

Review

Among the New Books

N. JAMES with CATHERINE HILLS

✉ It is a pleasure for the new Reviews Editor to acknowledge the example set in these columns by Dr Sinclair during the past three years, and to thank him for his guidance in transferring the responsibility. His breadth of interest, professional experience and hard work maintained the standards that readers depend upon from ANTIQUITY.

✉ Forty-five years ago, C.F.C. Hawkes stirred certain quarters up by distinguishing the more interesting questions in archaeology as inherently more difficult to tackle. Since then, more communities of archaeologists have boldly grasped those questions. They recognize that it is partly a matter of theory, and there is now more awareness of social anthropology among European archaeologists; but how well is the social theorizing articulated with method? Several of our new titles, this quarter, illustrate both the current stream of ideas and their application.

Tempus

IAN ARMIT. *Scotland's hidden history*. 160 pages, 25 colour plates, 87 figures. 1998. Stroud: Tempus; 07524-1400-3 hardback £18.99 & \$29.99.

PAT SOUTHERN. *Mark Antony*. 160 pages, 28 illustrations. 1998. Stroud: Tempus; 07524-1406-2 hardback £16.99 & \$27.50.

CHARLES THOMAS. *Christian Celts: messages & images* 224 pages, 80 illustrations. 1998. Stroud: Tempus; 07524-1411-9 hardback £19.99 & \$32.50.

The launch, last year, of Tempus' list is an important milestone. It may prove the most important in publishing of history & archaeology in English since the launch of Thames & Hudson's 'Ancient Peoples & Places' series, 40 years ago. For its mission is to provide a broad amateur and professional readership with reliable and up-to-date introductions to significant new research and interpretation. Like the Thames & Hudson series, it converges with ANTIQUITY's goals for accessible dissemination. Indeed, as with 'Ancient Peoples & Places', ANTIQUITY itself should declare an interest, since some of its Trustees and staff are among the authors published already or expected to contribute — but then, what better recommendation can there be?

Tempus has been set up by Alan Sutton, who published and adopted many well-known titles in

British archaeology during the 1980s and earlier '90s. The Publishing Director is Peter Kemmis Betty, formerly of Batsford fame. For archaeologists and historians, this is a confidence-inspiring partnership. Their plan is ambitious. They intend to sell on the Continent as well as in the large American market. Most of the first titles are on Britain and Europe but the series is due to range much further afield too. The titles published so far concentrate on substantive history and archaeology but there are plans for books on method as well (such as 'Sources for the Local Historian', 'Archaeology of Buildings'). The following review is a first sampling among the diverse range of titles already published; another follows, below (NEIL BRODIE on *The Salisbury Hoard*); and ANTIQUITY looks forward to many more.

Scotland's hidden history is intended not just for the armchair but also the door pocket of the car or the map bag. It describes and interprets a selection of a hundred archaeological sites and features which can be visited in Scotland and the Northern Isles, ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Vikings (*cf.* two other guides for North Britain — 'Reference', below). More than just a manual for the heritage tourist, the book seeks to show a general pattern of social and cultural history (*cf.* the British Museum's booklets on the course of British history in reference to the Museum's collections). However, the author admits that some of the evidence of, for example, the Bronze Age is overlooked because it is difficult for the non-archaeologist to appreciate in the field. Following a general historical outline, the sites are presented and discussed in eight chapters, divided chronologically and by site type. It follows that, to use the book in any one district, one should look through each chapter, since the sites are chosen from all parts of the country — and, no doubt, that is just the author's intention. Each chapter opens with a short assessment of the nature of the evidence and mention of recent issues in interpretation. The sites are then covered in turn, each introduced with directions and some with notes on conditions of access. The remarks are appropriately pithy and well signalled by sub-headings. The author used public archives and the services of Historic Scotland to produce excellent photographs and line-drawings which help to make it a most attractive and stimu-

lating handbook. Mark, however, that, since he does not complicate his text with discussions of the wrangles behind the positions that he adopts, his recommendations on further reading are important — and should have been annotated in order to alert the general reader to the diversity of approaches to pre-history and early history. How do we think that we know about Neolithic political organization, for example? (Cf. the conclusion to Prof. DARVILL's review of *The modern antiquarian*, below.)

The new account of the great Roman general, Mark Antony (c. 83–30 BC), is a straightforward narrative told with pace, poise and wit. After his death — probably, indeed, in the arms of Queen Cleopatra, recommends this biographer — Cicero's obloquies were vigorously supplemented and Antony's name was obliterated from public inscriptions at the behest of his former rival, Octavian (later Augustus). SOUTHERN criticizes the received accounts with an ear for their intrinsic biases and a sympathetic reappraisal of Antony's circumstances in each of the key strategic and tactical situations that he negotiated. Allowing herself freely to conjecture across lacunae in the evidence, she traces a coherent development from the flamboyant, raunchy youth to the skilled, gallant and wise commander, to the statesman who contained Rome following the assassination of Julius Caesar, to his return as Triumvir (where once so 'full of . . . optimism and tolerant bonhomie' now 'icily thorough, narrowly focused, and murderous' (p. 72)). Her focus on the man slips as he marches back to the Middle East in 38 and it is unsteady on his famous affair in Egypt. For it is in this phase of his career that the tragedy closes in: so much bigger than the men themselves, his struggle with Octavian is that of the East Mediterranean and the West. Indeed, the book does illustrate important general features of the Roman world — including the continental geography, the immense energy entailed in sailing or marching from end to end of the domain (which could have been described yet better with better selected and distributed maps), the intensity and violence of the capital, the tranquillity and ease of Athens and Alexandria. The selection of portraits contributes well to our sense of Antony's personality and contemporary characters; and the maps of the Battles of Philippi are very helpful. There are no references or footnotes at all but a substantial bibliography.

For delight and an original contribution to an important issue, the laurels, this quarter, go to Prof. THOMAS. In *Christian Celts*, he announces and explains his discovery, in 1995–6, of an esoteric system of Christian epigraphy in Wales, southwest England and southwest Scotland, dating to the mid 1st millennium and lasting until the beginning of the 2nd. He identifies a corpus of about 300 memorials composed in 'Biblical style' Latin — including some Celtic spellings — using structural procedures

for producing cryptographic messages in prose, verse and even images composed of lettering. He argues that it reveals the Christian Latin tradition self-consciously holding out against the Germanic settlement in eastern Britain. He identifies antecedents to the corpus — notably, Corellia Optata's memorial in York and the Europa mosaic at Lullingstone — and also points out that there were related schemes of writing in other parts of western Europe. The book is a fascinating exercise in code-breaking by arithmetic and numerology, topology, linguistics, and literary (biblical) and symbolic analysis. Aware that few readers have much experience of such procedure — although he claims that Lewis Carroll would have loved it and points out that his book is a must for crossword puzzlers — THOMAS cajoles us with many an ingenious device and conceit. Aware too that, taken singly, some features of his analysis could be dismissed as barmy intuition, he is at once defensive about his claims for a new sub-discipline of 'intellectual archaeology' and scornful of what he perceives as an inability in most of British archaeology, at present, to make significant empirical discoveries! Will his own be acknowledged?

These books are good to read and good to handle. They exude respect for the subject and respect for the reader. Preliminary testing confirmed that the binding is sound. The present reviewer spotted just a single typographic slip. Aside from the merits of the authors' own lucid and fluent styles, the layout is elegant but undistracting, and the type-face and type-setting light but clear and varied, while the distribution of photographs, sketches, maps, diagrams and other figures helps to create pages that look positively inviting. By the same token, *Mark Antony*, which is more texty and less illustrated, is produced in a smaller format than the other two. Eschewing superfluous sub-headings and gimmicky text-bites, the books are produced with the conviction that they will be used by people who enjoy a thoughtful read. There is conviction in the very feel: they sit solidly in the hand, and the pages turn with assurance because the paper is sturdy and slightly waxy (which helps to account for the quality of the illustrations). All this for less than £20: Tempus are bound to reach a wide audience; and, thanks to their informed sympathy for the subject, that is certainly going to help to cultivate awareness of the value of history and archaeology.

Medieval northwest Europe

by Catherine Hills

HANS ANDERSON, PETER CARELLI & LARS ERSGÅRD (ed.). *Visions of the Past: trends and traditions in Swedish medieval archaeology*. (Lund studies in medieval archaeology 19.) 808 pages, 207 figures. 1997. Lund: Central Board of Antiquities & Institute of Archaeology, Lund University; 91-7209-082-0 paperback SEK395.

This book is a good starting-point for a consideration of recent publications on medieval archaeology. Within its 808 pages is an impressive collection of papers which cover most aspects of medieval archaeology, and which offer many points of comparison with the largely English books which will occupy the remainder of this review. As a whole it offers a picture of a dynamic subject which is attracting good young scholars — many of the papers are summaries of findings from recent doctoral theses. This is not designed as a textbook, or a complete survey of the subject (though it ranges over most aspects of it), but as a varied and stimulating collection of papers which shows where interesting new research is in progress. It succeeds in its aim of presenting Swedish medieval archaeology to a wider European audience than that reached by the many reports and papers listed as references, written in Swedish and therefore not accessible to many non-Scandinavian archaeologists.

The book seems to reflect an archaeological community where the division between fieldwork, even rescue digging, and academic research is far less marked than it is in Britain. Most of the papers are clearly informed by theoretical debate and detailed fieldwork, which are both integrated in discussion. Perhaps this is partly because the many years taken to complete doctoral research in Sweden are self-funded — often by digging. The researchers and the contract archaeologists are therefore the same people — at the same time, rather than as consecutive incarnations, as often happens here.

It is also because the divide between prehistorians and medievalists is less pronounced in Scandinavia, and that between classical and other archaeologists does not exist, at least with reference to indigenous archaeology, because it was never part of the Roman empire. So the period boundaries are more fluid than they have appeared in Britain, and ideas developed within prehistory are more freely applied to medieval evidence than has always been the case in Britain, where archaeology tends to fit within an historical framework. Studying the 1st millennium AD without the rigid time-slices imposed by the division between Romans and others gives a far stronger sense of long-term continuity, of the roots of the present in the past, which has sometimes been missing here. The perceived separation of prehistory from the present in Britain may be one reason why it is still so difficult to insert it into public consciousness as anything other than a remote, alien period whose populations have long since been replaced by subsequent invaders and so have nothing to do with present-day people. The strong tradition of archaeological research and public awareness of that research in Scandinavia may owe something to a sense of the relevance of the past to the present.

Several of the papers are artefact-based, including one on the use of weights at Birka and another

in which Byzantine objects in Scandinavia are interpreted as more probably demonstrating contact with Russia than directly with Byzantium. More unexpectedly, finds of prehistoric stone axes in medieval contexts are plausibly interpreted as having been used as protective magical 'thunderbolts'.

Religion features largely in any discussion of the Middle Ages. Conversion from pagan to Christian and the later physical manifestations of Christianity are dealt with in several of the papers, including an interesting discussion by Wienberg of why it is that peaks of church building occurred both on the eve of the Reformation and again in the 19th century, just before the 20th-century decline in church-going.

The time-span covered in this volume is wider than might be expected from the label 'Medieval', since it includes reference to most of the first two millennia AD. The question arises, what does 'medieval' mean? 'The Middle Ages' was a term coined to define the time between classical antiquity and modernity. Conventionally this has often been translated as 'between 1000 and 1500 AD', with boundaries provided roughly by the emergence of the nation state and the Renaissance/Reformation. In England, 1066 and 1485 give even more apparent precision. Such a definition does, however, pose problems. Is the 16th century really 'modern'? What is to be done with the centuries between the fall of the Roman Empire and the 2nd millennium AD? The use of 'early' medieval and modern is a practical current solution: others have suggested a 'long' Middle Ages, from late antiquity to the Industrial Revolution. A variety of chronologies seems to be in use in the papers in this volume. A traditional 'mid-eleventh and mid-sixteenth centuries' is used for settlement and landscape change (Connellid & Rosen, p. 23), a longer 'from the seventh to the seventeenth century AD' for expansion strategies and peripheral dynamics (Mogren, p. 205), and '1000–1800' for the development of the farmstead in Filborna village (Soderberg, p. 91). Dates range from as early as 'fourth century AD' for the start of an account of central places in the late Iron Age (Lundqvist, p. 179) to as late as 1940, for the end of a study of types of building stone (Sundner, p. 73). This flexibility does not seem to me to be a problem, since it reflects the diversity of topics, with a diversity of time-spans, which are legitimately included under the umbrella 'Medieval'.

In one major branch of medieval archaeology, rural settlement and landscape studies, it is difficult not to work within a long time-frame. The origin and development of villages and fields is the major subject of several of the Swedish papers and an underlying theme in most. Major changes are detected in the Viking period, and are seen as providing the origins for later village development: these changes could not have been recorded if the earlier prehistoric pattern had not also been studied. They are also of-

ten illuminated by working backwards from 17th-century maps.

Integration of documentary and material evidence is one of the main ambitions of medieval archaeology — and one of the main rocks on which it tends to founder. These papers score highly here, although a sceptic might say Swedish written sources are more limited, and so more manageable, than English. Another interesting feature, deriving from a research training within prehistoric archaeology rather than history, is that explanation is seen in terms of social and economic processes rather than the specific political events often preferred in English interpretation. A valuable aspect of this Swedish perspective is that so many of the processes recorded do have parallels in England — but the explanations given are not always the same. If such phenomena as village formation, enclosure of fields, replacement of earthfast posts by frame building techniques etc. can be observed happening in Sweden and England, whether at the same or different times (and indeed elsewhere in Europe), we cannot explain them solely in terms of events in English history.

MAURICE BERESFORD, *The lost villages of England*. xxxvii+445 pages, 16 plates, 15 figures, 18 tables. 1998. Stroud: Sutton Publishing; 0-7509-1848-9 paperback £14.99.

MAURICE BERESFORD, *History on the ground*. 256 pages, 30 illustrations, 17 black & white plates. Stroud: Sutton Publishing; 0-7509-1884-5 paperback £14.99.

DELLA HOOKE *The landscape of Anglo-Saxon England*. xiii+240 pages, 20 plates, 74 figures. 1998. London: Leicester University Press; 0-7185-1727-X hardback £49.95; 0-7185-0161-6 paperback £18.99.

MAURICE BERESFORD's two books, now reissued after more than 40 years, are classics, both pioneering works on the history of the English village (already noted briefly, *ANTIQUITY* 72: 940). They are still enjoyable and worth reading for their own sake, as well as from an historiographical perspective. The enthusiasm with which BERESFORD tackled the then new subject of village desertion, and the skill with which he integrated the study of maps and documents with fieldwork, still comes across strongly. I was disappointed not to find BERESFORD's version of the legend of John Hurst's encounter with the keen but unskilled excavator at Wharram Percy, from which stemmed 40 years of collaboration at that site. *Lost villages* has a good introduction by Dyer, which surveys the history of settlement studies in England since it was written and shows how others (including Dyer) have built on the foundations laid by BERESFORD and others, such as Hoskins. This should prevent readers falling into the trap of reading this as current research — always a danger with the reissue of an apparently authoritative tome. The unwariness are not so well-served in *History on the ground*,

for whom use of the appendix as a current practical guide to research might not meet with success — further information about air photographs might not, for example, be forthcoming from 'Dr J.K. St Joseph, Sidgwick Avenue Cambridge' (p. 246).

As a late medieval historian, BERESFORD was more interested in the end of villages, their desertion, than in their origins. To him, as to most other scholars at the time, it seemed that the lands of English villages had been carved out of primeval forest by Anglo-Saxon settlers. My main caveat about the reissue of these books is that the incautious reader may see in them an authoritative restatement of that position, which is a view which dies very hard. Archaeological research, as readers of *ANTIQUITY* will know, has long shown that the lowlands of Britain were cleared and farmed long before the Romans, let alone the Anglo-Saxons, arrived, and the impact of the Anglo-Saxons is now a much debated topic. DELLA HOOKE shows what a wealth of material does now exist for the description of the Anglo-Saxon countryside. Much of her evidence is drawn from place-names and boundary charters, but this is related to a range of natural and man-made features, many still to be seen. This author has perhaps suffered from the loss of the simple BERESFORD model: older place-name scholars had a clear theme to follow in the detection of the spread of Anglo-Saxon colonization through patterns of place-names. HOOKE can no longer do that and so this account lacks a strong story-line and is instead more descriptive than analytical. It might well, like BERESFORD's books, accompany the historically minded traveller on the journeys to the past which are if anything more popular now so much country has vanished under motorways and houses. This is an approach which appeals as much, or more, to those who are not professional archaeologists as to those who are, to whom it can seem impressionistic and unquantified.

JOHN BLAIR *Anglo-Saxon Oxfordshire* xxv+230 pages, 102 figures. 1998. Stroud: Sutton Publishing; 0-7509-1759-4 paperback £14.99.

JOHN BLAIR's book was published in hardback in 1994 and is now reissued in paperback. This reissue of a recent book does have a clear focus in a specific county, Oxfordshire, although the author admits this administrative unit had a relatively late origin within the Anglo-Saxon period. This is a skilled piece of synthesis of all forms of evidence, including unpublished archaeological evidence, which can be read both as local history and as a microcosm of the development of Anglo-Saxon England. It shows how much has been discovered in recent years.

CARENZA LEWIS, PATRICK MITCHELL-FOX & CHRISTOPHER DYER *Village, hamlet and field*, 255 pages, 44 figures. 1997. Manchester: Manchester University Press; 0-7190-4577-0 hardback £45.

Village, hamlet and field shows clearly and logically what we can and cannot say about the development of English villages. This is the publication of a project which took four east Midland counties as its basis. Information about the distribution, size, number and form of settlements of all periods was assembled, mapped and analysed, the conclusions set within the context of previous research (such as BERESFORD's). This work is founded on careful analysis of explicitly defined material which provides a clear basis for future work. It is more cautious in socio-political interpretation than the Swedish scholars of *Visions*, probably because its authors are more steeped in the complex details of English medieval history.

JOHN HINES *A new corpus of Anglo-Saxon great square-headed brooches* 374 pages + plates, 124 plates, 134 figures, 28 tables. 1997. Woodbridge: Boydell Press; 0-85115-679-7 hardback £120

Artefacts figure largely in early medieval studies (cp. *Visions of the past*), although less so in later periods. HINES' book is a major work on objects. It replaces an earlier classic by E.T. Leeds, including the many new finds discovered since that work was published in 1949 and providing excellent illustrations, both photographs and drawings. The drawings are both the documentation of the author's arguments and very useful direct expositions of the minutiae of Anglo-Saxon ornament, which are very difficult to understand without careful unravelling like this. All aspects of the brooches are fully documented through illustration, distribution maps, catalogues and detailed analysis of the features which provide the basis for HINES' classification and further discussion.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS, BARNEY SLOANE & CHRISTOPHER PHILPOTTS *Excavations at the priory and hospital of St Mary Spital, London* (MoLAS monograph 1. x+267 pages, 114 illustrations, 81 tables. 1997. London: Museum of London; 1-901992-00-4 paperback £32

JANE GRENVILLE *Medieval housing* viii+230 pages, 84 plates & figures. 1998. London: Leicester University Press; 0-7185-1478-5 hardback £59.95

St Mary Spital was a religious building, a late medieval hospital, which has been excavated piecemeal over a number of years. THOMAS *et al.* report this work. A deliberate decision was taken to integrate historical and archaeological evidence by period, so that discussion of the historically attested development of the site at any time is in the same chapter as the presentation of the physical (mostly buildings) evidence. This is a good idea, because otherwise the temptation for the reader of a report like this is either to read the historical account, taking on trust any summary of the building sequence, or alternatively to refer only to whichever specialist archaeological report relates to one's own interests, be they beetles or sculpture. The academic

advisor to the project was Roberta Gilchrist, whose own books, especially *Gender and material culture: the archaeology of religious women* (1994, reviewed in ANTIQUITY 68: 898–9), have contributed a great deal to the archaeology of medieval monasticism.

Medieval religious and high-status buildings such as castles were often built of stone, and there is a voluminous literature on this topic, none included for review here. Most medieval buildings, however were built of wood, the subject of *Medieval housing*. This is a really useful book. As the author says, the literature on timber building is specialized and confusing. The terminology can seem bizarre: I am still not sure whether the 'scarfed rabbit' I recall from one lecture was an *Alice in Wonderland* fantasy of my wandering mind, or a real name for a timber joint, as I see from GRENVILLE it might have been. As well as a clear route through this literature, and its terminology, GRENVILLE offers an explanation of the methods and motives of both those who study old buildings and those who built them. This is rooted in an understanding of basic archaeological method and theory (the author came to medieval buildings by way of later prehistory) and in practical experience of recording buildings, work incorporated especially in the section on urban buildings. It is interesting to compare this with another recent good book on this subject, Matthew Johnson's *Housing culture: traditional architecture in an English landscape* (1993, reviewed in ANTIQUITY 68: 172–3). Johnson appears in the references to several of the Swedish papers (*Visions of the past*): his approach is most akin to their's in its clear theoretical framework to his enquiry. His persuasive ideas are developed and extended to many aspects of material culture in 'the late medieval and early modern' periods in a more recent work, *An archaeology of capitalism* (1997, reviewed in ANTIQUITY 71: 1093–5). Where Johnson offers a strongly argued thesis about the relationship between material culture and change in society, GRENVILLE gives the reader the tools to develop new theses.

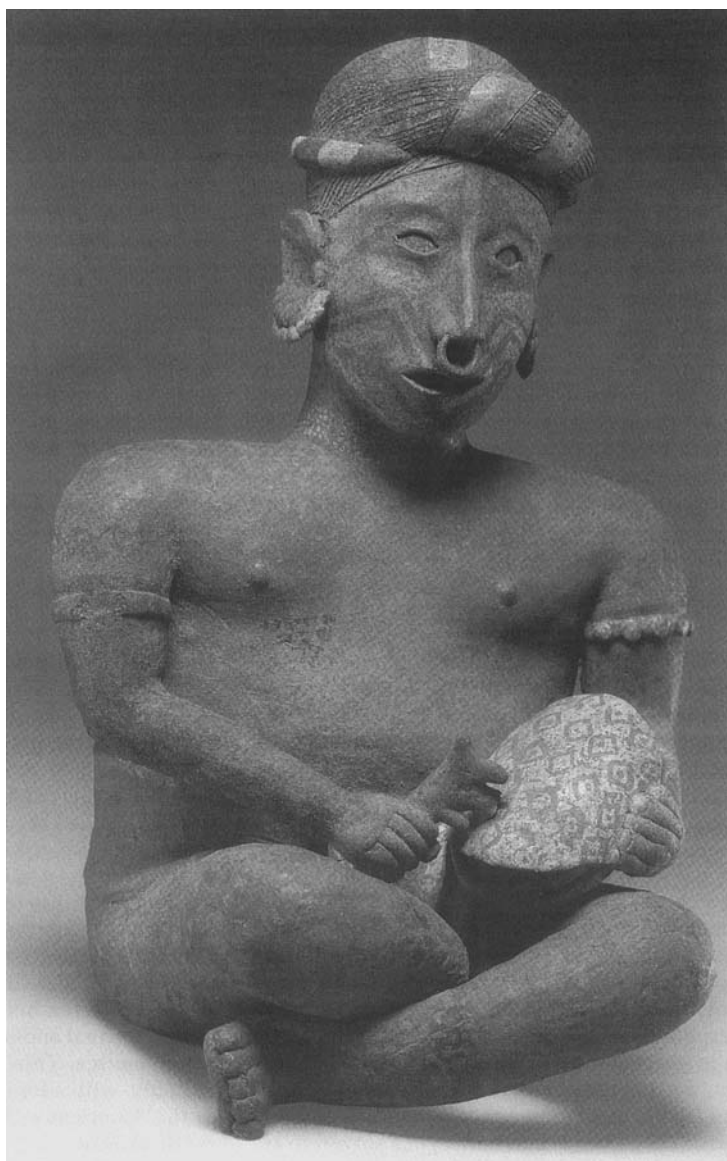
✉ It has been claimed that medieval archaeology in England used to be a limited, 'mind-numbingly dull' collection of facts with 'minimal interpretation'. The works reviewed and referred to above, and many others not included, show that this is no longer justifiable even as over-stated polemic. In any case, it hardly stands as a description of BERESFORD's 50-year-old books.

Americas

ROBERT C. MAINFORT, JR & LYNNE P. SULLIVAN (ed.). *Ancient earthen enclosures of the Eastern Woodlands*. 336 pages, 56 figures, 18 maps, 13 tables. 1998. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-1592-8 hardback \$49.95.

KATHERINE A SPIELMANN (ed.) *Migration and re-organization: the Pueblo IV period in the American*

West Mexico has long been famous for the vivacity of the modelled pottery from tombs there of the later 1st millennium BC and early 1st AD. Yet, until recently, little was known of the makers because most of the material has been looted, and comparatively little archaeological research had been carried out. The Art Institute of Chicago's recent exhibition of the pottery served to mark a long phase of research which has greatly enhanced our understanding of this region's prehistory. The accompanying book and catalogue (RICHARD F. TOWNSEND (ed.). *Ancient West Mexico: art and archaeology of the unknown past* (308 pages, plates, figures. 1998. New York (NY) & London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05092-9 hardback £35) is appropriately splendid. It includes essays on the Teuchitlán culture, which has been elucidated by P.C. Weigand and colleagues, on the iconography of the pottery, on comparisons with other regions of Mexico and with Ecuador — to which West Mexico was linked in more than one period along the western seaways — and on Modernist responses to the ancient pottery. The picture excerpted shows a figure from Ixtlán del Río, interpreted as a chief.



Southwest (Anthropological Research Paper 51) x+301 pages, 100 figures, 4 plates, 49 tables, 3 appendices. 1998. Tempe (AZ): Arizona State University Dept. of Anthropology; 0-936249-09-9 (ISSN 0271-0641) paperback \$30.

MARK G. PLEW (ed.). *Explorations in American archaeology: essays in honor of Wesley R. Hurt*. xiv+326 pages, 65 figures, 17 tables. 1998. Lanham (MD): University Press of America; 0-7618-1184-2 hardback \$56.

JOSÉ R. OLIVER. *El centro ceremonial de Caguana, Puerto Rico: simbolismo iconográfico, cosmovisión y el poderío caciquil Taíno de Boriquén*. (BAR International series S727.) xvi+232 pages, 76 figures, 20 tables. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-915-1 paperback £33.

G. MALCOLM LEWIS (ed.). *Cartographic encounters: perspectives on Native American mapmaking and map use*. xx+318 pages, 58 illustrations. 1998. Chicago (IL): University of Chicago Press; 0-226-47694-4 hardback \$60 & £47.95.

The new assessment of earthen enclosures in the eastern region of the Mid West (ed. MAINFORT & SULLIVAN) covers several important sites, including Poverty Point, Marksville, the Pinson Mounds, Fort Ancient and Newark, and it draws attention to others less famous. Distributed from the Great Lakes to Louisiana, and ranging in date from 1500 BC to AD 1500, it is not to be expected that all the enclosures were built in the same ways or used for the same purposes, nor, then, that they meant the same for the people using them. Between them, the contributors consider all of these aspects of the monuments. The editors make stimulating reference to modern research on causewayed enclosures and megalithic monuments in western Europe — always an interesting source of comparison for North American prehistory. New topographic analyses and interpretations are presented as well as fresh studies of descriptions of some of the sites before they were modified by more recent development, and there are reports on new excavations. A number of common assumptions about the earthworks are exploded by careful analysis of particular sites. For instance, the discovery that the Ripley Site was not a fortified village of one phase weakens the argument that similar earthworks elsewhere around the Great Lakes necessarily indicate warfare. B.T. Lepper has studied early descriptions of a banked road leading from the Newark Octagon in the direction of the topographically similar earthworks at Chillicothe, 90 km away: elaborating an earlier argument of his, he compares the ancient roads around Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, and the ceremonial ways linking Classic Maya towns.

The Pueblo IV period (c. AD 1250–1550) followed the demise of most of the famous Anasazi towns and villages of the Four Corners region, including Chaco Canyon, and witnessed the establishment of new communities in the central Rio Grande Valley (Eastern Pueblos) and the headwaters of the Little Colorado and Salt Rivers (Western Pueblos). So many of the new villages survive to this day, by now studied extensively by ethnographers and much enjoyed by tourists. SPIELMANN and colleagues set out to review the state of the art in research on their period with an eye to issues for research in future. In effect, they call for a fresh focus on migration, showing how the detailed study of settlement pattern, site planning and architecture can reveal the consequences of population movement, including problems of security and local political organization. This focus tends to encourage a welcome regional perspective from which to assess the Southwest as a whole. One of the distinctive themes of the volume is a methodologically innovative concentration on the implications of and for ritual in economic and political development — appropriate enough considering Pueblo ceremonial life in more recent times. At the same time, there are new data on older themes,

including hunting and potting. It is a mark of the empirical quality of these papers that P.L. Crown is moved to point out, in her commentary, that the authors tend to beg questions about the chronological integrity of Pueblo IV: the break with the previous period is clear; but should Pueblo IV itself not be subdivided? If so, she remarks, it is going to be difficult to provide sufficient absolute dates — archaeologists in this region are accustomed to high standards of dating.

W.R. Hurt's *Festschrift* (ed. PLEW) brings up to date several of the themes that he helped to broach in so many parts of the Americas, and draws out further implications of his broad view of Native history. T.F. Lynch assesses the relation between the Palaeoindian and Archaic phases in South America, and R. Gruhn & A.L. Bryan review the chronology, distribution and ecology of the 'edge-trimmed tool tradition', while C.J. Nieuwenhuis reports on micro-wear analysis which reveals the diverse uses to which early stone implements from Colombia were put — a warning against 'eyeball' assessment. T.C.B. Franco, P.I. Schmitz and M.C. Tenório discuss the settlement, exploitation and abandonment of coastal sites in Brazil. A.C. Roosevelt takes another opportunity to expose earlier theories which obscured the likelihood of early occupations in tropical lowland South America. A.M. Tratebas urges that Archaic culture in the North American Plains was not merely derivative but a coherent tradition in its own right; and T.F. Myers argues, likewise, that communities west of the River Missouri responded consistently to the same ecological opportunities from the 12th century right into the 19th. In regard to some of the tragic events that finally wrecked that tradition, L.J. Zimmerman develops his view of the scope for incorporating Native interpretation in archaeology. R.L. Hall elaborates his fruitful theme of comparison between ritual and cosmology in North America and Mesoamerica. This treasure chest of a book opens, suitably, with a foreword from another great master of the American past, R.S. MacNeish.

Dr OLIVER shares the aim of SPIELMANN and her colleagues as well as HERSCHEND (1998. *Protohistory and prehistory in northwest Europe*, below), to take account not only of ecological and functional processes and constraints in the development of society but also deliberate manipulation of symbols and rites. Reviewing the evidence assembled to date, he has analysed the sequence of planning, building (including a ball court) and petroglyphs at Caguana, probably the biggest and most complicated pre-Columbian ceremonial centre in the West Indies (c. AD 1100–1500). Taking account of earlier development on Puerto Rico — and, in common with most recent assessments of Caribbean ball courts, giving short shrift to diffusionism — OLIVER shows that the focus of the cult was changed from ancestors to the chief



The Amazon Basin is a classic ethnographic region which prehistorians ought to study. Traditional Makuna family life centres on collective longhouses (see the picture excerpted) and ritual exchanges between them, including marriage. The traditional economy combines horticulture with gathering from the wild, fishing and hunting. KAJ ÁRHEM (Makuna: portrait of an Amazonian people. xi+172 pages, colour illustrations. 1998. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press; 1-56098-874-6 hardback £27.25 & \$34.95) and photographer Diego Samper celebrate the satisfactions and skills of this life, the beauty of Makuna cosmology and ritual, and the beauty of their forest. Today, however, the cash economy, missionaries and now gold prospectors are unleashing upon these people and their neighbours the whole cycle of extortion, disorientation, dislocation and disease that has been coursing through the 'New World' for 500 years. Reader, are you acquiescing in this plunder?

tains. Forewords by R.T. Zuidema and L.A. Curet will help to bring this study to the attention that it deserves; but it would have been easy and helpful to the same end, to add an abstract and summary in English.

The papers on maps (ed. LEWIS) are good cases in point of Zimmerman's argument (ed. PLEW). Many Native cultures enjoyed planning the built environment (*cf.* some of the papers ed. MAINFORT & SULLIVAN and many a ceremonial centre in the Tropics) but, arguably, the kind of two-dimensional representations of the ground so useful to Early Modern European conquerors was alien to the Americans. There are precolumbian specimens, in various media, which appear to have been designed like maps but they are exceptional. The splendidly produced *Cartographic encounters* investigates Native geographical reporting and cartographic translation in North America. Lewis himself considers the general history of the process and the prospects for doing research better informed about Native concepts and conventions. He remarks that archaeologists have made little use of Native maps. The other contributions are authoritative studies of particular regions.

Much the greatest number of Native maps in the Colonial period is from Mexico but they are only covered in one of the 12 chapters.

India

ARUNDHATI BANERJI. *Early Indian terracotta art circa 2000–300 BC (northern and western India)*. xxx+244 pages, 102 plates, 21 figures, 4 tables. 1994. New Delhi: Harman; 81-85151-81-4 hardback Rs800.

BANERJI's art-historical analysis of human and animal figurines from the Neolithic to the Mauryan period corroborates and amplifies the received culture history. She distinguishes Harappan style from the regional varieties of Chalcolithic figurines and shows that Early Iron Age figurines, in turn, are readily distinguishable both from Chalcolithic pieces and those from assemblages of the Early Northern Black Polished Ware Culture (NBPWC). By considering iconography as well as technique, she distinguishes cultural themes for the successive periods and relates them to other features of culture change. Thus, she argues that the frequency of figurines of bulls during the Chalcolithic reflects the proliferation of

herders. She relates Gandhara and Pirak Culture motifs to influence from Afghanistan and Central Asia but, for the later Iron Age (NBPWC), she argues that both improved manufacture and a new concern with human forms, rather than animals, were indigenous developments, associated with the revival of urbanism. Although Dr BANERJI is careful to relate the assemblages to general economic and social features of the respective cultures, she pays little attention to the immediate contexts in which the figurines were found, so that, other than the iconography, there is scarcely any independent evidence on what these pieces were for. She points out that most of the material that she studied is from sondages which disclosed little of functional context and suggests that, even there, the finds were not recorded closely enough. On the other hand, she did not have access to more recent collections in Pakistan, Iran and Central Asia. Are they better documented? No doubt, standards of recording are improving in India but when will the new data be published?

The World

ANTIQUITY has recently been wondering about what lessons can be drawn from world meetings and agendas (Editorial, pp. 1–5, above). The following titles are more food for mulling the matter over.

MARK PEARCE & MAURIZIO TOSI (ed.). *Papers from the EAA third annual meeting at Ravenna 1997 I: Classical and Medieval*. (BAR International series S717.) 308 pages, illustrated. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-894-5 paperback £39.

MARK PEARCE & MAURIZIO TOSI (ed.). *Papers from the EAA third annual meeting at Ravenna 1997 II: Pre- and protohistory*. (BAR International series S718.) iv+216 pages, illustrated. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-895-3 paperback £32.

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI. *Missioni Archeologiche Italiane*. 393 pages, b&w and colour illustrations. 1997. Rome: 'L'Erma' di Bretschneider; 88-8265-002-2 paperback.

The proceedings of 1997's meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) were published promptly in four volumes (two of which will be reviewed in later numbers of ANTIQUITY). Most of the papers deal with substantive archaeological and historical topics but there are a few discussions of theory and method (including a little polemic about the British Industrial Revolution in vol. II), one paper on urban conservation, and a warning from Yannis Hamilakis about the political appropriation of archaeological resources in cyberspace (vol. II). The contributions are arranged by theme, including fruitfully focused sections on agricultural intensification, on nomadism and on ethnicity, in vol. I, and on 'domus' & 'villa' in vol. II. The papers in vols I and II are in English and Italian in roughly equal proportion, with a sprinkling of Spanish, those in vol. IV in English.

The conference evinced something of that search for economic-cum-social archaeology that SPIELMANN *et al.* and OLIVER are after (see 'Americas', above), although there is enough economic and technological archaeology in vol. I to reassure the old order. Oddly, the tendency does not show up much in the historical archaeology reported in vol. II. That may be a comment on the cramped nature of the proceedings, since other papers in this field, now coming out, do show the social tendency (*cf.* Dr Hills' contrast between British and Swedish medievalists, above; and see 'Mediterranean World', below).

The Italian government (MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI) has reported lavishly on 90 projects that it has supported in archaeology — including restoration — palaeoanthropology and social anthropology in 32 countries. Some of this work was carried out in collaboration with local institutions — cooperation which can only encourage mutual understanding and inspiration.

Ironically, books like these rarely reveal the benefits of coherent comparison among projects in different countries; but they can indicate contemporary intellectual trends and they often demonstrate the value of comprehensive commitment to research the world over. It is worrying, then, that there is so little evidence of research in and participation with that quarter of the world in China.

European protohistory and prehistory

KENT ANDERSSON & FRANDS HERSCHEND. *Germanerna och Rom*. (OPIA 13.) 140 pages, 36 figures. 1997. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1245-x paperback SEK150 + postage.

FRANDS HERSCHEND. *Livet i Hallen*. (OPIA 14.) 96 pages. 1997. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1251-4 paperback.

FRANDS HERSCHEND. *The idea of the good in Late Iron Age society*. (OPIA 15.) 214 pages, illustrated. 1998. Uppsala: Uppsala University Department of Archaeology & Ancient History; 91-506-1276-X ISSN 1100-6358 paperback.

JÁNOS MAKKAY, ELISABETTA STARNINI & MAGDOLNA TULOK. *Excavations at Biske-Galagonyás (Part III): the Notenkopf and Sopot-Biske cultural phases*. (Società per la Preistoria e Protostoria della Regione Friuli-Venezia Giulia Quaderno 6) 308 pages, figures, illustrations, tables. 1996. Trieste: Edizioni Svevo; ISSN 1124-156-X paperback.

R.J. HARRISON, M.T. ANDRÉS RUPÉREZ & G. MORENO LÓPEZ. *Un poblado de la edad del bronce en El Castillo*. (BAR International series S708.) vii+164 pages, figures. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-889-9 paperback £36.

The OPIA (Occasional Papers in Archaeology) series comprises thoughtful but pithy books which must

be a boon for students, although the readership is limited since, other than their short English abstracts, most of them are in Swedish. The three covered here probably work particularly well together. Another of the titles is reviewed below ('Reference').

Livet i Hallen, 'Life in the hall', considers the symbolic role of Late Iron Age Scandinavian aristocrats in providing links between our world and the hereafter. It is arranged in three main parts. The first and longest assesses the evidence of the myth of Beowulf for the hall of Finnsburg. The authors make some reference to other sources, including archaeological finds and the Bayeux Tapestry. The second part briefly considers the Valsgårde boat grave as the image of a lord's hall. The third part is a structural analysis of metaphor in a verse account of a ritual at Trondheim. *The idea of the good* (which is in English) develops the related theme of the aristocratic image in reference to the archaeology of halls (in southern Scandinavia, at Yeavinger, Northampton, Norwich and Cowage Farm, and at Feddersen Wierde) and to Saxon and Scandinavian literature of the time (including runes; two sets of the poetic texts are appended, also in English). It includes a discussion of formal sociolinguistic patterns in different parts of the halls. A list of hall sites is provided and there is a long and quite excellent bibliography.

ANDERSSON & HERSCHEND summarize the main political, economic, technological and ideological effects of Rome in Germany and Scandinavia. They intend this volume to be used as a textbook(let), and it is provided with an ample bibliography that looks well selected.

Bisce is a Neolithic settlement (including longhouses — see our picture review of ÁRHEM — and graves) in Hungary. A report on the earlier levels was published in 1978. The new volume (MAKKAY *et al.*) provides further data on the features excavated and descriptions and analysis of the pottery, stone and bone tools. There are reports of petrographic analysis of inclusions in the pottery and of the stone tools, and of the analysis of plant impressions in the pottery (almost no water sieving was carried out). The volume concludes with an assessment of the relation of Sopot-Bickse culture to Vinča and Butmir and the succeeding — perhaps invading — Lengyel culture.

HARRISON *et al.* report on the excavation of an Early Bronze Age settlement in eastern Spain, where they sought to elucidate the cycle of colonisation that Prof. HARRISON had earlier identified. The economy was mixed farming. Considering (a) the small size of the site, (b) the regular distribution of domestic features and (c) sources of materials brought in from elsewhere, the authors argue that the settlement was part of a regional segmentary social structure. This concept from social anthropology is not explained but it has been used by archaeologists else-

where to explain patterns of colonization. Those whose Spanish is slow may note that three of the chapters are in English; and there is an English summary.

The Mediterranean world

No doubt, the geography of the Mediterranean encourages an international outlook on the scope for research and methodological experiment. The following three titles, in their diverse ways, are encouragingly lively.

ELISABETH PILTZ & PAUL ÅSTRÖM (ed.). *Kairos: studies in art history and literature in honour of Professor Ginilla Åkerström-Hougen*. 188 pages, 60 plates & illustrations. 1998. Jonsered: Paul Åström Förlag; 91-7081-180-6 paperback SEK200.

Opuscula Atheniensia 21 (1996). (Annual of the Swedish Institute at Athens) 232 pages. 1997. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen; ISSN 0078-5520 paperback SEK300.

EDWARD HERRING. *Explaining change in the matt-painted pottery of southern Italy: cultural and social explanations for ceramic development from the 11th to the 4th centuries BC*. (BAR International series S722.) viii+256 pages. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-899-6 paperback £32.

JORDI PRINCIPAL-PONCE. *Las importaciones de vajilla fina de barniz negro en la Cataluña sur y occidental durante el siglo III aC: comercia y dinámica de adquisición en las sociedades indígenas*. (BAR International Series S729/Western Mediterranean Series 2.) x+348 pages, illustrated. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-900-3 paperback £40.

DENISE ALLEN. *Roman glass in Britain*. 64 pages, 43 illustrations. 1998. Princes Risborough: Shire; 0-7478-0373-0 paperback £4.99.

Kairos: 10 papers (English, Swedish and German) explore the development and diffusion of Classical and Byzantine culture through art historical, literary and museum studies ranging from Syria to the Lullingstone Villa and Iceland. The Swedish Institute at Athens (*Opuscula Atheniensia* 21) reports in English on archaeological excavations and survey in various parts of Greece and on Crete (including collaboration with Greeks) and research in Classical history. One of the Institute's scholars, L. Eriksson, is seeking to account for ideological manipulation of ideas of Nature in ancient Greece, partly by drawing on research in Pueblo prehistory (see remarks on SPIELMANN and OLIVER under 'Americas', above).

Dr HERRING too shows the benefits of anthropological approaches to material culture. He argues that his wares were exploited socially for their connotations of expense and that, later, they acquired connotations of ethnicity as well. He remarks that interdisciplinary study encourages awareness of the nature of the evidence and he calls for 'more work . . . geared to the recording and interpretation of . . . social change' (p. 238; cf. BANERJI in 'India', above).

The occurrence and distribution of Black Glaze ware in Catalonia, argues Dr PRINCIPAL-PONCE, traces the waxing economic and political influence of the Carthaginians and then the Romans. He reviews some of the anthropological and historical literature on mechanisms of trade but the coverage is oddly selective. BAR should tell their hispanophone authors to follow Prof. HARRISON's example with summaries in English (see previous section and *cf.* OLIVER in 'Americas').

Dr ALLEN considers the history of blown glass and the diffusion of the technique in the Roman world before turning to the British evidence in particular. As usual with the Shire booklets, she provides references to further reading and to the best museum collections.

✂ Mining and metal working is the theme of three new titles.

CRAIG MERIDETH. *An archaeometallurgical survey for ancient tin mines and smelting sites in Spain and Portugal: mid-central western Iberian geographical region 1990–1995*. (BAR International Series S714.) 206 pages, 30 figures, 49 colour & b&w photos, 2 plans, 23 drawings, 19 tables, 4 graphs. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-892-9 paperback £46.

JOSÉ M. BLÁZQUEZ MARTÍNEZ. *El estado actual sobre las explotaciones romanas de oro de la provincia de Leon*. (Cuadernos 15.) 105 pages, 16 figures. 1998. Astorga: Centro de Estudios Astorganos; 84-600-9446-4.

DAVID SIM (ed. Isabel Ridge) *Beyond the bloom: bloom refining and iron artifact production in the Roman world*. (BAR International series S725.) xx+156 pages, 46 tables, 90 figures. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-901-1 paperback £29.

Dr MERIDETH has 'very strong preliminary proof that local cassiterite ore was being mined and smelted' in Late Bronze Age western Iberia (p. 166) and possibly as early as the Copper Age. Part of the proof, he argues, is his failure to find slag; but he did collect hammers and other stone tools as well as flints and pottery for dating. He carried out microscopic analysis of ore from fragments of crucibles. Prof. BLÁZQUEZ reviews literary and archaeological evidence for gold mining and miners, further east, during the Roman period. He covers the background literature and epigraphy from Rome and as far afield as Romania as well as that pertaining to other parts of Spain and Portugal, and his survey includes the associated evidence of pottery. He considers the consequences for the wider process of acculturation (*cf.* PRINCIPAL-PONCE, above).

Dr SIM reports on experimental reconstructions of a Roman smithy and trials designed to measure the time taken by various techniques to produce workable iron from the bloom, to manufacture styli, nails (with an eye to Inchtuthil), weaponry and mail (very

fruitful assessment in chapter 4 (not 5) with important implications for labour and technology) and — of course — some of the blacksmith's tools. He also estimated the amounts of metal and fuel required and measured the hammer scale scattered around his anvil and other smiths' in order to control for material recovered in archaeological digs (such as Silchester). Nice job!

Music

JOHN G. YOUNGER. *Music in the Aegean Bronze Age*. xi+108 pages, 25 plates. 1998. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-124-5 paperback SEK200.

M.C. FAGG. *Rock music*. (Occasional Paper on Technology 14). xii+94 pages, 17 plates, 3 figures. 1997. Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum; 0-902793-39-X paperback £16.95.

YOUNGER (copyright 1998, presumably) covers the evidence for singing and instruments (including, notably, wall-paintings) and then assesses the uses of music. He speculates about the phenomenology of the music and suggests that the pictorial evidence of stately formality indicates careful public control — but, as he admits in so many words, that may be a function of the architectural context of the wall paintings. He also considers the evidence for associations with gender and sexuality. In the end, he admits that 'What music was . . . produced, by whom, and when is not fully knowable' (p. 60). He appends a list of all the evidence and a useful-looking bibliography.

'Rock gongs . . . are naturally situated and naturally tuned rocks . . . which resonate when struck and show evidence of human use as idiophones' (FAGG, p. 2). *Rock music* is a well-annotated (and well priced) gazetteer of 134 of these (and some related) instruments around the world, replete with a long bibliography. It is assembled and introduced by Mrs FAGG, widow of Bernard Fagg, with whom she carried out much of the research. No doubt, that explains why most of the gongs are in Africa. The sites are difficult to date, explains Mrs FAGG. She has revealed an unsuspected dimension of landscape archaeology which needs to be pursued!

Reference

MEDIEVAL POTTERY RESEARCH GROUP. *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. (Occasional Paper 1.) Unpaginated. Fully illustrated. 1998. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG); 0 9506105 2 6 ringbinder £35.

Professional conventions take a long time to establish but are invaluable so long as they are respected (*cf.* J. Ambers, p. 12, above). The MPRG has now published a classification and nomenclature for the basic forms of British clay pottery 'made between the end of the Roman era and the beginning of intensive industrial production of the 17th century'

(1.3.1) plus 'the more common continental forms found in Britain' (1.4). It includes an appendix with a hypothetical worked example of how to use the guide, and there is a list of references. To suit different users, the guide is produced in loose leaves. Presumably, the guide will be essential for practitioners. The Group must be congratulated.

📖 Bibliographies are vital sources for research. The only way to make them useful is to achieve comprehensive cover at great accuracy. The work must be painstaking and expensive.

British & Irish archaeological bibliography: formerly the British Archaeological Bibliography. Volume 1 number 1. 268 pages. April 1997. London: British & Irish Bibliography; ISSN 1367-4765. By annual subscription (2 issues).

British & Irish archaeological bibliography: formerly the British Archaeological Bibliography. Volume 1 number 2. 304 pages. October 1997. London: British & Irish Bibliography; ISSN 1367-4765. By annual subscription (2 issues).

FRAUKE STEIN (ed.). *Bibliographie zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin(West) in den Grenzen vor 1990*. 328 pages, subject index. 1998. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag; 3-515-07082-6 hardback DM96.

A check on some pretty obscure references confirms that Volume 1 of the *British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography* is comprehensive. There are 1959 entries, including accurate abstracts even for papers that lacked them. Following the long 'General' section, the entries are grouped by chronological period and topic; and there are indexes for authors and subjects. What an achievement! STEIN's 4898 entries cover work on archaeology and early history in the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany (plus West Berlin) published in 1986–7, with supplements for 1980–85. Abstracts are not provided. The classification is minuter than that of the *British & Irish* — both pro and con for users.

📖 If the above deal with 'What' questions, the next two titles deal with 'Who', and then, for them that think it's a different matter, there is one on 'Why'.

FRANK N. MAGILL (ed.). *Dictionary of World Biography I: the Ancient World*. xvi+998 pages, illustrations. 1998. Pasadena (CA); Salem Press; 1-57958-040-8 hardback £95.

SIMON HORNBLLOWER & ANTONY SPAWFORTH (ed.). *The Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization*. xxiv+793 pages, colour & b&w illustrations, tables and maps. 1998. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-860165-4 hardback £30.

FRANDS HERSCHEND. *I förhållande till arkeologi*. (OPIA 18.) 180 pages, illustrated. 1998. Uppsala: Uppsala University; 91-506-1293-X ISSN 1100-6358 paperback.

Compiled from *Great Lives from History: ancient and Medieval* (1988) and enhanced with new entries, *World Biography I* covers 263 figures who lived up to AD 450. The selection is highly mediterranean — there are hardly any entries for South or East Asia. Nor does it run to those well-documented archaeological fellows, P. Marsh or Ötzi. However, the entries are sensible. Mark Antony, for example, is sympathetically presented as a figure in need of critical reassessment (cf. SOUTHERN in 'Tempus', above).

At a third of *World Biography's* price and very much better illustrated, *The Oxford Companion* is obviously expected to sell widely. It is an encyclopaedia. 'Actium' is followed by entries on 'Acts of the Apostles', 'adoption' and 'adultery', and 'political theory' by 'pollution, the Greek concept of', but 'Xenophon' is followed by 'Zeus', not Zeno. There are concise entries on Greek and Roman pottery. Leptis Magna is not included but there is a helpful entry on 'limes'.

If archaeologists are successfully to broaden their agenda, then they have to be alert to theory — both new developments and their historical foundations. Aptly, OPIA's academic services (see 'European protohistory and prehistory', above) cater for this requirement too. Dr HERSCHEND has now produced a reader with excerpts from his own and other Scandinavian archaeologists' works, translated, where necessary, into Swedish. It includes some consideration of method. He adds a long 'epilogue' to assess the foregoing, proposing a couple of new conceptual principles for thinking about archaeological research as a humanistic discipline.

📖 Here are a two more guide books to accompany ARMIT ('Tempus', above).

LAWRENCE KEPPIE. *Scotland's Roman remains*. (2nd ed.) xi+196 pages, 90 illustrations. 1998. Edinburgh: John Donald; 0-85976-495-8 paperback £9.95.

CAROLINE WICKHAM JONES. *Orkney: a historical guide*. xii+216 pages, 67 illustrations, 19 plates, 6 maps. 1998. Edinburgh: Birlinn Publishing; 1-874744-71-8 paperback £7.99.

KEPPIE is chunkier and more specialised than ARMIT. The emphasis is on the text rather than the directions, and it is designed to provide far more of the technical detail that *aficionados* enjoy. It must be a satisfying resource for them but, whether or not because the publisher reckons that his audience is already captured, most of the photographs too are second rate or worse.

Like ARMIT, *Orkney* doubles as a history, this one spanning the whole story from the Mesolithic to today in nine chapters plus a couple of introductory chapters. The text is full, thoughtful, sensible, and aptly illustrated. A note on museums is appended and there is an ample bibliography.

☞ *How* do we collect things and display them? Why do we do it (investment, fetishism . . .)? How can we secure and conserve the collection? How have previous generations done it? MCALPINE & GIANGRANDE answer these questions quite beautifully in their big, luxuriously — and wittily — illustrated book (each example looks commendably spick & span, of course). They distinguish between different categories — ceramics, textiles, ‘the natural world’, ‘ethnographic & folk art’ etc. — and discuss various techniques for showing them — frames, plinths, lighting etc. They also provide long lists of conservators, suppliers etc. and a bibliography on conservation. Two topics are conspicuously — or tactfully — omitted: antiquities; and ethics (*cf.* the picture review of TOWNSEND).

ALISTAIR MCALPINE & CATHY GIANGRANDE. *Collecting and display*. 192 pages, 240 illustrations. 1998. London: Conran Octopus; 1-85029-956-0 hardback £30.

☞ ANTIQUITY’S receptiveness to alternative archaeologies has been rewarded with mention in CREMO’s review of the world’s responses to his previous opus. Part of our comment is even quoted on the dust-jacket, along with those of Richard Leaky [*sic*] and — Oyez! — Graham Hancock. Drawing the tome open, we find our whole review faithfully reproduced: ‘All the reasons and evidence why modern humans are not rather recent but most ancient, *a very large, very odd compilation . . . in a very pink jacket*’ (p. 91; italics added here for the bit not printed on the new one (which is indigo)).

MICHAEL A. CREMO. *Forbidden archaeology’s impact: how a controversial new book shocked the scientific community and became an underground classic*. xxxiv+569 pages. 1998. Los Angeles (CA): Bhaktivedanta Book Publishing; 0-89213-283-3 hardback \$35.

Review articles

Landscapes from the field; recent publications on the archaeology of parks and gardens

TWIGS WAY*

PAUL PATTISON (ed.). *There by design: field archaeology in parks and gardens*. (BAR British series 267.) viii+82 pages, 6 colour plates & illustrations, 38 black & white illustrations. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-880-5 paperback £24.

NAOMI F. MILLER & KATHRYN L. GLEASON. *The archaeology of garden and field*. xv+228 pages, 63 figures & 6 tables. 1994. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Press; 0-8122-1641-5 paperback \$14.95 & £13.95.

TOM WILLIAMSON. *The archaeology of the landscape park: garden design in Norfolk, England, c. 1680–1840*. (BAR British series 268.) iii+330 pages, numerous illustrations. 1998. Oxford: Archaeopress; 0-86054-881-3 paperback £36.

‘*There by Design*’ is the outcome of a joint Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and Garden History Society conference in 1996. This excellent conference brought together many people at the forefront of park and garden archaeology and the publication of its proceedings within a relatively short time is of considerable importance to the discipline. The emphasis of the conference was on ‘the wealth of surviving field evidence’ and results of non-intrusive

studies; consequently the volume does not include contributions on excavation or intrusive studies. Within this slightly proscribed subject arena it manages to provide a wide-ranging selection of studies across a variety of periods and regions and with a range of methodologies. The volume thus serves both as a ‘standalone’ and as complementary to the CBA Research Report on Garden Archaeology (Brown 1991), which itself followed a seminal conference on the subject.

The majority of the contributions are from within the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), with further contributions by English Heritage and the Centre for East Anglian Studies. With the exception of one joint paper there are unfortunately no contributions from the contracted area of archaeology and it must be questioned whether this is entirely due to the heavy RCHM involvement with the conference or a result of Field Units being unable or unwilling to introduce contextual research into their studies. This lack of contribution from the wider arena of field archaeology is an important consideration for the future of garden archaeology, as one of the stated aims of the conference was to ‘further links and understanding between . . . archaeologists and field historians’.

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