste mask, indicating that this Iberian community was well

within the purview of Mediterranean trade. These exotic objects feature alongside a large assemblage of indigenous domestic material as well as a fine Iberian stone statue of a bull, found reused in a Roman wall. The full colour catalogue (and judging from the photographs the museum that houses the exhibition) is very stylishly presented. It also gives indications on the excavations in plans and descriptions. Unfortunately the inventory at the end lacks details of context.

Urbanisation and urban landscapes are never far from considerations of the Mediterranean area. So it is a pleasure to see them complemented by *Rural landscapes of the Punic world* by VAN DOMMELEN & GÓMEZ BELLARD, written together with 7 other contributors. The volume's starting point is that agricultural production is recognised as of paramount importance in discussions of Carthage and the Punic world but that, paradoxically, little archaeological attention has been paid to it. This book sets out to redress the balance, by giving overviews incorporating new discoveries and by comparing and contrasting different areas of the western Mediterranean, namely Ibiza, the Iberian peninsula, North Africa, Sicily, Malta and Sardinia. It succeeds admirably, and also provides a counterbalance to Dietler's works (though there are large areas of agreement too). In Iberia for example, continuity of rural occupation is emphasised but fluctuations in the Phoenician and later Punic presence are noted (López Castro, pp. 94–100) as the region goes through a series of transformations: Phoenician rural establishment in the seventh century BC, a period of crisis in the sixth century BC, reoccupation in the fourth century BC and different responses to Romanisation from the third century BC onwards. Chapters 8 and 9 by the main authors are models of clarity, analysing major trends and teasing out different localised ways of exploiting the landscape (see fig. 8.5, p. 217). Chapter 8 also contains a spirited defence of the word 'peasant' against tepid alternatives (p. 229). The conclusions are that the rural landscape was largely shaped by its local inhabitants (p. 234) and that the role of Carthage needs revisiting. The authors reject a view of Carthage as a major colonising force. On the contrary, indigenous populations played a key role, with Carthage acting as a stimulus: 'it is precisely due to the Carthaginian connection that innovative techniques were introduced and new markets were opened up, which in turn fed back into the regional processes of change' (p. 237). The overarching message is connectivity and diversity. In fact these

words describe well the situation scrutinised in all the publications reviewed here. They are no more elegant than entanglement but avoid that theory-laden term which, in my eyes, is best left to quantum physics (or the bedroom).

Books received

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

General

MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER. *Behavioral archaeology: principles and practice*. x+220 pages, 11 illustrations, 8 tables. 2010. London & Oakville (CT): Equinox; 978-1-84553-287-1 hardback; 978-1-84553-288-8 paperback £29.99.

DOUGLAS J. BOLENDER (ed.). *Eventful archaeologies: new approaches to social transformation in the archaeological record* (Institute for European & Mediterranean Archaeology Proceedings 1). xi+243 pages, 48 figures, 2 tables. 2010. Albany (NY): State University of New York Press; 978-1-4384-3423-0 hardback \$80; 978-1-4384-3422-3 paperback \$29.95.

HELEN R. HAINES & CLARE A. SAMMELLS (ed.). *Adventures in eating: anthropological experiences in dining from around the world*. xvi+292 pages, 46 figures. 2010. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-037-1 hardback \$70; 978-1-60732-014-2 paperback \$29.95.

LAURENCE BROCKLISS & HEATHER MONTGOMERY (ed.). *Childhood and violence in the Western tradition*. xvi+336 pages, 33 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-978-9 hardback £40.

MONICA L. SMITH. *A prehistory of ordinary people*. xviii+222 pages, 22 figures. 2010. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 978-0-8165-2695-6 paperback \$35.

DAN HICKS & MARY C. BEAUDRY (ed.). *The Oxford handbook of material culture studies*. xvi+774 pages, 97 illustrations, 2 tables. 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-921871-4 hardback £85.

PAUL G. BAHN. *Prehistoric rock art: polemics and progress*. xvi+222 pages, 90 illustrations. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-

14087-4 paperback £17.99 & \$27.99; 978-0-521-19278-1 hardback £60 & \$90.

NATHAN SCHLANGER & KENNETH AITCHISON (ed.). *Archaeology and the global economic crisis*. 2010. Tervuren: Culture Lab Editions; 978-2-9600527-7-0; free pdf at: <http://ace-archaeology.eu/fichiers/25Archaeology-and-the-crisis.pdf>.

Pre- and protohistoric Europe

SOPHIE A. DE BEAUNE (ed.). *Ecrire le passé: la fabrication de la préhistoire et de l'histoire à travers les siècles*. 426 pages, 33 illustrations, 4 tables. 2010. Paris: CNRS; 978-2-271-07012-8 paperback €29.

EZRA ZUBROW, FRANÇOISE AUDOUZE & JAMES G ENLOE (ed.). *The Magdalenian household: unraveling domesticity*. x+335 pages, 123 figures, 24 tables. 2010. Albany (NY): State University of New York Press; 978-1-4384-3367-7 hardback \$75; 978-1-4384-3366-0 paperback \$29.95.

MICHEL LORBLANCHET. *Art pariétal: grottes ornées du Quercy*. 448 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations, tables. 2010. Paris: Rouergue; 978-2-8126-0164-4 hardback €49.

ERZSÉBET JEREM & ZSOLT MESTER (ed.). *Prehistoric communities and collections in Hungary* (Itinerarium Hungaricum 2). 264 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations, 2010. Budapest: Archaeolingua 978-963-8046-91-8 paperback €20.

M. DE BOER & numerous collaborators. *Erfgoedbalans 2009. Archeologie, monumenten and cultuurlandschap in Nederland*. 300 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations & tables. 2009. Amersfoort: Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed, Ministerie van Ondersijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap; 978-90-7604-662-4 hardback.

KATHARINA REBAY-SALISBURY, MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN & JESSICA HUGHES (ed.). *Body parts and bodies whole*. 148 pages, 99 figures. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-402-9 hardback £30.

TIMOTHY EARLE & KRISTIAN KRISTIANSEN (ed.). *Organizing Bronze Age societies: the Mediterranean, central Europe, & Scandinavia compared*. xxiv+302 pages, 54 figures, 14 colour & b&w plates, 19 tables. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-76466-7 hardback £60 & \$95; 978-0-521-74835-3 paperback £19.99 & \$29.99.

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