

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 Doeser (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

(Goldsmiths College) is interested in visual media and the history of archaeology; Katherine Leckie (University of Cambridge) studies how museum collections constructed and represented prehistory in late-nineteenth century Europe; Anwen Cooper (University of Reading) reconstructs the histories of recent prehistoric research in Britain; Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck College) constructs a critical history of Roman archaeology in the Near East; and, Sara Perry (University of Southampton) discusses the epistemological significance of imagery to the development of academic archaeology.

HARN holds multiple meetings and conferences each year – the most recent meeting was February 12, at Birkbeck College, University of London. We have established a virtual network through our Facebook page. Please also visit HARN's blog at <http://harngroup.wordpress.com> where anyone interested in the history of archaeology can post announcements or comments or initiate discussion.

New members and all queries are welcomed. For more information please contact us at HARNgroup@googlemail.com.

VI. Publications suggested by subscribers

Felipe Angulo Jaramillo 2009. Entre el olvido y los intereses geoestratégicos: América Central en los relatos de viaje de la 'Revue de Deux Mondes', *Boletín AFEHC* no. 42, Nicaragua.

Little, Barbara J. 2009. An Interview with Hester Davis. *CRM: The Journal of Heritage Stewardship* 6(2): 16–28. Summer. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

A new issue of *European Journal of Archaeology* is available online 1 April 2009; Vol. 12, No. 1–3. It is focused on recent research into the archaeology of Vere Gordon Childe.

VII. Upcoming conferences

Studying Our Past: The Value of Historiography to the Future of European Archaeology

Dates: 1–5 September 2010

Contact: website to look and book: <http://www.eaa2010.nl>

Subject:

In the last ten years there has been a substantial growth in the number of historiographical studies looking at the ideas, the people, the discoveries and the institutions that have helped to shape our modern heritage world. This session, sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of London, will look at a number of examples of such research and ask what insights they bring to a consideration of the future development of archaeology in Europe.

In particular, participants will be encouraged to debate the question of what the study of our past reveals about the diversity of practice in European archaeology: is there a 'history of European archaeology' or are there many 'histories'? If there are different traditions, what are the key differences? How have those differences come about, and in response to what stimuli? How do they impact on practice today in different parts of Europe?