which all archaeologists, 'wet' or 'dry', would do well to dwell.

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Reviewed by John Alexander

Many who work in this field have talked of writing a book with this title, but none have dared appear in print. The knowledge required for it is immense, scattered, and in a dozen or more languages. John Collis comes to it with the advantages of nearly two decades work in the central and western European mainland and a command of the ancient languages needed, and is therefore well qualified to attempt a synthesis. He has written an excellent and useful book aimed not at specialists but at the community of one age, and can only be faulted for promising in his title something which he never apparently intended to perform. The same kind of promise was made some years ago by V. Megaw with his title Art of the European Iron Age, which equated European with La Tène art and ignored all the other schools. Collis concentrates on a zone of Europe which stretches S.E.-N.W. from the Aegean coastslands through Italy and Central Europe to the British Isles and does not discuss either Scandinavia or northeast Europe on one side or Spain on the other, as his maps (e.g. p. 27) show. His selection of a special zone of study is legitimate and fascinating, but it excludes nearly half of Europe, and the title should be different. If he were to change sides he would also be well to drop 'Iron Age', now an outdated concept, when his real study is the first millennium B.C.

He is interested in four problems: the development of Aegean and Italian iron-using states; the spread northwards of their commercial influence into Central Europe; the rise and southward spread of Celtic (La Tène) peoples; and the impact of the expanding Roman Empire in northwestern Europe. Within this framework he has written a most informative book. The book is intended for the intelligent general public is shown by an introductory chapter on 'The Making of the Past' which sets out his position as "a prehistorian viewing the world from Central Europe'. It is a pity, however, that in it he castigates diffusion as 'dangerous and misleading concept' (p. 14) and illustrates it with the wilder shores of eccentricity, for he had to go on and admit that what he is discussing undoubtedly involves the diffusion of ideas and techniques as well as objects. The缺陷 for the knowledge of iron-using.

The heart of the book lies in the next four chapters, two entitled 'The Old Order' and 'Reawakening in the East' and describe the 'Greek' world of the Aegean and the rise of iron-using in the Aegean and Western Asian states. It is disappointing that the Phoenicians, whose influence in the central and west Mediterranean coastslands was so great, and who preceded the Greeks there, are not better considered and are not mentioned in the index. The Greeks and Etruscans in the chapter headed 'The Trade Explosion' are dealt with superficially. There are also some of the illustrations (e.g. 16a-b) need replacing. In Central Europe the coverage is excellent and the abundant illustrations such as the map of 500-250 B.C. is headed, rather surprisingly for one standing in Central Europe, 'Euboea', but this great period of Celtic expansion and the phases of La Tène is well described and has many familiar and useful illustrations.

The final chapter discusses economic revival and the coming of Roman armies in Northwestern Europe, and summarises much of the work to which Collis has been a major contributor. The vexed question of timing is handled boldly as the 'deliberate founding of large urban centres' (p. 140), although the claim that Caesar's use of the term is being followed may be disputed.

This book, with its notes and select bibliography, can be confidently recommended even if a different book with the same title still remains to be written.

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Reviewed by Tim Reynolds

The result of a session entitled 'Paleoanthropology: Behaviour' at the 12th ICAHS in Chicago, 1973, this volume of thirteen papers is another in the Mouton series entitled 'World Anthropology'. As with others of this series it is well presented and clear, however it contrasts these others in a striking imbalance between length of papers and the lack of a definite focus. Aimed at Old World paleo-behaviour, it shows a curious lack of contributions by workers based in the Old World, a bias towards Spain (papers by Freeman (2), Clark and Richards), and, despite usage of the terminology of the New Archaeology' (Freeman, Fedele, Hassan) its contents remain rather traditional, especially Singer and Wymer). This latter point is somewhat of a disappointment for behavioural archaeology could, at this time, easily pack the volume with controversial topics for debate. This problem surely lies in the length of time taken to publish the book, some five years, during which opinions, which at the time of the database have all altered. The volume, therefore, contains many anachronisms such as Freeman's post-critical analysis which, in the early seventies, would have been rather more topical. The paper by Clark and Richards is a fine initial site report of the La Riera cave, and includes useful illustrations of Asturian lithics. The paper by Young is important historically as the first published use of casts in microwear studies, and the amino-acid dating of bone from Olduva (Here, Turnbull and Taylor) is similarly interesting. The paper by Singer and Wymer on population movement between Africa and Asia returns to old classification problems which lead to artefacts moving about, representing populations. This seems more a reflection of the behaviour of archaeologists than of paleo-behaviour!

Wide coverage within the old world is admirable. Papers by Hassan, Gonzalez Echeagaray and Saxon cover, among others, the late Pleistocene and early Holocene industries of the Levant and North Africa. Saxon adopts an environmental approach for the Mesolithic of these areas. Fedele adopts a similar perspective in his discussion of human occupation in the Italian Alps.

Two of the papers are particularly lengthy and deal with areas which Western archaeologists rarely delve. Shinkin presents a review of the Upper Palaeolithic of North China where he shows how the Lantian takes a sideways step into the adaptive niches of Homo erectus in eastern Asia following a relatively long period of evolutionary stagnation. Colledge considers some consequences of Cenozoic climatic change and mammalian evolution. Both papers present useful data and area summaries for reference but neither will provide great enlightenment.
for behaviouralists. Klein (1969, 1973) has adequately covered much
of Shinkin's material and archaeological
theory and explanation in Archaeology: The
480pp. £42.00 (Hard) ISBN 0-12-588906-6.

Reviewed by Valerie Pinsky

This book is the product of three separate but conceptually
related symposia held at the
Southampton conference of the
Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) in 1980. It is remarkable for its
unity of focus on the problems of
archaeological explanation and the
study of sociocultural process and
change -- two issues central to the
theoretical concerns of the new
archaeology which have been the
subject of extensive and often
heated debate since the early
1960s. What might appear to some
readers as a heretical contradiction in the volume -- that to a
large extent its individual them-
atic sections are only one at a
time out of step with each other -- is in
fact its major strength, and rein-
forces the view that processual
archaeology, far from being a mon-
olithic epistemological edifice, is
much looser and more diverse
association of ideas and approaches
to the study of the human past.

The three separate symposia
form the basis of the book's thre-
matic sections. Section I, 'Explain-
ation Revisited', contains
ten papers and two commentary
pieces, and addresses itself to the
efforts of archaeologists to formu-
late specific explanatory models on
the basis of the philosophy of
science. Renfrew's introductory paper provides an overview of the
development of theory during the
last hundred years, and associates
the current emergence of new archae-
ology with what he calls "The Great
Awakening" (David Clarke's "loss of
innocence") in which the demand
for scientific explanation became
a central concern. He reviews common
forms of explanation in archae-
ology, equally critical of both
hypothetico-deductive and histori-
ical approaches, and emphasizes the
need for explanatory adequacy.
Salmon's discussion of interaction patterns between philosophers and
archaeologists, and her suggestion
that this disquiet is caused by an
imbalance in interests in explanation are considerably different.
She nonetheless stresses the value of
disciplinary interaction and dis-
cusses the potential of the
statistical-relevance model (S-R).
The latter is developed more fully
in the next paper by W. Salmon, in
his discussion of the need for a
probabilistic rather than a univer-
sal explanatory adequacy. More's
work on causality and its implica-
tions is a significant contribution to the idea of
causality, and argues for a deter-
ministic model of causal explana-
tion. This section concludes that
this is in fact none other than the deduc-
tive-nomological model, and the follow-
ing paper by Jim Bell advocates the
Popperian method of falsification
as the basis of scientific growth through criticism. Smith's piece is
also critical of the use of the
hypothetico-deductive and
nomological models, and the follow-
ing paper by Nortman, who argues for a
"tribe" through an example from Amazonia, and the
critical nature of the historical
explanation in anthropology.

The final paper in this
section by Kristiansen is a general
survey from Northern Europe from the Neolithic
through the Bronze Age according to a
cyclusical model of tribal
transformation. The result of this study is that the papers develop from substanti-
able bodies of ethnographic and archaeo-
logical material, and together they constitute a critique of the
eclectic and neo-evolutionist
approaches to the study of socio-
cultural process.