

VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

Cette rubrique présente des ouvrages parus récemment, sans analyse critique. Certains d'entre eux feront l'objet d'un compte rendu dans les prochains numéros du *Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française*.

LIVRES

PALÉOLITHIQUE ET MÉSOLITHIQUE

DELGADO-RAACK S. (2013) – *Tecnología y distribución espacial del material macrolítico del Cerro de la Virgen de Orce (Granada) Campañas 1963-1970, Una aproximación paleo-económica*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2518), 166 p. ISBN : 9781407311364, 42 £.

DOMÍNGUEZ RODRIGO M., DÍEZ MARTÍN F., MABULLA A. Z. P., BAQUEDANO E., BUNN H. T., MUSIBA C., dir. (2014) – *The evolution of hominin behavior during the Oldowan-Acheulean transition: Recent evidence from Olduvai Gorge and Peninj (Tanzania)*, Amsterdam, Elsevier - INQUA (*Quaternary International*, 322-323), 314 p. ISSN : 1040-6182.

DUHARD J.-P., DELLUC B., DELLUC G., dir. (2014) – *Représentation de l'intimité féminine dans l'art paléolithique en France*, Liège, université de Liège, service de Préhistoire (ERAUL, 136), 192 p. ISBN : 9782930495224, 45 €.

EDWARDS P. C. (2013) – *Wadi Hammeh 27, an Early Natufian settlement at Pella in Jordan*, Leiden - Boston, Brill (Culture and history of the ancient Near East, 59), 410 p. ISBN : 9789004236097, 176 €.

This book is a detailed report on one of the most important Natufian sites to have emerged in the past thirty years and an integrated analysis and interpretation of subsistence strategies, settlement patterns and ritual life in one of the world's earliest village communities. The 14,000-year-old settlement of Wadi Hammeh 27 is one of the most spectacular sites of its kind, featuring the largest, most complex pre-Neolithic architectural complex yet discovered in the Middle East, an unparalleled series of artifact caches and activity areas, and a rich corpus of late Ice Age art pieces.

HEYDARI-GURAN S. (2014) – *Paleolithic landscapes of Iran*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2586), 278 p. ISBN : 9781407312149, 43 £.

HILBERT Y. H., dir. (2014) – *The Khashabian: a Late Paleolithic industry from Dhofar, southern*

Oman, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2601), 205 p. ISBN : 9781407312330, 43 €.

The author has undertaken a technological and typological analysis of lithic assemblages from southern Oman dating between 10,000 to 7,000 years BP. These assemblages are characterized by the production of blades (leptoliths) using varied core reduction modalities exemplified throughout the book. These blade technologies are accompanied by formal tools such as tanged projectiles, burins, endscrapers and pseudo-backed knives. The chronological and technotypological characterization of these blade assemblages warrants its individual status as a lithic industry of the Late Paleolithic in its own right. The name 'Khashabian' is given by the author to this industry, which has little resemblance to those found outside of Arabia, enforcing the local origin of the Early Holocene populations of the South Arabian Highlands.

JARDÓN GINER P., PÉREZ HERRERO C. I., SOLER MAYOR B., dir. (2012) – *Prehistoria y cine*, Valencia, Museu de Prehistòria de la Diputació de València, 174 p. ISBN : 9788477956389.

MARTINS A. P., DA MOTA BATARDA F. (2014) – *Natural processes in the degradation of open-air rock-art sites, an urgency intervention scale to inform conservation: The case of the Côa Valley world heritage site, Portugal*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2609), 311 p. ISBN : 9781407312408, 47 £.

Open-air rock-art forms one of the most widely distributed categories of prehistoric culture with examples recognized across the Old and New Worlds. It is also one of the most threatened features of human heritage and is susceptible to accelerated decay as a result of natural processes. Considering the specific case of the Côa Valley rock-art complex in Portugal, but also analyzing case studies originating from other countries (Norway, Brazil, Southern USA and South Korea), this richly illustrated book addresses open-air rock-art natural degradation causes, suitable methods to assess current condition and the creation of urgency scales for conservation interventions.

MONS L., PÉAN S., PIGEAUD R., dir. (2014) – *Matières d'art*, Paris, Errance - Actes Sud (Archéologie aujourd'hui), 272 p. ISBN : 9782877725262, 45 €.

Cet ouvrage est le fruit de la collaboration d'un groupe de préhistoriens de plusieurs champs disciplinaires. Il est parti d'un constat : celui d'une certaine hétérogénéité des travaux portant sur l'art mobilier ; et d'une ambition : celle de parvenir à une première synthèse sur l'utilisation des matières dures d'origine animale comme supports des représentations préhistoriques. L'étude de la matière (os, dent ou bois de cervidé) a été privilégiée pour, d'une part,

répondre aux questions de son approvisionnement et des problèmes techniques qu'elle a pu poser à l'artiste dans la conception des pièces d'art mobilier et, d'autre part, mettre en évidence les solutions que celui-ci a choisies. Nous proposons, au travers de ce cahier, d'étudier différents types d'objets gravés et sculptés en matières dures d'origine animale, trouvés dans les sites préhistoriques. L'objectif est de traiter d'un problème qui se pose aux préhistoriens depuis la reconnaissance de l'art mobilier paléolithique, en 1869, mais qui n'a jamais vraiment été formulé de façon claire : quels sont les rapports qu'entretiennent les représentations avec leur support ? Dans quelle mesure l'artiste est-il lié au matériau qu'il s'est choisi pour réaliser son œuvre ? Sont pris en compte aussi bien le matériau travaillé que la technique utilisée, le savoir-faire artistique et le comportement symbolique.

MOUSIOU T. (2014) – *The Obsidian: evidence for the scale of social life during the Palaeolithic*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2613), 170 p. ISBN : 9781407312446, 32 £. Obsidian-bearing sites spanning the temporal framework of the Paleolithic and located in Africa and Europe are analyzed with the aim of elucidating the evolution of modern social behavior. Obsidian is a rock that forms only under very special conditions; its geological sources are infrequent and distinguished from each other on the basis of unique chemical properties. As such it is possible to reconstruct the distances of its movement and use these data to infer the scale of social life during the Paleolithic. A strong correlation between obsidian use and long distances is observed implying that the hominins involved in the circulation of the specific material were behaving in a socially modern way.

OTTE M., dir. (2014) – *Néandertal – Cro-Magnon : la rencontre*, Paris, Errance (Civilisations et cultures), 304 p. ISBN : 9782877725613, 45 €.

La rencontre entre Néandertal et les hommes modernes constitue le fondement de toute l'histoire européenne. L'apport de populations extérieures a provoqué d'innombrables réactions à travers le continent, fondées sur les traditions régionales antérieures. Les civilisations écloses ont inventé à la fois l'art figuratif et les modes de propulsion balistique aux sources d'une nouvelle densité démographique, fondement des Européens actuels. Durant environ cinq millénaires, le continent européen fut progressivement bouleversé d'est en ouest. Toutes ces régions inventèrent de nouveaux modes de stabilisation culturelle d'une extrême complexité. Chaque région est ici traitée par les meilleurs spécialistes distribués selon les processus d'acculturation régionaux. Cet ouvrage constitue un substantiel corpus de données et d'interprétations. Il illustre ces métamorphoses, entre traditions et flux d'idées extérieures.

PAPAGIANNI D., MORSE M. A. (2013) – *The Neanderthals rediscovered: how modern science is rewriting*

their story, Londres, Thames & Hudson, 208 p. ISBN : 9780500051771, 24 €.

The Neanderthals' story has been transformed thanks to new discoveries and paradigm-shattering scientific innovations. It turns out that the Neanderthals' behavior was surprisingly modern. They buried the dead, cared for the sick, hunted large animals, harvested seafood, used red paint and spoke. If Neanderthals were so advanced, what caused their extinction? This is just one of many mysteries that we are inching ever closer to solving. By looking at the full Neanderthal story, we can better address the biggest mystery of all: what it means to be human. The authors take a new approach in order to make a fairer assessment of a species whose name is often used as a pejorative. They look at the Neanderthals through the full arc of their existence—from their evolution in Europe to their expansion to Siberia, their subsequent extinction (and ultimately to their revival in popular novels, cartoons, cult movies and TV commercials!). The superiority of *Homo sapiens* suddenly seems less obvious or inevitable. Neanderthals evolved in Europe very much in parallel to the *Homo sapiens* line evolving in Africa. When both species made their first forays into Asia, the Neanderthals may even have had the upper hand.

SACKETT J. (2013) – *Neanderthal lithic industries at La Quina*, Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 456 p. ISBN : 9780816522460, 54 €.

One of the largest concentrations of stone and bone artifacts left by Neanderthals was at the famous archaeological site of La Quina in southwestern France. This study of the significance of changes through time revealed by an analysis of the chipped stone at La Quina reports on the excavations of the cooperative American–French excavation project from 1985 to 1994. It moves beyond the largely descriptive and subjective approaches that have traditionally been applied to this kind of evidence and applies several important quantitative analytical techniques. These new approaches incorporate the history of previous excavations at the site, the results of the work of the cooperative project, and the most recent scientific understanding of relevant climatic changes. The analytical methods applied to lithic artifacts that form the heart of the book are the product of considerations about how to best interpret a sequence of multiple contextual samples. The author concludes the book with an extraordinarily useful chapter that places his findings into the larger context of our contemporary knowledge of Neanderthal life in the region. The book comes with a compact disc, which includes coded observations used in the analysis in as many as 47 data fields for the more than 11,500 artifacts that will allow professionals and students to further explore the collection of lithic artifacts.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDES ET DE RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES SUR LE PALÉOLITHIQUE DE LA VALLÉE DE LA CLAISE, dir. (2013) – *Le Solutréen... 40 ans après Smith' 66 : actes du colloque* (Preuilley-sur-Claise, 21 octobre-1^{er} novembre 2007),

Chemillé-sur-Dême, Archea - FERACF (Supplément à la *Revue archéologique du Centre de la France*, 47), 479 p. ISBN : 9782913272323, 49 €.

SOUVENIR S., dir. (2013) – *Des mammouths et des hommes*, Treignes, CEDARC (Documents pédagogiques, 3), 28 p. ISBN : 9782871490715.

TALLAAVAARA M., RIEDE F., dir. (2014) – *Lateglacial and postglacial pioneers in Northern Europe*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2599), 672 p. ISBN : 9781407312316, 43 €. The Lateglacial and Postglacial pioneer colonization of northern Europe is a recurrent and ever-popular topic in archaeology. This volume presents a modern review of the topic and provides a wealth of new information on sites, approaches, dates and models. The chapters range geographically from Poland and Germany in the south and west to Finland and western Russia in the north and east, thus framing virtually the entire North European Plain and its northern extension. The volume will serve as a major resource for the study of the human pioneer colonization of the North.

YAMADA M., ONO A., dir. (2014) – *Lithic raw material exploitation and circulation in Prehistory. A comparative perspective in diverse paleoenvironments*, Liège, université de Liège, service de Préhistoire (ERAUL, 138), 230 p. ISBN : 9782930495248, 45 €.

NÉOLITHIQUE

BÁNFFY E. (2013) – *The Early Neolithic in the Danube-Tisza Interfluve*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2584), 189 p. ISBN : 9781407312125, 42 £.

KUPER R. (2013) – *Wadi Sura, the cave of beasts: a rock art site in the Gilf Kebir (SW-Egypt)*, Köln, Heinrich-Barth-Institut (Africa praehistorica, 26), 542 p. ISBN : 9783927688407, 85 €.

Seventy years after the discovery of the famous ‘Cave of Swimmers’ in the heart of the Libyan Desert by the ‘English Patient’ László Almásy, only 10 km further west along the edge of the Gilf Kebir plateau, Massimo and Jacopo Foggini detected another painted shelter which—with its exceedingly rich and complex imagery—clearly surpasses all comparable rock art sites in Egypt, if not in the entire Sahara. About 8,000 single figures, among them numerous hybrid creatures that inspired its name, ‘The Cave of Beasts’, offer unique insights into daily life and spirituality of a so far unknown past cultural world of about 8,000 years ago and certainly range this shelter among the most important prehistoric sites of the continent. In order to make this extraordinary cultural heritage broadly accessible for scientific studies as well as for the larger public, an interdisciplinary research project was launched in 2009, financed by the German Research Council (DFG), which aims at a comprehensive docu-

mentation of the rock art as well as at its placement in the archaeological context of the surrounding landscape. In summer 2013, the first of three planned volumes will be published, presenting on 220 double pages the complete picture trove of Wadi Sura II in scale 1:2, based on high resolution digital photography and straightened by 3D laser scanning. The volume will be supplemented by 13 articles dealing with the context of the pictures and their archaeological setting.

MARTICORENA P. (2014) – *Les premiers paysans de l'Ouest des Pyrénées. Synthèse régionale à la lumière des haches de pierre polie*, Baigorri, université populaire du Pays basque, Ztk diskak. ISBN : 9782954137773, 25 €.

Le Néolithique est la période qui voit l'homme passer d'un statut de chasseur-cueilleur à un statut d'agriculteur-éleveur. En cela, de nombreux chercheurs considèrent ce moment comme la première révolution de notre histoire. La hache et l'herminette de pierre polie vont alors constituer un outillage de prédilection pour les populations néolithiques en fournissant notamment une aide précieuse dans les tâches de défrichage ou de construction des villages. À travers l'étude d'un corpus de lames de pierre polie en grande partie inédit, ce travail documente la question du Néolithique des Pyrénées nord-occidentales et en réalise une première synthèse. La lame polie fut une actrice et un témoin privilégié de cette période majeure. Elle permet d'entrevoir, à travers la structuration même de sa production, les structures des sociétés et de leurs territoires ainsi que la gestion de ces derniers par les communautés humaines. Le rôle prépondérant de la montagne dans les processus d'adoption puis d'adaptation et de développement de l'économie de production qui rythme le Néolithique a été souligné. Ainsi, après avoir divisé la route des populations méditerranéennes porteuses de cette économie de production, la montagne va permettre l'épanouissement de cette dernière, notamment autour de l'exploitation des espaces d'altitude et de leurs ressources biologiques et minérales.

MENOTTI F., KORVIN-PIOTROVS'KYI A. O. (2012) – *The Tripolye culture. Giant-settlements in Ukraine: formation, development and decline*, Oxford - Oakville, Oxbow, 264 p. ISBN : 9781842178577, 51 €.

The crucial role that the Ukrainian ‘branch’ of the Tripolye culture played in shaping the historical formation of the Ukraine, and indeed that of Europe, is still not fully understood or appreciated. Although we are mostly aware of its finely-crafted and decorated pottery, along with the highly-discussed house architecture and huge settlements, we often fail to connect the various dots in order to understand the different aspects of its development, from the very first eastward migrations, to the scission into two separate local groups, the formation of the so-called giant-settlements, and finally to its decline after more than 2,000 years of prosperous existence. This book attempts to bring together in English a variety of research traditions of Eastern and Western Europe, traditionally published in various languages and not readily acces-

sible to all scholars, in the examination of the Ukrainian archaeological record. Chapters discuss the geographical and chronological context, highlighting the different facets of the culture that resulted in the formation of the giant-settlements; relative and absolute chronology of the many sub-groups identified; migration; aspects of material culture; architecture; experimental work on the construction and destruction of houses and controversial use of fire; and the ultimate disappearance of this cultural group.

ORRELLE E. (2014) – *Material images of humans from the Natufian to Pottery Neolithic Periods in the Levant*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2595), 166 p. ISBN : 9781407312231, 43 £.

ROJO GUERRA M. A., GARRIDO PENA R., GARCIA MARTINEZ DE LAGRAN I. (2012) – *El Neolítico en la Península Iberica y su contexto europeo*, Madrid, Catedra (Historia, Serie Mayor), 670 p. ISBN : 9788437630465.

Considerado por Gordon Childe, uno de los más insignes prehistoriadores, como la primera gran revolución de la Historia, el Neolítico es un período de cambios que afectan a todos los ámbitos del ser humano : subsistencial, tecnológico, material, simbólico... Pero el Neolítico supone, ante todo, una nueva forma de relación con la naturaleza en la que el hombre se atará a la tierra en un proceso lento, pero inexorable, que cambiará por completo y de forma definitiva tanto las relaciones sociales como la percepción del espacio y del tiempo. Frente a una concepción plenamente ecológica de la vida se pasará, en unos pocos milenios, a una explotación brutal del medio que nos introduce, sin darnos cuenta, en la modernidad. En el presente libro se reflejan los mecanismos y los distintos ritmos con los que esta nueva forma de vida se instala en las tierras peninsulares como fruto de un proceso que afecta a todo el solar europeo entre el VII y finales del IV milenios cal. a.C.

SHIRAI N. (2013) – *Neolithisation of northeastern Africa*, Berlin, Ex Oriente, 256 p. (Studies in early Near Eastern production, subsistence, and environment, 16). ISBN : 9783944178028.

PROTOHISTOIRE

ALBIACH DESCALS R., dir. (2013) – *L'oppidum de la Carència de Torís i el seu territori*, Valencia, Servicio de Investigación prehistórica - Museo de Prehistoria de Valencia (Serie de Trabajos varios, 116), 341 p. ISBN : 9788477956822.

BRAUN E., ROUX V., dir. (2013) – *The transition Late Chalcolithic to Early Bronze Age in the southern Levant*, Paris, CNRS Editions, 220 p. (*Paléorient*, 39-1). ISSN : 0513-9345.

DE GROSSI MAZZORIN J., CURCI A., GIACOBINI G. (2013) – *Economia e ambiente nell'Italia padana dell'età del Bronzo: le indagini bioarcheologiche*, Bari, Edipuglia (Beni Archeologici - Conoscenza e Tecnologie, 11), 410 p. ISBN : 9788872286845, 70 €.

La bioarcheologia indaga sulle attività economiche, rituali, e sociali dei gruppi umani in varie epoche. In realtà quella che spesso viene definita come una scienza sussidiaria all'archeologia non è altro che una delle numerose fonti di informazione sulle quali la ricerca archeologica deve essere costruita. In questo volume si presentano i risultati del progetto di ricerca "Le discipline bioarcheologiche per la ricostruzione del quadro economico-ambientale dell'Italia padana nell'età del Bronzo" dove si affronta il tema dell'interazione uomo-ambiente in un'area campione della pianura padana, compresa tra le conche intermoreniche dei laghi del Garda e l'Appennino emiliano, e si analizzano le strategie di sussistenza che stanno alla base della costante predilezione delle comunità del Bronzo antico e medio nella fascia sub-alpina e di alta pianura per ecosistemi tipicamente umidi. In particolare il lavoro è suddiviso in tre parti che riguardano aree geografiche ben distinte: l'area delle palafitte lombarde con i contributi relativi alle ricerche archeozoologiche condotte nell'insediamento del Lavagnone (BS), l'area delle terramare emiliane e l'area romagnola.

LOCK G., SPICER D., HOLLINS W. (2014) – *Excavations at King's Low and Queen's Low: Two Early Bronze Age barrows in Tixall, North Staffordshire*, Oxford, Archaeopress, 122 p. ISBN : 9781905739660, 17,5 £.

PADGHAM K. (2014) – *The Scale and nature of the Late Bronze Age economies of Egypt and Cyprus*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2594), 182 p. ISBN : 9781407312224, 33 £.

SCHUHMACHER T. X. (2013) – *Elfenbeinstudien Fasz. 2 : Chalkolithische und Frühbronzezeitliche Elfenbeinobjekte auf der Iberischen Halbinsel : Studien zu Herkunft, Austausch, Verarbeitung und sozialer Bedeutung von Elfenbein*, Darmstadt, von Zabern, 651 p. ISBN : 9783805345774, 66 €.

TOUTES PÉRIODES

BÉLET-GONDA C., MAZIMANN J.-P., RICHARD A., SCHIFFERDECKER F., dir. (2014) – *Deuxièmes journées archéologiques frontalières de l'arc jurassien : le peuplement de l'arc jurassien de la Préhistoire au Moyen Âge*, Besançon, Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté (Annales littéraires de l'université de Besançon), 592 p. ISBN : 9782848674582, 42 €.

Concrétiser les partenariats scientifiques par des rencontres régulières, en développant des relations durables entre archéologues voisins de France et de Suisse et en confrontant leurs données pour les mêmes domaines de recherche sur l'ensemble de l'arc jurassien, tel était l'objectif fixé par les organisateurs des deuxièmes journées

archéologiques frontalières de l'arc jurassien (JAJ). Le programme choisi pour ces deuxièmes rencontres, dont ces actes rapportent le contenu, était ample, puisqu'il s'agissait de tisser du lien de la région genevoise à celle du Rhin, par-delà les frontières administratives ou politiques actuelles, en abordant l'occupation de l'arc jurassien de la Préhistoire au Moyen Âge, en confrontant le temps, l'espace et l'environnement dans cette vaste région montagnaise.

BORDES J.-G., GONZÁLEZ CARBALLO A., VERNET R., dir. (2010) – *La Majâbat al Koubrâ, Nord-Ouest du Bassin de Taoudenni, Mauritanie : sismique pétrolière, exploration archéologique*, Luxembourg - Bordeaux - Paris, musée national d'Histoire et d'Art - université Bordeaux I - CNRS - Total (ArchéoLogiques, 3), 362 p. ISBN : 9782879851129.

CATTELAÏN P., BOZET N., DI STAZIO G. V., dir. (2012) – *La parure de Cro-Magnon à Clovis : « il n'y pas d'âge(s) pour se faire beau »*, Treignes, Éditions du CEDARC (Guides archéologiques du Malgré-Tout), 191 p. ISBN : 9782871490708.

GARRARD A. N., BYRD B. F. (2013) – *Beyond the Fertile Crescent: late Paleolithic and Neolithic communities of the Jordanian Steppe*, Volume 1, Oxford, Oxbow (Levant supplementary series), 448 p. ISBN : 9781842178331, 54 €.

The natural arc of resource-rich land which forms the 'Fertile Crescent' of South-West Asia is regarded as the earliest centre of village-based farming in the world and has been the focus of much of our understanding of the transition from Epipaleolithic hunter-gathers to Neolithic farmers. This book is the first volume of the Azraq Project, a large-scale archaeological and palaeoenvironmental survey and excavation project undertaken between 1982 and 1989 in the ecologically diverse sub-region of the Azraq Basin in north-central Jordan: an area rich in Paleolithic and Neolithic archaeology. Beginning with an overview to the project aims, a detailed analysis of past and present environments and land use and the history of excavation in the basin, this work explores the geology, stratigraphy and dating of the Late Paleolithic sites and provides a detailed description of the technology and typology of the lithic assemblages from the sites. These are then compared with those from the wider Levant, in order to explore possible links between technological traditions and social groups in order to understand the evidence for settlement strategies across the region.

GRAZIANI A.-M., dir. (2013) – *Histoire de la Corse*, volume 1. *Des origines à la veille des révolutions : occupations et adaptations*, Ajaccio, Editions Alain Piazzola, 576 p., ISBN : 9782364790148, 25 €.

JONES M., QUINNELL H. (2014) – *Lines of archaeological investigation along the North Cornish Coast*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports,

International Series 594), 166 p. ISBN : 9781407312484, 31 £.

This monograph presents the results of archaeological recording along two South West Water pipelines, between Tintagel and Boscastle and between Harlyn Bay and Padstow. The sequence began with Mesolithic lithics and continued through pits with Early Neolithic ceramics, with Grooved Ware and with Beaker pottery. A Middle Bronze Age roundhouse of unusual character had been submerged by colluvium and produced a mould for a copper alloy raclor, an artifact more commonly found in continental Europe. There were Bronze Age field walls, and a modified 'natural' stone, a focus for prehistoric activity. At Forrabury, uniquely in Cornwall, Early Iron Age cists were revealed, and, close to the well-known later Iron Age cemetery at Harlyn Bay, an Iron Age to Romano-British settlement was uncovered beneath blown sand. The terrain of each pipeline had its own distinctive character and a concluding discussion explores the archaeology of successive periods against this and against the background of Cornish prehistory.

KNAPP A. B. (2013) – *The archaeology of Cyprus: from earliest Prehistory through the Bronze Age*, Cambridge - New York, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge world archaeology), 640 p. ISBN : 9780521723473, 30 €. Situated between the worlds of the Near East, Europe and Africa, the archaeology and culture of Cyprus are central to an understanding of the ancient Mediterranean world. This book treats the archaeology of Cyprus from the first-known human presence during the Late Epipaleolithic (c. 11,000 BC) through the end of the Bronze Age (c. 1000 BC). A. B. Knapp examines the archaeological and documentary records of prehistoric Cyprus within their regional context, paying special attention to the Levant and the Aegean. The appendix (compiled by S. W. Manning) analyses all published radiocarbon dates from the island, providing for the first time a comprehensive chronological framework for all of Cypriot prehistory. Focusing on key themes such as identity, insularity and connectivity, and society, community and polity throughout, this book provides a remarkably up-to-date and integrated synthesis of human activity on the Mediterranean's third-largest island.

LUBELL D., dir. (2014) – *Northwest African prehistory: Recent work, new results and interpretations*, Amsterdam, Elsevier (*Quaternary International*, 320), 162 p. ISSN : 1040-6182.

PECH J. (2013) – *Atlas archéologique d'Albi*, Castres, comité départemental d'archéologie du Tarn, 213 p., ISBN : 9782918190141, 28 €.

SOUVATZI S. G. (2014) – *Space and time in Mediterranean prehistory*, New York, Routledge (Routledge studies in archaeology, 11), 303 p. ISBN : 9780415837323, 97 €.

VOURC'H M., dir. (2013) – *L'art rupestre préhistorique du Nord de la Scandinavie*, Liège, université de Liège, service de Préhistoire (ERAUL, 135), 343 p. ISBN : 9782930495217, 45 €.

À travers une étude essentiellement iconographique fondée sur des données bibliographiques et de terrain, ce travail de thèse propose d'analyser les phénomènes de diffusion et/ou d'interaction entre les groupes pré- et protohistoriques du Nord de la Scandinavie (Trøndelag, Nordland, Troms et Finnmark pour la Norvège, Norrland central et septentrional pour la Suède). Cette étude se place également dans une dynamique diachronique afin d'envisager les modes de transfert et de transmission culturels du Mésolithique jusqu'à l'âge du Fer. Après un exposé des contextes environnementaux et archéologiques et une description des sites pris en compte dans ce travail, la troisième partie concerne les gravures et peintures rencontrées, étudiées par thèmes, avec la mise en place de typologies appuyées par des analyses statistiques. Ces expressions graphiques ont été envisagées en prenant en compte leur organisation spatiale, leurs relations au support et les autres vestiges archéologiques de la culture matérielle, ce qui a permis de mettre en évidence et de préciser des voies privilégiées de diffusion iconographique et d'échange culturel. Enfin, dans une dernière partie, une analyse technologique des piquetages de certains secteurs du site de Hjemmeluft (Alta, Norvège) a été initiée, parallèlement à une expérimentation, afin de mieux comprendre les procédés de réalisation des gravures pré- et protohistoriques de ce site.

ÉTUDES SPÉCIFIQUES

ABRAMIUK M. A. (2012) – *The foundations of cognitive archaeology*, Cambridge (Mass.) - Londres, MIT Press, 316 p., ISBN : 9780262017688, 31 €.

An empirically supported proposal for synthesizing multiple approaches to the study of the mind in the past.

BAUDUER F. (2013) – *Éléments d'anthropologie biologique*, Paris, Ellipses (Sciences humaines et médecine), 128 p. ISBN : 9782729877699, 12 €.

Qui sommes-nous, d'où venons-nous ? Ces questions fondamentales que se pose l'humanité depuis toujours sont directement abordées par l'anthropologie biologique. Cette discipline englobe l'étude de l'histoire et des caractéristiques de l'homme et des différentes populations au sein desquelles il se répartit. Le présent ouvrage s'adresse à un large lectorat englobant les étudiants en cursus de sciences de la santé, de biologie ou de sciences humaines mais aussi toute personne intéressée par l'étude de la variabilité et de l'évolution de l'homme. Il s'inspire de divers enseignements universitaires, articles scientifiques ou conférences proposés par l'auteur durant ces dernières années. Ce manuel se veut un outil d'initiation, sachant que les théories ou « vérités » du moment sont susceptibles d'être remises rapidement en question. Les différents thèmes sont abordés de façon didactique en faisant appel à de nombreux exemples.

BINTLIFF J., PEARCE M. (2011) – *The death of archaeological theory?* Oxford, Oxbow, 89 p., ISBN : 9781842174466, 16 €.

This book addresses the provocative subject of whether it is time to discount the burden of somewhat dogmatic theory and ideology that has defined archaeological debate and shaped archaeology over the last 25 years. J. Bintliff questions what theory is and argues that archaeologists should be freed from 'ideopraxists', or those who preach that a single approach or model is right to the exclusion of all others. M. Pluciennik again questions what we mean by archaeological theory and argues that the role of intellectual fashion is underestimated. K. Kristiansen argues that theory cannot die, but it can change direction and sees signs of a retreat from the present post-modern cycle towards a more science based, rationalistic cycle. To M. Pearce the most striking thing about the present state of archaeological theory is that there is no emerging paradigm to be discerned. A. Gramsch shows that in Central and Eastern Europe Anglo-American theory has had limited impact and current discussions on the future of method and theory offer a broader view of the discipline in which older traditions are seen to form the foundation. K. Flannery and J. Marcus fear that the real catastrophe would be the death of anthropological theory, because some anthropology today has rejected not only the controlled comparison and contrast of cultures, but also the use of generalization, both of which are crucial to theories and models and without which the *longue durée* will always be invisible.

BRADLEY R. J. (2012) – *The idea of order: the circular archetype in prehistoric Europe*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 242 p., ISBN : 9780199608096, 80 €.

CATTO N. R., dir. (2014) – *Quaternary research in Eastern and Central Eurasia: Geoarchaeology, glaciation, geomorphology, and natural hazards*. Amsterdam, Elsevier (*Quaternary International*, 321), 138 p. ISSN : 1040-6182.

DEPIERRE G. (2014) – *Crémation et archéologie. Nouvelles alternatives méthodologiques en ostéologie humaine*, Dijon, Éditions universitaires de Dijon, 654 p., ISBN : 9782364410350, 65 €.

L'étude des restes osseux humains à l'issue de la crémation reste un enjeu important dans la compréhension des pratiques funéraires des populations du passé. Pour étayer notre analyse, nous avons tenté de collecter le plus grand nombre possible d'articles et d'ouvrages scientifiques sur le sujet. La spécificité de la recherche française est fondée sur la quantification pondérale des régions anatomiques par rapport à l'ensemble du squelette ou de la quantité d'os déposés dans la tombe. Les référentiels disponibles sur les squelettes ou les os brûlés n'étant pas suffisamment détaillés et ceux utilisant des restes humains non crématisés, mal ou pas adaptés, nous proposons une nouvelle méthode avec des données reposant sur les restes humains crématisés issus d'un crématorium. Ceci

concerne 140 sujets : 78 femmes et 62 hommes. Au-delà de cet indispensable outil, nous avons suivi 253 crémations pour étayer nos résultats sur les comportements du cadavre, des divers segments anatomiques et des os au cours de la crémation. Cet ouvrage attendu par les spécialistes de diverses disciplines propose également un certain nombre de critères pouvant aider à la détermination des fragments osseux humains crématisés.

GUIJO MAURI J. M. (2013) – *Los huesos humanos en el contexto arqueológico : consideraciones metodológicas sobre su excavación y registro desde las características de depositos del S.O. de la Península Iberica*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2577), 302 p. ISBN : 9781407312002, 54 €. Human bone in archaeological context is the product of natural processes and cultural patterns; the deposits can seal several things: the vital aspects of one skeleton, the intentions that led to the burial, and natural and accidental processes. This in turn becomes part of the history of these remains and the way they are arranged, their environmental changes and rituals can all influence the recovery procedure. The synchronic and diachronic bio-cultural environments involve new requirements and present further limitations. Taking the geographical framework of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula, the author addresses the methodological issues involved in the recovery of archaeological skeletal remains: cremation and inhumation, primary and secondary burials, individual and collective deposits.

HORVATH E., FRECHEN M., dir. (2014) – *Loess research and lithostratigraphy in Hungary*, Amsterdam, Elsevier (*Quaternary International*, 319), 160 p. ISSN : 1040-6182.

KAMERMANS H., GOJDA M., POSLUSCHNY A. G., dir. (2014) – *A Sense of the past: Studies in current archaeological applications of remote sensing and non-invasive prospection methods*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2588), 163 p. ISBN : 9781407312163, 46 £.

MARKOVIC S. B., OWEN L. A., dir. (2014) – *Loess and dust dynamics, environments, landforms, and pedogenesis: a tribute to Edward Derbyshire*, Cremlingen, Elsevier (*Catena*, 117), 156 p. ISSN : 0341-8162.

MONTOLIO A. E. (2013) – *La alta montaña pirenaica: génesis y configuración holocena de un paisaje cultural. Estudio paleoambiental en el valle del Madriu-Perafita-Claror (Andorra)*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2507), 166 p. ISBN : 9781407311258, 33 £.

MORO ABADÍA O., HUTH C., dir. (2013) – *Speaking materials. Sources for the history of archaeology*,

Madrid, Universidad Complutense (*Complutum*, 24/2), 212 p. ISSN : 1131-6993.

REMONDINO F., CAMPANA S. (2014) – *3D Recording and modelling in archaeology and cultural heritage theory and best practices*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports, International Series 2598), 171 p. ISBN : 9781407312309, 31 £.

This book derives from the experiences of the authors as lecturers and tutors at different international summer schools on reality-based surveying and 3D modelling in the field of archaeology and cultural heritage. The book is organized in three main sections. The first part aims to introduce and discuss the contribution of geomatic techniques in archaeology and more generally in cultural heritage with particular attentions to the 3D domain. The second part is focused on the main areas involved in the implementation of 3D surveys (aerial and terrestrial LiDAR, photogrammetry, remote sensing), 3D documentations, GIS and 3D interpretations (virtual and cyber archeology). The last section collects some relevant case studies showing the extraordinary contribution that geomatic techniques can give to archaeological research and cultural heritage at different scales of detail: object, site, landscape.

SINGER B. S., RENNE P. R., dir. (2014) – *Quaternary geochronology special issue: Advances in ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating of Quaternary events and processes*, Amsterdam, Elsevier (*Quaternary Geochronology*, 21), 114 p. ISSN : 1871-1014.

SMITH C., dir. (2014) – *Encyclopedia of global archaeology*, Springer, 11 vol., 8 013 p., ISBN : 9781441904263, 4431 €.

Archaeology—the study of human cultures through the analysis and interpretation of artifacts and material remains—continues to captivate and engage people on a local and global level. Internationally celebrated heritage sites such as the pyramids—both Egyptian and Mayan—, Lascaux cave, and the statues of Easter Island, provide insights into our ancestors and their actions and motivation. But there is much more to archaeology than famous sites. Ask any archaeologist about their job and they will touch on archaeological theory, chemistry, geology, history, classical studies, museum studies, ethical practice, and survey methods, along with the analysis and interpretation of artifacts and sites. Archaeology is a much broader subject than its public image and branches into many other fields in the social and physical sciences.

WEISSKOPF A. R. (2014) – *Millets, rice and farmers: phytoliths as indicators of agricultural, social and ecological change in Neolithic and Bronze Age Central China*, Oxford, Archaeopress (British archaeological Reports , International Series 2589), ISBN : 9781407312170, 32 £.