

the *International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* (UISPP) that was held in Lisbon in 2006. The editors have done an excellent job in publishing the papers so quickly – with the result that they have both collectively and individually retained some freshness in a field that is rapidly expanding.

The volume comprises seven mostly short and generally very diverse papers by scholars from Switzerland, Portugal, Hungary, Germany, France, Sweden and Rumania, two of which are published in French. All papers have English and French abstracts.

Interest in the internationalization of archaeology in the nineteenth century has been long-standing (in large part due to the work of Kaeser) and it is fitting that he opens the volume with a very short account of the foundation of the *International Congress of Prehistory* in 1865/1866. Ana Martins follows this theme with a discussion of another international conference held in Portugal in 1930. The next paper takes a more personal view of internationalization through the work of Flóris Rómer between 1876 and 1880. Ulrike Somer's discussion of the influence of the *International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology* on the development of German archaeology draws the interesting conclusion that the importance of international issues waned after the general acceptance of a high human antiquity in the late nineteenth century. Much the same territory is traversed in subsequent papers dealing with French and Scandinavian perspectives. The volume closes with a detailed analysis of the ways in which the discovery of the Cucuteni culture in Rumania was validated by the international scientific community in the late nineteenth century.

It is inevitable that there is a diversity of quality in a collection such as this. Part of the reason may well be the extreme brevity of some of the contributions, another, the fact that some lines of inquiry or approaches (especially into the process and outcomes of internationalization) are clearly not going to get us much past a recognition that in the late nineteenth century local and global archaeologies were being developed synchronously. This is an important point, but one that has been made before. Nonetheless the documentation of local perspectives and variations plays an important role in developing historical texture.

**Townend, Matthew 2009. *The Vikings and Victorian Lakeland: The Norse Medievalism of W. G. Collingwood and His Contemporaries*. Kendal: Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. pp.328, ill.59 ISBN 978-1-87312-449-9.**

Reviewed by **Stephen Leach**

The author is careful to avoid calling this a biography of W. G. Collingwood, but it is nonetheless the closest that we have to a biography. It is a work of historiography about the subject of Norse studies in the Lake District in the period ca. 1850–1930. It focuses on this subject via the lives of those involved, Collingwood being the principal protagonist.

It is a great work of scholarship, and it seems entirely fitting that it is published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society – the society that, after Ruskin's death, Collingwood so unselfishly devoted himself.

The extent of Collingwood's achievement in establishing the extent of Norse influence upon the Lake District is established, with thoroughness, in relation to both his predecessors and successors. The author makes it clear that it was Collingwood more than any other who established the extent of Scandinavian influence upon Lake District dialect and place names.

Along the way, some light is shed upon certain episodes of literary history. It has been noted that although Collingwood was a contemporary of Oscar Wilde at Oxford he does not mention Wilde in his biography of Ruskin. Townend reveals his attitude, in a letter written to Arthur Ransome on 18 February 1912: 'one was tempted to love him in spite of seeing that he wouldn't do: he brought the art movement of Ruskin and Morris into contempt, & did more to kill artistic progress than

any other man. Tribute, of course, to his power'. (The following year Ransome published a book on Wilde.) Ransome scholars will also be interested by the revelation that Arthur Ransome's father knew Collingwood from December 1895. In Ransome's autobiography he 'never alluded to the friendship that had existed between Collingwood and his father, perhaps preferring to be regarded in his own right'.

Another interest is the detail that is added to R. G. Collingwood's description of the 'gradually thickening archaeological atmosphere' in which he grew up. R. G. Collingwood was keen to stress the intellectual debt that he owed his father. It was his father to whom he dedicated his philosophical *Speculum Mentis* in 1924: 'TO MY FIRST AND BEST TEACHER OF ART, RELIGION, SCIENCE, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY'.

He was here returning a compliment, for his father had dedicated his first historical novel *Thorstein of the Mere* to Robin. In Townend's book there is a charming sketch by W. G. Collingwood of the six-year-old Robin reading 'in proprietorial manner' the first review his father's novel in 1895. Townend reveals that as an adult R. G. Collingwood looked back upon this novel as providing him with his 'first lesson in history'.

A number of themes are carried on from W. G. Collingwood's work into his son's. There is the view of the Viking Lake District as a multi-lingual and multi-cultural society – a view that, as Townend points out, is unsurprising given Collingwood's own upbringing in a bilingual household. This was something that R. G. Collingwood believed might also be learned from the Roman Empire. In a 1925 work written for children he resoundingly concluded:

It can hardly be in our own time, it may not be for centuries, but a time will come when people again realize that Hampshire and Normandy, Picardy and Kent, are each to the other flesh of its flesh and bone of its bone; when the Channel is no longer, as in time of distrust and danger it must be, a barrier rather than a bond; when the pendulum of history points once more to that unity between England and France which existed in the days of the Caesars.

There is the idea that it is not biological descent that influences culture so much as environment. This theme too can be seen carried into R. G. Collingwood's work. In the two editions of *Roman Britain* (1923 and 1932) and in *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* (1936) he can be seen as increasingly distancing himself from racial explanations of historical events.

In the latter work R. G. Collingwood pondered the revival of Celtic art at the end of the Roman period. W. G. Collingwood had pondered a similar problem as early as 1901 when he wrote in *The Victoria History of the County of Cumberland*, of the tendency of seventeenth century domestic decoration to revert to Scandinavian patterns that had prevalence four hundred years earlier.

In his controversial suggestion that Arthur should be considered a historical figure we may see R. G. Collingwood taking up the wish expressed by his father that one day 'archaeology and philology may give us back a real Arthur'.

And finally, we may see R. G. Collingwood having benefited from his father's experience of recording stone sculpture. Townend describes the transition made by W. G. Collingwood from recording stones in watercolour to recording with pen and ink. Both Collingwoods expressed a preference for pen and ink over photography, although R. G. Collingwood was not averse to including within his articles an occasional photograph that had been sent to him. According to Ian Richmond, it was Haverfield's high regard for R. G. Collingwood's abilities as a draughtsman that inspired the conception of a comprehensively illustrated corpus of Roman inscriptions.

I have concentrated upon W. G. Collingwood's influence upon his son in this review partly because R. G. Collingwood was so keen to stress this influence and it has yet to be fully explored. But this of course is not Townend's main concern. However, it is part of the pleasure of this book that it suggests further themes that might in the future be investigated: for example, W. G. Collingwood's relationship with Francis Haverfield; and the development of his abilities as archaeologist.

Townend concentrates upon philology and Norse studies, and he does this admirably. But, as he makes clear, his aim was not to write a biography: perhaps this might be his next project?

**Paul Cartledge 2009. *Ancient Greece. A History in Eleven Cities*. Oxford: OUP. 176pp. ISBN 978-0-19923-338-0. Hb**

Reviewed by **Tim Murray**

Few people are better able to write about the civilization of ancient Greece than Paul Cartledge. In this wonderful little book Cartledge focuses on eleven of the most influential city states that made up the core of the Greek world. Cartledge well understands the importance of the city – the polis – as the primary vector of society and culture (particularly politics) in ancient Greece. Cities as ancient as Knossos and as ‘modern’ as Byzantium become the point of entry and observation into the complexities of Greece from prehistoric times to the Hellenistic (and beyond). This is, as Cartledge states, a work of outreach. Nothing radically new happens here, but a lot of fascinating information is packaged in an exciting way for a new generation of enthusiasts and would-be professionals. The writing is crisp and appealing, there are witticisms and wry asides, and plenty of pungent observations about everything from travel to slavery. It should well and truly meet the needs of a broad audience and remind us, once again, of just how much western culture is in debt to ancient Greece.

## V. Resources for researchers



Introduction by

**Pamela Jane Smith**, Ph.D., McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge University, and

**Kathleen L. Sheppard**, C. Phil., University of Oklahoma

Founded by Pamela Jane Smith in 2008 and led now by postgraduate researchers, Jennifer Baird, Katherine Leckie, Sara Perry, Kathleen Sheppard, Pamela Jane Smith and Amara Thornton, the Histories of Archaeology Research Network, HARN, provides an overarching, cross-institutional structure to promote communication and thereby support innovative new work. This collective untangles the histories and philosophies of archaeology and reconstructs the lesser-known social, political and intellectual aspects of archaeology's history.

Group members are investigating previously unexamined archival and primary sources and gathering original oral-historical evidence. They produce innovative, fine-grained descriptions and in depth historical analyses based on entirely fresh material. The resulting new research has regularly appeared in *Antiquity's* Project Gallery since September 2008.

HARN consists of more than fifty participants from across North America, the Middle East and the European Union. The members' scholarship covers a broad range of never-before-researched subjects. In this issue of the *BHA*, we provide a sample of many of these topics. However, the scholarship extends much further than these articles. To mention only a few other projects: Rana Daroogheh (University of Durham) investigates how archaeology was used to promote a secular state before the Revolution in Iran and a Shia nation state after the Revolution; Sera Baker, (University of Nottingham) examines the complex history of excavations and poor preservations at Pompeii; William Werner (Syracuse University) looks at German archaeologists in Latin America at the turn of the century; James Doezer (Institute of Archaeology, UCL) examines the history of archaeological policies in Great Britain; Lydia Carr (University of Oxford) documents Tessa Wheeler's life; Silas Michalakas