order to reveal the mechanisms behind the process of Hellenization and its impact on local cultures. These twelve essays analyse several and sometimes neglected topics involved in this cultural interaction and certainly offer material that will substantially aid further research.

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John Ellis Jones and Ourania Kouka, *Elis 1969. The Peneios Valley Rescue Excavation Project: British School at Athens Survey 1967 and Rescue Excavations at Kostoureika and Keramidia 1969*. pp. vi + 184, b/w ills. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2016. ISBN 978-1-784-91230-7, paperback £33; ISBN 978-1-784-91231-4, E-book £16.

Effie Photos-Jones and Alan J Hall, *Eros, mercator and the cultural landscape of Melos in antiquity: The archaeology of the minerals industry of Melos*. pp. 261. Glasgow: Potingair Press, 2014. ISBN 978-0-956-82401-1, paperback £45.

Both of these books represent much belated publications of older fieldwork. Appropriately perhaps, since we could not find suitable or willing reviewers, your Editor has undertaken to review these books, also considerably belatedly. But they remain little known and so well worth recognition.

The Elis Survey was a British contribution to a rescue project shared out amongst several foreign archaeological schools in Athens, to document a landscape in Elis about to be drowned by a new dam and reservoir. 34 archaeological surface sites were found, and a summary presentation of them has appeared in the *Archaiologikon Deltion* for 1968. As Elis has not been much favoured by landscape archaeology, their discovery is none the less welcome. This slim volume is devoted to just two of these sites. The surface study and test excavations at Kostoureika and Keramidia sadly did not produce clear plans for these rural installations. The latter site might have been a humble Hellenistic farmhouse, with an important Early Helladic predecessor occupation. The former site gave more substantial traces of a multiroomed farmhouse with courtyard spaces, yet also of no great status, with evidence for use from Classical into Late Roman times. With parallels now available from the recent excellent catalogue of Roman villas in Greece (Rizakis and Touratsoglou 2013), it might be possible to reconstruct the overall plan for Kostoureika.

However the most useful feature of this book, once we note 'duty well done', are the remarkably full catalogues of finds, ceramic, glass, coins, metal objects etc., which include well-illustrated coarse and cookware, both for the Early Helladic and Greco-Roman eras. From humble rural sites these offer invaluable data for comparison with the less well-preserved finds recovered on archaeological surface surveys in Greece. One other remarkable feature of this volume is a short section on several highly simple Early Modern rural houses, ruined and occupied, of a type probably already disappeared, and adding valuable records to those assembled by Cooper's team around the Peloponnese (Cooper 2000) and for Greece as a whole by Sigalos in the framework of our Boeotia Project (2004).

Our second belated review deals with the ancient mining industry on Melos, presenting fieldwork from 1998-2002 and related laboratory results. Larger, and better published, this volume deserves attention for its in-depth treatment of a neglected 'industrial island' of Greco-Roman antiquity (the prehistoric extraction of Melian obsidian and millstones however has been very thoroughly studied by Robin Torrence, Colin Renfrew, Catherine Perlès and others). In Antiquity Melos and the neighbouring island of Kimolos were the source of volcanic-origin 'earths', widely used as pigments, washing powders and in medicine. This is the first detailed treatment of this Greco-Roman industry, and gives us a general understanding of their geological context, extraction and processing methods, and subsequent range of uses in Antiquity and later. The presentation is clearly of far wider interest to anyone interested in ancient mining and technology.

Special attention was devoted to fieldwork on Melos at localities where there was evidence for extraction, processing and outward shipping of these 'earths'. To this purpose intensive fieldwalking and precise mapping of all potential features were carried out, reminiscent of long-term mapping at the Lavrion and neighbouring ancient mining installations in Attica (cf. Hulek and Lohmann 2019).

Although there is insufficient textual and epigraphic evidence for clearly identifying the

individuals and groups responsible for this clearly export-centred industrial activity, the authors reasonably propose that it was an economic sphere dominated by wealthy elites at a distance, working through the agency of slaves, freedmen, shippers and *negotiatores* – entrepreneurial businessmen and portfolio managers. There is indeed some slight evidence for such involvement on the island, which is much better documented on a Mediterranean scale for late Hellenistic and Roman times (Bintliff 2013).

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Bintliff, J. 2013. The Hellenistic to Roman Mediterranean: A proto-capitalist revolution?, in T. Kerig and A. Zimmermann (eds) *Economic Archaeology:* 285-292. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt.

Cooper, F. 2002. *Houses of the Morea: Vernacular Architecture of the Northwest Peloponnesos (1205-1955).* Athens: Melissa Press.

Hulek, F. and H. Lohmann (eds) 2019. *Ari and the Laurion from Prehistoric to Modern Times.* Köln: Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek Köln.

Rizakis, A. D. and Y. Touratsoglou (eds) 2013. *Villae Rusticae. Family and Market-Oriented Farms in Greece under Roman Rule.* Athens: National Hellenic Research Foundation-De Boccard.

Sigalos, E. 2004. *Housing in Medieval and Post-Medieval Greece* (British Archaeological Reports International Series 1291). Oxford: Archaeopress.

Bleda S. Düring and Claudia Glatz (eds), *Kinetic Landscapes, the Cide Archaeological Project: Surveying the Turkish Western Black Sea Coast*. pp. 504, 48 b/w and 162 col ills, 25 tbls. Warsaw: De Gruyter Open Poland, 2015. ISBN 978-3-110-44497-1, open access E-book via https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110444971.

Archaeological knowledge of the Black Sea coast of Turkey is limited for all periods of history and prehistory. Lacking the instant appeal of the Classical to Roman monuments of the south and west coasts, or the universal prehistoric interest of sites like Çatal Höyük or Göbekli Tepe, the deeply forested and often inaccessible mountainous Black Sea coast remains largely neglected. The name Cide derives from the ancient Kydros (mod. Gideros), a modest Classical town set between the major coastal cities of Amastris (Amasra) in the west and Sinope (Sinop) - once capital of Mithradates' empire - to the east. On the district's eastern boundary is Cape Karambis, which is the most northernly point in Turkey and has the shortest sea crossing to the Crimea. As the introductory chapter shows, communications over water were all. When sea traffic flourished, so did the coastal settlements and towns. Internal routes were poor. Until recently, the motor road to the provincial capital Kastamonu could take 8 hours; now improved, it is only two. Thus at all periods there was limited contact with the Anatolian plateau, more easily with Constantinople/Istanbul, and especially in Classical and Byzantine times around the Pontic littoral. While it is not unfair to describe the district of Cide as unexceptional, this study reveals the wider significance of a carefully structured local enquiry.

Both of the project directors are prehistorians and the project evolved from ambitions elsewhere in the region. Initially the survey was limited around Cide and restricted to 'pre- and protohistory', but for the last two seasons it included a wider area and extended the chronological range to the Roman, Byzantine and later Turkish periods. Consequently, what has emerged in the full publication is a model of a diachronic regional survey in a challenging region. The Black Sea climate of high rainfall and temperate winters ensures that the hills and mountains are richly forested, although as a resource this is today less significant than in the past, when coastal timber was a major benefit for Byzantine and Ottoman Constantinople.

The introduction (Chapter 1) serves as timely reminder of some the challenges for gaining permission for fieldwork, a situation which for foreign projects shows little sign of improving. Once allocated with the Cide district (*ilçe*), the project team evolved an impressive strategy combining extensive and intensive survey methodologies, a 'Hybrid and Adaptive method' (Chapter 4) and a response to the fact "that much of the survey area was unsuitable or inaccessible for large scale probabilistic sampling and intensive pedestrian survey". It is worth noting that for some areas with contemporary agriculture a machete (or örak) was required. What emerges is a combination of various survey approaches involving the documentation of historical traveller's accounts and local oral testimony, integrated with remote sensing and targeted reconnaissance. Out of the survey area of 926km^2, the Cide Archaeological