

Reviews

New Book Chronicle

Madeleine Hummler

If reason need be given for the choice of books this quarter, they are all about people, mainly peoples of the past known from historical sources, and modern people familiar to us but distorted through the lens of observation. The overarching theme is that we are outsiders looking in, sometimes with great precision, sometimes only dimly recognising shadowy figures and speculating about who they were.

Peoples of the past

ANDREW LINTOTT. *The Romans in the age of Augustus*. xii+198 pages, 24 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons; 978-1-4051-7654-5 paperback £17.99.

J.C. MCKEOWN. *A cabinet of Roman curiosities: strange tales and surprising facts from the world's greatest empire*. xvi+243 pages, 68 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-1953-9375-0 hardback £10.99.

ANDY MERRILLS & RICHARD MILES. *The Vandals*. xiv+352 pages, 26 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-6068-1 hardback £70.

ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU. *The Philistines and Aegean migration at the end of the Late Bronze Age*. xii+389 pages, 325 illustrations, 8 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-19162-3 hardback £55 & \$95.

WILLIAM A. PARKINSON & MICHAEL L. GALATY (ed.). *Archaic state interaction: the eastern Mediterranean in the Bronze Age*. xii+318 pages, 24 illustrations, 2 tables. 2010. Santa Fe (NM): School for Advanced Research Press; 978-1-934691-20-5 paperback \$34.95.

BARRY CUNLIFFE & JOHN T. KOCH (ed.). *Celtic from the West: alternative perspectives from archaeology, genetics, language and literature*. viii+384 pages, 123 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-410-4 hardback £40.

STEFAN MOSER. *Die Kelten am Dürrenberg: Eisenzeit am Nordrand der Alpen*. 145 pages, numerous colour

& b&w illustrations. 2010. Hallein: Keltenmuseum Hallein; 978-3-95029-140-7 hardback €24.90.

ANTON KERN, KERSTIN KOWARIK, ANDREAS W. RAUSCH & HANS RESCHREITER (ed.). *Salz – Reich: 7000 Jahre in Hallstatt* (Veröffentlichungen der Prähistorischen Abteilung 2). 240 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2008. Wien: Naturhistorisches Museum; 978-3-902421-26-5 paperback.

MIRANDA ALDHOUSE-GREEN. *Caesar's Druids: story of an ancient priesthood*. xviii+338 pages, 80 illustrations. 2010. New Haven (CT) & London: Yale University Press; 978-0-300-12442-2 hardback £25.

All too rarely does this chronicle mention publications in ancient history, though publishers send *Antiquity* a generous batch of titles from this discipline every quarter. It is therefore a pleasure to report on *The Romans in the age of Augustus* (63 BC to AD 14) in Blackwell's excellent series 'The Peoples of Europe'. This short overview, just under 170 pages long (plus endnotes, references and index), grew out of ANDREW LINTOTT's teaching at Oxford and the British School at Rome: it packs a tremendous amount of information on the period with consummate ease. The way the author approaches his subject is not to assume too much prior knowledge, though he recognises that 'For a European now to write an ethnography of the Romans in Augustus' time is to be an outsider in time but not in space nor entirely in culture' (p. 4). So the first encounter with Augustus is through the eyes of envoys from an Indian king who came to meet the Emperor on the island of Samos in 20 BC; the book then proceeds to present and explain the tumultuous epoch with great skill: after scene setting (chapter 1), the six remaining chapters take us through the preceding periods from the eighth century BC to the organisation of Republican society (chapter 2), the time of Cesar, the triumvirate and the rise of Octavius (chapter 3), the emperor, the families and the people of Rome and Italy (chapter 4), the city of Rome, its laws and rural life (chapter 5), religion and culture (chapter 6) and finally the military (chapter 7). References to Classical authors are woven effortlessly

<http://antiquity.ac.uk/ant/084/ant0841220.htm>

into the narrative (e.g. Cato the Censor's order of preference for a farm on p. 128: '*a good vineyard, a watered garden, an osier bed, an olive-yard, a meadow, a grain-field, a wood for timber, a grain-field interspersed with vines on trees, and a wood producing acorns*') and this contributes to a rich and tightly woven tapestry. I would recommend this book without any hesitation to anyone interested in understanding this complex society.

For light relief, and as a counterpart to Lintott's precise observations which tempt us to think that the Romans were generally rational beings, here are some snippets from Roman antiquity assembled in *A cabinet of Roman curiosities*:

'The best slingers came from the Balearic islands, where mothers would not allow their young sons anything to eat unless they were able to hit the dish containing their food with a slingshot' (Vegetius, *Military Affairs* I.16).

'If a person whispers in a donkey's ear that he has been stung by a scorpion, the affliction is immediately transferred to the donkey' (Pliny, *Natural History* 8.155).

'Dreaming that one is eating books foretells advantages to teachers, lecturers and anyone who earns his livelihood from books, but for everyone else it means sudden death' (Artemidorus of Daldis, *The Interpretation of Dreams* 2.45).

'In the Baltic Sea, there are islands inhabited by people whose ears are so enormous that they cover their bodies with them and do not need clothes' (Pliny, *Natural History* 4.95).

These and more from a miscellany of weird and wonderful 'facts' from Greek and Roman authors started as a teaching exercise at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where J.C. MCKEOWN is Professor of Classics. This is fun, but after spending an evening with that lot, I seriously doubt his contention that '*Our information about ancient Rome comes from material [culture] . . . but far more significantly from written texts*' (p. viii). Written texts, as we know and shall see, cover the whole gamut of reliability.

Granted, we are far better informed about the Romans than about other historically known peoples: Vandals, Philistines, Celts. And because their mentions in historical texts are so tantalisingly fragmentary, they continue to exercise the imagination of the reading

public and the ingenuity of scholars, as shown by the next few books.

Also in Blackwell's 'The Peoples of Europe' series is *The Vandals* by ANDY MERRILLS and RICHARD MILES. This is a thorough analysis of the documentary and archaeological evidence, quite a chunky book of 250 pages of text and nearly 100 pages of apparatus, focusing principally on the kingdom established by this wandering Germanic tribe in North Africa between AD 439 and AD 534. The authors do not try too hard to make their book a rehabilitation job as has for example been done for the Vikings — they have a go; on p. 8 the Vandals are described as '*sensitive patrons of learning*' — they are more interested in lifting this group out of relative scholarly neglect. And they succeed, though neither history nor historians have treated the Vandals kindly. Their origins are obscure, the Baltic origin is most probably a complete myth, and even when they first get mentioned in connexion with the Marcomanni in the second century AD their territory is vaguely defined as somewhere on the Middle Danube, perhaps the upper Tisza valley. Their history really gets going with the end of the Roman Empire, with trouble along the Danube at the end of the fourth century and along the Rhine in AD 406. Thereafter, initially closely linked with the Goths, we can follow them into Spain and by AD 422 they have moved into North Africa, occupying Carthage in AD 439. This history and that of the kingdom they ruled for just a century is told in the first three chapters of the book. The next five chapters deal with identity and ethnicity of the Hasding Vandals, their encounters with Rome, the Moors, the western Mediterranean islands, the economy (prosperous), religion (Arianism *vs* the Catholic Church) and cultural life (a mixture of 'survival and decay' and a 'cultural renaissance' with continuing emphasis on education). A last chapter is devoted to the end of the kingdom and its defeat at the hand of Belisarius, general of the Byzantine emperor Justinian. Do the Vandals deserve their reputation for wanton destruction and brutality? On the whole yes: they were a savage lot, but probably no more brutal than the Goths, Alans and assorted Sueves. Yet their name will forever survive in vandalism, a term coined by the Abbé Grégoire of Blois in 1794. It may be that, looking for a hooligan tribe, he just found that vandalism sounded better than gothicism (p. 11) or, for that matter, hasdingism.

On to Philistines, another people who have to thank later generations for associating their name

with materialism and lack of culture, in this case German students. *The Philistines and Aegean migration at the end of the Late Bronze Age* by ASSAF YASUR-LANDAU advocates that the appearance of the Philistines in Canaanite lands in the southern Levant (Palestine) represents a substantial migration, somewhere between 'a few thousand' and 10 000 or 12 000 people (p. 295), from the Aegean during the twelfth century BC. The author does this by reviewing all the archaeological evidence for Aegean material available in the southern Levant, as well as historical documents (from Egypt or Pylos for example). The link with late Mycenaean culture is not new, but the author's approach is to examine whether patterns of behaviour, for example in cooking, the layout of houses or changes in the economy, could indicate migration. The answer is a forcefully argued yes, summarised in the last chapter. The study is comprehensive and exposition is clear but repetition between sections (occasionally identical) betrays that the book started as a doctoral dissertation at Tel Aviv University. As for the arguments put forward, it is for specialists to judge. As a non-specialist, I sometimes found it hard to accept such a precise narrative. This includes land rather than sea migration, migrants leap-frogging each other, some settling in Cyprus, Cilicia and Syria, moving south during a very brief period of opportunity between 1190 and 1175 BC (collapse of the Hittite kingdom and fall of Ugarit and Amurru) but, all the same, a 'mixed migration' by family groups happening in waves over perhaps three generations (p. 337). Further, even the hairstyles depicted on Ramses III's relief at Medinet Habu are identified according to origin (e.g. Syro-Canaanite; see fig. 5.6, p. 177): these, at least from the drawings presented, surely cannot be assigned to such precise types. Finally I found it difficult to acquiesce to a scenario that sees the *Urheimat* of the migrants in the Mycenaean Aegean sphere — the Cyclades, Dodecanese, Ionian coast and mainland Greece are mentioned (p. 338) — via Cilicia and Cyprus when the pottery on which this reconstruction rests is 'without a distinct resemblance to any regional [Late Helladic] LHIII C culture' (p. 329). Nevertheless this study has the merit of thinking through what the logistics of migration entail (see figs. 8.11–12) and the implications for recognising migrations in archaeological signatures.

Trade and 'non-migratory models' as proposed by Sherratt are dismissed by Yasur-Landau. But they are of great importance in the prehistoric Mediterranean

and they are examined in depth in *Archaic state interaction*. The volume is the proceedings, edited by PARKINSON and GALATY, of a week-long seminar held at the School for Advanced Research at Santa Fe (NM) which brought together nine scholars asked to reconsider Wallerstein's 1974 world-systems theory and later adaptations to archaeological situations and assess the approach as well as other models — trade diaspora, distance parity, domino effect, peer polity interaction — for the Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean. The world-systems perspective still has much to offer and is the subject of a spirited defence by Nick Kardoulias (chapter 3) and Susan Sherratt (chapter 4). The main sticking point, exposed for example by Cline in chapter 9, is that the concept of core and periphery implies some form of dependence. But if that is removed and we think more in terms of 'contested' or 'negotiated' periphery, then the model is more applicable to ancient societies. This book should be read by a readership wider than that composed of specialists in the Bronze Age eastern Mediterranean, as the world-systems approach remains a powerful tool and should not be dismissed as 'so last century'.

Now what? Celts! More prominent in the literature than the previous two peoples, at once benefiting from a huge amount of scholarly enquiry and burdened by a heavy popular baggage, they will not lie down. The next four books are about them, either explicitly or implicitly.

The question of Celtic identity is, as readers of *Antiquity* know all too well, a hard nut to crack, polarising opinions. Can we not let sleeping dogs lie and agree that models derived from historical sources, linguistics, art history, archaeology or genetics, though each undoubtedly enriching the debate, will differ? It seems not, and CUNLIFFE and KOCH's recent attempt at squaring the circle is *Celtic from the West: alternative perspectives*. Having mixed my metaphors in a muesli fit for a Hallstatt miner, let us proceed. The volume is the result of a conference held in 2008 at Aberystwyth to bring the perspectives from three disciplines together: those of archaeologists (3 papers), geneticists (3 papers) and linguists (5 papers). The proposition is that Celtic origins on the Atlantic seaboard, more specifically south-western Iberia, should be given serious consideration. Cunliffe and Koch are too sophisticated to upset the cart completely; they recognise that 'language groups and archaeological cultures are not equivalent', that it is 'too much to ask' of genetics to support either an eastern or

a western origin for the Celtic language (p. 5) and they include a range of views in their edited volume. But, with all these caveats in mind, they still seem to want to produce an integrated model for a western Celtic origin. Incidentally, it struck me again how powerful map design can be at manipulating readers to follow one's point of view; see for example the same map of Celtic place-names from Sims-Williams, reproduced as fig. 1.1 on p. 17 and as fig. 6.1 on p. 124. Just by increasing the intensity of the colouring on his map (fig. 1.1) Cunliffe manages to convey a more western impression compared to the more muted colours on Oppenheimer's otherwise identical map (fig. 6.1).

The three parts of the book could be summarised very crudely as follows. Archaeology: there was a lot binding the Atlantic province together from the Neolithic onwards (Cunliffe); stop looking for single origins (Karl); new stelae with important Tartessian inscriptions in south-west Portugal (Guerra). Genetics: it's complicated, it's hard enough for much earlier prehistoric populations, so with '*Celts, their ancestors and their descendants* [who] *took part in the myriad processes that shaped the European gene pool*' (p. 101) it's far too early to say, if not impossible (Rørvik, McEvoy & Bradley, Oppenheimer). Language: this is the more comprehensive part of the volume, with contributions on place-names in Britain (Parsons), on Lusitanian (Wodko) and on ancient references to Tartessos (Freeman). The two main papers are by Koch cataloguing all known Tartessian inscriptions and concluding that Tartessian is Celtic and that Celtic first emerged in Hispania (p. 294). Opposed to this is Isaac who is resolutely in favour of an eastern European zone for the formation of Celtic languages. But, to him, this is not sufficient: '*Since it has no meaning to speak of ancient or prehistoric Celts independently of statements about the nature of the language they spoke, there is no question of the origin of the Celts that is not by definition a question of the origins of the Celtic languages. Without language, there are no Celts...*' (p. 165). So, are we back to square one, except that some players have moved square one to another corner of the board? Karl counters that it is pointless to look for a single origin, that there are multiple origins for different manifestations of Celticity, sometimes discrete, sometimes extensive, sometimes overlapping. This is exposed rather clunkily and, although I agree with the general tenor, it could have been presented more elegantly in a set of Euler diagrams. However, this would still leave us with a

problem, given the difficulty of dating language or references to peoples in later historical sources: the sets with the most intersections and elements within them (say, art, specific artefacts, archaeological signatures — if we can agree on them —, historical references, linguistic data) are more likely to reveal zones where Celticity was at its apogee rather than at its origins.

Similar origins debates are also still current amongst prehistorians dealing with earlier periods (e.g. the Beaker period). They at least do not have to deal with a language problem though they may have to start talking seriously to Iron Age experts who favour once again the link between Beaker and Celtic manifestations across Europe. The general impression gained from Beaker specialists seems to be that they are happier with a state of flux than their Iron Age counterparts. For my part I shall continue to sit on the Celtic fence.

Die Kelten am Dürrnberg by STEFAN MOSER is a handsome hardback with abundant colour illustrations (but no maps, just an air photograph locating sites on p. 15). It marks the beginning of a new era for the Keltenmuseum in Hallein (Austria) and this, the first volume of a new series of publications by the museum, is dedicated to Kurt Zeller (1945–2009) who did so much for Hallein's archaeology. Very briefly, the Dürrnberg lies in the Salzkammergut near Salzburg, owes its wealth to the exploitation of salt mines from the sixth to the first century BC, is more readily accessible for major trade routes than its neighbour Hallstatt and became a 'princely' centre in the late Hallstatt period with very wealthy burials in timber chamber graves. It continued to be prominent in the La Tène period (fifth century BC onwards). The Dürrnberg is not a single site but a collection of cemeteries and settlement sites very close to each other excavated since the nineteenth century. Far more is known from its burials than from its settlements, but there are exciting discoveries, for example a fifth-century BC timber blockhouse and workshop interpreted as the remains of an artisan's quarter in the Ramsautal (p. 124 ff.). The most famous find from the Dürrnberg is the bronze *Schnabelkanne* (beaked flagon) excavated (very badly) from a barrow in 1932. This 'masterpiece of Celtic art' exhibits elements of Greek, Etruscan, Persian and Scythian art, is interpreted as '*an indigenous interpretation of an Etruscan concept*' (p. 98, my translation) and is emblematic of the very wide networks connecting central Europe with the outside world. There is much to ponder and

wonder (e.g. the beautiful central spread of colour plates showing fibulae decorated with animals, shoes and humans, pp. 75–90) in this book aimed at an informed general readership. But since it is Celts that occupy us, remarks will be confined to them. In a section entitled *Die Kelten kommen !?!* (in this typography) Moser identifies four core regions (the Champagne, the Middle Rhine, western Bohemia and the Dürrenberg) as the ‘*impulse-givers of a new culture*’ (p. 65) linked to trade networks and plumps for a chronological definition: ‘*The Celts are the inhabitant of central Europe in the later Iron Age (the La Tène period). The concept can however almost certainly be projected back to the people of the Hallstatt period — at least the Late Hallstatt*’ (p. 67). For the Early La Tène period he stresses that new fashions and new styles starting in several ‘origin centres’ and linked to new economic impulses and probably to religion came into being and were not due to migrations (pp. 70–72).

About Hallein’s neighbour in the Salzkammergut, Hallstatt, there is a similarly well illustrated recent book for the general public, *Salz – Reich: 7000 Jahre in Hallstatt* by KERN, KOWARIK, RAUSCH & RESCHREITER. As its title announces, the focus here is much longer, as this mountain site high above Lake Hallstatt consisting of salt mines, a huge Iron Age cemetery (estimated to contain around 5000–6000 graves, some 1500 of which have been excavated and dated between 800 and 400/380 BC) and settlement areas (e.g. a La Tène site with preserved timber on the high moor at Dammwiese) is fortunate to have testimonies for occupation and exploitation since the Neolithic. Mining however started in the Bronze Age and was interrupted by a huge landslide in the mid fourth century BC. The book is also more didactic, uses results from experimental archaeology (e.g. salting pork) and stresses the multidisciplinary nature of the research carried out at Hallstatt by Vienna’s Natural History Museum: organic preservation is indeed very good, with plant material, human excrement and parasites, leather, fur and textiles giving insights into daily life as well as burial ritual (e.g. wrapping in cloth). The burials also provide detail on the human skeletal material, with particular attention paid to muscular stress markers thought to have been caused by the heavy work undertaken by the salt miners. Here, however, I have some doubts. The book, the exhibition at Hallstatt, the archaeological trail leading to the salt mines, obviously the mine itself, in fact the whole Hallstatt visitor experience is geared towards presenting Hallstatt as a mining

community. And yet, the huge number of burials, the wealth of gravegoods, some exotic, why should they be all of miners? Did people come up here to get buried? Was it anything to do with salt whose preserving properties were well known to the Bronze and Iron Age people who salted pork in large quantities?

There are many similarities and differences between Hallein and Hallstatt. In terms of periods of occupation they differ but also overlap; the animal bone evidence is in stark contrast: cattle were kept at prealpine Hallein and pork was salted at alpine Hallstatt; there are common traits in burial rites but big differences too: the Dürrenberg hardly produced any cremations whereas at Hallstatt cremations and inhumations are roughly equal in number. What both sites have are extensive archaeological deposits still undiscovered, excellent chances of organic preservation and a huge array of research questions waiting to be answered. The two books presented here are an excellent start for this new research impetus.

The last in the Iron Age quartet brings us to Gaul and Britain, mainly in the first centuries BC and AD and features one class of special people: *Caesar’s Druids*. I shall try to summarise this hugely informative work by ALDHOUSE-GREEN by giving a druid’s job title: priest, law interpreter, law enforcer, sacrificer, mortician, augur, diviner, seer, shaman, dancer, sorcerer, shape-shifter, healer, doctor, surgeon, teacher, keeper of the tradition, bard, astronomer, philosopher, intermediary, diplomat (applicants of all genders will be considered). This is to give an idea of the scope of the book which tackles all these aspects in 12 chapters. There are many subsections within them, often introduced by a quote from a Roman or Greek author or a description of a site or feature which is then discussed and put into context: feasting, sanctuaries and enclosures, special deposits of objects and people, sacred places, temples, artefactual and iconographic evidence or burial. The overall effect is somewhat disjointed but perhaps this was intended: by tessellating her material the author builds up her picture so that the readers gradually get a more complete idea of what druids represented in late Iron Age Gaulish and British society. And she does need to do this as her rather meagre allowance of illustrations cannot help very much here (for example the description of the Zürich-Altstetten gold bowl in chapter 6 should really be supported by a figure). Aldhouse-Green, although she has some sympathy for present day followers of alternative currents, devotes little space to the re-invention of druids and

neo-druidism. Where she is at her most sanguine is when she attacks the viewpoint that, because there is no direct archaeological testimony for the existence of druids, the archaeology of druidism is irrelevant. With this book she has amply demonstrated her passion for her subject.

Recent shadows

To finish off, a couple of books which depict people much closer to us in time, but just as strange. And because the second is about the dead we shall end up with burial and ethics.

ELIN ANDREASSEN, HEIN B. BJERCK & BJØRNAR OLSEN. *Persistent memories: Pyramiden — a Soviet mining town in the High Arctic*. 216 pages, 93 colour plates. 2010. Tromsø: Tapir Academic Press; 978-82-519-2436-8 hardback £51.50.

MARGARET STRATTON with introduction by TOMASO ASTARITA. *The living and the dead: the Neapolitan cult of the skull*. viii+80 pages, 48 plates. 2010. Chicago (IL): Center for American Places at Columbia College Chicago; 978-1-935195-01-6 hardback \$37.50 & £26.

DUNCAN SAYER. *Ethics and burial archaeology*. 156 pages, 9 illustrations. 2010. London: Duckworth; 978-0-7156-3893-4 paperback £12.99.

Pyramiden in Arctic Norwegian Svalbard was a coal mine run by a Soviet company for some 50 years. When they closed it down in 1998 the miners took their belongings with them when they left their quarters and all the buildings that make up a Soviet town (including a Culture Palace, swimming pool, football pitch, bars, etc.). A ghost town was left behind, where all the elements are easily recognisable and where there are still tokens of the miners' personal lives (the small things that they did not take away such as decorations). In 2006 two archaeologists, BJERCK and OLSEN, and a photographer, ANDREASSEN, returned to record this 'post-human' site '*where familiarity [with objects] becomes lost or disturbed*' (p. 23). This sense of dislocation is very real and was already present during the lifetime of *Pyramiden*, a town plonked in the middle of the Arctic with all its paraphernalia and transitory inhabitants: '*Pyramiden could have been a town situated anywhere within the Soviet realm*' (p. 63). This is not a site frozen in time — though literally frozen much of the time — but a place of decay, a place that is 'anti-heritage' (p. 142). This subversive message is

expertly conveyed by the large slightly 'dirty' colour plates which make up the biggest part of the book. Looking at them is bewildering. If you get the chance, look at these pictures; a sample is displayed at <http://ruinmemories.org/2010/07/andreassen-bjerck-and-olsen-release-book-persistent-memories-pyramiden-a-soviet-mining-town-in-the-high-arctic/>

A similar frisson is experienced when looking at the monochrome plates in MARGARET STRATTON'S book of photographs illustrating the *Neapolitan cult of the skull*. A number were taken at the Cimitero delle Fontanelle which started in the seventeenth century and at Santa Maria delle Anime del Purgatorio ad Arco which was officially closed down in 1969 but where the cult of the dead still continues today. It is not so much looking at serried ranks of skulls and artistic patterns of longbones, familiar enough from ossuaries, that is odd, it is again the shock provoked by the familiar in strange situations: examples are shrines where modern bathroom tiles, electric sockets, plastic flowers, all mundane things are used in conjunction with sacred things (skulls, bones, rosaries, ex votos, crucifix, etc.; see pl. 60–61). Are we voyeurs? Perhaps. But certainly outsiders to a cult that would be very familiar to Neapolitans and to which they would respond quite differently.

Display and veneration of the dead is also what SAYER'S book is about. *Ethics and burial archaeology* in the series of short 'Duckworth Debates' considers this, as well as exhumation, the British law and guidelines governing the archaeological excavation of bodies, respect, politics, issues surrounding reburial and repatriation, to end with the debating question: who owns the dead and their stories? Sayer's answer is that each case is different but that a good starting point is that archaeologists should follow the Seven Principles of Public Life. As I had never heard of them I suspect that other readers are equally ignorant. They are listed right at the end of the book: selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership. That will do. *Ethics and burial archaeology* is based on the author's own experiences as a British practicing archaeologist and his examples are mainly from Britain (urban cemeteries in Sheffield, St Martin's in Birmingham, Spitalfields and St Pancras at King's Cross in London, Jewbury in York) and some from the USA and Australia. This little book would be fine on the reading list of a British course on death and burial, but it lacks the international dimension the title might have led us to believe it contained.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 June and 1 September 2010. 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

TIMOTHY TAYLOR. *The artificial ape: how technology changed the course of human evolution*. vi+244 pages, 19 illustrations. 2010. New York: Palgrave Macmillan; 978-0-230-61763-6 hardback £17.99.

GRAHAM CONNAH. *Writing about archaeology*. xiv+210 pages, 31 illustrations. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-86850-1 hardback £50 & \$88.99; 978-0-521-68851-2 paperback £16.99 & \$24.99.

STEPHEN WEINER. *Microarchaeology: beyond the visible archaeological record*. xviii+396 pages, 95 illustrations, 4 colour plates, 13 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-8803-9 hardback £55 & \$95; 978-0-521-70584-4 paperback £24.99 & \$36.99.

IAIN MORLEY & COLIN RENFEW (ed.). *The archaeology of measurement: comprehending Heaven, Earth and Time in ancient societies*. xvii+267 pages, 129 illustrations, 23 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-13588-7 paperback £19.99 & \$36.99; 978-0-521-11990-0 hardback £60 & \$90.

ROBERT LAUNAY (ed.). *Foundations of anthropological theory: from Classical Antiquity to Early Modern Europe*. xii+296 pages. 2010. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons; 978-1-4051-8775-6 paperback £22.99.

DUNCAN GARROW & THOMAS YARROW (ed.). *Archaeology & anthropology: understanding similarity, exploring difference*. xii+188 pages, 13 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-387-9 paperback £35.

KURT A. RAAFLAUB & RICHARD J.A. TALBERT (ed.). *Geography and ethnography: perceptions of the world in pre-modern societies*. xvi+357 pages, 65 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-9146-3 hardback £80.

ATHOLL ANDERSON, JAMES H. BARRETT & KATHERINE V. BOYLE. *The global origins and*

development of seafaring. xiv+330 pages, 114 illustrations, 21 tables. 2010. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research; 978-1-902937-52-6 hardback £44.

CHARLES MAISELS. *The archaeology of politics and power: where, when and why the first states formed*. xviii+470 pages, 195 illustrations. 2010. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-1-84217-352-7 paperback £30.

CHRISTOPHER P. GARRATY & BARBARA L. STARK (ed.). *Archaeological approaches to market exchange in ancient societies*. xx+322 pages, 30 illustrations, 8 tables. 2010. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-1-60732-026-9 hardback \$65.

ELIZABETH A. KLARICH (ed.). *Inside ancient kitchens: new directions in the study of daily meals and feasts*. xx+258 pages, 45 illustrations, 13 tables. 2010. Boulder (CO): University Press of Colorado; 978-0-87081-942-1 hardback \$55.

MARGARET BREWER-LAPORTA, ADRIAN BURKE & DAVID FIELD (ed.). *Ancient mines and quarries: a trans-Atlantic perspective*. xii+194 pages, 98 illustrations, 9 tables. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-401-2 paperback £30.

PHYLLIS MAUCH MESSENGER & GEORGE S. SMITH (ed.). *Cultural heritage management: a global perspective*. xvi+320 pages, 4 figures, 9 tables. 2010. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 978-0-8130-3460-7 hardback \$85.

LYNNE SEBASTIAN & WILLIAM D. LIPE. *Archaeology and cultural resource management: visions for the future*. xvi+350 pages. 2009. Santa Fe (NM): School of Advanced Research Press; 978-1-934691-16-8 paperback \$34.95.

STEPHEN C. SARAYDAR. *Replicating the past: the art and science of the archaeological experiment*. xii+172 pages, 34 illustrations. 2008. Long Gove (IL): Waveland; 978-1-57766-557-1 paperback \$20.50.

MARC-ANTOINE NÜSSLI & CHRISTOS NÜSSLI. *Euratlas Periodis Expert: periodical historical atlas of Europe 1–2000* (digital cartography programme). Programme on CD, also available at <http://www.euratlas.com/index.html> (in English) <http://www.euratlas.net/index.html> (in French) and at <http://de.euratlas.com/index.html> (in German). 2009. Yverdon-les-Bains: Euratlas-Nüssli; 978-2-9700381-9-6 €55 (single user), €88 (teaching licence), €350 (site licence) + VAT and €12 for CD delivery.

European pre- and protohistory

MARC AZÉMA. *L'art des cavernes en action, Tome 1. Les animaux modèles: aspect, locomotion, comportement*. 223 pages, 187 illustrations. 2010. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-399-2 paperback €32.

MARC AZÉMA. *L'art des cavernes en action, Tome 2. Les animaux figurés: animation et mouvement, l'illusion de la vie*. 471 pages, over 495 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-413-5 paperback €39.

VEERLE ROTTS. *Prehension and hafting traces on flint tools: a methodology*. xx+274 pages, 289 figures, 204 plates, CD-ROM with tables. 2010. Leuven: Leuven University Press; 978-90-5867-801-0 hardback €69.50

BERIT VALENTIN ERIKSEN (ed.). *Lithic technologies in metal using societies*. 260 pages, 115 b&w & colour illustrations, 26 tables. 2010. Højbjerg: Jutland Archaeological Society, Moesgaard Museum; 978-87-88415-57-5 hardback DKKr.388.

KLAUS EBBESEN. *Oldtidsminder ved Sorø: Stenaldergrave på Sorø Akademis Gods*. 62 pages, 38 illustrations. 2010. Vordingborg: Attika; 978-87-7528-764-2 hardback DKKr.149.

SABINE GERLOFF with JEREMY PETER NORTHOVER. *Atlantic cauldrons and buckets of the Late Bronze and early Iron Ages in Western Europe, with a review of comparable vessels from Central Europe and Italy* (Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Abteilung II, 18. Band). xviii+614 pages, 9 figures, 168 plates, tables. 2010. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09195-4 hardback €112.

Mediterranean archaeology

ANNA STROULIA. *Flexible stones: ground stone tools from Franchthi Cave* (Excavations at Franchthi Cave, Greece, Fascicle 14). xviii+224 pages, 32 figures, 75 tables, CD-ROM with 209 plates. 2010. Bloomington & Indianapolis (IN): Indiana University Press; 978-0-253-22178-0 paperback \$49.95.

ERIC H. CLINE (ed.). *The Oxford handbook of the Bronze Age Aegean*. xxxvi+930 pages, 173 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-536550-4 hardback £85.

ALAN M. GREAVES. *The land of Ionia: society and economy in the Archaic period*. xvi+269 pages,

38 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-9900-1 hardback £65.

HENRI TRÉZINY (ed.). *Grecs et indigènes de la Catalogne à la Mer Noire* (Bibliothèque d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne et Africaine 3). 726 pages, 515 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Paris: Errance; 978-2-87772-420-3 paperback €49.

BRENDAN BURKE. *From Minos to Midas: ancient cloth production in the Aegean and in Anatolia* (Ancient Textiles Series 7). xvi+206 pages, 87 illustrations, 19 tables. 2010. Oxford & Oakville (CT): Oxbow; 978-84217-406-7 hardback £30.

The Classical world

LISA C. NEVETT. *Domestic space in Classical Antiquity*. xviii+178 pages, 27 figures, 13 plates. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-78945-5 paperback £19.99 & \$32.99; 978-0-521-78336-1 hardback £45 & \$75.

EGBERT J. BAKKER (ed.). *A companion to the Ancient Greek language*. xl+659 pages, 12 illustrations, 73 tables. 2010. Chichester Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-5326-3 hardback £110.

JAMES J. CLAUSS & MARTINE CUYPERS (ed.). *A companion to Hellenistic literature*. xxvi+550 pages, 2 maps. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-3679-2 hardback £110.

MARY LOUISE HART (ed.). *The art of ancient Greek theater*. viii+168 pages, 140 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Los Angeles (CA): J. Paul Getty Museum; 978-1-60606-037-7 hardback \$50 & £35.

ERIC CSAPO. *Actors and icons of the ancient theatre*. xiv+234 pages, 30 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-536-8 hardback £70.

The Roman world

CARMELO G. MALACRINO. *Constructing the ancient world: architectural techniques of the Greeks and Romans*. 244 pages, 200 colour illustrations. 2010. Los Angeles (CA): J. Paul Getty Museum; 978-1-60606-016-2 hardback £35, \$50 & CAN\$60.

STEPHEN DANDO-COLLINS. *The Great Fire of Rome: the fall of the Emperor Nero and his city*. x+248 pages, 2 maps, 8 plates. 2010. Cambridge (MA): Da Capo; 978-0-306-81890-5 paperback \$25.

ARMIN EICH (ed.). *Die Verwaltung der kaiserlichen römischen Armee: Studien für Hartmut Wolff*. 210

pages, 4 illustrations, tables. 2010. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner; 978-3-515-09420-7 hardback €54.

JOSEPH FARRELL & MICHAEL C.J. PUTNAM (ed.). *A companion to Vergil's Aeneid and its tradition*. xviii+559 pages, 39 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-7577-7 hardback £110.

GREGSON DAVIS (ed.). *A companion to Horace*. xviii+464 pages, 3 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-5540-3 hardback £110.

ADRIAN GOLDSWORTHY. *Anthony and Cleopatra*. x+470 pages, 14 maps, 16 colour plates. 2010. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson; 978-0-297-84567-6 hardback £25.

ALASTAIR J.L. BLANSHARD. *Sex: vice and love from Antiquity to Modernity*. xvi+220 pages, 2 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-2291-7 hardback £70.

Anatolia, Levant, Middle East

NIRA ALPERSON-AFIL & NAAMA GOREN-INBAR. *The Acheulian site of Gesher Benot Ya'aqov. Volume 2: ancient flames and controlled use of fire*. xxviii+120 pages, 82 colour & b&w illustrations, 24 tables. 2010. Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London & New York: Springer Science + Business Media; 978-90-481-3764-0 hardback £90; 978-90-481-3765-7 e-book; DOI: 10.1007/978-90-481-3765-7.

STEVEN A. ROSEN & VALENTINE ROUX (ed.). *Techniques and people: anthropological perspectives on technology in the archaeology of the proto-historic and early historic periods in the southern Levant* (Mémoires et Travaux du Centre de Recherche Français à Jerusalem, Archéologie et Sciences de l'Antiquité et du Moyen Age 9). 278 pages, 97 illustrations, 27 tables. 2009. Paris: De Boccard; 978-2-7018-0269-5 paperback.

DAVID WENGROW. *What makes civilization? The ancient Near East and the future of the West*. xx+217 pages, 26 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-280580-5 hardback £14.99.

PAUL KRIWACZEK. *Babylon: Mesopotamia and the birth of civilization*. x+310 pages, 28 illustrations. 2010. London: Atlantic Books; 978-1-84887-156-4 hardback £19.99

MARKHAM J. GELLER. *Ancient Babylonian medicine: theory and practice*. xii+222 pages, 20 illustrations.

2010. Chichester: Wiley Blackwell; 978-1-4051-2652-6 hardback £70.

Other Asia

JIM MASSELOS (ed.). *The great empires of Asia: how Asia's mighty empires challenged the world*. 240 pages, c. 200 colour & b&w illustrations. 2010. London: Thames & Hudson; 978-0-500-25168-3 hardback £24.95.

F. KHAN, J.R. KNOX, K.D. THOMAS, C.A. PETRIE & J.C. MORRIS (edited by C.A. PETRIE). *Sheri Khan Tarakai and early village life in the borderlands of north-west Pakistan*. xxxii+646 pages, 279 illustrations, 90 tables. 2010. Oxford & Oakville: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-396-1 hardback £40.

K. PADDAYA, P.P. JOGLEKAR, KISHOR K. BASA & RESHMA SAWANT (ed.). *Recent research trends in south Asian archaeology: proceedings of the Professor H.D. Sankalia Birth Centenary Seminar 10–12 December 2007*. xxx+432 pages, over 170 illustrations. 2009. Pune: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, paperback Rs. 700.

ASKO PARPOLA, B.M. PANDE & PETTERI KOSKIKALLIO (ed.) with RICHARD H. MEADOW & J. MARK KENOYER. *Corpus of Indus seals and inscriptions. Volume 3: new material, untraced objects and collections outside India and Pakistan. Part 1: Mohenjo-daro and Harappa* (Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Humaniora 359/Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India 96). lx+444 pages, 9 figures in text, 2 tables, 363 pages of b&w plates, 48 pages of colour plates. 2010. Helsinki Suomaleinen Tiedekatemia; 978-951-41-1040-5 hardback €295.

HONG SHANG & ERIK TRINKAUS. *The Early Modern Human from Tianyuan Cave, China*. xiv+245 pages, 95 b&w & colour illustrations, 53 tables. 2010. College Station (TX): Texas A&M University Press; 978-1-60344-177-3 \$45.

C.F.W. HIGHAM & A. KIJNGAM (ed.). *The origins of the civilization of Angkor, volume 3. The excavations of Ban Non Wat: introduction*. xvi+264 pages, 322 colour & b&w illustrations, 25 tables. 2009. Bangkok: Thai Fine Arts Department; 978-974-417-997-5 hardback £50 (available through Oxbow).

Australia and Pacific

PETER J. SHEPPARD, TIM THOMAS & GLENN R. SUMMERHAYES (ed.). *Lapita: ancestors and descendants*

(New Zealand Archaeological Association Monograph 28). viii+269 pages, 77 illustrations. 2009. Auckland: New Zealand Archaeological Association; 978-0-9582977-1-4 paperback NZ\$50+p&p.

Africa and Egypt

Egypt Exploration Society. *Egyptian archaeology: the Bulletin of the Egypt Exploration Society* 36, spring 2010. 44 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. London: Egypt Exploration Society; ISSN 0962-2837 paperback £5.95.

IAN SHAW. *Hatnub: quarrying travertine in Ancient Egypt* (Egypt Exploration Society Memoir 88). xx+198 pages, 126 illustrations. 2010. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-187-6 paperback.

BARRY KEMP & ANNA STEVENS with PAUL BUCKLAND, ALAN CLAPHAM, RAINER GERISCH, ANTHONY LEGGE, EVA PANAGIOTAKOPULU & CHRIS STEVENS. *Busy lives at Amarna: excavations in the Main City (Grid 12 and the House of Ranefer, N.49.18). Volume 1: the excavations, architecture and environmental remains* (Egypt Exploration Society Memoir 90). 640 pages, numerous illustrations & tables, 8 colour plates. 2010. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-195-1 hardback £65 (EES members £55).

BARRY KEMP & ANNA STEVENS with MARK ECCLESTON, MARC GABOLDE & ANDRÉ VELDMEIJER. *Busy lives at Amarna: excavations in the Main City (Grid 12 and the House of Ranefer, N.49.18). Volume 2: the objects* (Egypt Exploration Society Memoir 91). 574 pages, numerous illustrations & tables. 2010. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-197-5 hardback £65 (EES members £55).

JANINE BOURRIAU with KATHRYN ERIKSSON. *The survey of Memphis IV. Kom Rabia: the New Kingdom pottery* (Egypt Exploration Society Memoir 93). x+508 pages, 112 illustrations, 12 tables. 2010. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-193-7 paperback.

DAVID JEFFREYS. *The survey of Memphis VII: the Hekeyan Papers and other sources for the survey of Memphis* (Egypt Exploration Society Memoir 93). 226 pages, 42 illustrations. 2010. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 978-0-85698-192-0 paperback.

TOBY WILKINSON. *The rise and fall of ancient Egypt. The history of a civilisation from 3000 BC to*

Cleopatra. xxiv+646 pages, over 100 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. London: Bloomsbury; 978-0-7475-9949-4 hardback £30.

MUSTAPHA NAMI & JOHANNES MOSER. *La grotte d'Iffi n'Amar: le Paléolithique Moyen* (Forschungen zur Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen 9). 340 pages, 163 colour & b&w illustrations, 65 tables. 2010. Wiesbaden: Reichert; 978-3-89500-684-5 hardback €98.

BARBARA E. BARICH. *Antica Africa: alle origine delle società* (Studia Archaeologica 171). 432 pages, 126 illustrations, 17 colour plates, 5 tables. 2010. Rome: L'Erma di Bretschneider; 978-88-8265-547-1 hardback €95.

Americas

DAVID HURST THOMAS & MATTHEW C. SANGER (ed.). *Trend, tradition, and turmoil: what happened to the southeastern Archaic?* (American Museum of Natural History Anthropological Papers 93). 341 pages, 84 b&w & colour illustrations. 2010. New York: American Museum of Natural History; ISSN 0065-9452.

TIMOTHY A. KOHLER, MARK D. VARIEN & AARON M. WRIGHT. *Leaving Mesa Verde: peril and change in the thirteenth-century Southwest*. xvi+437 pages, 41 illustrations, 22 tables. 2010. Tucson (AZ): University of Arizona Press; 978-0-8165-2885-1 hardback \$65.

RENIEL RODRÍGUEZ RAMOS. *Rethinking Puerto Rican precolonial history*. xvi+267 pages, 43 illustrations, 5 tables. 2010. Tuscaloosa (AL): University of Alabama Press; 978-0-8173-1702-7 hardback \$49.75; 978-0-8173-5609-5 paperback \$29.95; 978-0-8173-8327-5 e-book \$23.96.

AMOS MEGGED. *Social memory in ancient and Colonial Mesoamerica*. xvi+342 pages, 41 illustrations. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-11227-7 hardback £55 & \$99.

ROBERT M. ROSENSWIG. *The beginnings of Mesoamerican civilisation: inter-regional interaction and the Olmec*. xxii+ 374 pages, 69 illustrations, 10 tables. 2010. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-11102-7 hardback \$95 & £60.

DANIEL FINAMORE & STEPHEN D. HOUSTON. *Fiery pool: the Maya and the mythic sea*. 328 pages, numerous colour & b&w illustrations. 2010. Salem (MA): Peabody Essex Museum; New Haven (CT) &

London: Yale University Press; 978-0-87577-219-6 paperback \$39.95.

MICHÈLE E. MORGAN (ed.). *Pecos pueblo revisited: the biological and social context* (Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology 85). xiv+470 pages, 64 illustrations, 52 tables. 2010. Cambridge (MA): Peabody Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology, Harvard University; 978-0-87365-213-1 paperback \$75, €67.50 & £55.95.

Britain and Ireland

MARTIN GREEN. *A landscape revealed, 10 000 years on a chalkland farm*. 160 pages, 109 illustrations, 28 colour plates. First published in 2000, reprinted 2010. Stroud: The History Press; 978-0-7524-1490-4 paperback.

DAVID STRACHAN. *Carpow in context: a late Bronze Age logboat from the Tay*. xxviii+222 pages, 193 b&w & colour illustrations, 11 tables. 2010. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; 978-0-903903-25-7 hardback.

DAVID JOHN JONES. *Footprints in the stone: the Briton's legacy*. 208 pages, 44 illustrations. 2008. Aberargoed: APT Publishing; 978-0-9559199-0-9 paperback.

ROBIN FLEMING. *Britain after Rome: the fall and rise, 400 to 1070*. xxii+458 pages, 5 maps. 2010. London: Allen Lane; 978-0-713-99664-5 hardback £25.

Scandinavia

JAN SKAMBY MADSEN & LUTZ KLASSEN. *Fribrødre Å: a late 11th century ship-handling site on Falster* (Jutland Archaeological Society Publications 69). 488 pages, 210 colour & b&w illustrations, 85 tables. 2010. Højbjerg: Jutland Archaeological Society; 978-87-88415-59-9 hardback DKKr.400.

Byzantium, early medieval and medieval

LIZ JAMES (ed.). *A companion to Byzantium*. xxx+451 pages, 34 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-2654-0 hardback £110.

BIRTE ANSPACH & ANDRES SIEGFRIED DOBAT. *Die Bleifunde von Haithabu* (Anspach); *Füsing, ein frühmittelalterlicher Zentralplatz im Umfeld von Haithabu/Schleswig: Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Prospektionen 2003–2005* (Dobat), being *Studien zu*

Haithabu und Füsing, edited by CLAUS VON CARNAP-BORNHEIM (Die Ausgrabungen in Haithabu 16). 256 pages, 108 illustrations. 2010. Neumünster: Wachholtz; 9778-3-529-01416-1 hardback €70.

KLAUS EBBESEN & DION ABRAHAMSEN, illustrated by KARLA KRULL. *Vikingemad – med opskrifter du selv kan lave*. 40 pages, numerous colour illustrations. 2010. Vordingborg: Attika; 978-877-7528-713-0 paperback DKKr.149 (children's book).

JO BUCKBERRY & ANNIA CHERRYSON (ed.). *Burial in later Anglo-Saxon England c. 650–1100 AD*. x+142 pages, 44 illustrations, 22 tables. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-965-9 hardback £30.

NIGEL BAKER. *Shrewsbury: an archaeological assessment of an English border town*. xvi+272 pages, 152 illustrations, 12 colour plates. 2010. Oxford: Oxbow; 978-1-84217-315-2 hardback £40.

GLENN FOARD, DAVID HALL & TRACEY PARTIDA. *Rockingham Forest: an atlas of the medieval and early-modern landscape* (Northamptonshire Record Society volume 44). 312 pages, 170 colour & b&w illustrations, illustrations, 86-page atlas. 2009. Northampton: Northamptonshire Record Society; 0-901275-67-0 hardback £20.

Historical and recent periods

KAREN HEARN & LYNN HULSE (ed.). *Lady Anne Clifford: culture, patronage and gender in 17th-century Britain* (Yorkshire Archaeological Society occasional paper 7). viii+139 pages, 106 b&w & colour illustrations. 2009. 1-9035-6475-1 paperback.

ANGUS VINE. *In defiance of time: antiquarian writing in Early Modern England*. xiv+244 pages, 12 illustrations. 2010. Oxford: Oxford university Press; 9778-0-19-956619-8 hardback £60.

KOSTIS KOURELIS (ed.). *The archaeology of xenitia: Greek immigration and material culture* (The New Griffon 10). 76 pages, 20 colour plates. 2008. Athens: Gennadius Library, American School of Classical Studies; 978-960-869-60-6-8 paperback £10.

Other

KELLI CARMEAN. *Creekside, an archaeological novel*. xii+226 pages, 1 illustration. Tuscaloosa (AL): University of Alabama Press; 978-0-8173-5661-3 paperback \$27.50; 978-0-8173-8350-3 e-book \$22.

JEREMY SURI. *American foreign relations since 1898*. xiv+252 pages, 4 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-8447-2 paperback £19.99.

RICHARD O. DAVIES. *Rivals! The ten greatest American sports rivalries of the 20th century*. xviii+284 pages, 31 illustrations. 2010. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-7764-1 paperback £14.99.

Paperback, second and subsequent editions, translations

CHESTER G. STARR. *A history of the ancient world*. xviii+742 pages, 20 maps, 32 plates, 10 tables. Fourth edition 1991 (first published in 1965), reprinted 2010. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-06629-6 hardback £45.

DEREK GILLMAN. *The idea of cultural heritage*. xii+204 pages, 18 illustrations. Revised edition 2010 (first published in 2006 by the Institute of Art and Law). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 978-0-521-12257-3 paperback £16.99 & \$27.99; 978-0-521-19255-2 hardback £50 & \$90.

KENNETH LAPATIN & KAROL WRIGHT (ed.). *The J. Paul Getty Museum: handbook of the antiquities collection*. xxvi+238 pages, 212 colour & b&w illustrations. Second edition 2010. Los Angeles (CA): Getty Publications; 978-0-89236-998-0 paperback \$70, CAN\$85 & £48.

PAOLO GROSSI (translated by LAURENCE HOOPER). *A history of European law*. xiv+204 pages. First English edition 2010 (first published in Italian in 2007 by Laterza, Rome & Bari). Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell; 978-1-4051-5204-5 hardback £70.