

Review

Among the New Books

N. JAMES

Food and farming

Whence archaeologists' concern with the development of agriculture? Dr RUDEBECK (details below) argues that it springs from the Modern Western tradition of thought about progress from states of nature to civilization. After reviewing thinkers from Aquinas to Hobbes and Locke, Rousseau, Smith and Malthus, Tylor and Morgan, Lubbock, Engels, Frazer, on to L.A. White — but not Lévi-Strauss — she turns to Pumpelly, Childe, Peake & Fleure, C.O. Sauer, Braidwood and R.S. MacNeish, Cambridge economic archaeology, Binford and Flannery and others. Recent thinkers, she points out, have approached some of the same themes through the conceptual idioms of feminism, interpreting the development of agriculture as not 'the roots of misery' but an alternative way to 'harmony with nature' (p. 254). Reassessment of the relation between gathering and farming she associates with Western self-appraisal in general. Apt reference is made to H.V. White's analysis of 'meta-history'. This is a most absorbing read. However, Dr Rudebeck fails to consider archaeologists' technical predisposition to concentrate on technology narrowly construed — tools and bones are easy to recognize. Nor is there much on the patronage of research and conceptual development — the articulation of ideas with institutions and political interests remains unclear. See too the first two titles in 'Allied disciplines', below.

ELISABETH RUDEBECK. *Tilling Nature, harvesting culture: exploring images of the human being in the transition to agriculture* (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia Series in 8° 32). vii+299 pages, 31 figures, tables. 2000. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; 91-22-01872-7 paperback SEK246+VAT.

SVEN ISAKSSON. *Food and rank in early Medieval time* (Theses & Papers in Scientific Archaeology 3). viii+302 pages, 68 figures, 26 tables. 2000. Stockholm: Stockholm University Archaeological Research Laboratory; 91-89338-02-2 (ISSN1400-7835) paperback.

PATRICIA C. ANDERSON (ed.). *Prehistory of agriculture: new experimental and ethnographic approaches* (University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology Monograph 40). xii+308 pages, 204 figures, 54 tables. 1999. Los Angeles (CA): University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology; 0-917956-93-1 paperback.

JACK R. HARLAN. *The living fields: our agricultural heritage*. xi+271 pages, 52 illustrations. 1998. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-64992-7 paperback £11.95 & \$19.95.

Assessing older food myths, Dr ISAKSSON has assembled eight papers, all in English, on methods and techniques of analysis of residues on archaeological materials and in soils: four previously published, two others, by him and colleagues, awaiting publication elsewhere, and two others, including an introduction to the collection. Although not consistently present in all of these papers, the book's chief message is the importance of a sociological perspective. It transpires that, in Medieval Sweden, although funerary and ceremonial deposits may conform better to the ancient textual descriptions of diet, favoured foods were by no means common in daily life beyond court circles.

Dr ANDERSON has revised a fine collection of papers by leading figures, published originally in France: five on ethnographic and experimental studies of plant use and the development of cultivation, 16 on archaeological and experimental evidence for the origin of cultivation and domestication in southwest Asia and southern Europe, and a dozen others on methodology and on archaeological, palynological and ethnographic approaches to various technical aspects of ancient farming in the Old World. The studies include field trials, analysis of archaeological floral samples, studies of wear on ancient and experimental tools, ethnoarchaeology, and a paper on experiments based on Sumerian and Akkadian texts about 'grain-grinding households' (J.-P. Grégoire). The collection is dedicated to J.R. HARLAN, who contributes on genetic responsiveness of grasses to planting. His *The living fields* has been published in paperback.

Dr GOSDEN (details below) introduces 18 case studies in the development and introduction of cultigens, in the social conditions and consequences, and in land management, plus a paper on pastoralism and six discussions of aspects of theory, method and technique. They are drawn evenly from the Middle East, south Asia, eastern Asia (*n.b.* S. Nelson, on gradual development of rice in Korea and, hence too, social hierarchy and megalithic monuments) and South America (including C. Hastorf on changing motives for husbandry) plus five from Melanesia (including

T. Bayliss-Smith & J. Golson on farming landscapes in New Guinea and M. Therin *et al.* on recovering starch in sediments (*cf.* ISAKSSON above) and a couple from other parts of the world. Of the case studies, three are ethnographic, and there is one historical one. The collection is based on a session at the 1994 World Archaeological Congress.

CHRIS GOSDEN & JOHN HATHER (ED.). *THE PREHISTORY of food: appetites for change*. xv+523 pages, 88 figures, 20 tables. 1999. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-11765-8; hardback; £90 & US\$145.

See also FRANCIS PRYOR in 'British Isles', below.

Metals

S.M.M. YOUNG, A. MARK POLLARD, PAUL BUDD & ROBERT A. IXER (ed.). *Metals in antiquity* (BAR International series S792). xii+353 pages, 249 figures, 58 tables. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 1-84171-008-3 paperback £60.

RICHARD MEURMAN. *Silverberg i Järnbärland: Bergshanteringens begynnelse i ljuset av Schmidt Testhammardatering* (OPIA 21). 184 pages, 71 figures, 40 tables. 2000. Uppsala: Uppsala University Dept. of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1398-7 (ISSN 1100-6358) paperback.

Metals in antiquity comprises 43 papers, including 24 on metals during the Copper and Bronze Ages, 13 on iron, and five on metals in the Americas. The character of the papers varies greatly, from laboratory reports to industrial archaeology to 'clanship and the . . . Highland smith' in Scotland (J.A. Atkinson & E. Photos-Jones) and reinterpretation of symbolic values in eastern Europe (with implications for early functional development of copper — T. Taylor) to the examination of human teeth and further discussion of the evidence for atmospheric pollution in Greenland from mining and smelting in Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Europe.

Dr MEURMAN has used Schmidt's Testhammer, an instrument for testing concrete, to date mines and quarries in the Sala district of Sweden. His method depends on the assumption that rock weathers at constant rates. Where historians had dated the start of mining in the district to between 1200 and 1500, Dr MEURMAN now ascribes it to the 11th century. He tested the Medieval Stollberg mine, of known date, as a control. An abstract and substantial summary are provided in English.

See also 'Archaeometallurgy', pp. 964–7, below, and *Furness iron* in 'British Isles'.

Levant & Middle East

STEFAN KAROL KOZLOWSKI with AVI GOPHER & GALINA KOROBKOVA. *The eastern wing of the Fertile Crescent: late prehistory of Greater Mesopotamian lithic industries* (BAR International series S760). 275 pages, 115 b&w & colour figures, 13 maps, 30 tables. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-965-8 paperback £30.

M.-C. CAUVIN, A. GOURGAUD, B. GRATUZE, N. ARNAUD, G. POUPEAU, J.-L. PODEVIN & C. CHATAIGNER (ed.). *L'obsidienne au Proche et Moyen Orient du volcan à l'outil* (BAR International series S738). 388 pages, figures, tables. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-931-3 paperback £55.

A.V.G. BETTS (ed.). *The Harra and the Hamad: excavations and surveys in eastern Jordan 1* (Sheffield Archaeological Monograph 9). xx+252 pages, 149 figures, 104 tables, 16 plates. 1998. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press; 1-85075-614-7 hardback £45 & US\$74.

MEHMET ÖZDOĞAN & NEZİH BAŞGELEN (ed.). *Neolithic in Turkey, the cradle of civilization: new discoveries* (2 volumes; Ancient Anatolian Civilizations ser. no. 3). 439 pages, tables, colour & b&w figures, maps. 1999. Istanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları; paperback 975-6899-41-7 US\$49.95 (+US\$9.99 p&p).

Dr KOZLOWSKI reviews the Neolithic lithic industries of Iran and Iraq and the Caspian and Caucasian region alongside a substantial assessment of data from the Levant (including Dr GOPHER's contribution). So far as he can, he follows the same procedure for each region, distinguishing later phases from earlier and assessing, for each, sites, their sequence and chronologies, territories, origins and disappearance of the industry, raw materials, and technology, including production of blanks, proportions of tool types, retouch technique and morphology of retouched tools. Dr KOZLOWSKI remarks that a change takes place throughout his region, except in the Caspian & Caucasian area, at about 10,200 BP — but he remarks that nothing else in the way of life seems to change at that time. In a preface, Prof. Bar-Yosef rates the book as 'the best summary of Neolithic lithic sequences for the entire region of southwestern Asia' (p. 12). A French summary is provided.

Dr CAUVIN and colleagues present 16 substantial papers on the archaeology of obsidian in the Middle East: eight on geology, chemistry and dating, six on sources and finds contexts, one on ancient literary sources about obsidian in various parts of the Old World, and a concluding paper (CAUVIN) on the material's symbolic value. Colin Renfrew, whose earlier research is frequently cited among these papers, provides a preface. The latter and 3 of the papers are in English, the rest in French. The book is among the best produced titles from BAR.

The Harra and the Hamad are the districts that take up most of the eastern territory of Jordan. Dr BETTS & colleagues report on the first extensive programmes of systematic field work there, which began in 1979 (as a similar but larger project was nearing completion in Saudi Arabia; and see MASRY and YULE, below). The body of the report begins with a description of Kebaran and Natufian sites, including an account of survey, excavation and finds at a late Natufian domestic site, and observations of other

Neolithic occupations. The larger part of the report is devoted to excavation at Dhuweila and the finds there. The site is one of a series in its district occupied, in the later 7th and 6th millennia, as camps by hunters using 'kite' enclosures — and it was used again repeatedly until recently. More than 80 rock carvings were recorded in the vicinity (*cf.* 'Rock art in Africa', below). Dr BETTS reports on a survey of the area, including a map of known 'kites' in the Harra. Functional relations transpire between the hunters' complementary sites. Also included is an article on rock-built traps in Uzbekistan. The comparison helped Dr BETTS to distinguish two types of 'kite', with implications for different patterns of herd behaviour and, perhaps, for an ancient human impact on the herds.

Neolithic in Turkey reviews the state of the art in progress with research over the past couple of decades by means of 12 concise articles by Turkish and foreign archaeologists, a general introduction and a concluding assessment. New research at well known sites is covered, including Çayönü, Aşıklı and Çatalhöyük, and there are reports on new ones, assessments of regions and districts — Urfa, the Lake District and European Turkey — and a chapter on obsidian in central Turkey (*cf.* the following title). The excellent illustrations are gathered in the second volume. Abstracts are provided in Turkish.

JEAN-DANIEL FOREST. *Les premiers temples de Mésopotamie (4e et 3e millénaires)* (British Archaeological Reports International series S765). iv+139 pages, 43 figures, 2 tables. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-976-3 £20.

JULIAN READE. *Mesopotamia* (2nd edition). 96 pages, 96 colour & b&w figures, 1 table. 2000. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-2181-9 paperback £8.99.

J.-D. FOREST has reviewed the evidence for the plans of the Ningursu temple at Tello, the Ninhursag temple at Ubaid and the Riemchen and Stone Buildings at Warka. With reference to other sites too, and considering presence and absence of platforms and, hence, variations in accessibility, he has concluded that archaeologists have laboured under stereotypes which ignore variability among Sumerian temples and, consequently, obscure issues about the cults. For background to these issues and a basic grasp of subsequent history up to the mid 2nd millennium, the general reader can rely on the attractive new edition of *Mesopotamia*.

JOHN CURTIS. *Ancient Persia*. (2nd edition). 96 pages, 103 colour & b&w figures, 1 table. 2000. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-2180-0 paperback £8.99.

H. SIDKY. *The Greek kingdom of Bactria from Alexander to Eucratides the Great*. xvi+284 pages, 6 figures. 2000. Lanham (MD): University Press of America; 0-7618-1695-X hardback \$47.50.

Ancient Persia accompanies *Mesopotamia*, taking its story up to the Islamic period. The new edition includes results of recent research on the British Museum collection. The book is to be recommended for visitors to the Museum. See too our picture review of *Persia and the West*. For the history of the territory to the northeast from the time of Alexander to the later 2nd century BC, see the book on *Bactria* — attending to coins but not, otherwise, archaeological.

BERNHARD MAYER (ed.). *Jericho und Qumran: Neues zum Umfeld der Bibel* (Eichstätter Studien n.s. 45). 328 pages, figures, tables, b&w photographs. 2000. Regensburg: Friedrich Pustet; 3-7917-1731-6 paperback.

JOHN ROGERSON. *Chronicle of the Old Testament kings: the reign-by-reign record of the rulers of ancient Israel*. 208 pages, 160 b&w figures, 100 colour figures. 1999. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05095-3 hardback £19.95.

Prof. MAYER presents eight papers on the archaeology and history of Jericho and the near-by settlement of Qumran from the Neolithic to the Roman period. Half of the book is devoted to the environmental history, physical anthropology, social anthropology and rites of cemeteries at Qumran excavated in 1956 by the late Gottfried Kurth (to whose memory the book is dedicated). In addition, J.F. Thiel contributes ethnographic parallels for funerary cult from central Africa.

For Israel, Prof. ROGERSON reviews the chronology and main events and developments of the reigns of the Judges and Kings up to the Jewish Revolt of AD 66–73. The elements of the story are familiar but Prof. ROGERSON points out pitfalls of interpretation, problems of dating, and new doubts about political patterns and events in various periods. The traditional historiographical method in this book and others in the series of which it is part is presented in a very lively way. Especially when written as clearly and fluently as this book, the case for historical basics is compelling.

PAUL YULE (ed.). *Studies in the archaeology of the Sultanate of Oman* (Orient-Archäologie 2). ix+196 pages, b&w photographs, maps, figures, tables. 1999. Rahden: Marie Leidorf; 3-89646-632-1 (ISSN 1434-162X) hardback.

SOPHIE MÉRY. *Les céramiques d'Oman et l'Asie moyenne: une archéologie des échanges à l'Âge du Bronze* (CRA Monographies 23). 317 pages, 192 figures, 6 colour plates, 71 tables. 2000. Paris: CNRS; 2-271-05792-2 (ISSN 1151-5358) paperback.

D.T. POTTS. *Ancient Magan: the secrets of Tell Abraq*. 144 pages, colour & b&w figures. 2000. London: Trident; 1-900724-31-6 hardback £14.95, 1-900724-31-6 paperback £9.95.

As in eastern Jordan and Saudi Arabia (see BETTS, above), archaeology is only now reaching maturity

The King of Persia and attendants are shown, here, in a relief at Persepolis, illustrating JOHN BOARDMAN's grand Persia and the West: an archaeological investigation of the genesis of Achaemenid art (255 pages, 295 illustrations. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05102-X hardback £36). Pointing out that the Persians were the first Middle Eastern power to undertake a programme of unlimited expansion but that they preferred propaganda to continual war, Prof. BOARDMAN shows how an artistic idiom was devised for expressing the kings' invincibility. He explains that it drew on the tradition of Greek subjects as well as Mesopotamia but points out that full use of the monumental metropolitan style was restricted to Persia. Nor did it last: unlike the Romans', the Persian ideal was not for 'popularization'. Yet Prof. Boardman explains how minor arts and elements of the monumental idiom did diffuse more widely, particularly in regard to the Aegean.



in Oman and the Gulf Emirates (UAE). Dr YULE's fine volume looks as though it is something of a landmark. It reports on five projects by the German Archaeological Oman Expedition which is setting about systematic research on regional chronologies guided by priorities in resource management. The two main reports published in this book are on Iron Age cemeteries. The reports are in English and German with summaries in Arabic. Dr MÉRY presents the results of macroscopic, petrographic and typological research on Bronze Age assemblages of pottery, including both local wares and imports from Mesopotamia, Iran,

Baluchistan and the Indus region. The Neolithic period seems to have been aceramic. Nor was pottery common before the Iron Age but Dr MÉRY considers that long-distance trade began to stimulate social and economic change from about 2000 BC. She assesses exchange between the coast and the interior. See also MASRY, below.

Another welcome sign of the development of archaeology in the region is Prof. POTTS' brightly designed introduction to the Bronze Age and Iron Age site of Tell Abraç, in the UAE. Not only does he describe the site, its varied history, its place in long-

distance trade and its broader regional context but it also explains his archaeological methods and techniques. Perhaps the booklet is aimed at the growing tourism market but we should hope that something like it is in Arabic too.

SCOTT REDFORD with GIL J. STEIN, NAOMI F. MILLER & DENISE C. HODGES. *The archaeology of the frontier in the Medieval Near East: excavations at Gritille, Turkey* (Archaeological Institute of America Monograph n.s. 3). xxiv+315 pages, 85 figures, 74 plates, 74 tables. 1998. Boston (MA): Archaeological Institute of America; 0-924171-65-0 hardback \$94 (+\$4 p&p) (non-members).

Dr REDFORD points out that — as we know for Europe — archaeology has much to contribute to the historian's understanding of the Middle Ages in Turkey. Gritille was investigated as part of the research ahead of building dams along the River Euphrates. It was one of a number of Christian settlements in the district of Samsat — although no sign of a church was found. First established as a defence, it became a farming community like others in the neighbourhood. Dr REDFORD assesses the historical and economic implications of the pottery and STEIN and MILLER describe the results of survey and investigations of land use — a régime of mixed farming. The demise of occupation is thought to have been related both to the expansion of the Mamluks and to immigration of specialist herders.

The following edition is a reprint (see Dr Oates' discursive review in *ANTIQUITY* 50: 20–31). Next, Prof. WACHSMANN's personal account is now out in paperback.

ABDULLAH HASSAN MASRY. *Prehistory in North-eastern Arabia: the problem of interregional interaction*. xi+252 pages, 46 plates, 57 figures, 9 maps, 9 tables. 1997. London: Kegan Paul International; 0710305362 hardback.

SHELLEY WACHSMANN. *The Sea of Galilee boat: a 2000 year old discovery from the sea of legends* (2nd edition). xviii+424 pages, figures. 2000. Cambridge (MA): Perseus; 0-7382-0329-7 paperback \$17 & CAN\$25.95.

In the next grand and robustly produced tome we learn, among much else, that 'If the Well-being has a Branch at the side of the Gall Bladder: Success' (p. 343) but that if the latter 'is like a red fruit and without bile-secretions: The enemy will fight me' (p. 422) . . .

ULLA KOCH-WESTENHOLZ. *Babylonian liver omens: the chapters Manzāzu, Padānu and Pān tākalti of the Babylonian extispicy series from Aššurbanipal's library* (Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publication 25). 593 pages, 2 figures, 10 tables, 49 plates. 2000. Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press; 87-7289-620-5 (ISSN 0902-5499) hardback Kr700, £70, US\$100.

See also pp. 971–3, below.

British Isles

JANE DOWNES & RAYMOND LAMB. *Prehistoric houses at Sumburgh in Shetland: excavations at Sumburgh Airport 1967–74*. viii+132 pages, 40 figures, 20 colour plates, 9 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-003-1 paperback £20.

The *Sumburgh* report describes and analyses sequences of construction, features and activity in and beside two adjacent stone houses spanning the later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age. They are shown to have overlain a plough field, a possible enclosure and a possible timber house of the later Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age. The greater part of the report is devoted to the finds. There is a brief discussion of zoning, craftwork and livestock management. This year was announced the discovery of double-storeyed houses on a neighbouring part of the site first recorded in the course of preparing for the same developments of the airport but not closely investigated at that time.

ANGELA DESMOND, GINA JOHNSON, MARGARET MCCARTHY, JOHN SHEEHAN & ELIZABETH SHEE TWOHIG (ed.). *New agendas in Irish prehistory: papers in commemoration of Liz Anderson*. xiii+231 pages, 48 colour & b&w figures, 15 tables. 2000. Bray: Wordwell; 1-869857-34-8 paperback.

New agendas comprises 15 papers by a roster of eminent archaeologists along with notes on the dedicatee. The topics range from Neolithic regional variation (G. Cooney) to Viking and Bronze Age hoards (D. Maher & J. SHEEHAN) to Internet publication (C. Wickham-Jones). B. Ó Donnabháin muses about 'modern Ireland [a]s a product . . . of all the influences' on the 'island over the last 9000 years' (p. 194).

ANDREW MUDD, ROBERT J. WILLIAMS & ALAN LUPTON. *Excavations alongside Roman Ermin Street, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire: the archaeology of the A419/A417 Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme* (2 vols.) lxxii+607 pages, 266 figures, 131 tables. 1999. Oxford: Oxford Archaeological Unit; 0-904220-17-6, 0-904220-18-4 (0-904220-16-8 series) paperback £60.

The principal discoveries reported by MUDD *et al.* are: a pair of adjoining Early Bronze Age ring ditches; three or four domestic sites of diverse forms dating from the Middle Iron Age and some boundary ditches apparently of the same period, notable for their irregularity; and evidence suggesting regional maintenance of the Roman road between Cirencester and Gloucester. Other discoveries ranged from an early Mesolithic microlith — rare in this region — to a fine dewpond thought to date from c. 1800. Volume 1 is devoted to features of the prehistoric and Roman periods while the greater part of Volume 2 is dedicated to the finds and environmental evidence. The findings are assessed in the light of current knowledge of the surrounding region. The report has been produced to a high standard.

DAVID A. HINTON. *A smith in Lindsey: the Anglo-Saxon grave at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire*. x+123 pages, 62 figures, 2 tables. 2000. London: Society for Medieval Archaeology; 1-902653-28-9 (ISSN 0583-9106) paperback £17.50 & US\$29, £22.50 & US\$37 (institutions).

HELEN GEAKE & JONATHAN KENNY (ed.). *Early Deira: archaeological studies of the East Riding in the fourth to ninth centuries AD*. xi+140 pages, 56 figures, 2 tables. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-90-2 paperback £28.

R.I. PAGE. *An introduction to English runes* (2nd edition). xv+249 pages, 77 figures. 1999. Woodbridge: Boydell; 0-85115-768-8 hardback £30.

Dr HINTON and colleagues assess the assemblage from a grave excavated in 1981: in boxes of various woods had been buried smithing tools (some yet to be interpreted) and scraps of various metals along with a collection of garnets, scabbard studs and a fragment of glass. Conservation and investigation were complicated. Bones were not found. Dr HINTON estimates that the burial dates from the third quarter of the 7th century. He speculates intriguingly about the putative smith's patron and about his fate. Summaries are provided in French and German. GEAKE & KENNY's nine papers on aspects of the archaeology of eastern Yorkshire during the transition from Roman to Medieval are accompanied by a contribution on royal power, an assessment of the state of the art in bioarchaeology for the period (by K. Dobney, A. Hall & H. Kenward) and an introduction by M. Carver. S. Lucy reviews mortuary evidence and J. Lang stone monuments, while J.D. Richards considers archaeological visibility of settlement in the Wolds and D. Powlesland argues — against an idea of aimless shifts which he attributes to Mucking, Essex — that settlement sites shifted within bounded properties. Prof. PAGE's new edition takes account of discoveries and conceptual developments since the first (1973), reorganizes certain passages and includes a new chapter on runic and roman writing.

For the general reader, three engrossing books have come out as follows.

ELIZABETH REES. *Celtic saints: passionate wanderers*. 208 pages, figures, 13 maps. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01989-4 hardback £14.95.

MICK SHARP. *The way and the light: an illustrated guide to the saints and holy places of Britain*. vi+217 pages, colour & b&w photographs. 2000. London: Aurum; 1-85410-722-4 paperback £14.99 & US\$24.95.

MICK ASTON. *Monasteries in the landscape*. 223 pages, 112 figures, 30 colour photographs. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1491-7 paperback £14.99 & US\$24.99.

PAUL SPOERRY & SPENCER COOPER. *Ramsey Abbey: an archaeological survey*. CD (Windows or Mac). 2000. Fulbourn: Cambridgeshire County Council; £5.

Celtic saints reviews the history and archaeology of the missionaries in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Man and southwestern and northeastern England. The readable text is supplemented by a gazetteer of some of the more obscure sites. Mr SHARP's fluently written and delightfully — and often evocatively — illustrated *guide* comprises a general introduction, six thematic descriptive and historical essays and a gazetteer of 164 shrines, broadly conceived, from Iona and Caldey Island to Lastingham, Sempringham, Bury St Edmunds and Ely. Prof. ASTON has revised his book of 1993 and changed the pictures, adding ones in colour.

Ramsey Abbey presents the results of various mapping, photographic and geophysical techniques applied to the question, which has long vexed local antiquaries and archaeologists, of just where the great church did stand. They were inconclusive but the CD packs in or opens up to a vast amount of information, including maps old and new and colour photographs made available through access by browser to the County Archaeological Field Unit's website. Copies are available at the County Sites & Monuments Record, the two County Record Offices, two public libraries and the two secondary schools in Ramsey. The procedure is complicated but this publication is an important experiment.

TADHG O'KEEFFE. *Medieval Ireland: an archaeology*. 192 pages, 77 figures, 25 colour plates. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1464-X hardback £19.99 & \$32.50.

SEÁN DUFFY (ed.). *Medieval Dublin I: proceedings of the Friends of Medieval Dublin Symposium 1999*. 237 pages, 53 figures, 15 plates. 2000. Dublin: Four Courts; 1-85182-537-1 hardback IRL£39.50, 1-85182-580-0 paperback IRL£14.95.

ALFRED P. SMYTH (ed.). *Seanchas: studies in early and Medieval Irish archaeology, history and literature in honour of Francis J. Byrne*. xxiii+478 pages, 48 figures, 6 tables. 2000. Dublin: Four Courts; 1-85182-489-8 hardback IRL£39.95.

Again for the general reader, Dr O'KEEFFE has produced a concise text, substantial and deftly illustrated with photographs, maps, plans and diagrams. It assesses, in order, defences military and domestic, the countryside, towns, trade and industry, and the Church, concluding with pithy observations on 'Gaelic' identity in the archaeological record, on the archaeological contribution to knowledge of the Middle Ages, and on the progress in his subject during the past 20 years. That is borne out too by the seven main chapters of *Medieval Dublin I*, providing a scholarly but approachable state-of-the-art review of excavations, pottery, jewellery, Anglo-Norman housing, and Viking trading links to the rest of Ireland. They are provided with a full and very helpful summary of '40 years a-digging' (L. Simpson), concentrating especially on the de-

velopment of the urban topography. The 41 articles and notes in *Seanchas* confirm the vitality of both traditional and new streams of research on late protohistoric and Medieval Ireland — social, economic, political and religious history, literary and art history, architectural history (Dr O'KEEFE and P.D. Sweetman), place-name research and historical geography as well as late Iron Age and Medieval archaeology (including G. Eogan on finds at the Lagore crannog).

SIMON TAYLOR (ed.). *Kings, clerics and chronicles in Scotland, 500-1297: essays in honour of Marjorie Ogilvie Anderson on the occasion of her 90th birthday*. 208 pages, 10 figures, 1 table. 2000. Dublin: Four Courts; 1-85182-516-9 hardback £39.50.

NICK FITCHISON. *Scotland's stone of destiny: myth, history and nationhood*. 162 pages, 73 b&w figures, 27 colour illustrations. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1465-8 hardback £19.99 & US\$32.50.

Dr TAYLOR introduces 10 articles and bibliographies of A.O. & M.O. Anderson which complement much of the ground covered in *Seanchas*. ANTIQUITY readers will appreciate, in particular, I. Henderson's contribution on Pictish sculpture. Dr FITCHISON's account of the Scone Stone's history covers the associated myths, describes the Stone in detail, and traces the history of this symbol of Scotland, its 'captivity' at Westminster, gleeful repatriation in 1950-51, and official return, in 1996.

TIMOTHY DARVILL, KATHERINE BARKER, BARBARA BENDER & RONALD HUTTON *et al.* *The Cerne Giant: an antiquity on trial* (Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences Occasional Paper 5). xii+172 pages, 52 figures. 1999. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-94-5 paperback £14.95.

RODNEY CASTLEDEN. *Ancient British hill figures*. 111 pages, figures and photographs. 2000. Seaford: S.B.; 1-85770-103-8 paperback £7.50.

Another legend in the news, that same year, was the jaunty priapic figure of the giant picked out by scoring through the turf on the white hill at Cerne Abbas. Prof. Darvill deliberated with his colleagues and 20 'expert witnesses' as to the history of the Giant, its maintenance, and attitudes to the figure through the centuries and up to now. They drew comparisons with the Long Man of Wilmington and the Uffington Horse. The discussion was filmed and the television producer adds his story of the day of debate. Mr CASTLEDEN reviews the figures at each of those and nine other sites in England, including the muddled case of Wandlebury, outside Cambridge.

MARK BOWDEN (ed.). *Furness iron: the physical remains of the iron industry and related woodland industries of Furness and southern Lakeland*. x+90 pages, 64 figures. 2000. Swindon: English Heritage; 1-873592-47-7 paperback £9.95.



Furness iron is a most elegantly produced review of the complex of 18th- and 19th-century iron-working sites and their ruins in the Furness district. Explaining the industrial processes and the history of ore exploitation, working and associated activities — including workers' dwellings — it describes and explains the sites in their landscape contexts and with a fine eye for revealing details too. Elegant maps and photographs and illustrations old and new are used to excellent effect. There is a substantial and widely ranging bibliography. It is a really exciting book — a must for local libraries and 6th Form libraries and for the district's walkers, and a model which could be most fruitfully emulated for like industrial landscapes elsewhere. Summaries are provided in French and German. This one wins the laurels. (See too 'Metals', below, and, on pp. 964-7, 'Archaeometallurgy'.)

P.J. DAVEY (ed.). *Recent archaeological research on the Isle of Man*. xvi+377 pages, 183 b&w and colour figures, 19 tables. 1999. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-946-1 paperback £40.

Dr DAVEY's compilation, based around the work of the Centre for Manx Studies at Liverpool University, looks like a landmark in the archaeology of the Isle of Man, drawing together a diverse set of results for periods from the early Mesolithic to industrial archaeology of the 19th century. It features reports on surveys of quartz mounds and burnt mounds, excavations, pottery of several periods and Viking coinage. S. Burrow contributes an interpretive essay on the Neolithic, and Prof. Darvill reports on the Billown Landscape Project. There is a landscape historical essay on landholding and a note on 'change and continuity in field boundaries'. R. Bewley reviews aerial photography and Dr DAVEY and colleagues consider radiocarbon dates for the island. He also contributes to a gazetteer of 'Recent archaeological accessions into the Manx Museum'.

The following two titles have been reprinted in paperback. With special reference to his own excavations and experimental archaeology in the Fens, Dr PRYOR takes a landscape approach to prehistoric farming, explaining field systems, causewayed enclosures, pastoral farming and other features less emphasised in most other treatments. For the second book, see ANTIQUITY 73: 235-6.

FRANCIS PRYOR. *Farmers in prehistoric Britain*. 159 pages, 67 b&w figures, 21 colour plates. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1477-1 paperback £14.99 & \$24.99.

I.M. STEAD. *The Salisbury Hoard*. 160 pages, 13 figures, 23 colour plates. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1472-0 paperback £12.99 & \$22.50.

See too *Robin Hood* in 'Also received', below.

... and beyond ...

TREVOR ROWLEY. *The Normans*. 192 pages, 90 b&w figures, 32 colour plates. 1999. Stroud & Charleston (SC); Tempus; 0-7524-1434-8 hardback £19.99 & \$32.50.

Dr ROWLEY provides an introduction to Norman history for the general reader, concentrating on England but including chapters on Normandy in the earlier 11th century and an excellent summary of the Normans' 'enterprise' in southern Europe. Topographic and architectural photographs and diagrams, pictures of manuscripts, the Bayeux Tapestry, and mosaics, sculptures, and maps help to make this a most stimulating and effective read.

Scandinavia and the Baltic basin (and beyond)

JØRGEN JENSEN. *Fra Bronze- til Jernalder — en kronologisk undersøgelse*. (Nordiske Fortidsminder Serie B 15). 423 pages, 113+98 figures. 1997. Copenhagen: Kongelige Nordiske Oldskriftselskab; 87-87483-37-8 ISSN 0105-578X hardback.

Dr JENSEN has assessed the evidence of bronzes in graves and hoards and of pottery in an attempt to understand the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age in northern Germany and Poland and southern Scandinavia. Accepting that diffusion from the Adriatic and west Mediterranean prompted a series of social changes to the south — associated with Hallstatt culture — he considers that, further north too, changing rituals were related to new forms of social organization. Dr JENSEN shows that the changes varied from region to region and argues that they were caused by local processes (*cf.* the following title) — he is sceptical about the supposed effects of Scythian attacks in the east.

The work depended on keen sensitivity to typological dating and cross-dating. A large part of the book is devoted to an illustrated catalogue of pottery, bronzes and some other materials, mostly collated from museums in Denmark and Sweden but including pieces from as far as Poland, The Netherlands and Finland. JENSEN looks likely to become an important point of reference. In the long run, perhaps, the implications for further research on social archaeology will be valued as well as the chronology. There is a substantial summary in English.

LEIF SAHLQVIST. *Det rituella landskapet: kosmografiska uttrycksformer och territoriell struktur* (Aun 28). 210 pages, 109 figures & tables. 2000. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1399-5 paperback.

CHRISTOPHER TILLY. *The dolmens and passage graves of Sweden: an introduction and guide*. xiv+242 pages, 292 figures, 2 tables. 1999. London: University College London Institute of Archaeology; 0-905853-36-9 paperback £25.

Landscape historians will appreciate Dr SAHLQVIST'S interest in continuities from Bronze Age territories

to Medieval hundreds in Western Östergötland. Churches seem to relate to barrows. Some of the latter were used from the Neolithic into the Iron Age. Place-name evidence is assessed. Drawing inspiration from modern research on megalithic monuments in Britain and Brittany, Dr SAHLQVIST concentrates on the Bronze Age and finds implications for the Late Neolithic too. A summary is provided in English.

Prof. TILLY describes the distribution, sites, forms and sizes and orientation of megalithic monuments in Sweden, and the evidence for how they were used, before providing details of 150 of them — some 30% of all the surviving or probable ones, he estimates. The catalogue is arranged by county. Photographs, details on access, and references to museums and publications are provided alongside brief descriptions. This is a fine achievement.

DEBORAH OLAUSSON & HELLE VANDKILDE (ed.). *Form, function & context: material culture studies in Scandinavian archaeology* (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia series in 8° 31). iii+309 pages, 139 colour & b&w figures, 5 tables. 2000. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; 91-22-018476 hardback SEK286+VAT.

Dr VANDKILDE introduces 15 papers on the study of material culture as an approach to Scandinavian prehistory plus one on modern architecture, one on tin in the Late Bronze Age in the Aegean, one on the Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, England, one on the ethnoarchaeology of copper-working in Nepal, and a thoughtful review of the lot by M.L. Sørensen. They range from pots and stone implements to rock art and landscapes. Abstracts are provided in the Scandinavian languages.

See also the review on p. 274–5, *Food and rank in 'Food and farming'*, above, and *Silverberg in 'Metals'*, above.

South Asia

SHANTARAM BHALCHANDRA DEO. *Indian beads: a cultural and technological study*. xlv+205 pages, 120 b&w figures, 38 colour photographs. 2000. Pune: Deccan College Post-Graduate & Research Institute; paperback Rs600.

GEORGE MICHELL. *Hindu art and architecture*. 224 pages, 186 colour & b&w illustrations, 1 map. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-203377 paperback £8.95.

RAJESH KOCHHAR. *The Vedic people: their history and geography*. xiv+259 pages, 6 figures, 13 maps. 2000. London: Sangam; 0-86311-841-0 hardback £29.95.

P. RAMANATHAN. *A new account of the history and culture of the Tamils*. xi+132 pages, 13 figures, 8 tables. 1998. Chennai: T.T.K. Salai; paperback Rs50.

Prof. DEO'S typology of beads is based on forms and contexts of finds mostly dating from the 1st millennium BC to the Medieval period. He reviews

the range of archaeological contexts in which beads have been found and the technology and materials. He also takes account of the evidence of sculpture and briefly considers parallels from as far afield as Egypt, Rome, China and East Africa. He pays special attention to amulets and pendants.

Dr MICHELL's compact introduction to Hindu art is organized chronologically, starting with the Buddhist period, moving on to the Hindu revival of the 5th–9th centuries and the great Medieval period, and finishing with the 'revival' in the age of the Muslim lords. The last chapter covers the 'lesser traditions' of the 19th and 20th centuries, including responses to Western art. In the first chapter, Dr MICHELL considers general principles of religion and magic, narrative, architecture and patronage. Appropriately, the best feature of this satisfying book is the photographic illustrations of buildings, sculptures, paintings and textiles, all very good, mostly excellent.

Prof. KOCHHAR has reviewed literary and archaeological evidence for the provenance of the Vedas. Accepting the usual association with Aryan immigrants, he ascribes the original Rigveda to southern Afghanistan in the mid or later 2nd millennium BC. He considers that the sacred texts were extensively adapted thereafter. For the south, Mr RAMANATHAN's booklet outlines the early development and culture history of the Tamils from the Palaeolithic to the mid 20th century. Despite the reconstruction, on the cover, of hunters butchering a narwhal, the early part of the narrative is given over to the importance of the Dravidian languages for understanding South Asian (and Australian) prehistory. The remainder of the treatment follows customary types of historical source to work out a solidly partisan account.

See also the review on pp. 969–70, below.

North America

DAVID S. WHITLEY. *The art of the shaman: rock art of California*. 139 pages, 111 b&w and colour illustrations. 2000. Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 0-87480-650-X hardback \$45.

BRIAN P. KOOYMAN. *Understanding stone tools and archaeological sites*. viii+206 pages, 95 figures, 1 table. 2000. Calgary: University of Calgary Press & Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 1-55238-021-1 & 0-8263-2333-2 paperback \$CAN29.95 & US\$18.95 (1-55238-021-1 & 0-8263-2300-6 hardback).

FLORENCE C. LISTER. *Behind painted walls: incidents in Southwestern archaeology*. xi+168 pages, 71 figures. 2000. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-2189-5 hardback \$35, 0-8263-2190-9 paperback \$19.95.

The art of the shaman distinguishes, with splendid photographs, four regional 'traditions' of rock art, including 'variants', interpreting them, on the basis of early ethnographies, as expressions of shamanism dating back as far as c. AD 1000 and some

of it surviving from much earlier. The text discusses themes and variants in detail. Although it touches on social, ritual and landscape contexts, the emphasis is firmly on the motifs as such. The design and writing style are inviting, with references to the lengthy bibliography contained in endnotes. See too the following section.

Dr KOOYMAN's approachable introduction will be popular with students. He covers tool types, sources of stone, and techniques for tracing them, manufacturing techniques and the history of production from Lower Palaeolithic to Neolithic before turning to a summary of the principal industries of the northern Plains from Clovis to the Modern period — mainly the points, of course. He explains how the study of stone tools can contribute to understanding economic and cultural patterns and he finishes with summaries of techniques for studying use-wear and residues.

Mid 20th-century excavations of wall paintings at prehispanic and Christian Pueblo sites are very readably recalled by Ms LISTER, describing the methods in field and laboratory by famous practitioners and bit parts by many students later well known too. She describes the paintings and remarks, in places, on the ethos and ethics of those days.

BOB HARRIS, ANNE GISIGER, JEROME C. ROSE & W. FREDRICK LIMP (ed.). *Archaeological literature of the north central United States* (Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series 50, Central & Northern Plains Overview). 1997. CD Windows/DOS & Mac. Fayetteville (AR): Arkansas Archeological Survey; 1-56349-081-1.

HARRIS *et al.* list 13,267 published and unpublished books, articles, reports, dissertations and other papers. The database presents maps too.

See also *American Indians* in 'Allied disciplines', below.

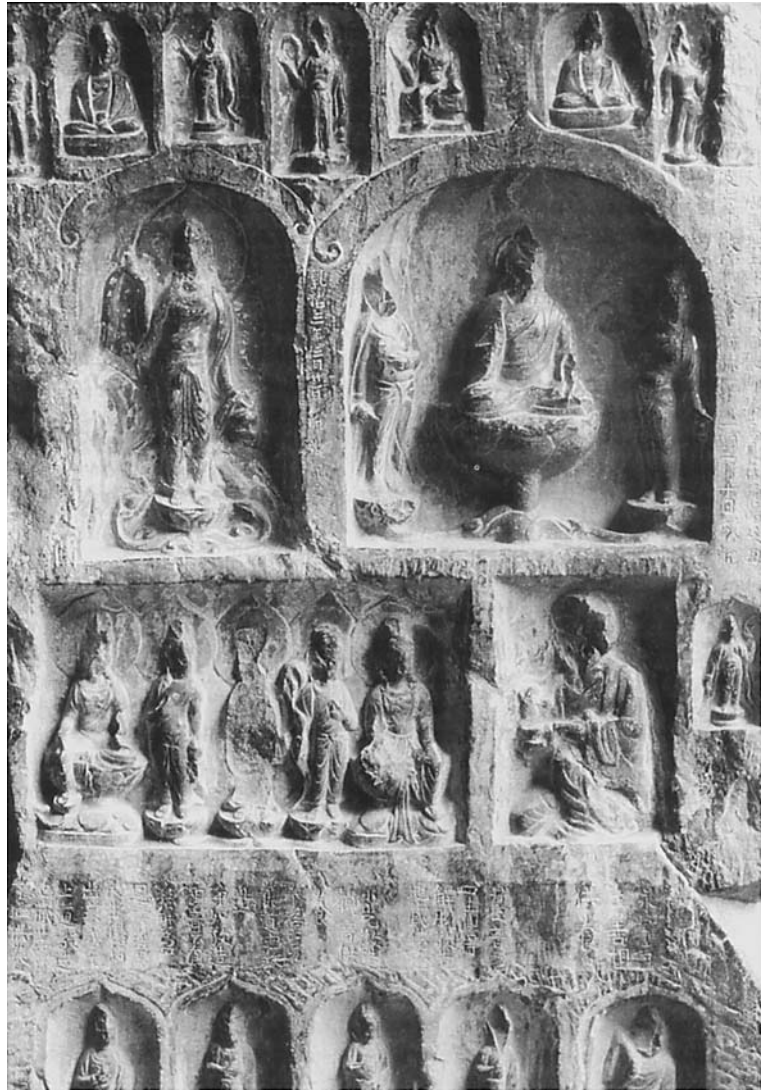
Rock art in Africa

ULRICH W. HALLIER & BRIGITTE C. HALLIER. *Runköpfe als Punzer und Maler — die ersten Felsbildkünstler der Sahara? Untersuchungen auf Grund neuer Felsbildfunde in der Süd-Sahara* 4. 313 pages, 139 figures. 26 colour photographs, 2 tables. 1999. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 3-515-07450-3 hardback DM190, Sch1387.

ELSPETH PARRY. *Legacy on the rocks: the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the Matopo Hills, Zimbabwe*. x+134 pages, b&w illustrations, 13 colour plates. 2000. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-84217-010-4 hardback £18.

The HALLIERS report on the discovery of six to eight layers of motifs pecked and painted on a rock face in the Djado district of the south central Sahara desert. Tracing development in representation of human forms from pointed heads to round, they argue that this art was ancestral to the Tassili Round Head group. Among the youngest paintings are forms similar to the earliest of the Tassili 'Martians'. The pictures are listed, described and analysed, and they

The wall, shown here, of the Guyang cave, in the Longmen complex of temples, is decorated with images of the life of Buddha and epigraphy. The picture is from the aptly lavish *Splendours of ancient China* by MAURIZIO SCARPARI (292 pages, colour illustrations. 2000. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-510245 hardback £29.95). Although the text sums up ancient Chinese history and explains aspects of the ways of life, much the greater part of the book is devoted to pictures and accounts of museum pieces. Context is the way to understanding, not fetishism of objects, however skilled the workmanship.



are discussed in relation to other sites, including the 'Inscriptions Hill' at Adrar Iktebin, described in an appendix. They consider that the Djado art implies a tradition dating from as much as 10,000 BP and that it is linked to art in Nubia. The book has brief summaries in English and French.

With lots of very fine drawings by Janet Duff, Ms PARRY describes rock art in western Zimbabwe, considers its history and meaning and explains something of its cultural associations, the conditions for preservation and the history of research. She writes most appealingly, as a non-academic, invoking workers and thinkers from archaeology and a great range of other disciplines and indisciplines. The book is designed and produced to a suitably high standard.

Compare WHITLEY in the previous section and BETTS in 'Levant & Middle East'.

World archaeology and history for the general reader
J.M. ROBERTS. *Prehistory and the first civilizations* (The Illustrated History of the World 1). 192 pages, colour illustrations. 1998. n.p.: Time Life; 0-7054-3630-6 hardback.

PAUL G. BAHN (ed.). *The atlas of world archaeology*. 208 pages, illustrations, tables. 2000. London: Time-Life; 0-7054-3235-1 hardback £24.99.

JANE MCINTOSH. *Treasure seekers: the world's great fortunes lost and found*. 192 pages, colour & b&w figures and photographs. 2000. London: Carlton; 1-84222-064-0 hardback £18.99.

Dr ROBERTS has begun his latest survey of world history with a reliable, comprehensive and splendidly illustrated summary of the current state of knowledge about the evolution of the species, the development of sedentism and more complex forms

of political organization and, with special attention to Mesopotamia, Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean, 'the first civilizations'. With contributions by experts from around the world, Dr BAHN has compiled a fine atlas and accompanying texts. The maps are made with all the excellent techniques of colour shading that we have become accustomed to over the past couple of decades and they are supplemented with chronological charts and pictures of sites and finds. Dr MCINTOSH (who contributes to *The atlas*) covers much of the same ground, continent by continent, and again with a marvellous array of pictures but, here, with emphasis on the discoverers (and special attention to underwater archaeology).

ROBERT TEMPLE. *The crystal sun: rediscovering a lost technology of the ancient world*. xv+558 pages, 81 figures. 2000. London: Century; 0-7126-7888-3 hardback £20.

Mr TEMPLE has worked out that optical technology has been known for millennia. He claims that much of the evidence has been staring at us all along and that it explains ancient Egyptian astronomy, Classical optics — knowledge of which was later suppressed, it transpires — and many another such mystery. The crystal Skull of Doom from the ruins of Lubaantun, Belize, comes into the story too but your reviewer was too dim to understand why.

Allied disciplines

PETER CARRUTHERS & ANDREW CHAMBERLAIN (ed.). *Evolution and the human mind: modularity, language and meta-cognition*. xiv+331 pages, 29 figures, 2 tables. 2000. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-78331-3 hardback £40, 0-521-78908-7 paperback £14.95.

From four countries, seven philosophers and a group of colleagues in archaeology, anthropology, communication science, psychology and biology contribute papers (ed. CARRUTHERS & CHAMBERLAIN) on the development of thought. T. Wynn considers symmetry in Palaeolithic cave art but distinguishes 'the complex symmetries of the Neolithic' from the 'thinking . . . underpinning handaxes' (p. 138). S. Mithen argues that 'material culture plays as important a role as . . . language in extending the mind' (p. 216).

DEBORAH CADBURY. *The dinosaur hunters: a true story of scientific rivalry and the discovery of the prehistoric world*. xi+374 pages, illustrations. 2000. London: Fourth Estate; 1-85702-959-3 hardback £15.99.

SHIRLEY C. STRUM & LINDA MARIE FEDIGAN (ed.). *Primate encounters: models of science, gender, and society*. xxv+635 pages, 6 figures. 2000. Chicago (IL): University of Chicago Press; 0-226-77754-5 hardback \$35 & £22.50.

Ms CADBURY's very readable account of how dinosaur prehistory came to be accepted in Britain

during the 19th century is a compelling study in the sociology of knowledge, ethics and aesthetics (and compare the next title) replete with 'human interest'. She focuses on Gideon Mantell and Richard Owen but picks Buckland, Lyell, Huxley and Darwin out in the background. Archaeology is not mentioned but, from the Reviews Editor's shelves this quarter, this may well be the book with which ANTIQUITY readers could most comfortably and profitably retire from the holiday fray.

Primate encounters traces the development of primatology, with particular reference to the USA. This lively book includes: R.W. Sussman on 'Piltdown Man, the father of American field primatology', R.A. Hinde on '. . . primatology at Cambridge . . .', comparative papers on Japanese and Dutch research, remarks by historians including Bruno Latour and Donna Haraway, and a section on 'related disciplines' including a contribution on archaeology from A. Wylie. Included too are short passages of e.mail debate among the contributors ranging over topics such as sociobiology, the nature of science, the importance of primatologists' genders, and patronage, sociology of knowledge and funding (cf. RUDEBECK at the beginning of this article).

Dr BERMAN's latest book (details below) is frustrating. Like ELISABETH RUDEBECK (beginning of this article), he is concerned with what people lost in settling and succumbing to social stratification. On the strength of an immense range of reading (archaeology, psychology (including J. Jaynes), anthropology, sociology (notably Eisenstadt), philosophy (especially Wittgenstein)), he argues that our view of the world was impoverished: silence, death, paradox, overcoming the 'ego', only now, he claims, are we becoming able, again, to know these things. The prose is witty but inadequate arguments in the main text persuade no better than his cool acronyms (HG for hunter-gatherer, CT for counter-tradition, SAC for sacred authority complex, and so on). There are many points of high interest, such as the discussion of gender in the early development of agriculture and urban cults, and he lights on interesting matters such as the Aryan contribution to Indian tradition (cf. *The Vedic people* in 'South Asia', above) and the awe of Palaeolithic art. Dr BERMAN's message about awareness and beauty is part of a wider movement but, in the main text, he shows little inkling of what archaeologists and ethnographers have discovered about the experience of an integrated world (cf. the following title). The hefty end-notes are more careful but it is ironic to read that Eliade and Joseph Campbell (see below) wrote 'fiction passed off as fact' (p. 296).

MORRIS BERMAN. *Wandering god: a study in nomadic spirituality*. xiv+349 pages, 19 figures, 2 tables. 2000. Albany (NY): State University of New York Press; 0-7914-4442-2 paperback \$24.95.

TIM INGOLD. *The perception of the environment: essays in livelihood, dwelling and skill*. xiv+465 pages, 64 figures. 2000. London: Routledge; 0-415-22831-X hardback £65, 0-415-22832-8 paperback £21.99.

NICK WINDER. *The path-finder as historian: an essay of modernism, of the emerging science of cultural ecodynamics and the mathematics of history*. v+212 pages, 15 figures, 23 tables. 2000. Kiruna: Samhällsgeografiskt Miljö-Centrum; 91-973922-0-0 paperback.

✂ Concepts of routines in the landscape are one of the main themes in TIM INGOLD's collection of papers, 21 of them published before but most revised here and two newly written. His thoughtful work is drawing a good deal of appreciative attention from both archaeologists and anthropologists and they will find this volume very satisfying. Dr WINDER's treatise, in a distinct eclectic tradition of Swedish geography, attempts to work out a formal model of how people adapt to landscapes and use them. He considers some of the history of research on the theme, including the archaeology of the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean. He points out that administrators, including the European Union's, have little sense of views on the ground. Like Prof. INGOLD, he argues that land use depends on both intention and tradition. It has to be understood with a holistic view, he urges, uncertainties and all — implying (like Dr BERMAN, above) a critique of modernist reductionism. He includes a couple of short worked examples from the archaeology and geography of the Argolid. See too *Human adaptability* in 'Also received', below.

GAYNOR KAVANAGH. *Dream spaces: memory and the museum*. viii+200 pages, 19 figures. 2000. London: Leicester University Press; 0-7185-0207-8 hardback £45, 0-7185-0228-0 paperback £16.99.

The central theme of *Dream spaces* is the relation of memory and history to curatorship, research on collections and interpretive presentation. Reviewing, in lots of fascinating detail, previous research from Britain, North America and elsewhere, and with special emphasis on oral history, Dr KAVANAGH discusses both informants' and visitors' musing and learning.

DAVID TURLEY. *Slavery*. xi+174 pages, 1 map. 2000. Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-16729-3 hardback £50 & US\$59.95, 0-631-16731-5 paperback £14.99 & US\$24.95.

NANCY SHOEMAKER (ed.). *American Indians*. ix+291 pages, 7 figures, 21 tables. 2000. Malden (MA) & Oxford: Blackwell; 0-631-21994-3 hardback \$59.95 & \$27.95, 0-631-21995-1 paperback £50 & £15.99.

WILLIAM H. FISHER. *Rain forest exchanges: industry and community on an Amazonian frontier*. xiii+222 pages, 11 figures, 2 tables. 2000. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-958-0 hardback \$45, 1-56098-983-1 paperback \$19.95.

ALBERTO LÓPEZ PULIDO. *The sacred world of the Penitentes*. xx+108 pages, 8 figures. 2000. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-974-2 hardback \$40 & £28.95, 1-56098-394-9 paperback \$17.95 & £12.95.

Slavery covers the whole history from Classical times to the early 20th century in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas — a boon for students. Very useful for the same readership are the introduction, seven readings, 14 sets of original documents and ample references to further reading in *American Indians*, on North America from the early Colonial period to the later 1900s. Dr FISHER considers how the traditional economy of one of the remoter Kayapó groups is being affected by increasing industrial colonization of their territory, increasing consumption of imports and declining government support. Dr LÓPEZ assesses the history, to recent times, of popular hispanic religious experience, rites and syncretism in New Mexico, including attention to landscape symbolism.

Reprinted now in paperback are *Primitive mythology* and *Oriental mythology* (details below) the first two volumes of JOSEPH CAMPBELL's *The masks of god*.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL. *The masks of god* (2 vols). xxvii+1065 pages, 41 figures. 2000. London: Souvenir; 0-285-63566-2, 0-285-63567-2 paperback £12.99 (each volume).

Also received

PETER BLEED. *National treasure*. ii+311 pages. 2000. Littleton (CO): RKLOG; 0-9675798-1-3 paperback.

FRAN & GEOFF DOEL. *Robin Hood: outlaw or greenwood myth*. 128 pages, 41 figures. 2000. Stroud & Charleston (SC): Tempus; 0-7524-1479-8 paperback £9.99 & \$16.50.

CHARLES ANDREW HOFLING with FÉLIX FERNANDO TESUCÚN. *Itzaj Maya grammar*. xvii+596 pages. 2000. Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 0-87480-666-6 paperback \$75.

EMILIO F. MORAN. *Human adaptability: an introduction to ecological anthropology* (2nd edition). xxvi+446 pages, 65 figures, 18 tables. 2000. Boulder (CO): Westview; 0-8133-1254-X paperback \$25.

Corrigendum and addendum

In the previous edition of this column, on p. 717, we ascribed JOSÉ MARÍA BLÁZQUEZ MARTÍNEZ & MARÍA PAZ GARCÍA-GELABERT PÉREZ *Castulo, Jaén, España, II* (BAR International Series S789) to Archaeopress. That was a mistake: the publishers are John & Erica Hedges. The Reviews Editor apologizes.

On p. 720, we neglected to print the date of publication of MARCELLO A. CANUTO & JASON YAEGER (ed.) *The archaeology of communities: a New World perspective*. It was 2000 — apologies for that too.