

IV. Publications suggested by subscribers

From Peter Robertshaw:

Bazzana, A. and Bocoum, H. (eds.) 2004. *Du Nord au Sud du Sahara: Cinquante Ans d'Archéologie Française en Afrique de l'Ouest et au Maghreb*. Paris: Editions Sépa.

Holl, A. F. C. The Difficult Path of France/Africa Scientific Cooperation [Book Review]. *Journal of African Archaeology* 4 (1): 171–182.

Volume 60 (number 182) of the *South African Archaeological Bulletin* celebrates the 60th anniversary of the bulletin with an editorial and three articles that are relevant to the history of southern African archaeology. The three articles are:

Mitchell, P. 2005. Why Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology Matters: A Personal Perspective on Renaissance and Renewal in Southern Africa Later Stone Age Research. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 60: 64–71.

Meskill, L. 2005. Recognition, Restitution and the Potentials of Postcolonial Liberalism for South African Heritage. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 60: 72–78.

Segobye, A. K. 2005. Weaving Fragments of the Past for a United Africa: Reflections on the Place of African Archaeology in the Development of the Continent in the 21st Century. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 60: 79–83.

Mitchell, P., Haour, A. and Hobart, J. (eds.) 2003. *Researching Africa's Past: New Contributions from British Archaeologists*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology (distributed by Oxbow Books).

This volume includes a joint obituary of Desmond and Betty Clark by Ray Inskeep (pp. 9–10) written shortly before Inskeep's own death. There are also two papers in the volume that are perhaps of particular interest to historians of archaeology: by P. Mitchell: Anyone for *Hxaro*? Thoughts on the Theory and Practice of Exchange in Southern African Later Stone Age Archaeology (pp. 35–43); and by P. Lane: African Archaeology in Britain: A Commentary on Current Trends and Contexts (pp. 145–152).

From Marc-Antoine Kaeser:

Babes, M. and Kaeser, M-A. (dir.) Archéologues sans frontières: Towards a History of International Archaeological Congresses. In L. Oosterbeek and J. Raposo (eds.) *XVth Congress of the International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences: Book of Abstracts*, pp. 461–466. Lisbon: IUPPS & Centro Europeu de Investigação da Pré-História do Alto Ribatejo (ARKEOS; Special Supplement).

Callmer, J. et al. (eds.) *The Beginnings of Academic Pre- and Protohistoric Archaeology (1890–1930) in a European Perspective / Die Anfänge der ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie als archäologisches Fach (1890–1930) im europäischen Vergleich*. Internationale Tagung an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin vom 13–16 März 2003. Rahden, M. Leidorf (Berliner Archäologische Forschungen; 2).

These conference proceedings contain three introductions [Flierl, Schwemmer, Callmer] and 24 academic contributions. Of these, eight deal with German and sixteen with European history of research. On the one hand, there are papers on prehistoric archaeology at German universities in the 19th century; on Central European pre- and protohistory around 1900; on the fore- and backgrounds of Kossina's appointment as a professor in Berlin; on the further development of the subject until the

Second World War; as well as on pre- and protohistoric research at German universities such as Marburg, Tuebingen, Cologne, and the Friedrich-Wilhelm University at Berlin. On the other hand, there are articles on the first establishment of prehistoric science as well as on the history of research and famous researchers in Finland, Denmark, Sweden, the Baltic states, Russia, Poland, Czechia, Romania, Serbia, Austria [Vienna in particular], Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, with the example of Dorothy Garrod, the first woman professor and first female archaeologist at Cambridge.

Coye, N. (dir.) 2006. *Sur les chemins de la préhistoire. L'Abbé Breuil, du Périgord à l'Afrique du Sud*. Paris: Somogy.

From Daniel Schávelzon:

Aguirre-Morales, M. 2005. *La Arqueología en el Perú*. BAR International Series.

Javier Ruiz Gordillo 2002. *Remembranzas: análisis de la obra del arqueólogo José García Payón*. Mexico: INAH.

Curet, L. A., Dawdy, S. L. and La Rosa Corzo, G. (eds.) 2005. *Dialogues in Cuban Archaeology*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press.

In Part I: History of Cuban Archaeology, by R. Dacal and D. Watters: Three Stages in the History of Cuban Archaeology (pp. 29–40); by M. J. Berman, J. Feble and P. Gnivecki: The Organization of Cuban Archaeology: Context and Brief History (pp. 41–61); by L. Domiguez: Historical Archaeology in Cuba (pp. 62–71); by M. Linville: Cave Encounters: Rock Art Research in Cuba (pp. 72–99).

Coe, W. (originally) 1959. *Piedras Negras Archaeology: Artifacts, Caches and Burials*. Philadelphia Pa: University of Pennsylvania.

Tikal Reports, originally begun in 1958, vols. 1 to 11, 12, 13, 31 and 33A, Philadelphia Pa: University of Pennsylvania.

Weeks, J. and Hill, J. (eds.) 2006. *The Carnegie Maya: The Carnegie Institution of Washington Maya Research program 1913–1957*. University Press of Colorado.

Scarborough, V. L. (ed.) 2005. *A Catalyst for Ideas, Anthropological Archaeology and the Legacy of Douglas W. Schwartz*. School of American Research.

Theresa Dombach, T. 2006. A Life in Ruins (William Coe). *Archaeology* May/June: 53.

Alcocer, P. 2002. Elementos humboldtianos en las teorías de la religión y de la magia de Konrad Th. Preuss. *Journal de la Societe des Americanistes* 88: 47–68.

Ferreira da Costa, P. 2001. *Guido Boggiani fotógrafo*. Lisboa: Museu Nacional de Etnologia.

Lopez Ocon, L. and Perez Montes, C. 2000. *Marcos Jimenez de la Espada (1831–1898): tras las sendas de un explorador*. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto de Historia.

La Arqueología social en el Perú que ha sido editada en dos ocasiones y publicada primero por BAR International Series en 2005 y en segunda instancia con el título “Arqueología e Ideología: Planteamientos para la Arqueología Social en el Perú” Publicada en el Seminario de Historia Rural Andina de la Universidad de San Marcos.

Perazzi, P. 2003. Antropología y Nación: materiales para una historia profesional de la antropología en Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, *Runa* 24: 83–102.

Langebaek, C. H. 2003. *Arqueología colombiana: ciencia, pasado y exclusion*. Bogota: Instituto Colombiano para el Desarrollo de la Ciencia y la Tecnología.

- Biancotti, A. 2005. Alberto Rex Gonzalez: la imagen y el espejo. *Arqueología Suramericana* (1) 2: 155–184. Universidad del Cauca, Colombia.
- Dante Angelo, D. 2005. La arqueología en Bolivia, reflexiones sobre la disciplina a inicios del siglo XXI. *Arqueología Suramericana* (1) 2: 185–211. Universidad del Cauca, Colombia.
- Menezes Ferreira, L. 2005. General Jose Viera Couto de Magalhaes: arqueología e colonias militares. *Arqueología Suramericana* (1) 2: 212–226. Universidad del Cauca, Colombia.
- Chiarelli, P. (ed.) 2006. *Florentino y Carlos Ameghino; reseñas de la Patagonia: andanzas, penurias y descubrimientos de dos pioneros de la ciencia*. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Continente.
- Quiroga, L. 2003. Belén: debates en torno a la construcción de un objeto de estudio. Buenos Aires, *Runa* 24: 151–171.
- Ludueña, E. 2005. *Viajeros y juntahuesos en Merlo, 1730–2005*. Municipalidad de Merlo.
- Meneghini, U. 2006. *El antropólito de Mercedes: historia y leyenda*. Origenes 4. Montevideo (Uruguay): Fundacion Arqueologica Uruguaya.
- Philippi, R. A. 2003. *El orden prodigioso del mundo natural*. Santiago de Chile: Pehuen Editores. Several biographical papers, and unpublished manuscripts and drawings of the naturalist R. A. Philippi from 1851 to 1903 on Chile, including archaeology and ethnology.

V. Publications by subscribers

Kaesar, M-A. (dir.) *De la mémoire à l'histoire : L'œuvre de Paul Vouga (1880–1940). Des fouilles de la Tène au "néolithique lacustre"*. Neuchâtel: Service et musée d'archéologie (Archéologie neuchâteloise: 35). Paul Vouga played an important part in archaeological science at the beginning of the 20th century. Although his name is mainly linked to the large-scale excavations of the site of La Tène, he was also a pioneer of the stratigraphic excavation of lake-dwelling stations. During his whole career, Paul Vouga demonstrated a notable methodological inventiveness. He proposed an innovative classification for the Neolithic, and lead a systematic survey of burial mounds in the Jura mountains. He also implemented new techniques for underwater research, and defined original applications for aerial photography.

Bruce Trigger has recently published the second edition of *A History of Archaeological Thought* (CUP). What follows is a selection from the publisher's blurb:

In its original edition, Bruce Trigger's book was the first ever to examine the history of archaeological thought from medieval times to the present in world-wide perspective. Now, in this new edition, he both updates the original work and introduces new archaeological perspectives and concerns. At once stimulating and even-handed, it places the development of archaeological thought and theory throughout within a broad social and intellectual framework. The successive but interacting trends apparent in archaeological thought are defined and the author seeks to determine the extent to which these trends were a reflection of the personal and collective interests of archaeologists as these relate – in the West at least – to the fluctuating fortunes of the middle classes. While subjective influences have been powerful, Professor Trigger argues that the gradual accumulation of archaeological data has exercised a growing constraint on interpretation. In turn, this has increased the objectivity of archaeological research and enhanced its value for understanding the entire span of human history and the human condition in general.