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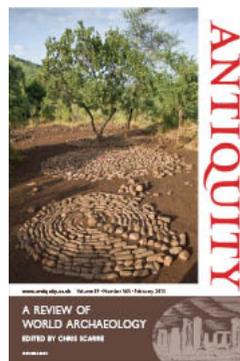
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New Book Chronicle

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Reviews

New Book Chronicle

Robert Witcher

Great lives

BRIAN FAGAN (ed.). *The great archaeologists*. 304 pages, 201 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-051818 hardback £24.95.

BARRY M. MARSDEN. *Prehistoric pathfinders: pioneers of English archaeology*. 128 pages, numerous b&w illustrations. 2014. Stroud: Fonthill; 978-1-78155-353-4 paperback £14.99.

NIGEL D. MELTON, JANET MONTGOMERY & CHRISTOPHER J. KNÜSEL (ed.). *Gristhorpe Man: a life and death in the Bronze Age*. viii+217 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2013. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-207-5 hardback £50.

This quarter, NBC is devoted to a selection of books on the themes of antiquarianism and the history of archaeology. We start with



The great archaeologists, edited by BRIAN FAGAN, which presents illustrated biographies of 70 eminent archaeologists. The selected individuals are divided into six sections defined by area of contribution: establishing the antiquity of humankind, discovering ancient civilisations, refining the art of excavation, deciphering ancient scripts, discovering world prehistory, and thinking about the past. The key selection criterion—apart from making a significant contribution in one of these areas—is to be deceased, thus allowing reflection on a lifetime's contribution. Each section is briefly introduced by Fagan, before the contributors offer their pithy biographies. Most concern a single archaeologist, but some are presented as pairs; for example, Mortimer Wheeler and Philip Barker, David Clarke and Lewis Binford, and Stuart Piggott and Glyn Daniel (the latter an “[h]istorian of archaeology, crime novelist, bon vivant” (p. 263);

he was also, of course, a long-serving editor of *Antiquity*).

Among the chosen ones, there is an inevitable display of impressive facial topiary, though there are also plenty of female archaeologists too and a reminder that many of these were pioneers not only within archaeology but also in wider society; for example, Dorothy Garrod (the first female professor at Cambridge) and Gertrude Bell (explorer and diplomat). The volume has a solid focus on European and American individuals (hence, Belzoni, Carter, Evans, Petrie, the Schliemanns, the Leakeys, Childe, Stein and Willey). But a number of names which will be less familiar in the West are also included; for example, Li Liu on the contributions of Li Chi and Pei Wenzhong, and Sergey Vasilyev on the work of Alexey Okladnikov and Sergey Semenov.

Each biographical sketch is brief—a couple of pages of text and a selection of illustrations. The style is brisk, sometimes personal (informed by memories of meetings between author and subject), sometimes even judgemental. Individually they are appetisers rather than the main course and, particularly with some of the better-known figures, some readers may feel a little short-changed. The value, however, resides in the overall collection, setting such diverse figures as Winckelmann alongside Leroi-Gourhan, and Petrie alongside Trigger. The result is a fast-paced melange of code-breakers, theoreticians, diggers and explorers.

Notwithstanding the insights offered in the short introduction, this collection raises the question of exactly what defines a ‘great archaeologist’. Perhaps an alternative question is which other archaeologists might have made the grade? As some of the other books under review will demonstrate, there are plenty of names to choose from and different ways of defining greatness.

Another question raised by this collection is whether an approach which focuses on individuals is the best way to track the evolution of the discipline; as we will see, institutions also played an important role which the biographical focus can sometimes overshadow. In reality, most of these individuals were supported

by large teams and institutions. Indeed, there is a tension here between archaeology as an (increasingly) collaborative endeavour and the (also increasing) fascination with historical individuals. Is the wider cult of celebrity at play? Or the influence of stock Hollywood characters: the brilliant lone scholar or the intrepid explorer? Or perhaps it is simply a longing for a bygone age when individuals could make a greater contribution (notwithstanding their invisible support networks)?

As one might expect of a Thames & Hudson volume, *The great archaeologists* is well produced and boasts a cast of high-profile contributors. It is beautifully packaged with generously spaced text, lavish illustrations and sumptuous, thick paper; it would be a crime to peruse this volume on an e-reader. In sum, one could imagine that even reluctant students might find this personality- (or celebrity-?) driven collection an agreeable entry point into the history of archaeology.

Based on the same format as *The great archaeologists*—short biographies of key individuals—*Prehistoric pathfinders: pioneers of English archaeology* by BARRY MARSDEN narrows the focus from the global to England, with 40 portraits of (mainly) eighteenth- and nineteenth-century antiquarians. The only criterion for inclusion, beyond a contribution to English archaeology, is the availability of an illustrative portrait.

With its geographical and chronological remit, it is no surprise that all of the selected individuals are men, and most of them men of the cloth. The portraits are brief and entertaining with plenty of colourful detail: skulduggery, scandal and forgery. The majority of the subjects were barrow-diggers and there is a nice symmetry between the illustrations of these men burrowing into funerary monuments and photographs of their own final resting places.

Coverage extends from William Camden through to William Greenwell. There is inevitably room for such well-known figures as William Stukeley and Augustus Pitt-Rivers (both featured in *The great archaeologists*), but many names will be less familiar beyond regional archaeological circles. Apart from an introductory paragraph, however, there is no commentary to connect these 40 lives and their contributions to English archaeology. The alphabetical order in which the portraits are presented also obscures any trends the reader might otherwise discern. There are, nonetheless, fascinating details which presage

later developments; for example, Samuel Carrington's savvy promotion of the Romano-British farm he excavated at Wetton as a 'North Staffordshire Pompeii' and the use of stamped lead tokens to mark the opening of barrows by William Stukeley and William Cunnington (the latter even finding some of the former's tokens). We also occasionally glimpse some of the connections, collaborations and conflicts between these men, many of whom made only brief—but significant—forays into archaeology. For example, the sum of William Williamson's archaeological contribution was to conserve a single skeleton and to publish a pamphlet on its discovery. As the next volume demonstrates, however, this was a significant contribution indeed.

If the previous two books focus on the personalities and contributions of individual scholars, the next volume, *Gristhorpe Man: a life and death in the Bronze Age*, edited by MELTON, MONTGOMERY & KNÜSEL turns the tables and presents a detailed biography of one of the many individuals excavated by these early archaeologists. In 1834, William Beswick opened a burial mound on the cliff-top at Gristhorpe, just south of Scarborough, North Yorkshire. His discovery—a well-preserved skeleton in a tree-trunk coffin—became one of the most famous and most discussed finds in nineteenth-century Britain. Unusually, much of the material recovered has survived to the present day, including the skeleton. The present volume documents the project to deploy, more or less, every imaginable technique in order to extract as much information as possible about this famous find.

The collection starts with a series of contextual papers outlining topics such as the intellectual environment of Georgian Scarborough and current understanding of other tree-trunk burials in Bronze Age Britain. Rowley-Conwy situates the discovery in the context of nineteenth-century archaeological thought, illustrating the challenges of dating the find within that framework of knowledge—William Williamson initially, and innovatively, argued that the specific combination of finds (flint and metal tools, animal-skin clothing, etc.) suggested a date soon after the British had first encountered Phoenician traders, pointing to the mid first millennium BC. This dating quickly became a focus of debate, first within Britain and then internationally, as a result of its recognition by C.J. Thomsen (see *The great archaeologists*). Consequently, Rowley-Conwy argues that Gristhorpe was the first British archaeological site to be dated using Thomsen's Three Age System;

its acceptance as a Bronze Age site amongst British scholars, however, had to wait until the 1870s.

The second section of the book reports on new field-work at the original barrow site, including geophysics and small-scale excavation which identified several construction phases. Dendrochronological analysis of the tree-trunk coffin was inconclusive, but wiggle-matching radiocarbon samples has substantially improved earlier date approximations: the tree was felled between 2110 and 2030 cal BC and Gristhorpe Man himself died between 2200 and 2020 cal BC. The third section is dedicated to analysis of the well-preserved skeleton. Few individuals from prehistoric Britain can have been subject to such an impressive battery of analytical techniques, and his biography can now be richly drawn. He died aged at least 36–45 years, and probably older; he stood up to 1.81m (6 feet) and was therefore tall compared to his contemporaries. There are various indicators of healed traumas, degenerative disease and renal stones. He also had a benign intra-cranial tumour which may have begun to affect cerebral functions, perhaps leading to problems with speech. Isotopic analysis indicates a substantial meat component to his diet (though not fish) and this can be tracked in both his early and later years, suggesting he enjoyed social advantage throughout his life. The lead, oxygen and strontium isotopes are compatible with a local Yorkshire origin for Gristhorpe Man, though the signature is not unique to this region, so it remains possible that he may have hailed from further afield.

The final section deals with the coffin, the finds and their conservation. Here, for example, proteomic analysis confirms that the animal skin in which the body was wrapped was a cattle hide. The concluding chapter skilfully brings together these disparate analyses—both historiographical and scientific—and shows how the results of each separate study adds to the overall portrait, many of them helpfully corroborating each other (e.g. the discovery of renal stones and the isotopic evidence for a meat-rich diet).

This book provides a detailed biography of just one individual who lived and died on the coast of Bronze Age Yorkshire; further, there are strong clues that his life and death were far from typical. This particular individual and the volume dedicated to him, however, will be of broad interest. In many ways it represents a model of how studies of the history of archaeology can articulate with cutting-edge scientific analysis to extract new information from museum collections, as well as a manual of the kinds of techniques that can

be brought to bear in the writing of biographies of otherwise anonymous individuals.

Individuals and institutions

K. PADDAYYA. *Essays in history of archaeology: themes, institutions and personalities*. xxi+376 pages, 124 colour and b&w illustrations. 2013. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India; INR 1160.

BONNIE EFFROS. *Uncovering the Germanic past: Merovingian archaeology in France 1830–1914*. xxiv+428 pages, 80 illustrations. 2012. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-969671-0 hardback £80.

Our next volume, *Essays in history of archaeology: themes, institutions and personalities* by K. PADDAYYA, also features biographies of archaeologists (14 in total) but, as its title suggests, its remit also includes the institutional structures within which these individuals operated. The book as a whole comprises reprints of 20 articles published between 1990 and 2011, with most first appearing over the past decade.

In his introduction, Paddayya emphasises how “European Orientalists who stepped on South Asian soil were genuinely enchanted by the breadth and depth of its legacy from the past” (p. 3), and his biographical essays make clear his respect for some prominent figures within the colonial establishment. As already noted above, focusing on personalities can sometimes occlude institutional frameworks; in this case, might admiration of individual scholars obscure attention toward the broader context of colonial archaeology and its less than perfect record (one here thinks of Trigger’s categorisation of archaeological thought, see *The great archaeologists*)? Paddayya’s chapter on ‘The Madras School and its place in the nineteenth-century colonial Orientalism’ clarifies the situation. He carefully situates his argument in the context of Said’s ‘Orientalism’ and, more importantly, the responses to it (what he neatly terms the “postmortem of the postmodern”, p. 41). In particular, he emphasises the existence of a pre-colonial antiquarian sensibility and “the Indian prototypes for the stereotypes created by the British” (p. 41). Colonialism was a messy business and certainly too complex to be reduced to ‘them and us’ or individuals versus institutions.

The individuals selected for biographical attention feature both Indian and Western scholars, including Hasmukh D. Sankalia and Lewis Binford. In his

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introduction to the second part of the book, ‘Personalities’, Paddayya explains this selection—acknowledging that figures such as Grahame Clarke had only marginal involvement in the archaeology of India—by stressing the need to understand Indian archaeology alongside the wider developments in the Anglo-American world. Appropriately for a book which is partly concerned with personalities, this is a very personal book. Paddayya, for example, notes that his work on Colin Mackenzie (Surveyor General of India) stemmed from the chance reading of an article about the Buddhist monuments at Amaravati—a site with which Paddayya was familiar, having grown up in a village just 10km away. Several of the featured individuals were personal colleagues, the articles taking the form of obituaries. Inevitably, one of these biographies, and one of the longer ones, is reserved for Raymond Allchin. As we shall be looking at the life and work of Allchin, and his wife Bridget, in due course, this chapter is worth some attention here.

Paddayya starts with Allchin’s doctoral research at the Neolithic site of Piklihal in the Doab, but focuses on his subsequent work on the ashmounds—monumental ash deposits—found across the southern Deccan. Allchin’s fieldwork, combined with ethnoarchaeological observations, allowed him to confirm earlier, but largely ignored, research which identified the ashmounds as Neolithic cattle enclosures. Each year, the dung was burnt, accumulating over centuries into mounds of tens of thousands of cubic metres. Paddayya argues that, 50 years later, Allchin’s conclusions remain broadly correct, even if the final word is yet to be had. He continues with an overview of Allchin’s other work in southern India and his wider role in supporting new generations of Indian archaeologists and communicating South Asian archaeology to a wider (Western) audience. Paddayya sums up Allchin’s contribution as a man “cast in the mould of Sir William Jones” (founder of the Asiatic Society) and driven by “the same noble aim of using heritage studies for building bridges across continents and peoples” (pp. 307–308).

In light of our focus on the history of the discipline, an interesting aspect of this particular portrait is Paddayya’s emphasis not only on Allchin’s substantial contribution to Neolithic Indian archaeology but also his contribution to wider developments in archaeological method and theory. He notes, for example, Allchin’s bold statement about the scientific

nature of archaeological research, specifically in terms of hypothesis testing, published in 1963, “when the much talked about New Archaeology was not yet in sight in North America!” (p. 276). This is a reminder of the difficulties of pigeon-holing individuals into particular ‘schools’ and, more generally, of the challenges of making sense of the competing currents, parallel developments and false starts in the history of archaeological method and theory.

Indeed, it is with such a warning that our next book commences. In *Uncovering the Germanic past: Merovingian archaeology in France 1830–1914*, BONNIE EFFROS reminds us that histories of archaeology which portray the evolution of the discipline as a series of conscious and rational steps towards the present are written with the benefit of hindsight. Reality was far less tidy and, as she goes on to demonstrate, riven with tensions relating to politics, class, religion, nationalism, industrialisation and war. Nineteenth-century France provides an abundance of evidence with which to document these relationships; indeed, to bring the quantity of material under control, Effros narrows her focus to a single field of specialisation—Merovingian archaeology. This decision means that the evidence for significant developments in prehistoric archaeology (e.g. the work of Boucher de Perthes, see *The great archaeologists*) and Late Iron Age/Roman archaeology (e.g. under the patronage of Napoleon III) can be put aside, and the more specific issues connected with the archaeology of the Franks brought to the fore.

During the nineteenth century, the emergent nation-state of France was intensely concerned by the question of whether it should look for its collective ancestral spirit in the Gallo-Roman population or, alternatively, in the form of the (Germanic) Franks. This was already an old debate but was given new import, firstly by hostilities between France and (German) Prussia and, secondly, by the discovery and recognition of Merovingian artefacts and sites across the territory of France. Did these clues to an earlier Germanic presence constitute an existential threat to the new nation-state? Should they be accommodated into narratives of French identity? The answer to the latter is that, frequently, they were not. For example, in light of the Prussian victory over France in 1871, scholars such as Fustel de Coulanges developed histories which deliberately sidelined the growing evidence of Germanic artefacts. It is within this broader institutional context that archaeology in France developed.

In contrast to the volumes considered above, Effros consciously avoids emphasis on “the biographies and careers of some of the more charismatic personalities active in the field of national archaeology” (p. 13). Rather, the emphasis is on the institutions and networks within which these developments took place. Throughout, we find tensions; for example, between the central authorities in Paris and local learned societies; while the latter were encouraged by the former, they were largely directed towards data collection rather than interpretation in order to defuse any rival provincial traditions to the wider project of national identity building. Professional recognition and financial support were also limited, which effectively restricted the emergence of archaeology as a scientific discipline. This *laissez-faire* situation was hardly unique to France, but it did have particular consequences. One of the key observations here is that the long-term failure to engage meaningfully and collectively with the evidence for Germanic artefacts in France left an intellectual and political vacuum: “[t]he French thus paid a high price for the relative lack of attention to these sensitive data, since those unsympathetic to their national concerns were able to manipulate their interpretation to their own advantage” (p. 11).

Individual chapters tackle various themes around the emergence of archaeology, including ‘Learned societies and archaeological research in nineteenth century France’, ‘Institutionalizing the amateur’s craft’ and ‘Public reception of Merovingian-period finds’. The latter explores the dissemination of new discoveries and ideas beyond scholarly periodicals as evidenced by newspapers, illustrated magazines, school textbooks and reconstructions. Cheap and popular publications such as *Magasin pittoresque* were an important means of publicising discoveries, but also served to change the way in which ideas were communicated. Because authors were denied a byline, the content of articles shifted from aggrandising individuals’ collections to more popular and accessible presentations. The inclusion of illustrations was also of great importance, and they were adapted for wider appeal by showing archaeological work in progress or visitors viewing discoveries. In contrast, however, school textbooks made less progress in terms of incorporating archaeological discoveries into new (officially approved) narratives. Here, religion played a role: Catholic historians, for example, were hesitant to acknowledge findings which derived from a discipline linked with prehistory and anthropology.

Nonetheless, textbooks for secular schools hardly made more use of new archaeological knowledge of the Franks, emphasising instead ancestral figures such as Vercingetorix. Thus, in relation to textbooks, Effros notes that archaeological discoveries did not change the nature of the debate about the origins of France, but “simply widened the arsenal of evidence available to those engaged in advancing a republican or Catholic agenda” (p. 349). This judgement might be taken as a wider conclusion about the use of Merovingian material culture during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in France.

Images of the past

RACHEL HALLOTE, FELICITY COBBING & JEFFERY B. SPURR. *The photographs of the American Palestine Exploration Society* (Annals of the ASOR 66). xix+352 pages, 180 plates & 15 b&w illustrations. 2012. Boston (MA): American Schools of Oriental Research; 978-0-89757-098-5 hardback £65.

BART WAGEMAKERS (ed.). *Archaeology in the ‘land of tells and ruins’*. xiv+264 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-245-7 hardback £49.95.

ALAN M. WHITWORTH. *Hadrian’s Wall through time*. 96 pages, 180 colour illustrations. 2012. Stroud: Amberley; 978-1-4456-0894-5 paperback £14.99.

Archaeology puts great emphasis on imagery, both as subject matter and method. It is therefore no surprise that photographic archives are a core resource for scholars of the history of the discipline. *The photographs of the American Palestine Exploration Society*, by HALLOTE, COBBING & SPURR, presents one such collection of photographs from the archives of the American Palestine Exploration Society (APES). Chapter 1, ‘A brief history of the American Palestine Exploration Society, 1870–1880’ sets the institutional context. Inspired by the British Palestine Exploration Fund, which was already undertaking Ordnance Survey mapping and fieldwork across the region, the APES was formed to promote the study of Holy Land sites. The British, eager to find a partner to share the financial burden of their work, were no doubt delighted. The division of labour, however, meant that the British retained control over Western Palestine (the area with the bulk of the sites linked to the biblical narrative) and the Americans were left with Eastern Palestine, consequently playing down biblical connections and stressing scientific

motivations. It seems that relations between the British and Americans soon broke down as a result of the fundamental incompatibility of their aims, methods and results. With the subsequent dissolution of the APES, the project's results were consigned, unpublished, to the archive.

Nonetheless, during its short lifespan, the APES undertook four expeditions. The second, in 1875, included a commercial photographer—Tancred Dumas of Beirut—who was hired to take photographs to document the expedition and to be sold to subscribers to help with the costs of the work. A catalogue listing 100 selected photographs was widely circulated, but the photographs themselves now exist in only four known collections. The aim of the present volume is to publish the 100 photographs for the first time, accompanied by the original captions, and supplemented with an additional 66 photographs taken during the same expedition.

The authors note that the collection was not a commercial success: “By serving the purposes of the mission, and thus slighting aesthetic and conventional compositional concerns in their production and choice of subject, they may have failed to have the broad appeal necessary for robust sales” (p. 21). Nonetheless, their documentary significance is clear. They record, for example, the Ummayyad palace at Mshatta *in situ* before it was subsequently dismantled and shipped to Berlin. Many of the sites are pictured isolated in featureless landscapes; today they are encircled by urban development. The surroundings of the Roman theatre in Amman in 1875 and today, for example, could not be more different. Indeed, a few ‘now and then’ photographs would have really underscored the scale of change witnessed at some of these sites (see Whitworth, below). The collection extends geographically from Tripoli in the north to Hebron in the south. There are some particularly fine photographs of monuments at Baalbek, Bosra, Jerash, Jerusalem and Qanawat. Looking at these archive images, and others like them (see below), one senses some irony that their increasing accessibility via books and the internet contrasts with the decreasing accessibility of some of these sites on the ground.

Staying in the same region, *Archaeology in the 'land of tells and ruins'*, edited by BART WAGEMAKERS, also takes inspiration from a photographic archive—this time personal rather than institutional. In 1953, a Dutch student, Leo Boer, set off for a year's research visit to Jerusalem. A scholar of Biblical Studies and

later Professor of Holy Scripture, he joined a number of organised trips around the newly established states of Israel and Jordan. It was on these excursions that Boer took c. 700 photographs which ended up in his garage until a chance meeting with Wagemakers 45 years later. Boer died in 2009, leaving Wagemakers to make available the photographs. Unlike the volume by Hallote *et al.* which reproduces the whole archive, this volume takes the photographs as a loose theme around which to present essays on nine of the sites visited by Boer. The precise focus of these contributions varies by site, but all provide an overview of the history of archaeological work and some aspect of it which is illuminated directly or indirectly by Boer's photographs. The full archive is available online at <http://www.leoboerarchives.com>.

The sites include Jerusalem, Khirbet Qumran, Caesarea Maritima, Megiddo and Bet She'an. The section on Tell es-Sultan—ancient Jericho—provides an interesting case study. Boer visited twice, on the second occasion meeting Kathleen Kenyon (see *The great archaeologists*), who had recently begun excavations at the site. Sala provides an overview of the archaeological work at the site from 1868 through to 2012, including the contributions of Garstang and Kenyon. Bocquentin & Wagemakers then focus in on a photograph taken by Boer of an *in situ* skeletal deposit. Despite noting that “Kenyon did not appreciate hasty, amateur photography of excavations at all” (p. 131), they argue that Boer's image contributes to a better appreciation of the work of I.W. Cornwall as a pioneer of archaeoanthatology (the forensic archaeology of death and the dead). On discovery of the bones (dated to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B), Kenyon called in Cornwall to undertake a detailed record of the commingled human remains. Comparison of Boer's unique photograph of the skeletal material during excavation with the photographs and plans from the project archives permits insight into Cornwall's innovative methods—though as the authors note, the significance of his work for the handling of skeletal material was not picked up by other scholars for a decade or so.

The format of this volume means that it cannot provide a coherent overview of either Boer's travels or the region as a whole during the early 1950s. Instead, the portraits of these sites, accompanied by individual bibliographies, will provide useful introductions to the history of work at these major sites and serve to illustrate some of the further value

to be extracted from Boer's archive and others like it.

The discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls at Qumran in 1947 and Kenyon's epic excavations at Jericho suggest that Boer's visit coincided with a time of great archaeological excitement, and one might be forgiven for thinking that he was visiting the region during less troubled times. But as Wagemakers notes, 1953–54 was a period of radical political change, and tensions around borders and various monuments are clearly documented in Boer's own account. If our fascination with the antiquarian is a form of escapism from the present—travelling virtually through time and space using others' experiences—we should take care not to don rose-coloured spectacles.

To round off this section on images of the past, we can make mention of *Hadrian's Wall through time* by ALAN WHITWORTH. This short book presents a selection of sepia colour-wash drawings of Hadrian's Wall by James Irwin Coates juxtaposed with photographs of the same or similar views today. Coates, a schoolteacher, produced 165 images during visits to the monument between 1877 and 1896, providing a record of the condition of the monument at the end of the nineteenth century. The previously unpublished pictures are particularly interesting precisely because they do not focus solely on the iconic central stretches of the Wall, which dominate both antiquarian and modern images of the monument. Rather, Coates set himself the challenge—arguably not always successfully met—of representing some of the associated earthworks as well as the stone curtain wall. Whitworth provides the briefest introduction before we set off from Wallsend in the east and head 120km west to Bowness-on-Solway. Some of the juxtaposed drawings and photographs demonstrate that very little has changed during the intervening 130 years, in terms of either the monument or its landscape. The same cannot be said in the vicinity of Newcastle and Carlisle, however, where urbanisation has transformed the situation. Certainly, long stretches of the monument, particularly earthworks, have disappeared beneath houses and roads, but it is worth noting that some sections of it, especially the curtain wall, are now more visible as a result of subsequent excavation and consolidation. Just as with the photographs taken by Leo Boer, this collection demonstrates the value of images created by amateurs and visitors and hints at the potential existence of other archives hidden away in garages and non-specialist libraries.

Great journeys

MABEL VIRGINIA ANNA BENT (with additional material by GERALD BRISCH). *The travel chronicles of Mrs J. Theodore Bent. Volume II: the African journeys*. xxxii+344 pages, 57 b&w illustrations. 2012. Oxford: 3rdGuides; 978-1-905739-37-0 paperback £27.50.

RAYMOND ALLCHIN & BRIDGET ALLCHIN. *From the Oxus to Mysore in 1951: the start of a great partnership in Indian scholarship*. xx+316 pages, 31 b&w illustrations. 2012. Kilkerran: Hardinge Simpole; 978-1-84382-221-9 paperback £14.95.

Having already noted the role of women in the history of archaeology, the next two volumes concern the lives of two more female archaeologists travelling and working alongside their husbands in Africa and Asia. *The travel chronicles of Mrs J. Theodore Bent. Volume II: the African journeys* completes the publication of the diaries of MABEL BENT, edited by GERALD BRISCH. The two previously published volumes—I (2006) and III (2010)—dealt with the travels of Mr and Mrs Bent in Greece and the Levantine littoral, and Southern Arabia and Persia, respectively, leaving the present volume to focus on the couple's travels and work in Africa.

Mabel's husband, Theodore, made notable archaeological contributions in several of the areas in which he travelled and worked. But he was also a controversial figure and no more so than for his work at Great Zimbabwe (he does not, for example, feature in *The great archaeologists*). The present volume is particularly fascinating as it contains Mabel's chronicles of the couple's time in what was then Mashonaland (Zimbabwe). In fact, the book encompasses five African journeys: Egypt (1885); Mashonaland (1891–92); Abyssinia (1893); Sudan (1895–96) and—newly widowed—back to Egypt (1899). Each journey is prefaced with an overview by Brisch outlining events and the perspectives of contemporaries.

Mabel's chronicles were intended as documents of record for the expeditions and were drawn upon when the fieldwork was subsequently, and rapidly, published. As such, they are not personal letters which provide insight into Mabel's mind, but rather accounts of the people and places encountered and the work undertaken.

Brisch has transcribed and extensively annotated Mabel's original notebooks, now held in the Joint

Library of the Roman and Hellenic Societies. The transcription alone is no small achievement—especially when one sees Mabel’s copperplate titles, reproduced as the section headings. The volume also includes four ‘sidetracks’, or essays on select topics. One of the latter, contributed by Innocent Pikirayi, provides a history of the study of Great Zimbabwe, putting the Bents’ work and legacy into context. The inclusion of illustrations—watercolours by Theodore and photographs by Mabel—are a reminder of the centrality of image-making to such expeditions. Another similarity with some of the other people discussed above is the role of the old boy network—or in this case, old girl network. In his Introduction, Brisch notes that Mabel met Gertrude Bell (see *The great archaeologists*) in Jerusalem—by all accounts, Bell did not hit it off with Bent.

Inevitably, the section of greatest interest concerns Mashonaland, providing a first-hand account of the fieldwork, the interpretation of which would quickly lead to great controversy. Theodore Bent was recruited on behalf of Cecil Rhodes as he was predisposed to interpret the recently discovered site of Great Zimbabwe as evidence of external colonisation—a useful analogue for Rhodes’ own colonial plans. Rhodes had an eye to the iconic value of Great Zimbabwe for his fledgling country and saw archaeological investigation as a tool to that end. It was the alleged discovery of some letters scratched on a piece of pottery which fuelled the fierce debate as to whether the site’s builders had ancient, exogenous origins (like Williamson at Gristhorpe, Bent invoked Phoenician connections), or rather medieval and endogenous. The controversy developed rapidly and ran for decades, drawing in such names as Arthur Evans and Mortimer Wheeler (see *The great archaeologists*).

Of course, this subsequent controversy is not directly discernible in Mabel’s chronicles, though the basics are in place: “The ruin drives us wild with uncertainty as to what it is or was, and how old or young it might be” (p. 90). The pages are otherwise rich with the detail of logistics, the comings and goings of visiting dignitaries, and various illnesses. Whilst there is plenty of adventure—the Bents’ travels have inspired a number of ‘boys-own’ fiction writers, past and present—there is also much mundaneness: “Sunday September 6th 1891. Nothing particular has happened to us” (p. 123)!

Another autobiographical account of an archaeological couple—this time memoir rather than chronicle—

is *From the Oxus to Mysore in 1951: the start of a great partnership in Indian scholarship* by RAYMOND ALLCHIN & BRIDGET ALLCHIN. The Allchins, as already noted above, hold a respected place in the recent history of archaeology in South Asia. This volume documents their separate early lives, their meeting as students at the London Institute of Archaeology, and their first year of travels. For PhD students, these were different days indeed: the couple set off by ship for India for a year’s fieldwork, taking with them their own Austin pick-up. The first six months was spent travelling around India, Pakistan and Afghanistan, visiting sites such as Bamiyan and Taxila. The second six months comprised more focused travels in search of a site to excavate (this second phase was also marked by the arrival of a daughter; Bridget recalls the negative reactions of some of the British in India who found it difficult to understand why she was even pursuing a career after marriage, let alone how she could plan to take a baby away on fieldwork). During this phase, the Allchins were already involved in their own ‘history of archaeology’; for example, on their brief visit to Brahmagiri they found the trenches opened by Mortimer Wheeler five years previously. But it was at Piklihal where “[h]aving spent an hour or two looking round the site we realized that this was where we should excavate! It was a new site, in the sense that it was hitherto unreported; and the Neolithic remains in the form of living sites, field systems and the range of artifacts of all kinds, were far greater than at any other major site we had visited” (p. 274). As the title suggests, the volume is about the *start* of a great partnership and it is at this point that the narrative ends with their return to England. The obituaries of Raymond by Paddayya (above), and from *The Guardian*, reproduced at the end of the present volume under review, give a sense of where that partnership went over the subsequent six decades.

Antiquarian inclinations

ALAIN SCHNAPP (ed.). *World antiquarianism: comparative perspectives*. vii+455 pages, 23 colour and 85 b&w illustrations. 2013. Los Angeles (CA): Getty Research Institute; 978-1-60606-148-0 paperback £45 & \$60.

To complete our tour of books on antiquarians, early archaeologists and the history of archaeology,

we can appropriately turn to *World antiquarianism: comparative perspectives*, edited



by one of the most prominent names in the field, ALAIN SCHNAPP. In his introduction, Schnapp outlines the 'Roots of antiquarianism' and makes a pitch for the utility of a broad definition of antiquarian practice, encompassing the

collection and valorisation of past material culture across both time (from the Palaeolithic to the present) and different societies. Such an all-encompassing definition raises interesting questions, such as "Do civilizations without monuments have no ruins?" (p. 2). Part 1, entitled 'The necessity of antiquarianism', offers three overviews of antiquarian developments: in colonial contexts (Murray), in East Asia (von Falkenhausen) and in Europe (Miller). Part 2 then presents 17 case studies which seek out the specificities of antiquarian practice, drawing on well-known examples from Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Greco-Roman world and Renaissance Europe, but also, as the title suggests, taking in other parts of the globe with chapters on Mexica antiquarianism and, especially, practices in China and Japan. A few examples will suffice. Sardis in eastern Anatolia was once the capital of the Lydian empire; well over half a millennium later it was simply one Roman city amongst many. Its glorious past, however, was not forgotten. Rojas explores how that Lydian past was drawn upon well into Late Antiquity. For example, sometime between the mid second and late fourth century, a monument was set up which made use of pieces of archaic statues and inscriptions, some of which were almost a millennium old. It is likely that no-one by that time could understand the Lydian language but, along with the sculptures of eagles and royal lions, the monument was a reminder that things in the past were different. Several other examples of antiquarian practice around the Roman city support the suggestion that, in the context of a globalising Roman empire, the population was eager to look back and find meaning in the local past.

Another example of antiquarian fascination for the past in the past is presented in 'Early Abbasid antiquarianism: Al-Ma'mūn and the Pyramid of

Cheops' by Cooperson. Eyewitness accounts record that the seventh caliph of the Abbasid dynasty entered Egypt's Great Pyramid; scholars and tour-guides alike have consequently attributed to Al-Ma'mūn the rough passage which cuts into the centre of the monument. What was his motive in entering the pyramid? Through a close reading of contemporary and later accounts, Cooperson questions Orientalist notions of tomb-robbing (a clear case of double standards). Instead he sees an "antiquarian impulse" (p. 201), though he also cautions that this should not be fitted to a universal definition of antiquarianism. He goes on to argue that the tunnel traditionally attributed to Al-Ma'mūn, in fact, already existed, and the caliph used it to enter the monument in search not of loot, but rather of Egyptian texts to inform his wider project of translating foreign language documents into Arabic.

As Schnapp notes: "From the shaman to the scribe, antiquarianism has had different faces that varied widely across time and space" (p. 3). Fundamentally, however, people share a need to explain their worlds, requiring them to engage with the material vestiges of the past and to work these into meaningful narratives. Sometimes these accounts may not be compatible—one thinks of the ashmounds in the Deccan: local people traditionally believed them to be ancient cremation grounds for demons; the Allchins interpreted them as Neolithic cattle-pens (Paddayya, p. 274). But, as the books reviewed here suggest, all these diverse forms of antiquarianism merit study, not least because they shape the very nature of the archaeological record itself.

Summing up, if the books reviewed here are at all representative, then the study of the history of archaeology is in rude health. Moreover, it would seem to have a healthy future, too.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 June 2014 and 1 September 2014. Those featuring at the beginning of New Book Chronicle have, however, not been duplicated in this list. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its subsequent review in *Antiquity*.

General

ALEXANDRE CHEVALIER, ELENA MARINOVA & LEONOR PEÑA-CHOCARRO (ed.). *Early agricultural*

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remnants and technical heritage (EARTH). 8000 years of resilience and innovation, volume 1: plants and people: choices and diversity through time. xxi+501 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-514-9 hardback £50.

ALEXANDRA FLETCHER, DANIEL ANTOINE & J.D. HILL (ed.). *Regarding the dead: human remains in the British Museum* (Research Publications 197). vi+142 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. London: British Museum Press; 978-0-86159-197-8 paperback £35.

EFFIE GEMI-IORDANOU, STEPHEN GORDON, ROBERT MATTHEW, ELLEN MCINNES & RHIANNON PETTITT (ed.). *Medicine, healing and performance.* iv+191 pages, numerous b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-158-0 paperback £36.

JOHN JULIUS NORWICH (ed.). *Cities that shaped the ancient world.* 240 pages, 151 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-25204-8 hardback £24.95.

COLIN RENFREW & PAUL BAHN (ed.). *The Cambridge world prehistory.* 3 volumes. xxxii+2049 pages, numerous b&w illustrations. 2014. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-11993-1 hardback £450 & \$675.

BENJAMIN SMITH, KNUT HELSKOG & DAVID MORRIS (ed.). *Working with rock art: recording, presenting and understanding rock art using indigenous knowledge.* xv+312 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2012. Johannesburg: Wits University Press; 978-1-86814-545-4 paperback.

NAOMI SYKES. *Beastly questions: animal answers to archaeological issues.* xvi+221 pages, 34 b&w illustrations, 3 tables. 2014. London: Bloomsbury; 978-1-4725-0675-7 hardback £70.

BRIAN TAYLOR & KATE DOODY. *Ceramic glazes: the complete handbook.* 320 pages, 230 colour illustrations. 2014. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-51740-6 hardback £28.

European pre- and protohistory

CLAUS VON CARNAP-BORNHEIM (ed.). *Das Thorsberger Moor, Band 4. Fund- und Forschungsgeschichte, naturwissenschaftliche und materialkundliche Untersuchungen.* 446 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Schleswig: Verein zur Förderung

des Archäologischen Landesmuseums; 978-3-00-046355-6 hardback €49.

MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ. *Identity and power: the transformation of Iron Age societies in northeast Gaul* (Amsterdam Archaeological Studies 21). ix+288 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; 978-90-89-64-597-5 hardback €79 & \$99.

GISELA FREUND & LUDWIG REISCH (ed.). *Sesselfels-grotte VI. Naturewissenschaftliche Untersuchungen. Wirbeltierfauna 1.* 195 pages, numerous b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-10603-0 hardback €79.

VICTORIA GINN, REBECCA ENLANDER & REBECCA CROZIER (ed.). *Exploring prehistoric identity in Europe. Our construct or theirs?* x+195 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-813-3 paperback £35.

KNUT HELSKOG. *Communicating with the world of beings. The World Heritage rock art sites in Alta, Arctic Norway.* 240 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014 (first published in 2012 in Norwegian). Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-411-6 hardback £35.

JØRGEN JENSEN. *The prehistory of Denmark: from the Stone Age to the Vikings.* (Abridged and translated from *Damarks Oldtid*, 4 volumes, 2001–2004). 1240 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2013. Copenhagen: Gyldendal; 978-87-02-04426-3 hardback DKK599.95.

SŁAWOMIR KADROW & PIOTR WŁODARCZAK (ed.). *Environment and subsistence—forty years after Janusz Kruk's "Settlement studies"* (Studien zur Archäologie in Ostmitteleuropa 11). 531 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2013. Bonn: Habelt; 978-3-7749-3860-1 hardback €85.

LUDMILA KORYAKOVA & ANDREJ EPIMAKHOV. *The Urals and western Siberia in the Bronze and Iron Ages.* xxiii+383 pages, 147 b&w illustrations, 10 tables. 2014 (first published in hardback in 2007). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-107-65329-0 paperback £27.99 & \$41.99.

NINA LAU. *Das Thorsberger Moor, Band 1. Die Pferdegeschirre. Germanische Zaunzeuge und Sattelgeschirre als Zeugnisse kriegerischer Reiterei im mittel- und nordeuropäischen Barbaricum.* xiii+484 pages, 212 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Schleswig: Verein zur Förderung des Archäologischen Landesmuseums; 978-3-00-046354-9 hardback €49.

HELEN LONEY. *Social change and technology in prehistoric Italy* (Accordia Specialist Studies on Italy 16). 226 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2013. London: Accordia Research Institute, University of London; 978-1-873415-39-9 paperback £45.

CLAIRE MANEN, JEAN GUILAINE & THOMAS PERRIN (ed.). *La transition néolithique en Méditerranée*. 461 pages, numerous colour illustrations. 2014. Arles: Errance; 978-2-87772-574-3 paperback €59.

PATRICK PAILLET. *L'Art des objets de la Préhistoire: Laugerie-Basse et la collection du marquis Paul de Vibraye au Muséum national d'histoire naturelle*. 175 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-571-2 paperback €39.

MARK PEARCE. *Rethinking the north Italian Early Neolithic* (Accordia Specialist Studies on Italy 17). 245 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2013. London: Accordia Research Institute, University of London; 978-1-873415-44-3 paperback £45.

Mediterranean archaeology

PHILIP BETANCOURT. *Aphrodite's Kephali: an Early Minoan I defensive site in eastern Crete* (Prehistory Monographs 41). xii+247 pages, 97 b&w illustrations, 30 tables. 2013. Philadelphia (PA): INSTAP Academic; 978-1-931534-71-0 hardback £46.

STINE BIRK, TROELS MYRUP KRISTENSEN & BIRTE POULSEN (ed.). *Using images in Late Antiquity*. viii+312 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-261-7 paperback £45.

TRACEY CULLEN, LAUREN E. TALALAY, DONALD R. KELLER, LIA KARIMALI & WILLIAM R. FARRAND. *The prehistory of the Paximadi Peninsula, Euboea* (Prehistory Monographs 40). xxvi+161 pages, 84 b&w illustrations, 22 tables. 2013. Philadelphia (PA): INSTAP Academic; 978-1-931534-70-3 hardback £46.

NIKOS EFSTRATIOU, ALEXANDRA KARETSOU & MARIA NTINOI (ed.). *The Neolithic settlement of Knossos in Crete: new evidence for the early occupation of Crete and the Aegean Islands* (Prehistory Monographs 42). xxiv+217 pages, 84 b&w and 1 colour illustrations, 45 tables. 2013. Philadelphia (PA): INSTAP Academic; 978-1-931534-72-7 hardback £55.

BARRY P.C. MOLLOY & CHLOË N. DUCKWORTH (ed.). *A Cretan landscape through time: Priniatikos Pyrgos and environs* (British Archaeological Reports international series 2634). vi+164 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-4073-1271-2 paperback £34.

RICHARD HOPE SIMPSON. *Mycenaean Messenia and the Kingdom of Pylos* (Prehistory Monographs 45). xviii+84 pages, 22 b&w illustrations, 5 tables. 2014. Philadelphia (PA): INSTAP Academic; 978-1-931534-75-8 hardback £38.

HELÈNE WHITTAKER. *Religion and society in Middle Bronze Age Greece*. xiv+291 pages, 21 b&w illustrations, 4 tables. 2014. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-107-04987-1 hardback £65.

The Classical and Roman worlds

PAUL ELLIOT. *Legions in crisis: transformation of the Roman soldier AD 192–284*. 160 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Stroud: Fonthill; 978-1-78155-334-3 hardback £18.99 & \$29.95.

THEODORA SUK FONG JIM. *Sharing with the gods: aparchai and dekatai in ancient Greece*. xv+373 pages, 8 b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-870682-3 hardback £80.

DAVID STUTTARD. *A history of ancient Greece in fifty lives*. 288 pages, 75 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-25205-5 hardback £19.95.

Anatolia, Levant & Middle East

BENJAMIN MUTIN & C.C. LAMBERG-KARLOVSKY. *The Proto-Elamite settlement and its neighbors. Tepe Yahya Period IVC*. lvii+442 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-419-2 hardback £25.

D.T. POTTS. *Nomadism in Iran: from antiquity to the modern era*. xxv+558 pages, 21 b&w illustrations, 5 tables. 2014. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-933079-9 hardback £55.

Asia

GRAEME BARKER (ed.). *Rainforest foraging and farming in Island Southeast Asia* (The Archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak 1). xx+410 pages, 279 colour and b&w illustrations, 60 tables. 2013. Cambridge:

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McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 978-1-902937-54-0 hardback £62.

YVON CSONKA (ed.). *The Ekven Settlement. Eskimo beginnings on the Asian shore of Bering Strait* (British Archaeological Reports international series 2624). ix+112 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-4073-1259-0 paperback £30.

PAUL J. KOSMIN. *The land of the elephant kings: space, territory, and ideology in the Seleucid Empire*. xv+423 pages, 15 b&w illustrations. 2014. Cambridge (MA) & London: Harvard University Press; 978-0-674-72882-0 hardback £36.95.

AKIRA ONO, MICHAEL D. GLASCOCK, YAROSLAV V. KUZMIN & YOSHIMITSU SUDA (ed.). *Methodological issues for the characterisation and provenance studies of obsidian in northeast Asia* (British Archaeological Reports international series 2620). xviii+183 pages, numerous b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Oxford: Archaeopress; 978-1-4073-1255-2 paperback £34.

CHRISTIAN E. PETERSON, LU XUEMING, ROBERT D. DRENNAN & ZHU DA. *Hongshan regional organization in the upper Daling valley*. xvi+102 pages, 77 b&w illustrations, 1 table. 2014. Shenyang: Liaoning Province Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology; Pittsburgh (PA): Center for Comparative Archaeology, University of Pittsburgh; 978-1-877812-93-4 paperback.

VASANT SHINDE, TERESA P. RACZEK & GREGORY L. POSSEHL (ed.). *Excavations at Gilund: the artifacts and other studies* (Museum Monographs 138). xviii+254 pages, numerous b&w illustrations, and tables. 2014. Philadelphia (PA): University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology; 978-1-934536-66-7 hardback \$99.95 & £65.

WANG HAICHENG. *Writing and the ancient state: early China in comparative perspective*. xxii+385 pages, 104 colour and b&w illustrations, 16 tables. 2014. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-1-107-02812-8 hardback £65.

Africa and Egypt

CHARLOTTE BOOTH. *An illustrated introduction to ancient Egypt*. 94 pages, 80 colour illustrations. 2014. Stroud: Amberley; 978-1-4456-3365-7 paperback £9.99.

PENELOPE WILSON, GREGORY GILBERT & GEOFFREY TASSIE. *Sais II: the prehistoric period at Sa el-Hagar*

(EES Excavation Memoirs 107). xvii+280 pages, 281 b&w illustrations, 56 tables. 2014. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-218-7 paperback £70.

Americas

GERARDO ALDANA Y VILLALOBOS & EDWIN L. BARNHART (ed.). *Archaeoastronomy and the Maya*. viii+165 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-643-1 paperback £45.

E. JAMES DIXON. *Arrows and atl atl: a guide to the archaeology of Beringia*. xvi+321 pages, numerous b&w illustrations. 2013. Anchorage (AK): National Parks Service, United States Department of the Interior; 978-0-9853948-2-0 paperback.

CHRISTINA T. HALPERIN. *Maya figurines: intersections between state and household*. xi+300 pages, 108 colour and b&w illustrations, 17 tables. 2014. Austin: University of Texas Press; 978-0-292-77130-7 hardback £37 & €55.

BRUCE B. HUCKELL & J. DAVID KILBY (ed.). *Clovis caches: recent discoveries and new research*. ix+245 pages, 100 b&w illustrations, 49 tables. 2014. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press; 978-0-8263-5482-2 hardback \$75.

KAREN OLSEN BRUHNS & KAREN E. STOTHERT (ed.). *Women in ancient America*. xvii+293 pages, 35 b&w illustrations, 2 tables. Second edition, 2014. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press; 978-0-8061-4628-7 paperback \$24.95.

ANDREW K. SCHERER & JOHN W. VERANO (ed.). *Embattled bodies, embattled places: war in Pre-Columbian Mesoamerica and the Andes*. viii+424 pages, numerous b&w illustrations. 2014. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection; 978-0-88402-395-1 hardback £48.95.

RUSSELL K. SKOWRONEK, M. JAMES BLACKMAN & RONALD L. BISHOP. *Ceramic production in Early Hispanic California: craft, economy, and trade on the frontier of New Spain*. xxxiii+389 pages, 93 colour and b&w illustrations, 48 tables. 2014. Gainesville: University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-4981-6 hardback \$84.95.

Britain and Ireland

EDOARDO ALBERT & KATIE TUCKER. *In search of Alfred the Great: the king, the grave, the legend*. 256

pages, 26 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Stroud: Amberley; 978-1-4456-3894-2 hardback £20.

ALIXE BOVEY (ed.). *Medieval art, architecture and archaeology at Canterbury* (Conference Transactions 35). xi+295 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2013. London: Maney & British Archaeological Association; 978-1-909662-21-6 paperback £36.

MARGARET DARLING & BARBARA PRECIOUS WITH JOANNA BIRD, BRENDA DICKINSON & KATHERINE HARTLEY. *A corpus of Roman pottery from Lincoln* (Lincoln Archaeological Studies 6). xi+392 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-487-6 hardback £35.

DOMINIC INGEMARK. *Glass, alcohol and power in Roman Iron Age Scotland*. 308 pages, 170 colour illustrations. 2014. Edinburgh: National Museums of Scotland; 978-1-905267-81-1 paperback £35.

BEN JERVIS. *Pottery and social life in medieval England*. vi+178 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-782-97659-2 hardback £45.

FRANCIS PRYOR. *Home: a time traveller's tales from Britain's prehistory*. 352 pages, 55 colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. London: Allen Lane; 978-1-8461-4487-5 hardback £20.

HANNAH WHITTOCK & MARTYN WHITTOCK. *The Anglo-Saxon Avon Valley frontier: a river of two halves*. 144 pages, 39 colour illustrations. 2014. Stroud: Fonthill; 978-1-78155-282-7 paperback £16.99.

Early medieval, medieval and post-medieval

ALLEN J. FRANTZEN. *Food, eating and identity in early medieval England*. xi+290 pages, 7 b&w illustrations. 2014. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-908-8 hardback £60.

YVES HENIGFELD & PHILIPPE KUCHLER (ed.). *L'îlot du palais de justice d'Épinal (Vosges). Formation et développement d'un espace urbain au Moyen Âge et à l'époque moderne*. 210 pages, 151 b&w illustrations. 2014. Paris: Éditions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme; 978-2-7351-1518-1 paperback €46.

TOBY HUITSON. *Stairway to heaven: the functions of medieval upper spaces*. xv+264 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-665-8 hardback £35.

DANIEL KELLER, JENNIFER PRICE & CAROLINE JACKSON (ed.). *Neighbours and successors of Rome: traditions of glass production and use in Europe and the Middle East in the later first millennium AD*. viii+231 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford & Philadelphia (PA): Oxbow; 978-1-78297-397-3 hardback £48.

SØREN M. SINDBÆK & ATHENA TRAKADAS (ed.). *The world in the Viking Age*. 140 pages, numerous colour and b&w illustrations. 2014. Roskilde: Viking Ship Museum; 978-87-85180-70-4 paperback £17.99.

DAVIDE ZORI & JESSE BYOCK (ed.). *Viking archaeology in Iceland. Mosfell Archaeological Project* (Cursor Mundi 20). xxvi+254 pages, 124 colour and b&w illustrations, 28 tables. 2014. Turnhout: Brepols; 978-2-503-54400-7 paperback €120.

Heritage, conservation and museums

KEITH EMERICK. *Conserving and managing ancient monuments: heritage, democracy, and inclusion*. x+282 pages, 17 b&w illustrations. 2014. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-909-5 hardback £60.

SUZIE THOMAS & JOANNE LEA (ed.). *Public participation in archaeology*. xi+205 pages, 24 b&w illustrations, 14 tables. 2014. Woodbridge: Boydell; 978-1-84383-897-5 hardback £60.

Other

MARY BEARD. *Laughter in ancient Rome: on joking, tickling and cracking up*. x+319 pages. 2014. Berkeley: University of California Press; 978-0-520-27716-8 hardback £19.95.

CARL A. SHAW. *Satyr play: the evolution of Greek comedy and Satyr drama*. xviii+191 pages, 31 b&w illustrations. 2014. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-995094-2 hardback £47.99.