

# Review

## Among the New Books

ANTHONY SINCLAIR

✉ There are some who suggest that George Washington was more than just the first President of the United States of America. He was also a quality tourist, enjoying the social whirl of the local community and the benefits of a consumer society during his stay in Annapolis, the renowned colonial capital of the State of Maryland. Whether Washington was aware of this is not the point. According to PARKER B. POTTER JR in *Public archaeology in Annapolis: a critical approach to history in Maryland's ancient city* (ix+260 pages, 26 illustrations. 1994. Washington (DC) & London: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-410-4 paperback \$24), the important point is the way in which the contemporary presentation of Annapolis' past is seamlessly linked with the current commercial and other interests of Annapolis itself. All interpretation (archaeological included) is relevant to the contemporary world, POTTER argues, because all knowledge is used to support the sectional interests of particular members of society. One of the aims of public archaeology, therefore, must be to show how interpretations are created and how current interpretations are selectively chosen for particular purposes. POTTER's book is a personal account of his work within the important Archaeology in Annapolis project started by Mark Leone. It follows the aims of that project in attempting to develop a Critical Archaeology, where interpretation is grounded in the insights of the Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School of Adorno, Marcuse and Habermas. Annapolis is appropriate because it is a city that has very consciously presented itself. It is a city with a still great colonial history and it is home to the United States Naval Academy and the major boat shows of the United States. It remains the administrative Capital of Maryland, apart from those functions that are now administered in Baltimore. It is also a fine tourist resort — hence the particular interpretation of George Washington. It has a very active preservation movement in the form of History in Annapolis which has campaigned to preserve the important colonial buildings of the city. Behind these interpretations lie a series of complications and contradictions. Annapolis presents a secure unchanging identity, yet its permanent residents are few in number: most are transient members of the

State legislature, or the Naval Academy. The Naval Academy presents itself on the one hand as a place of up-to-date learning and technology, yet went out of its way to acquire the body of John Paul Jones, the colonial founder of the American Navy, to bury within its walls when it was founded in the 1850s. Moreover, the relations between the Academy and the City are anything but easy. The Academy is all but a law unto itself. Historical Annapolis preserves the colonial buildings, and in so doing almost denies the existence of any later history. It is almost as though one might really meet George Washington in the present day.

A more standard archaeological approach to interpreting social inequality through the past comes in the form of *Foundations of social inequality*, edited by T. DOUGLAS PRICE & GARY M. FEINMAN (xviii+290 pages, 29 illustrations, 5 tables. 1995. New York (NY) & London: Plenum Press; 0-306-44979-X hardback \$45). Ten chapters present general theories about the rise of social inequality as well as regional studies. Nowhere, however, are these studies examined in the light of their modern impact.

✉ Proving Aristotle right, that humour is indeed the best route to learning, is NIGEL BARLEY'S excellent book, *Dancing on the grave* (240 pages, 12 illustrations, 1995. London: John Murray; 0-7-9552-869 hardback £19.95). BARLEY works his usual literary magic, weaving a mixture of the experience of his own personal fieldwork 'disasters' and collected anecdotes into a book that remains impossible to put down. It is quite the funniest book on death that I have read, and despite the laughs I came away feeling that I might have understood some of the things that anthropologists are trying to say. I particularly enjoyed BARLEY'S remarks on the varieties of expression of joking relationships with death. In Cameroon, for example, it is the duty of certain relatives to make fun of the dead and the bereaved during the ceremony. In British society he suggests such jokes have now become associated with the disposal of the cremated ashes. It is apparently written into the will of one of the employees of the British Museum that his ashes are to be thrown into the eyes of one of the Museum's Trustees. BARLEY remembers his child-

hood in the north of England, where each family raised a pig to eat on the scraps of food remaining from their meals. When it came time to kill the pig, however, the family could not do it: they were now socially too related to the pig to be able to undertake this task. So a custom developed whereby a family would kill the pig of its neighbours. The people who can deal with death are only those in the appropriate social position to the deceased.

☞ Whilst it remains unclear whether the US armed forces and government will ever come to terms with the Vietnam War this does not seem to be the case with those affected more personally. Since the opening of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in 1982, now the most frequently visited monument in the United States, more than 30,000 offerings have been made by visitors to this modern site of pilgrimage. Each is recorded and lovingly preserved by the National Park Service at its warehouse in Lanham, Maryland. A lavishly illustrated book by THOMAS B. ALLEN, *Offerings at the wall: artefacts from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Collection* (288 pages, 1995. Atlanta (GA): Turner Publishing; 1-57036-174-6 paperback \$24.95), presents a selection of these offerings. 'At first, National Park Service rangers did not know what to do with the things they were finding each day at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. . . . The Rangers gathered up flags and roses, letters and teddy bears, toy cars and birthday cards, dog tags and service medals, cans of C ration and packets of Army-issue toilet paper . . . But an awareness grew that there was something almost sacred about these objects . . . Everyone who touched these objects at the Wall knew that they had to be kept — forever' (p. 5). There are interesting comments on the attribution of meaning to these objects by Duery Felton. Starting as just a temporary technician, his 'intuition, his lore, his deeply etched memories became so valuable' (p. 12) that now he is curator of the collection. 'Felton has examined so many objects that he often seems able to tug meaning from them'; for example, 'he reads words printed on a cigarette, — "It ain't broke and it ain't wet" — and explains that a dry intact cigarette was a prize during

monsoon months in Vietnam. Felton might pick up a smooth stone and speculate that it came from the favourite trout stream of someone on the wall' (p. 12). According to BARLEY, in a bid to curtail Washington bias, a mobile example of the Vietnam Memorial Wall has been made which travels around the country. This too also attracts offerings now filling another warehouse in Lanham; whilst ALLEN notes that offerings have also been placed at the Vietnam Women's Memorial, opened in 1993. I await an account of these. Meanwhile, according to NIGEL BARLEY, visitors to the grave of Andy Warhol remember him through the giving of unopened cans of Campbell's Tomato soup. As yet there is no warehouse or grocery to manage these donations.

☞ Continuing the subject of death, there is HUGH MELLER'S *London cemeteries: an illustrated guide and gazetteer* (3rd edition, xvi+352 pages, 90 plates, 1 map, 1994. Aldershot: Scolar Press; 0-85967-997-7 paperback £19.95). This intriguing book covers the general history of the creation of the London garden cemeteries as well as a gazetteer of 103 individual cemeteries, their histories and some of their more memorable occupants and epitaphs. The garden cemeteries of London arose as a direct result of the increasing population of the capital, both alive and dead, and the filling-up of the crypts under London's parish churches. By the 1830s, parish churches and private burial grounds were expected to cope with 40,000 new occupants each year. Something had to give, and in a fever of entrepreneurial activity, designers created cemetery companies and put forward proposals for a series of garden cemeteries ringed central London. Francis Goodwin put forward a plan for a museum of architecture with a cemetery to be built on Primrose Hill. At focal points there would be copies of the great classical buildings. An even more dramatic scheme for the same site was that of Thomas Wilson of the Grand Cemetery Company, who proposed the construction of a pyramid the size of Russell Square with space for 215,296 catacombs on 94 stepped levels. An observatory was planned for the top, to make the best of the

*On 18 December 1994, three cave explorers discovered the Grotte Chauvet and with it one of the finest and earliest dated painted caves. JEAN-MARIE CHAUVET, ELIETTE BRUNEL DESCHAMPS & CHRISTIAN HILLAIRE'S La Grotte Chauvet à Vallon Pont d'Arc (119 pages, 94 colour plates, 1995. Paris: Éditions du Seuil; 2-950-7656-2-9 hardback FF.195) presents a minute-by-minute account of their discovery of the Grotte Chauvet for those who wish to share in such intense emotions! Those amazed by the first photographs in the national press will not be disappointed; beautiful plates bring to life not just the art, but also the archaeological context of footprints and cave-bear skulls. JEAN CLOTTES concludes the book with a comment on the dating and style of the paintings. (An English translation, Chauvet Cave: the discovery of the world's oldest paintings (0-500-017-069 £28) appears courtesy of Thames & Hudson at the beginning of April 1996 with a new preface by Paul Bahn and the results of recent <sup>14</sup>C dating.) Published just six months after the first discovery, La Grotte Chauvet joins another lavishly illustrated book in this series on cave art; JEAN CLOTTES' Les Cavernes de Niaux (179 pages, 181 illustrations, 1995. Paris: Éditions du Seuil; 2-02022952-8 hardback FF.390) summarizing more than 20 years of detailed research in these caves.*



potential views. Had you died in the 1840s, the most fashionable place to be buried was the new cemetery at Kensal Green. Here you might have been buried next to 'James' Barry, the first woman doctor, who concealed her sex whilst an army surgeon, worked as inspector general of hospitals and was only found to be a woman when laid out after death. Or perhaps next to Emile Blondin, the tightrope walker, Wilkie Collins, the author, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the engineer, or Decimus Burton, the architect. Revisions to this book now detail the growth of societies such as the Friends of Kensal Green, which is slowly making a big difference to the preservation of these *memoria* to individuals and the Victorian culture of death. Where are such places today? Perhaps the British Millennium Commission might consider something similar, rather than trying to recreate the Crystal Palace.

Finally there is GUY HALSALL'S *Early Medieval cemeteries: an introduction to burial archaeology in the post-Roman West* (New Light on the Dark Ages 1; iv+78 pages, 9 figures. 1995. Skelmorlie: Cruithne Press; 1-873448-07-4 paperback £6.50 & \$12), which presents a brief introduction to post-Roman burial. Chapters present a regional survey of regional burial practices, a discussion of methodological issues and problems of interpretation, and end with the graves of the famous.

☞ And so, to the underworld. When thinking of cave art, it is surely the art of gatherer-hunters which comes to mind, especially that of Franco-Cantabria, southern Africa or Australia. A new book by ANDREA J. STONE, *Images from the underworld: Naj Tunich and the tradition of Maya cave painting* (xii+284 pages, 12 colour plates, 398 illustrations, 4 tables. 1995. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-75552-X \$45), should change all that. Whilst Mayan archaeology may be better known for its pyramids, temples and cities, there are now 40 sites in Mexico, Guatemala and Belize where cave art has been found. The finest is probably Naj Tunich in Central Guatemala, discovered in 1979 by local farmers. STONE puts the study of this art into the general context of cave-art studies as well as that of Mayan archaeology. The richness of the available Mayan evidence, means that it is possible to offer meanings for this art that rival in complexity those created through the use of ethnohistoric and anthropological accounts elsewhere. Within the Mayan cosmos, it is known that caves might be associated with a range of meanings including fertility, material wealth, witches and ghouls, water, maize, houses and, not least, holes. Holes, for example, provided a remarkably rich meaning as conduits for the exit and entrance of celestial winds and human spirits. They were also a mechanism for removing the ill-desired from the mundane world, and for the storage of sacred caches

of material goods. Holes could be symbolically represented by a quatrefoil frame which appears in the designs in both caves and as markers on ball-courts. Later chapters provide the first detailed account of Naj Tunich, as well as a full survey of the other sites and their images. Unlike other cave art, Mayan art also contains panels of hieroglyphs, literally informing us of the views of the artists and users of this work. Despite the protection offered by iron gates, the drawings in Naj Tunich have been subject to attempted looting and vandalism. In 1989, unknown persons broke into the cave and smeared a number of the still wet drawings, leaving them ruined and beyond repair.

☞ Balancing the needs of the preservation of the archaeological record and the consideration of local community interest is one area where Australian practice seems to be making great progress, if the case of Kakadu National Park is anything to go by. A good account appears in the form of a book by TONY PRESS, DAVID LEA, ANN WEBB & ALISTAIR GRAHAM (ed.), *Kakadu: natural and cultural heritage and management* (xviii+318 pages, 78 colour and black-and-white plates, 17 figures, 20 tables, 1 map. 1995. Darwin: Australian Nature Conservation Agency & North Australia Research Unit, Australian National University; 0-7315-2171-4 paperback AUS.\$29.95). Originally this was conceived as a resource book for the Kakadu National Park itself, and indeed the fauna and flora are well accounted for in both illustrations and tabular details of the species and their locations within the Park; there are also good discussions of the environmental conservation aims for the near and distant future. In addition to this it is an excellent comment on the reconciliation of the competing interests of the use of the Park by the public at large and its legal owners, and the divergent management considerations which these generate. Kakadu National Park is land now owned by the indigenous aboriginal inhabitants of the area and then leased back to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife. Decisions about the park are taken by both the National Parks and Wildlife Service as well as the Aboriginal owners, and people who work in the park are employed on the proviso that only those who share a commitment to the joint management of the Park are taken on. The requirements of tourism, whilst carefully catered for, are not allowed to take precedence over the rights and expectations of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Park, nor the needs of conservation.

Also in this line is IAIN DAVIDSON, CHRISTINE LOVELL-JONES & ROBYNE BANCROFT (ed.)'s *Archaeologists and Aborigines working together* (xii+83 pages, 56 illustrations, 1 table. 1995. Armidale (NSW): University of New England Press; 1-875821-30-9 paperback AUS\$14.95), a review of research projects initiated by archaeologists, Aborigines and public



*'The Golden Girl' c. 125–150 AD, one of the Fayum portraits recovered from the site of Arsinoe (Hawara). The girl is associated with the goddess Isis by her Isislock, the fringed shawl, and the Isis crown at the top of the case, as well as to the goddess Aphrodite, because of her bare shoulder. ANDRÉ MALRAUX described these portraits as glowing with the flame of immortal life. More are to be savoured in EUPHROSYNÉ DOXIADIS' The mysterious Fayum portraits: faces from ancient Egypt (245 pages, 154 colour and black-&-white plates, 2 maps. 1995. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-23713-1 hardback £48), a fully illustrated account of this outstanding body of painting as well as an art-historical analysis of their styles of representation.*

institutions. It also includes the Code of Ethics of the Australian Archaeological Association, a list of 8 principles to be abided by, 9 rules to be followed. One principle is to acknowledge and recognize indigenous methodologies for interpreting, curating, managing and protecting indigenous cultural heritage.

✚ On a challenging note, the second of the Oxbow lectures, which are the opening addresses to the Archaeology in Britain Conference, hosted by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, has been published. Following the lead set by Martin Biddle last year who pondered on the future for British Archaeology, JOHN C. BARRETT'S *Contemporary archaeology* (Oxbow Lecture 2: iv+12 pages, 1995, Oxford: Oxbow Books; 0-946897-98-0 paperback £2.95) continues the contemplative theme. Despite significant developments in excavation, survey techniques and recording, the funding structure of archaeological fieldwork, the publication of excavations long past, as well as theoretical approaches to interpretation, BARRETT feels that we are losing our way and with that loss goes our relevance to the public. To avert this, archaeology needs to reconstitute itself as an historical discipline; one that attempts to discover the difference of the past. Practical and theoretical archaeology must enter into a productive dialogue, where selected data are given meaning through theoretical concepts and in their turn comment back upon them. This is thwarted at present, BARRETT argues, since the professionalism of field archaeology means that procedures are bound by conventions that produce standard and replicable descriptions of material, whilst theoretical archaeology, quoting Hodder, seems to be just talking to itself. The two need to be brought together. As an example of how this might be achieved, BARRETT reconsiders the archetype of the standardized field technique, the Harris Matrix. This matrix, BARRETT suggests, gives the impression that all contexts are equal. Some, however, are more equal than others, such as living surfaces. We should stress these surfaces more because it is on living surfaces that people interact with their built environment and their fellow humans. I await a more lengthy working-out of these ideas, perhaps in his forthcoming volume on Alcock's excavations at Cadbury. Also looking at the future of archaeology is MARTIN KUNA & NATALIE VENČLOVÁ'S *Whither archaeology? Papers in honour of Evžen Neustupný* (312 pages, 38 figures, 29 tables, 1995, Prague: Institute of Archaeology; 80-901934-0-4 paperback £15). A series of articles on paradigms and their prospects answers the title of this volume, but others cover more down-to-earth subjects, such as environmental archaeology and methodology.

### Monographs

DEAN R. SNOW. *The Iroquois*. xviii+268 pages, 49 illustrations, 8 tables. 1994. Oxford: Blackwell; 1-

55786-225-7 hardback £30 & \$24.95. The second in the continuing series of accounts of the indigenous Peoples of America; it covers the Iroquois from 900 AD up until modern times.

STEFAN BERGH'S *Landscape of the monuments: a study of the passage tombs in the Cúil Irra region, Co. Sligo, Ireland* ((Arkeologiska undersökningar Skrifter 6.) 256 pages, 23 plates, 119 figures, 14 tables. 1995. Stockholm: Riksantikvarieämbetet; 91-7192-945-2 paperback £22.90) considers the placing of monuments, particularly passage tombs, in the Cúil Irra landscape and their meanings to the societies that made and used them. There is also a well-detailed appendix covering all the sites.

INGA GILBERT. *The symbolism of the Pictish stones in Scotland: a study of origins*. 272 pages, 9 plates, 186 figures, 2 maps. 1995. Dorchester: Speedwell Books; 1-870068-03-3 paperback £21. Gilbert suggests that the most appropriate analogies for interpreting these stones may be those derived from Far Eastern religions and not from Christianity.

JANE CLARK REEDER. *Agyieus and Baluster: Aniconic monuments in Roman art*. 259 pages, 28 illustrations. 1995. Louvain-La-Neuve & Providence (RI): Université de Louvain & Brown University; paperback BFr.1900. A discussion of the meaning of the baluster in Roman art.

Also:

TRYGGVE N.D. METTINGER. *No graven image? Israelite aniconism in its ancient Near Eastern context*. (Coniectanea Biblica Old Testament series 42.) 252 pages, 75 illustrations. 1995. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; 91-22-01664-3 paperback SEK 197 (+VAT).

CLAUDE BJÖRK. *Early pottery in Greece: a technological and functional analysis of the evidence from Neolithic Achilleion, Thessaly*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 115.) x+177 pages, 74 figures, 20 tables. 1995. Jonsöred: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-091-5 hardback SEK 400.

BRADLEY J. VIERRA. *Subsistence and stone tool technology: an Old World perspective*. (Anthropological Research Papers 47.) xiv+283 pages, 113 figures, 95 tables. 1995. Tempe (AZ): Arizona State University; ISSN 0271-0641 paperback \$30.

C.N. DUBELAAR. *The petroglyphs of the Lesser Antilles, the Virgin Islands and Trinidad*. (Publications of Foundation for Scientific Research in the Caribbean Region 135.) viii+496 pages, 689 illustrations, 1 map, 4 tables. 1995. Amsterdam: Foundation for Scientific Research in the Caribbean Region; 90-74624-05-7 paperback f75.

CHRISTOPHE DUNKOWSKI & SANDRA CABBOI. *La sidérurgie chez les Sénonais: les ateliers celtiques et gallo-romains des Clérimois (Yonne)*. (Documents d'Archéologie Française 51.) 186 pages, 120 illustrations, 15 tables. 1995. Paris: Éditions des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0613-6 paperback FF.245 (FF.215 until 30/4/96).

HANS-ECKART JOACHIM. *Waldalgesheim: das Grab einer keltischen Fürstin*. (Kataloge des Rheinischen Landesmuseums Bonn 3.) x+248 pages, 8 colour plates, 130 illustrations, 5 tables. 1995. Köln & Bonn: Rheinland-Verlag & Rudolf Habelt; 3-7927-1488-4 hardback DM.45.

HENRI DE CONTENSON. *Aswad et Ghoraiyé: sites néolithiques en Damascène (Syrie) aux IX<sup>ème</sup> et VIII<sup>ème</sup> millénaires avant l'ère Chrétienne*. 410 pages, 16 plates, 207 illustrations, 34 tables. 1995. Beirut: Institut Français d'Archéologie du Proche-Orient; 2-7053-0673-0 paperback.

### Conference and colloquium proceedings

A rather fine volume to land on the ANTIQUITY shelves is OLE CRUMLIN-PEDERSEN & BIRGITTE MUNCH THYE (ed.)'s *The ship as symbol in prehistoric and medieval Scandinavia. Papers from an International Research Seminar at the Danish National Museum, Copenhagen, 5–7 May 1994* (Studies in Archaeology & History 1.) 196 pages, 160 illustrations, 1 table. 1995. Copenhagen: National Museum of Denmark; 87-89384-01-6 paperback DKK295). Here, in a chronologically ordered series of 21 papers, are discussions of all aspects of ship symbolism in Scandinavia, covering representations of boats in rock-art, decoration on bronze vessels and in both material and implied form in graves.

Another thorough and informative volume is R.C. PREECE (ed.), *Island Britain: a Quaternary perspective* ((Geological Society Special Publication 96.) 274 pages, 75 figures, 27 tables. 1995. London: Geological Society; 1-897799-40-3 hardback £56 & \$93 (£29 & \$48 to members)). A comprehensive summary of the environmental evidence for Quaternary Britain; 15 papers cover a complete range of topics from geology, geomorphology, flora and fauna.

Two recent publications cover recent work on early and later trade. The first is CAROLE GILLIS, CHRISTINA RISBERG & BIRGITTA SJÖBERG (ed.)'s *Trade and production in premonetary Greece: aspects of trade* (Proceedings of the Third International Workshop, Athens 1993.) ii+157 pages, 8 figures, 1 table. 1995. Jonsæder: Paul Åström; 91-7081-102-4 paperback SEK200), 11 detailed chapters particularly on the Bronze Age. The other is DUNCAN R. HOOK & DAVID R.M. GAIMSTER (ed.), *Trade and discovery: the scientific study of artefacts from post-medieval Europe and beyond* ((British Museum Occasional Paper 109.) 326 pages, 135 illustrations, 31 tables. 1995. London: British Museum Press; 0-86159-109-7 paperback £20), with 24 chapters based on the trade of different material types, and a section on North American contacts.

RUTHANN KNUDSON & BENNIE C. KEEL (ed.)'s *The public trust and the first Americans* (xii+212 pages, 3 tables. 1995. Corvallis (OR): Oregon State University Press; 0-87071-025-7 paperback \$24.95) is a spin-

off from a more general conference on the first Americans. Chapters attempt to put this debate into its modern socio-political context, looking at the legal environment, funding, public education and stewardship of the debate and its associated evidence.

Also:

PAUL ÅSTRÖM (ed.). *Oscar Montelius 150 years: proceedings of a colloquium held in the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, Stockholm, 13 May 1993*. (Konferenser 32.) 112 pages, 19 illustrations, 1 table. 1995. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell; 91-7402-244-X paperback SEK106 (+VAT).

TONY HACKENS, NANCY D. HOLLOWAY, R. ROSS HOLLOWAY & GHISLAINE MOUCHARTE. *The age of Pyrrhus: archaeology, history and culture in Early Hellenistic Greece and Italy. Proceedings of an international conference held at Brown University, 8–10 April 1988*. ((Archaeologia Transatlantica 11.) 271 pages, 94 illustrations, 4 tables. 1992. Louvain-La-Neuve: Université de Louvain & Providence (RI): Brown University; paperback BFr2900.

BARBARA J. MILLS & PATRICIA L. CROWN (ed.). *Ceramic production in the American Southwest*. viii+312 pages, 60 figures, 30 tables. 1995. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 0-8165-1508-5 hardback \$45.

### Encyclopaedias, bibliographies and reference

A surprising number of encyclopaedias and reference books have appeared in the ANTIQUITY office since the last issue. A particularly good example is IAN SHAW & PAUL NICHOLSON'S *British Museum dictionary of ancient Egypt* (328 pages, extensively illustrated. 1995. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-0982-7 hardback £27.50). This book comprises a series of alphabetically ordered entries on Ancient Egyptian sites, individuals, crafts, etc. There are short bibliographies with each entry.

Very different in feel is ARTHUR COTTERELL (ed.)'s *The Penguin encyclopedia of Classical civilizations* (xiv+290 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995. London: Penguin; 0-14-051344-2 paperback £15 & \$19.95). Now in paperback; a series of synthetic chapters consider the classical civilizations of the Aegean, the Near East, India and China.

Also:

STEFANO ANASTASIO. *The archaeology of Upper Mesopotamia: an analytical bibliography for the pre-Classical periods*. (Subartu 1.) viii+248 pages, 1 map. 1995. Turnhout: BREPOL; 2-503-50416-7 paperback.

GABRIEL CAMPS, ABDERRAZAK GRAGUEB, MOUNIRA HARBI-RIAH, ALI M'TIMET & JAMEL ZOUGHLAMI (ed.). *Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie. 12 El Djem*. (Collection de l'École Française de Rome 81.) 26 pages, 12 illustrations, 1 map insert. 1995. Rome: École Française de Rome, Palais Farnèse; 2-7283-0329-0 FF70.

TIM CHURCH. *Lithic resource studies: a sourcebook for archaeologists*. (Lithic Technology Special Publication 3.) iv+255 pages, 1 figure, 19 tables. 1994. Tulsa (OK); Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa; paperback \$20 (+\$3 in US, \$5 outside US). General chapters on lithic sourcing and its problems and a full and annotated bibliography of relevant references.

NOEL D. JUSTICE. *Stone Age spear and arrow points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States: a modern survey and reference*. xxiv+288 pages, 8 colour plates, 54 figures. 1995 (paperback edition). Bloomington (IN); Indiana University Press; 0-253-20985-4 paperback £17.99. If you have a spear or arrow point from this area, then find it in this book.

### Biographies

MARGARET S. DROWER. *Flinders Petrie: a life in archaeology*. 2nd edition. xxiv+500 pages, 118 plates, 8 figures. 1995. Madison (WI); University of Wisconsin Press; 0-299-14620-0 hardback £36 & 0-299-14624-3 paperback £16.

LAURENCE NOWRY. *Man of Mana: Marius Barbeau*. 448 pages, 50 plates. 1995. Toronto: NC Press; 1-55021-100-5 paperback Can.\$27.95. A biography of the founder of the Ottawa Canadian Museum of Civilisation's Collections and a specialist in Amerindian research and the study of totem poles.

### Collected essays

R.I. PAGE. *Runes and runic inscriptions*. xiv+346 pages, 22 illustrations. 1995. Woodbridge: Boydell Press; 0-85115-387-9 hardback £49.50. Previously published papers from 1958 to 1994.

### Field reports

A somewhat smaller collection of field reports for this quarter includes RAMI ARAV & RICHARD A. FREUND (ed.), *Bethsaida: a city by the north shore of the Sea of Galilee 1: Bethsaida excavations project* (xxii+338 pages, 82 illustrations, 41 tables. 1995. Kirksville (MO): Thomas Jefferson University Press; 0-943549-37-X paperback \$15). An easy-to-read survey of the excavations and finds from this site. There is also ELLEN L. KOHLER's *The lesser Phrygian tumuli. Part 1: the inhumations*. ((The Gordion Excavations (1950–1973) final reports 2; University Museum Monograph 88.) xxvi+419 pages, 72 figures, 85 plates, 9 tables. 1995. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum; 0-924171-33-2 hardback \$70), which is a more technical discussion of these finds.

Of particular note is CARLO PERETTO (ed.), *Le industrie litiche del giacimento paleolitico di Isernia La Pineta: la tipologia, le tracce di utilizzazione, la sperimentazione* (xiv+493 pages, many illustrations some in colour, tables. 1994. Isernia: Cosmo Iannone; paperback L70,000). A report on the lithic collections of the very important early hominid site of

Isernia La Pineta in Italy. Comprehensive reviews of the typology and morphology of the pieces, the use of raw materials and evidence of use wear. As yet, however, there is no report on the fauna or the stratigraphy of the dating materials that is so central to the now debated age of this site and its relevance to the first colonization of Europe.

A.S. HENSHALI & J.N.G. RITCHIE. *The chambered cairns of Sutherland*. ii+168 pages, 17 plates, 88 figures. 1995. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press; 0-7486-0609-2 hardback £49.50. An overview of the chambered cairns and their finds as well as a detailed inventory of the sites; in series with previous monographs on neighbouring regions.

WOLFGANG WEISSMÜLLER. *Sesselfelsgrötte II. Die Silexartefakte der unteren Schichten der Sesselfelsgrötte: Ein Beitrag zum Problem des Moustérien*. (Quartärbibliothek 6.) 560 pages, 2 colour plates, 239 figures, 17 tables. 1995. Saarbrücken: Saarbrücker Druckerei und Verlag; 3-7928-0500-6 hardback DM300. A report on the lithic industry from the site of Sesselfels II.

### General readership and guides

The series of Batsford and English Heritage/Historic Scotland-sponsored books on archaeology continues to grow with MARTIN MILLETT's *Roman Britain* (144 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995. London: Batsford/English Heritage; 0-7134-7793-8 paperback £15.99) and PETER YEOMAN's *Medieval Scotland* (128 pages, 101 illustrations. 1995. London: Batsford/Historic Scotland; 0-7134-7465-3 paperback £15.99). Both books provide thematic and well-written chapters on their relevant topics, with a good range of illustrations.

More specific guides to archaeological and historic sites in Britain include; HELEN BURNHAM's *A guide to ancient and historic Wales: Clwyd and Powys* (x+222 pages, 148 illustrations, 2 maps. 1995. London: HMSO; 0-11-701575-X paperback £11.95) and ADRIAN PETTIFER's *English castles: a guide by counties* (xxiv+344 pages, 16 plates, 1 map, 38 figures. 1995. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press; 0-85115-600-2 hardback £25 & \$70).

Crossing the Channel, or perhaps I should say La Manche, there are now two guides to Brittany: PIERRE-ROLAND GIOR, JACQUES BRIARD & LOUIS PAPE's *Protohistoire de la Bretagne* (423 pages, 164 illustrations. 1995. Rennes: Éditions Ouest-France; 2-7373-1659-6 hardback FF195), and LOUIS PAPE's *La Bretagne Romaine* (309 pages, 76 illustrations. 1995. Éditions Ouest-France; 2-7373-0531-4 hardback FF180). Well-produced guides combining both general chapters on historical development and more diverse themes along with good descriptions of individual sites.

REBECCA STONE MILLER. *Art of the Andes from Chavin to Inca*. 224 pages, 183 illustrations. 1995.



London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-20286-9 £6.95. Another in the ever-expanding black-spined, 'Story of Art' books from Thames & Hudson. Puts the art of this area in its environmental, cultural and general historical context and then discusses each style in chronological turn from Nasca through to Inca.

Also:

PAOLO GAMBASSINI, FABIO MARTINI, ARTURO PALMA DI CESNOLA, CARLO PERETTO, MARCELLO PIPERNO, ANNA MARIA RONCHITELLI & LUCIA SARTI (ed.). *Il paleolitico dell'Italia centro-meridionale*. (Guide archeologiche 1.) 174 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995. Forlì: ABACO Edizioni; 88-86712-00-6 paperback L.20,000. Considers the sites within particular regions, with some details of the finds and the stratigraphies.

### Popular and educational

JEAN WILSON. *The archaeology of Shakespeare: the material legacy of Shakespeare's theatre*. xii+211 pages, 91 illustrations. 1995. Stroud: Alan Sutton Publishing; 0-7509-0926-9 hardback £19.99.

MIRANDA GREEN. *Celtic goddesses: warriors, virgins and mothers*. 224 pages, 66 illustrations. 1995. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-2303-X hardback £20.

BRIAN FAGAN. *Snapshots of the past*. 163 pages, 4 illustrations. 1995. Walnut Creek (CA): Alta Mira Press; 0-7619-9109-3 paperback \$14.95. A reprinted collection of his 'Timelines' column from *Archaeology* from 1988 to 1994. Topics include early lifeways, issues in contemporary archaeology and archaeology and society.

ANDREW ROBINSON. *The story of writing*. 224 pages, extensive colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1995. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-01665-8 hardback £16.95. Covers a broad range from ancient scripts such as hieroglyphs, Linear A and B and the Maya script to modern character-based scripts such as Chinese and Japanese.

PETER JAMES. *The sunken kingdom: the Atlantis mystery solved*. xiv+338 pages, 18 plates, 26 figures. 1995. London: Jonathan Cape; 0-224-03810-9 hardback £18.99. Atlantis has now moved from the Cyclades and become a major Bronze Age city in western Turkey.

Also:

HERBERT THOMAS. *The first humans: the search for our origins*. (Translated by Paul G. Bahn.) 160 pages, lavishly illustrated, largely in colour. 1995. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-30056-9 paperback £6.95. A well-written and ideal first read on the subject.

SOPHIE A. DE BEAUNE. *Les hommes au temps de Lascaux 40,000-10,000 avant J.-C.* 316 pages, 20 plates. 1995. Paris: Hachette Référence; 2-01-235097-6 paperback FF95. A slightly more detailed approach to the later Palaeolithic evidence, especially in France.

### Paperback

It is good to see the fine work by SUSAN E. ALCOCK, *Graecia Capta: the landscapes of Roman Greece* (xxii+307 pages, 81 illustrations, 10 tables. 1995. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-56819-6 paperback £14.95 & \$21.95), being published in paperback.

### Journals

*Journal of Theoretical Archaeology*. Edited by KEN DARK. Volume 3:4. vi+178 pages, 22 illustrations. 1995. Skelmorlie: Cruithne Press; ISSN 0965-1861 paperback £20 (institutional subscription) & £12 (individual subscription). Now relaunched with a new publisher after a long absence.

### Also received

LUIGI LUCA CAVALLI-SFORZA & FRANCESCO CAVALLI-SFORZA. *The great human diasporas: the history of diversity and evolution*. (Translated by Sarah Thorne.) xvi+300 pages, 57 figures. 1995. Reading (MA): Addison-Wesley; 0-201-40755-8 hardback \$27.50.

ROBERT G. JAHN, PAUL DEVEREUX & MICHAEL IBISON. *Acoustical resonances of assorted ancient structures*. 59 pages, 31 figures, 11 tables. Princeton (NJ): Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research, Princeton University; paperback.

EDMUND SOUTHWORTH (ed.). *'Taking stock' — access to archaeological collections*. (*Museum Archaeologist* 20.) 44 pages, 4 maps. 1995. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists; 1-871855-08-X paperback £10.

JOHN CLARK (ed.). *The medieval horse and equipment c. 1150–c. 1450*. (Medieval finds from excavations in London 5.) xii+185 pages, 132 illustrations, 9 tables. 1995. London: HMSO; 0-11-290485-8 paperback £27.95.

HANS GEORG GEBEL & STEFAN KAROL KOZLOWSKI (ed.). *Neolithic chipped stone industries of the Fertile Crescent*. (Studies in Early Near Eastern Production, Subsistence, and Environment 1.) iv+601 pages, 280 illustrations, 92 tables. 1994. Berlin: ex Oriente; paperback

DAVID COHEN. *Law, violence and community in Classical Athens*. xii+214 pages. 1995. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-38167-3 hardback £35, 0-521-38837-6 paperback £12.95.

NORMAN POUNDS. *Church fonts*. (Shire Album 318.) 32 pages, 70 illustrations. 1995. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications; 0-7478-0293-9 paperback £2.25.

DAVID NORMAN. *Prehistoric life: the rise of the vertebrates*. 246 pages, illustrated. 1995. London: Boxtree; 0-7522-1091-2 paperback £14.99.

ANN C. GUNTER. *Marble sculpture*. (Labraunda: Swedish excavations and researches II, 5.) 65 pages, 30 illustrations. 1995. Stockholm: ; 91-970338-4-7 paperback SEK 200.

PENNY DRANSART. *Elemental meanings: symbolic expression in Inka miniature figurines*. (Institute of Latin American Studies Research Paper 40). vi+58 pages, 7 figures. 1995. London: Institute of Latin American Studies; 1-900039-00-1 paperback £4.50 & \$14.

FRANK KOLB. *Lykische Studien 1: Die Siedlungskammer von Kyaneai*. (Asia Minor Studien 9.) iv+207 pages, 31 plates, 83 figures. 1993. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt; 3-7749-2558-5 paperback DM.79.

FRANK KOLB. *Lykische Studien 2: Forschungen auf dem Gebiet der Polis Kyaneai in Zentrallykien. Bericht über die Kampagne 1991*. (Asia Minor Studien 18.) x+304 pages, 58 plates, 67 figures, 10 map inserts. 1995. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt; 3-7749-2640-9 hardback DM.145.

MARY HELMS. *Creations of the rainbow serpent*. viii+136 pages, 8 colour plates, 100 figures. 1995. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-1588-7 hardback \$45.

YASEMIN TUNA-NÖRLING. *Die Ausgrabungen von Alt-Smyrna und Pitane: Die attisch-schwarzfigurige*

*Keramik und der attische Keramikexport nach Kleinasien*. (Istanbuler Forschungen 41.) x+230 pages, 48 plates, 31 figures, 9 tables. 1995. Tübingen: Ernst Wasmuth Verlag 3-8030-1762-9 hardback DM.198.

JEAN-CLAUDE GARDIN, MARIA NOVELLA BORGHETTI & IVO MATTOZZI. *L'architettura dei testi storiografici*. 215 pages, 20 figures, 1 table. 1995. Bologna: Cooperativa Libreria Universitaria Editrice Bologna; 88-8091-153-8 paperback L27,000.

EDUARDO WILLIAMS & PHIL C. WEIGAND (ed.). *Arqueologia del occidente y norte de Mexico*. 224 pages, 84 illustrations, 4 tables. 1995. Zamora: El Colegio de Michoacán; 968-6959-30-0 paperback.

P.A. MOUNTJOY. *Mycenaean Athens*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 127.) 160 pages, 88 illustrations. 1995. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-073-7 paperback SEK200.

ARVID ANDRÉN. *Tuscania: an Etruscan picture-book*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 133.) 64 pages, 27 plates. 1995. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-100-8 paperback SEK200.

## Review articles

### Irrigation, raised fields and state management: Wittfogel redux?

KARL W. BUTZER

VERNON L. SCARBOROUGH & BARRY L. ISAAC (ed.). *Economic aspects of water management in the prehispanic new world*. (Research in Economic Anthropology – Supplement 7). xii+471 pages, 125 illustrations, 12 tables. 1993. Greenwich (CT) & London: JAI Press; 1-55938-646-0 hardback £47.

PATRICK VINTON KIRCH. *The wet and the dry: irrigation and agricultural intensification in Polynesia*. xxii+385 pages, 113 illustrations, 15 tables. 1994. Chicago (IL) & London: University of Chicago Press; 0-226-4379-3 hardback £39.95 & \$57.50.

The Wittfogel model, like Elvis, refuses to die. And like the impersonators of Elvis Presley who earn their keep by rocking around the clock, Karl Wittfogel's 'hydraulic hypothesis' (Wittfogel 1938; 1957) continues to be repackaged in a variety of guises that assign a unique causal role to irrigation in the development of socio-political complexity. In analogy to the Industrial Revolution, V. Gordon Childe long

ago propagated the concepts of Neolithic and Urban revolutions (see Harris 1994). These were debated, but more importantly, they served to stimulate both archaeological and ethno-historical research of substantial importance. Thus, studies of urbanism revealed that the processes of urban evolution not only were incremental, but that the very nature of urbanism was to some degree unique to particular historical, cultural and ecological contexts. While the term 'Urban Revolution' has not been used for quite some time, the impact of Childe in channelling fresh investigations of historical urbanism has been substantial. Similarly, Childe's Neolithic Revolution set in train broadly conceived empirical research, first into the 'origins', then into the processes of plant and animal domestication. Again there was no universal model, but that no longer is disappointing: it is precisely the variety of alternative pathways to domestication and agricultural subsistence, and the many different social and ecological con-

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