

Review

Among the New Books

ANTHONY SINCLAIR

✍ 'No more than two feet high and ten feet across, it was a piece of honest-to-goodness Precambrian basement poking its lovely, sensitive nose out of the desert floor. I hit it with my hammer and it rang like a bell. This was no loose boulder. It was a solid outcrop of peridotite, a chunk of two billion year old mantle that was directly connected to where the action was.' Had Raymond Chandler written of a geologist, searching for a 'lost' African rift valley, *A geologist's memoir of the Kalahari* by CHRISTOPHER SCHOLZ (190 pages, 2 maps, 1997. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press; 0-691-01226-1 £19.95) might have been the result, if not the title. In the early 1970s, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation decided that the key to Botswana's future development lay in the Okavanga Delta, the only source of fresh water. In advance of the planned development work, it commissioned a series of background studies; one of these was of the local tectonics, essential in a region that had experienced a major quake in 1954. SCHOLZ was duly employed. Dust-cover reviewers enthuse of a book that tells of scientific fieldwork in the raw: the logistic and personal problems that go with all fieldwork. The problems are many; burgled by loquacious teenagers in Rome, stampeded by nocturnal elephants in Chobe National Park (although in mitigation, SCHOLZ's party did put his tents on the elephants' own path), the use of Air Alaska, an Air America-like, post-Vietnam, CIA offshoot, to get their equipment to camp, getting a cold beer in Gabarone, and, not least, the absence of solid rock in the Kalahari, an essential prerequisite of seismic testing. Companion throughout is Teddy, a technician who can fix anything. A little of such power, however, can be dangerous: in making jewellery from pop-bottle tops, Teddy falls prey to the desires of the Groovy Girls, teenage salesgirls, employed to lure young men into drinking 'Groovy'. From one camp to another Groovy no. 1 seeks him out, and whisky-drinking Teddy has to be smuggled anywhere. On learning, from the dust-cover again, of SCHOLZ's encounters with terrifying Bushmen (in the 1970s!) I wanted to dislike this book from the first; instead I read it at one sitting, with an image of the late Robert Mitchum as he might have been in the film version, and the thought, where are such books on archaeological fieldwork in the raw; compul-

sory reading for those preparing their first fieldwork campaigns?

SCHOLZ found his rift valley, and his fieldwork was published as a small paper in a technical journal in 1976. It is cited, apparently, every couple of years in minor papers about the local region. When rifting becomes academically 'popular' again, it might, SCHOLZ hopes, get its 'day in the sun'.

✍ It was in her late teens that FLORENCE LISTER decided that archaeology was to be her career and in so doing joined a select group of female ceramicists, including Anna Shepherd and Florence Hawley Senter, that have made significant contributions to the archaeology of the American Southwest and indeed elsewhere. Her account is recorded in FLORENCE C. LISTER's *Pot luck: adventures in archaeology*. (xiii+183 pages, 44 plates. 1997. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-1760-X paperback \$19.95). Making a career in archaeology as a woman was no easy matter, and male gender bias was as recognized then as it is today. On seeking advice from Florence Hawley, her 'mentor', LISTER was advised to 'find some aspect of the work that men did not enjoy doing and become a specialist'. So began a love-hate relationship with the science of archaeological ceramics, as opposed to a career in fieldwork of the sort pursued by most men from the time of the Weatherill pioneers. She was also told, 'Your best bet is to marry an archaeologist'. Florence married Robert Lister and a strong archaeological partnership as co-workers and authors was created. Archaeological women in the 1950s, according to LISTER, might be classified into three groups; Group A: tough, weatherbeaten women who lived by the maxim, 'Anything you can do, I can do better'; Group B: neutral, mouse-like creatures, who retreated into their working realms without concern for the real world, or for the men who dominated it; and Group C: women whose femininity was not compromised, who resented but quietly accepted male professional prejudice whilst still enjoying male social companionship. It was in this latter group that LISTER saw Florence Hawley, Marie Wormington and hopefully herself. Whilst most of this book is autobiographical of a period that has received little attention to date, brief sections on 'The Serious Side' put both

Florence and Robert's archaeological work in the perspective of the major contemporary archaeological questions. On reading the book by Ann Morris, FLORENCE LISTER noted that she dreamed of an adventurous life lived out in a supporting role. The centre stage has called.

Continuing in LISTER's 'tradition' is DANIELA TRIADAN and her work *Ceramic commodities and common containers: production and distribution of White Mountain Red Ware in the Grasshopper Region, Arizona* (Anthropological Papers 61. xv+145 pages, 76 figures, 31 tables, 14 colour plates, 1997. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press 0-8165-1698-7 paperback \$14.95) a systematic investigation of the production and circulation of a prominent Southwestern ceramic ware, White Mountain Red Ware, once widely distributed throughout the northern Southwest in the later prehistoric period (14th century). Previous models based on stylistic analyses of these ceramics suggested that they were mainly distributed from this area by means of long-distance trade or exchange networks that may have involved controlled access to these ceramics by some form of élite. In TRIADAN's study well-provenanced ceramics, excavated from Grasshopper Pueblo, provide materials from which to derive compositional data. The result: previous models do not account for the new data. The pottery is produced locally in a number of places and exchanged at times of aggregation within a high-mobility society. Moreover, it was not a restricted, élite good but was produced for household use. A further work on the American southwest this quarter is STEPHEN PLOG's *The ancient peoples of the American Southwest* (224 pages, 17 colour, 60 b/w plates, 46 figures, 23 maps, 4 tables. 1997. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-02116-3 hardback £18.95); a readable and well-illustrated general account of the archaeology of this region.

✎ In May 1992, JOHN MALCOM RUSSELL recognized that one of the plaster castings of the Nineveh marbles from the palace of Assurnasirpal II embedded in the wall of the Canford public school tuck shop was not so much casting as the real thing. School finances dictated that, in 1994, the marble be sold; the sum raised was £7 million. In *From Nineveh to New York: the strange story of the Assyrian reliefs in the Metropolitan Museum and the hidden masterpiece at Canford School* (232 pages, 20 colour plates, 50 b/w plates, 38 colour & b/w figures, 1 map. 1997. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 0-300-06459-4 hardback \$40 & £25). RUSSELL has written a detailed and illuminating account of the cultural appropriation of great antiquities. For their aspiring discoverer and antiquarian, Austen Henry Layard, the Nineveh marbles were one route to public renown and a future political career. But it was not a simple path; publishers would not in-

vest in the publication of *Nineveh and its remains*. Only the patronage of Lady Charlotte Guest secured publication, and for her a set of marbles to rival the collection presented to the British Museum. These she displayed in the Nineveh Porch, a specially commissioned Victorian gothic extension to her home designed by Charles Barry and decorated by Ludwig Gruner, mixing Assyrian art with familiar Christian, gothic architecture and ornament. Layard himself set out the marbles in the form of a throne room. Following Lady Charlotte's death, the marbles were removed and sold to the entrepreneurial antiquities dealer Dikrum Kelekin, who conspicuously failed to sell them to a number of museums — Philadelphia University Museum, New York Metropolitan Museum — each of which then struggled to land them as a bequest when they were eventually sold to the philanthropist John D. Rockefeller.

It is amusing to note, following the record sale price of the Canford School marble, that in the 19th century, despite the popularity of the Nineveh look, the learned opinion of the day, from the likes of Sir Richard Westmacott and Henry Rawlinson, saw these marbles not as great works of art, but as mere items of occasional and peculiar interest, on a par with

✎ *Whilst it is clear from any atlas that Egypt is an African country, most works on Ancient Egypt seemingly place it alongside the nascent states of the circum-Mediterranean. Egypt is a name derived from Greek. The exhibition and guide Egypt in Africa (134 pages, 96 colour & b/w illustrations. 1997. Indianapolis (IN): Indiana University Press; 0-253-33269-9 hardback \$39.95 & £33.50; 0-936-26064-5 paperback £20.99) edited by THEODORE CELENKO reminds us that a proper understanding of Ancient Egyptian art and civilization requires that it be put back into its African context. Thus, the Ancient Egyptian name for their land was Kemet, the land of black people. Why is this so? It is the result of our appropriation of things Ancient Egyptian, resulting from, amongst other things, the insular attitudes of modern Egyptologists and a form of scholastic racism that suggested that Egypt had been colonized by external Hamitic peoples. Moreover, by the time that African Studies academically came of age in the 1960s, the study of Egyptology was already a mature discipline set in ways of more than 100 years' standing. Thirty-two concise pieces by a wide range of authors, on topics as diverse as the African Origins of Egyptian Writing, 'Mother and Child' figurines, Headrests, Masking, Body Art, and Circumcision and Male Initiation, reveal the depth of the common African inheritance in Ancient Egypt.*



those of Egypt and India! It was the newly acquired Elgin Marbles that hogged the cultural limelight; they were the apogee of Greek, and thus western, sculptural history, the like of which we would never see again.

We learn of the appropriation of another collection, by collector and museum, in P. HEESEN's *The J.L. Theodor collection of Attic black figure vases*. (209 pages, 51 colour plates, 115 b/w plates, 56 figures. 1996. Amsterdam: Allard Pierson Series; 90-71211-26-6 hardback Dfl 249). A detailed catalogue of the 52 vases that make up the collection of J.L. Theodor, exhibited in the Allard Pierson Museum in Amsterdam. A brief foreword by Theodor himself reveals the interests of a collector and the passion for creating, exhibiting and passing on to posterity such a collection.

✉ In previous columns I have noted the growing presence of books on the archaeology of the newly liberated countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. But a country that still remains victim to that same cold-war, 'cold-shoulder' treatment is Cuba; it is therefore pleasant to see RAMON DACAL MOURE & MANUEL RIVERO DE LA CALLE's *Art and archaeology of Pre-Columbian Cuba* (xxiv+134 pages, 16 colour plates, 102 b/w, 10 maps. 1997. Pittsburgh (PA): Pittsburgh University Press; 0-8229-3955-x hardback \$35). Since the 1959 revolution, the archaeology of Cuba has received little attention from archaeologists in the United States, and as a result little has appeared on its archaeology in English. The current book summarizes recent work on the archaeology of the native Cubans prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492; as a measure of its necessity, the previous English-language book on Pre-Columbian Cuba was written by Mark Harrington in 1921, and despite much interest at that time, it was Irving Rouse and Cornelius Osgood in 1942 who were the last archaeologists from the USA to work there. That is not to say, of course, that archaeology in Cuba has stood still: a healthy bibliography of site reports and other articles by Cuban researchers, along with a healthy number of radiocarbon dates from important sites, has made it possible to put together a real chronology for the occupation of the island and place that within the context of the colonization of the island archipelago of the Caribbean. For those of us not familiar with the record of Pre-Columbian, Cuban researchers have classified it into two separate periods: that of the Ciboney, the original gatherer-hunters who left behind them a rich shell and microlithic tool tradition, and a number of petroglyphs which on occasion closely resemble the London Underground map, and that

of the Taino, the first horticulturalists, and members of the Arawak linguistic family, already known from Venezuela through to Florida. In small villages and local ceremonial centres the Taino left behind them a diverse range of stone and wooden idols, axes and votive spatulas, amongst other items. Thanks are surely due to Thor Heyerdahl for arranging for the interaction and finance that made the academic contacts and this translation possible.

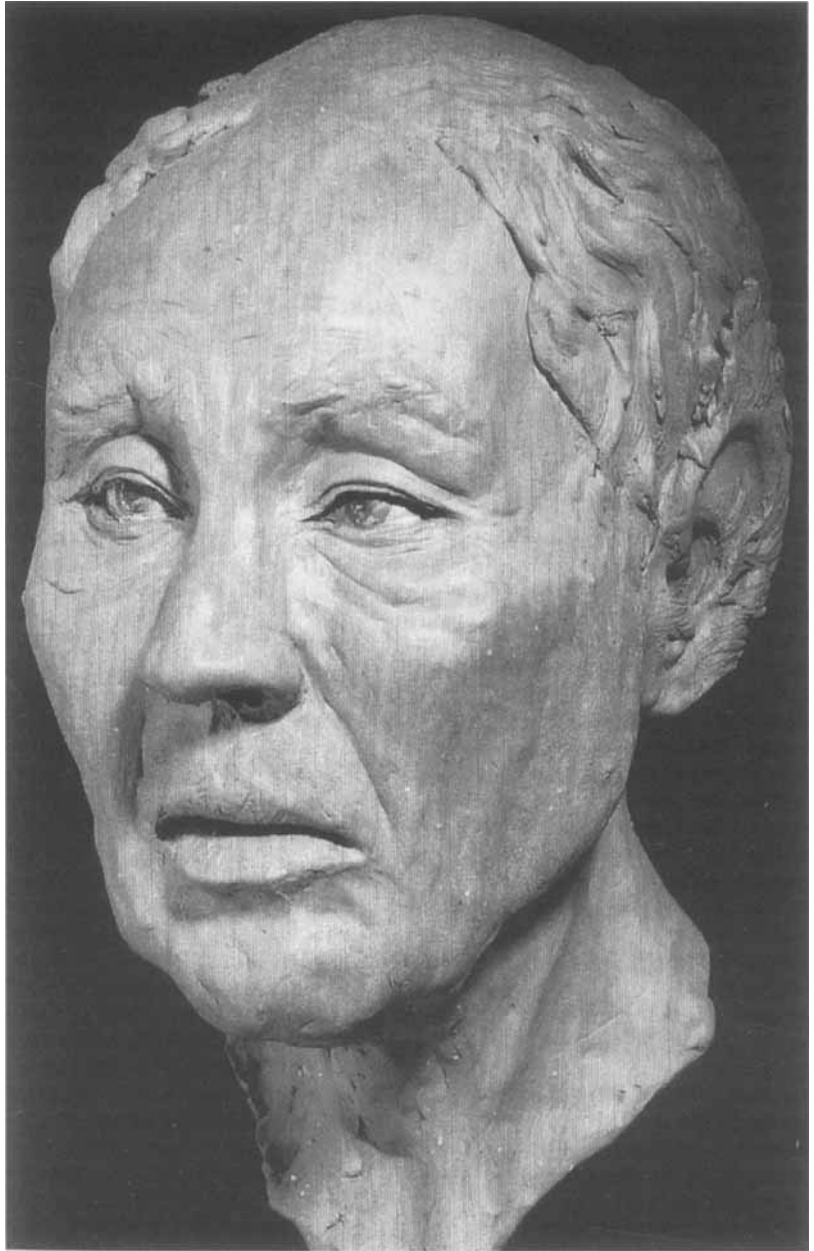
✉ A fitting read for the summer, perhaps, is MIRANDA J. GREEN's *Exploring the world of the Druids* (192 pages, 51 colour plates, 240 illustrations. 1997. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05083-x hardback £17.95), a veritable compendium of things Druidic, and adding to a fast-growing list of books on matters Celtic by this author. Ten chapters, each with the desk-top publisher's trademark of self-contained sub-sections, and texts and images ensnared within boxes, lead the reader from Finding the Druids, to the Celts and the Supernatural, and the Druids in classical literature and thence on to chapters on sacrifice and prophecy, and female Druids. The final two chapters chronicle the explosion of interest in things Druidic (or Neo-Pagan) in the 19th century to their explosion along with the greening of society today. Druidism now seems so dilute that 'modern paganism has three things in common', notes Green, '1. love for and kinship with Nature; 2. the Pagan ethic "do what thou wilt, but harm none"; and 3. the acceptance of the equality between male and female divinity'. It will not be long before we are all Druids at this rate.

This is a book that will clearly sell; but successful niche marketing on the one hand can appear as crude exploitation on the other. In many ways this book has the feeling of one of those most successful Dorling Kindersley children's books, but this time for adults: slightly more text than pictures, but the ratio is still very high. All manner of archaeological evidence seems twisted and turned to reveal its potential Druidic significance, our historical understanding of which rests on a limited number of accounts from the classical authors, principally Caesar, Tacitus, Diodorus and others, that together would not fill the thinnest of ethnographies. Yet all sides of Druidic life receive considerable attention, including a chapter on the possibility of there having been female Druids.

For those tempted to join in, opportunities abound. A directory of modern Druidic organizations, at the back, provides addresses and contact names for not just the United Kingdom (where the 24 organizations are but a fraction of the Druidic legions) but also the USA (4), Europe (7) and Australia and New Zealand (just 3).



Legend has it that King Midas of the Phrygians possessed the ears of an ass. Modern reconstructions on the skull of Midas indicate that, besides head-banding in youth, producing a dolicocephalic skull, Midas himself may have suffered from hairy pinnae, a genetic trait passed down the male line, leading to hair growing thickly from the outer edge of the ear. This work is recounted in JOHN PRAG & RICHARD NEAVE's (ed.) *Making faces: using forensic and archaeological evidence* (256 pages, 20 colour plates, 115 b/w plates, 14 figures, 1 map. 1997. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-1743-9 hardback £18.99), a lively and illuminating account of the reconstruction of a number of famous people from the past. In re-creating the face, first a mould of the skull is made, then the appropriate but plasticine muscles are refitted to their attachment areas, and finally the correct thickness of flesh is applied



on to these muscles. Recent developments include the use of CAT scanning of the skull, and new data on the thickness of flesh on the skulls of living people of varying ages and facial structures have further improved the accuracy of these models. Besides Midas, other famous faces reconstructed from their skulls include Phillip II of Macedon and the priest and priestess of Anemospilia, killed in an earthquake in 1700–1650 BC. The faces of the bog bodies of Lindow Man and the Yde Girl have also been built up from their skulls, since the constant pressure of the peat bogs had dramatically distorted their flesh.

Monographs

According to the dust-cover, DILIP K. CHAKRABARTI's *Colonial Indology: sociopolitics of the ancient Indian past* (xi+254 pages. 1997. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers; 81-215-0750-2 hardback Rs350) is the first major exercise in the archaeology of sociopolitics in India. The author argues that it was a need of the colonial rulers to manipulate the perception of the past by Indians from the middle of the 19th century. Such manipulation has involved the creation of an elaborate racist framework, intertwining race, language and culture, in which India was portrayed as a static and stagnant society for which change came from the outside, whether in the form of Alexander the Great or the Governor-generals of the British East India Company. The strength of this framework lies in the fact that it was accepted even by Indian nationalist scholars and, as the author argues, is still in place today.

JACK PASTOR's *Land and economy in ancient Palestine*. (xv+281 pages. 1997. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15960-1 hardback £45 & \$69.95) considers the problems of land-ownership from the Persian to the Roman periods in ancient Palestine. For PASTOR the understanding of land is the key factor in comprehending all aspects of economy and society; it is permanent property and a source of livelihood, rights of citizenship derive from its ownership.

Types of land and their associated relations of ownership and tenancy are also important in ROSAMOND FAITH's *The English peasantry and the growth of lordship* (xvi+304 pages, 31 figures, 1997. London: Cassell Academic 0-7185-0011-3 £65). In 10 chapters FAITH reassesses the received wisdom on the 'origins of the manor', the status of the Anglo-Saxon peasantry, the 12th-century economy and the origins of the villeinage. In drawing a distinction between those dependent tenants and agricultural workers on the 'inland' of the states of the ministers, kings and lords and those more independent peasants of the 'warland', she illuminates many of the changing relations between peasants and their landlords.

ALEXANDER MAZARAKIS AINIAN. *From rulers' dwellings to temples: architecture, religion and society in early Iron Age Greece (1100–700 BC)*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 12.) 412 pages, 513 figures, 6 maps, 11 tables. 1997. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-152-0 paperback SEK650. Five main chapters and conclusions consider the relationship between rulers' dwellings and cult buildings in the early Iron Age of Greece with a view to understanding the resurgence of the temple in the Greek *polis*. The first chapter outlines in great detail the available evidence arranged by period and place. It is followed by chapters on the recognition of rulers' or cult dwellings, the

interaction between sacred and profane, the literary evidence and the transition from rulers' dwellings to temples.

Of a natural turn is LINDA FARRAR's *Gardens of Italy and the western provinces of the Roman Empire: from the 4th century BC to the 4th century AD*. (BAR International series 650.) vi+122 pages, 44 colour plates, 36 illustrations, 2 tables. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatum; 0-86054-837-6 paperback £40. This would almost work as a gardening book for Romans, starting with the structure of gardens and ending with a list of plants and where they were to be used. An informative and original addition to the book-list of things Roman.

Also:

CHARLES BRIAN ROSE. *Dynastic commemoration and Imperial portraiture in the Julio-Claudian period*. xviii+314 pages, 240 plates, 4 maps, 4 tables. 1997. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-45382-8 hardback £55 & \$85.

Field reports and archaeological surveys

A number of long-running projects see further publication of their results. These include archaeological work in the historic city of York in the form of R.A. HALL's *The archaeology of York: The legionary fortress 3/4: Excavations in the Praetentura: 9 Blake Street* (97 pages, 86 figures, 2 tables. 1997. York: Council for British Archaeology; 1-872414-75-3 paperback £20) and PATRICK OTTAWAY's *The archaeology of York: The legionary fortress 3/3: Excavations and observations on the defences and adjacent sites* (205 pages, 145 figures plus 8 unbound sheets boxed separately, 4 tables. 1996. York: Council for British Archaeology; 1-872414-65-6 paperback £35), and work in the city of Athens published in SUSAN I. ROTROFF's *The Athenian Agora: results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens 29: Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and imported wheelmade table ware* (part 1: text, xxxvii+574 pages, 10 graphs; part 2: 1 plan, 106 figures, 148 plates. 1997. Princeton (NJ): American School of Classical Studies at Athens; 0-87661-229-X \$175). Each continue to make solid contributions to already well-published cities.

Others receive a late and deserved write-up. Principal in this group is D.M. WATERMAN's *Excavations at Navan Fort 1961–71* (Northern Ireland Archaeological Monographs 3. xvi+244 pages, 32 plates, 87 figures, 27 tables. 1997. Belfast: The Stationery Office; 0-337-08361-4 paperback £25), which now brings to a close the important excavations at Navan of the late DUDLEY WATERMAN undertaken between 1961 and 1971. Individual chapters consider the excavation of site A and site B. Final chapters interpret the site and place it in its wider context. C.J. LYN is to be credited for completing the report from what was apparently an exemplary but 'personally organized'

archive: one that Waterman had assumed he would be using himself in its completion. Likewise seeing the light of day is JANE R. TIMBY's *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*. (Oxbow monograph 70. 248 pages, 165 illustrations, 39 tables. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-15-5 paperback £28). This is the published study of a series of 135 burials excavated at this site between 1974 and 1975, but which was not originally brought to a proper published conclusion. JANE TIMBY was commissioned to do the write-up. Her monograph contains chapters on the site and its excavation, pre-Anglo-Saxon occupation, and then concentrates on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the graves and grave-goods; it provides a detailed presentation and discussion of the materials from this site.

PATRICIA A. GILMAN's *Wandering villagers: pit structures, mobility and agriculture in south-eastern Arizona* (Anthropological Research Papers 49. xii+216 pages, 53 figures, 54 tables. 1997. Tempe (AZ): Arizona State University, Department of Anthropology; 0271-0641 paperback \$25) outlines the results from her survey for and analysis of the 58 pit structure sites from the San Simon region of the American Southwest as a means to investigate the nature and duration of the transition to an agricultural way of life in this region. Individual chapters look at the relationship between pit structures and sedentism/mobility, the archaeological record of the southeast Arizona region and then focus in on the settlement structure of pit structure sites and the archaeological record from one particular site of long occupation history.

BIBA TERZAN (ed.). *Hoards and individual metal finds from the Eneolithic and Bronze ages in Slovenia*. (Volume 1, catalogue & monograph 29. 413 pages, numerous plates and figures. 1995. Ljubljana: Tiskarna Joze Moskriz; 961-6169-04-1 hardback. Volume 2, catalogue & monograph 30. 281 pages, numerous plates, figures and maps. 1996. Ljubljana: Tiskarna Joze Moskriz; 961-6169-05-x hardback.) These two large volumes provide a comprehensive catalogue of items found in hoards and as individual pieces in Slovenia. Information provided concerning the hoards includes details of discovery, current location and composition of the hoard with each piece described metrically. Further sections cover dating and spectrometric research. Each piece is illustrated by photograph and line drawing. A concise conclusion brings the data together in interpretation.

NIELS H. ANDERSEN, *The Sarup enclosures: the Funnel Beaker culture of the Sarup site including two causewayed camps compared to the contemporary settlements in the area and other European enclosures*. 404 pages, 73 colour plates, 32 b/w plates, numerous illustrations. 1997. Århus: Aarhus University Press; 87-7288-588-2 hardback \$46.50 DKK348. The results of excavations between 1971

and 1984 at this site which preserved evidence of occupation from the Maglemose period to the 5th century AD. Beautifully integrated colour photographs with line drawings.

ROGER LING, *The insula of the Menander at Pompeii 1: The structures*. xviii+393 pages, 131 plates, 62 figures. 1997. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 8-13409-6 hardback £85. The first in a series of three reports to look at this major municipal block in the city of Pompeii, named after the house of Menander, occupying more than half the block. Part 1 details the general background — dating and interpretation; Part II looks at the individual houses — that of Menander in some detail; and Part III looks at details from the whole block.

MARTIN GOJDA, *Letecká archeologie v Čechách/ Aerial archaeology in Bohemia*. vi+163 pages, 91 colour & b/w plates, numerous figures, maps and tables. 1997. Praha: Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; 80-901934-8-x paperback £18. (Available from the Institute of Archaeology, Praha.) A bilingual (Czech/English) account of recent aerial archaeology in the Bohemian region of Czech republic, facilitated greatly by the repeal of the law on the protection of state secrets, and thus the ability to fly and take pictures at the same time.

TERRY HARRISON (ed.), *Neogene palaeontology of the Manonga Valley, Tanzania*. xii+418 pages, 89 figures, 59 tables, 1997. New York (NY): Plenum; 0-306-45471-8 \$115 A report on the work of the Wembere-Manonga Palaeontological Expedition to southern Tanzania, reporting on the geology and the faunal palaeontology of this area rich in late Miocene and Pliocene deposits. The hope is that in the near future this region will reveal fossil hominids dating to this poorly understood but crucial time-period (5.5–4 million years ago). Prospective funding bodies prepare.

M.K. DHAVALIKAR, M.R. RAVAL & Y.M. CHITALWAL, *Kuntasi: a Harappan emporium on west coast*. xii+383 pages, 264 figures, 20 tables. 1996. Pune: Deccan Collage Postgraduate and Research Institute; hardback Rs1000. 14 chapters cover the geoarchaeology, environment, cuttings, architecture, pottery, other antiquities, plant, pollen, faunal and shell remains and other scientific analyses. Evidence indicates that Kuntasi was an important manufacturing and trading centre, and hence deserves the nomination of emporium.

Finally, CHRISTOPHER TOLAN-SMITH's *Landscape archaeology in Tynedale* ((Tyne–Solway Ancient and Historic Landscapes Research Programme Monograph 1.) x+102 pages, 2 colour, 2 b/w plates, 31 figures. 1997. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 0-7017-0073-4 paperback £14.95) is the first in what may prove to be a series of volumes looking at major

changes in the use of landscape in the Tynedale and Solway plain. It takes its approach from the nature of landscape archaeology as taught at Newcastle; here landscape archaeology is seen as both a perspective for examining past social communities and an integrated series of field techniques, set out in an introductory chapter. In contrast to the usual order of chronological progress, further individual chapters peel back the effects of time revealing how the 'present' use of the land is conditional on what went before.

Also:

TORGRYNN SAVE-SODERBERGH (ed.). *Vid Vags Ande: En rapsodi fran Gronlands berg til Nubiens Branda dalar*. 193 pages, 4 plates, 2 maps. 1997. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 917081-174-1 paperback SEK150.

BENGT E. THOMASSON. *Fasti Africani: Senatorische und ritterliche Amstrage in den römischen Provinzen Nordafrikas von Augustus bis Diokletian*. (Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Rom 53.) 261 pages, 1 map. 1996. Stockholm: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7042-153-6 paperback SEK350.

OLIVIER PUAUX & MICHEL PHILIPPE. *Archéologie et histoire du Sinnamary du XVII^e au XX^e s. (Guyane)*. (Documents d'Archéologie Française 60.) 227 pages, 16 plates, 72 figures, 50 maps, 47 tables. 1997. Paris: Éditions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0617-9 paperback FF250.

ROBIN HAGG, GULLOC C. NORDQUIST & BERIT WELLS (ed.). *Asine III: supplementary studies on the Swedish excavations 1922–1930*. (Fascicule 1.) 119 pages, 44 plates, 48 illustrations, 7 maps, 12 tables. 1996. Stockholm: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7916-032-8 paperback SEK350.

IAIN GARDNER (ed.). *Kellis literary texts 1*. (Oxbow monograph 69. Dakhleh Oasis Project Monograph 4.) xix+216 pages, 22 plates. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow Books; 1-900188-10-4 hardback £35.

WILLIAM D.E. COULSON. *Ancient Naukratis 2: Survey at Naukratis and Environs part 1*. (Oxbow Monograph 60.) xvi+202 pages, 125 plates, 68 figures. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-22-8 hardback £30.

Conference and colloquia

E. HALLAGER & B.P. HALLAGER's (ed.) *Late Minoan III pottery: chronology and terminology: acts of a meeting held at the Danish Institute at Athens August 12–14, 1994* (420 pages, 372 figures, 1997. Athens: Danish Institute at Athens/Aarhus University Press 87-7288-731-1 paperback £29.95) is the proceedings of the first archaeological conference organized by the Danish Institute in Athens since its foundation in 1992. Twelve separate papers set out to answer many of the problems posed by the development of Late Minoan III pottery brought to light by the increase in published accounts and unpublished excavations. A general introduction and conclusions top and tail the book.

In commemoration vein is PATRICE BRUN & BRUNO CHAUME's *Vix et les éphémères principautés celtiques: Les vi^e et v^e siècles avant J.-C. en Europe centro-occidentale* (409 pages, 6 colour plates, numerous illustrations. 1997. Paris: Editions Errance; 2-87772-132-9 paperback FF280), the proceedings of a conference held in 1993 to mark the 40th anniversary of the discovery of this famous tomb. In a large volume with many authors, 33 chapters, all in French but with English and German *résumés* consider the archaeology of this period and the question of the nature of contact between Iron Age Europe and the Greek and Etruscan city states. There is a huge range of newly excavated data and important comparative studies in this volume.

JOHN CARMAN (ed.). *Material harm: archaeological studies of war and violence*. x+246 pages, 64 illustrations, 2 tables. 1997. Glasgow: Cruithne Press; 1-873448-10-4 paperback £19.50 & \$32. A series of 11 essays explore aspects of violence in the archaeological past, including violent facial injuries in Ancient Egypt and Nubia, warfare and the spread of agriculture in Borneo, archaeology and prehistoric warfare at the Crow Creek Massacre and the symbolism of violence in the palatial societies of the Bronze Age Aegean.

Also:

ROBIN HAGG (ed.). *The role of religion in the early Greek polis*. (Proceedings of the third international seminar on the ancient Greek cult.) 176 pages, 18 plates, 6 figures. 1996. Stockholm: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7916-033-6 paperback SEK250.

Festschrifts

ANNA GALLINA ZEVI & AMANDA CLARIDGE's (ed.) *'Roman Ostia' revisited: archaeological and historical papers in memory of Russell Meiggs* (xix+307 pages, 129 figures. 1997. London: The British School at Rome & Soprintendenza Archaeologica di Ostia; 0-9044152-29-4 hardback £35) collects together 16 papers and an introduction on this site presented at a conference held at the British School of Rome in 1992. The first three papers deal with the work of Russell Meiggs; the final 13 with aspects of Roman Ostia: archaic and republican, imperial; and Portus. Particularly amusing and revealing is the chapter 'Meiggs: Practical Historian' by Oswyn Murray, who notes Meiggs' assiduousness in the questioning and recording of his sources. Indeed, in Oxford in 1968, during the time of the student 'revolutions', it was Meiggs who was first outside the Balliol College gates to record for posterity the revolutionary slogans chalked by students on the walls, before the College porters had the chance to clean them off, and later to be remembered to those same older and wiser revolutionaries at a College feast!

Also:

JOANNA BIRD, MARK HASSALL & HARVEY SHELDON (ed.). *Interpreting Roman London: papers in memory of Hugh Chapman*. (Oxbow Monograph 58.) xi+268 pages, 30 plates, 49 illustrations, 24 maps, 46 tables. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-02-3 hardback £35.

JIRI SVOBODA (ed.). *Paleolithic in the Middle Danube region: anniversary volume to Bohuslav Klíma*. 323 pages, 125 illustrations, 24 tables. 1996. Brno: Institute of Archaeology; 80-901679-8-5 hardback.

Paperbacks and new editions

Those familiar with the on-going archaeological project of MICHAEL B. SCHIFFER, that is the study of formation processes, should note the presence of two recently re-published works. *Formation processes of the archaeological record* (xx+428 pages, 70 illustrations, 7 tables. 1996 (1st edition 1987). Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 0-87480-513-9 paperback \$19.95) is a reprint of the first edition in which Schiffer takes us through a study of particular cultural formation processes (C-transforms) via environmental formation processes to a more abstract section on the study of formation processes at a theoretical level. My favourite transformation process is one of the least studied, apparently: that of the formation of rubbish patterns by means of children's play. Further work is still needed to determine the factors (vectors?) related to the effects of age and gender on play. One of the first experimenters in this study, Hammond Junior, is now of course too old to take part in this work. Those wishing to see how the project has developed through time should look no further than MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER's *Behavioral archaeology: first principles*. (x+289 pages, 13 figures, 18 tables. 1995. Salt Lake City (UT): University of Utah Press; 0-87480-501-5 paperback \$24.95), which is a reprinted collection of the classic papers from the early 1970s through to the present. Both volumes ideally complement each other.

TERENCE MEADEN. *Stonehenge: the secret of the solstice*. 168 pages, 19 colour plates, 80 illustrations, 4 tables. 1997. London: Souvenir Press; 0-28563375-9 hardback \$24 & £18.99; 0-285-63364-3; paperback \$16.95 & £12.99. A revised and updated version of the previously published *Stonehenge solution*. The solution for Stonehenge is as a place for the marriage of the gods, a religious and fertility ceremony commonly understood by all agricultural peoples.

JAMES DYER. *Discovering archaeology in England and Wales*. 6th edition. 128 pages, 77 figures, 1997. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications Ltd 0-7478-0333-1 paperback £4.99. 4 chapters deal with 'What is archaeology?', 'How the archaeologist works', 'Man in Britain' — chronologically ordered on the archaeology of Britain from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Post-Roman period, and finally 'Taking part', a se-

ries of addresses and other useful information for those bitten by the archaeological bug.

Also:

IAN HODDER *et al.* (ed.). *Interpreting archaeology: finding meaning in the past*. ix+275 pages, 14 figures, 4 tables. Reprinted 1997. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15744-7 paperback £16.99 & \$22.95.

MICHAEL PARKER PEARSON & COLIN RICHARDS (ed.). *Architecture & order: approaches to social space*. xii+248 pages, 70 figures. 1997. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15743-9 paperback £14.99 & \$22.95.

JAS ELSNER. *Art and the Roman viewer: the transformation of art from the Pagan world to Christianity*. xxiv+375 pages, 4 colour plates, 81 illustrations. 1995. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-59952 paperback £16.95 & \$24.95; 0-521-45354-2 hardback £45 & \$69.95.

Reference

MARY MILLER & KARL TAUBE. *An illustrated dictionary of the gods and symbols of ancient Mexico and the Maya*. 216 pages, 193 illustrations. 1993. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-27928-4 paperback £8.95

Introductions and popular accounts

Following the completion of the seven inventories of the *Ancient and historical monuments of Argyll* by the Royal Commission between 1971 and 1992, Edinburgh University Press suggested the usefulness of the publication of this book, GRAHAM RITCHIE's *The archaeology of Argyll*. (xviii+308 pages, 130 figures, 6 tables. 1997. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press; 0-7486-0645-9 paperback £17.95) to the Commission to put the details of the inventories into the context of the current research framework and thus make the 10 inches of book space occupied by those inventories more accessible to all!

CHRISTIAN BONNET. *Athènes: des origines à 338 av. J.-C. (Que sais-je? 3208)*. 128 pages, 4 maps. 1997. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France; 2-13-048002-0 paperback. From the reforms of Solon to the end of the Peloponnesian war in 10 brief but easy-to-read chapters. Individual chapters consider the nature of Classical Athenian society: its democratic, economic, cultural and religious structures.

FRANCES LYNCH. *Megalithic tombs and long barrows in Britain*. 72 pages, 45 figures. 1997. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications Ltd 0-7478-0341-2 paperback £4.99. Ten chapters deal with the background to monumentality, the history of research, systems of burial, the analysis of burial structures, their dating. They conclude with places to visit.

Guides

JEAN-FRANÇOIS BOMMELAER. *Marmaria: le sanctuaire d'Athéna à Delphes*. (Sites et Monuments XVI.) 140

pages, 116 colour and b/w illustrations throughout. 1997. Paris: École Française d'Athènes/De Boccard; 2-86958-085-1. Not only a guide to this site where French archaeologists have been active since 1938, detailing the finds, dates, etc., it also presents reconstructions of all aspects of the buildings at this site using the latest 'virtual' computer technology.

DAVID S. WHITLEY. *A guide to rock art sites: southern California and southern Nevada*. xiv+218 pages, 53 colour plates, 1 figure, 25 maps. 1996. Missoula (MT): Mountain Press; 0-87842-332-x paperback \$20. A region-by-region survey of some 38 rock-art sites in this area, preceded by sections on the making and the interpretation of this art, noting for example the relationships between shamanism and vision-quests and the production of art; and some advice on best practice for the conservation of this art by intend-

ing visitors to the site, such as taking care not only not to poke the art deliberately but also not inadvertently to brush against it. Studies suggest that of all the potential visitors, children pose the greatest threat to this art, being the most 'active' art-site visitors!

Also:

JOHN MCLEAN. *The presence of the past: Christian heritage sites in the Rhins of Galloway*. 181 pages, numerous illustrations and maps. 1997. Edinburgh: John Donald; 0-85976-474-5 paperback £9.99.

Also

JUDITH OLMSTEAD. *Women between two worlds: portrait of an Ethiopian rural leader*. xv+248 pages, 1 map, 19 b&w photographs. 1997. Urbana & Chicago (IL): University of Illinois Press; 0-252-06587-5 paperback \$19.95.

Review articles

The Great Globe Itself: Sam Wanamaker's 'Shakespeare's Globe'

JEAN WILSON*

Shakespeare's Globe, New Globe Walk, Bankside, London SE1, England.

Shakespeare's Globe exhibition: open daily 10 a.m.–5 p.m. (closed 24 & 25 December).

Information: tel. (0)171-928-6406.

Globe Education events: tel. (0)171-620-0202

The 1997 productions at the Globe (in repertory, afternoon and evening performances until 21 September):

The Life of Henry the Fifth. (Shakespeare)

The Winter's Tale. (Shakespeare)

A Chaste Maid in Cheapside. (Middleton)

The Maid's Tragedy. (Beaumont & Fletcher)

Box Office: tel.(0)171-344-4444/(0)171-401-9919
Mon–Sat 10 a.m.–7 p.m. (6 p.m. when theatre is closed)

Details of 1998 season to be announced in January 1998.

J.R. MULRYNE & MARGARET SHEWRING (ed.). *Shakespeare's Globe rebuilt*. 192 pages, 95 illustrations. 1997. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press in association with Mulryne & Shewring; 0-521-590191 hardback £45; 0-521-599881 paperback £15.95.

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

(*The Tempest* Act IV, Scene 1, lines 148–156)

Just after Christmas 1598 a group of people gathered at the derelict Theatre in Shoreditch. Under the orders of the widow of James Burbage and her sons Richard and Cuthbert, Peter Street and his workmen dismantled it and transported its timbers to Southwark, where they were used in the construction of a new playhouse, the Globe. This survived until 29 June 1613 when it burned to the ground at a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*. A replacement was immediately built on the same site, surviving until its demolition shortly after Parliament closed the playhouses in 1642.

In 1933 Sam Wanamaker was taken to the Chicago World's Fair, where he saw a large model of the Globe playhouse. Arriving in London some 20

* Department of English, Boston University, 236 Bay State Road, Boston MA 02215, USA.