

role while it actually played only a small part.¹³ Ian Begg's assertion that: "The Italian government used "peaceful penetration by supporting or encouraging schools, archaeology and investments rather than armed aggression, in order to increase Italian influence around the Mediterranean" (p. 29), appears a little too generous, especially when looking at the colonial events in Libya. But perhaps it is just a game of mirrors and depends on the angle from which one looks. Then again, politics is also this.

Now we just have to wait impatiently for the next two volumes of this pre-announced trilogy: the one on Gilbert's travels in Europe and, above all, the one on Egypt, where Carlo Anti, who first welcomed him on his arrival in Piraeus, wanted him in the 1930s as an assistant at the excavation of Tebtynis, and later Achille Vogliano also called him to Medinet Madi: two very important excavations that, in the past and present, have made the history of the University of Milan.

When Gilbert Bagnani is involved, connections are never coincidences.

STEFANO STRUFFOLINO
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO
stefano.struffolino@guest.unimi.it

- Bandini, G. 2003. *Lettere dall'Egeo. Archeologhe italiane tra 1900 e 1950*. Firenze: Giunti.
- Barbanera, M. 2003. *Ranuccio Bianchi Bandinelli. Biografia ed epistolario di un grande archeologo*. Milano: Skira.
- Barrès, M. 1906. *Le voyage de Sparte*. Paris: Félix Juven.
- De Domenico, C. 2018. I ginnasi di Atene, in M. Lagogianni-Georgakarakos, E. Papi (eds) *HADRIANVS - ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Adriano e Atene. Dialogo con un mondo ideale*: 153-155. Athens: National Archaeological Museum, Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene.
- De Domenico, C. 2020. La prima esplorazione italiana dell'isola di Lemno (1923). *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni in Oriente* 98: 554-607.
- Della Seta, A. 1937a. Arte tirrenica di Lemno. *Archaiologike Ephemeris* 2: 629-654.
- Della Seta, A. 1937b. Iscrizioni tirreniche di Lemno, in *Scritti in onore di Bartolomeo Nogara, raccolti in occasione del suo LXX anno*: 119-146. Città del Vaticano: Bardi.

- Labanca, N. 2009. La Scuola Archeologica di Atene nell'ambito della politica estera italiana tra XIX e XX secolo. *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni in Oriente* 87, 1*: 17-40.
- La Rosa, V. 1986. Federico Halbherr e Creta, in V. La Rosa (ed.) *L'archeologia italiana nel Mediterraneo fino alla seconda guerra mondiale, Atti del Convegno di studi, Catania, 4-5 novembre 1985*: 53-72. Catania: CNR.
- La Rosa, V. 1995. *All'ombra dell'Acropoli: generazioni di archeologi fra Grecia e Italia*. Atene: Scuola Archeologica Italiana.
- Llewellyn Smith, M. 1998. *Ionian Vision. Greece in Asia Minor, 1919-1922*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Santi, M. 2019. La Scuola e il possedimento. *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni in Oriente* 97: 321-346.
- Struffolino, S. 2018. Federico Halbherr e la topografia della Cirenaica antica. Documenti inediti dagli archivi della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene e dell'Accademia Roveretana degli Agiati. *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni in Oriente* 96: 410-444.
- Zalapy, E. 1920. *La tomba etrusca dei Velimni a Perugia*. Perugia: Unione Tipografica Cooperativa.

David W.J. Gill, Winifred Lamb: Aegean Prehistorian and Museum Curator. pp. vi + 276, Oxford: Archaeopress, 2018. ISBN 978-1-78491-879-8, paperback £30; 978-1-8491-880-4, E-book £16.

As a 21st century female archaeologist, reviewing a book about Winifred Lamb, a most accomplished early 20th century British archaeologist, is both fascinating and extremely daunting. Although my review should be limited to the biography written by David W. J. Gill and not on the subject of his book, it is hard for me not to consider my own position and accomplishments against those of a woman who had dedicated her whole life to her discipline, and who helped set important milestones in its development, of which we are the beneficiaries of today, but who, on the basis of her gender alone, was never promoted to senior academia. For this book is not a typical biography; there are hardly any insights whatsoever on Winifred Lamb's personal life! The book in its entirety revolves around her professional life as a prehistorian, excavator, museum curator, acquirer/collector of antiquities, and benefactor. Her accomplishments

¹³ Labanca 2009, with further bibliography.

are extraordinary, considering the position of women at the time, but why is it that despite her contributions and quite impressive and extensive publication record, we know so little about her? Through Gill's meticulous archival research at the British School at Athens (BSA) and the Fitzwilliam Museum, and utilizing extensively the Lamb family archives, Lamb's own diary entries, and to a lesser extent what others had said and written about her, we are given a view of a woman of great privilege and immense determination in excelling and breaking barriers in what had traditionally been a male-dominated field. A true pioneer, alongside a small number of other contemporary and equally influential women of similar socioeconomic status (Hetty Goldman, Gertrude Bell, Gertrude Caton Thompson, Margaret Murray, Dorothy Lamb, Kathleen Kenyon, amongst others), Winifred Lamb deserves a position amongst the giants of Aegean and Anatolian prehistory (with many of whom she worked with) and this book is certainly an attempt to offer a testament to her extraordinary legacy.

Winifred Lamb (1894-1963) was born into an affluent family which seems to have supported her interests in archaeology and classics and encouraged her studies and career. Her mother, Mabel, was an alumna of Newnham College, Cambridge, and was involved in the promotion of women's education and suffrage, which explains how Winifred was able to pursue her education at the same college, while she was supported financially by her parents on pursuing her archaeological career in Greece and subsequently in Anatolia. At the age of 24, she was the first female appointed as Honorary Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum and stayed in that position for 39 years, expanding the collection with her own acquisitions and those of her parents. In the meantime, she had an industrious career as an archaeologist, excavating at Mycenae, Sparta, Macedonia, and directing and financing her own excavations on Lesbos and Chios, before moving to Turkey. Her work at Kusura brought attention to this site's importance on a major Bronze Age route between central Anatolia and the Aegean, confirming her long-held theories on the connections between them and the Balkans, which dominated her research interests throughout her career. Like many of her British contemporaries in archaeology and classics, Lamb served as a naval intelligence officer during WWI, and provided important information to the BBC as a Greek language supervisor, and afterwards as a broadcaster for the Turkish programme during WWII, while playing an important role in the founding of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara in 1946. She was seriously injured during

the London bombings in 1944, and never fully recovered. She died of a stroke in 1963.

Gill's interest in writing about Lamb stems from his own professional involvement with the Fitzwilliam Museum, and this book is a more complete biography amongst several other of his publications on the same subject. In the Introduction to the book, Gill sums up Lamb's professional accomplishments and the reasons she deserves to be known, and sets the tone for what to expect in the chapters to follow. The book is divided into eleven chapters, which unfortunately, do not always flow logically from one to the other, and with many repetitions throughout. The chapters include an unnecessarily detailed family genealogy (Chapter 1), Lamb's education and Cambridge connection through Newnham College and Classics (Chapter 2), her role in Naval Intelligence during WWI, her archaeological research in Greece and Anatolia (Chapters 4, 6, 8, 9), her avid involvement in acquiring and collecting antiquities, and her engagement as Honorary Keeper at the Fitzwilliam Museum (Chapters 3, 5, 7, 11), her BBC engagement and her injury during WWII (Chapter 10), her involvement in setting up the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and her final years and legacy (Chapter 11). The book is quite lengthy (276 pages), and except for the cover (showing Lamb surveying at Thermi, Lesbos, ca. 1930), there are, surprisingly, no other images. Lamb was an accomplished photographer, and as another reviewer comments, there are excellent photos of her excavations in the BSA archives that could have been utilised to visualise her and her work¹

Gill's well-researched biography is an important contribution to highlighting the important role played by individuals of influence, such as Winifred Lamb, and of the British institutions that they were connected to in the development of the disciplines of classical studies and archaeology (in this case, The Fitzwilliam Museum and Cambridge University).

Gill's book succeeds in this regard, but the reader is left unsatisfied in getting to know Winifred Lamb the woman. By focusing his book entirely on her professional career, Lamb is presented as an impersonal, dry, even uninteresting individual, as also pointed out by another reviewer.²

Gill may have intentionally left out personal milestone details (one assumes Lamb never married

¹ See the review by Natalia Vogeikoff Brogan 2019. Bryan Mawr Classical Review <https://bmcr.brynmawr.edu/2019/2019.03.34/>.

² See Caroline J. Tully 2018- Histories of Archaeology research Network-HARN <https://harngroup.wordpress.com/2018/12/13/book-review-winfred-lamb-aegean-prehistorian-and-museum-curator-2/>.

and had no children), but one is left yearning to learn more about her personal life and relationships with some of the big names she brushed shoulders with throughout her career. What did she really think of Wace and Blegen (other than Wace's "unsociable fit" p. 86 and annoyed by Blegen's "relaxed approach to time-keeping" p.183) while working with them in Mycenae? What did she think of Gordon Childe, Arthur Evans, Humphrey Payne, and all the other greats she interacted with? How about her relationship with other women other than her two close friends, May Harford and Lilian Chandler? She knew Heinrich Schliemann's daughter, was close to Arthur Evans' daughter, and knew other members of well-known and influential families, such as the Metaxas family (Ioannis Metaxas was the prime minister of Greece from 1936-1941). All these are briefly mentioned, making the reader yearn for more information. In disagreement to the comments made by the last above-mentioned reviewer, Lamb most certainly must have been a very interesting person, and Gill simply misses the opportunity to say so. Nevertheless, even though he doesn't elaborate on the very few personal details he provides, when reading through the lines and in passing remarks the reader may capture some glimpses of her personality, which are worth mentioning below.

Firstly, one cannot overlook Lamb's privileged background; certainly, intelligent enough but also of a certain social standing and financial means that allowed her access to a classical education at a woman's college in one of Britain's most prestigious universities. We are reminded, however, that even though women, like Lamb and other contemporaries of hers, were allowed since 1881 to take the tripos, they were not allowed to be members of Cambridge University. This excluded her from receiving a degree and pursuing an academic/teaching career. It is quite remarkable that Lamb was able to undertake such a prestigious position as a museum curator, and Gill does make a point that her appointment probably had more to do with her financial independence and ability to act as a benefactor in expanding the museum's collection (p. 226). Regardless, her contributions to the development of the prehistoric gallery and her expansion of the museum's holdings of classical bronzes and decorated pottery were remarkable undertakings. As Honorary Keeper, she did not receive a salary, also reflecting the general attitude towards women at the time, who were predominantly engaged in a volunteer capacity. No surprise that after 39 years of service at the Museum, a salaried position was offered to her male successor (p. 225).

Secondly, one should acknowledge Lamb's work and abilities as a competent excavator and archaeologist. Her descriptions of the daily work schedule in the various digs that she worked on provide us with interesting information on the work ethic and expectations of excavation teams at that time: long days with small breaks for lunch and tea Monday-Saturday, with Sundays reserved for sorting through the finds of the week. Facing institutional sexism, female archaeologists were predominantly undervalued and were either engaged in a supporting capacity (as cooks, recorders, or site managers) or had their work attributed to male colleagues. At the BSA, Lamb was expected to fulfil 'womanly tasks' before the excavations at Mycenae (p. 84). She also commented how jealous she was that her male colleagues were invited to join Blegen's excavation at Zygouries (p. 84). Nevertheless, at Mycenae she was given 'principal charge' of the excavation of the Palace, and glimpses are provided as to her meticulous recording techniques and methodical study of the fresco fragments and pottery, that allowed her to provide relational chronologies to the same items found in other excavations. Her insights and ability to place artefacts in a wider context and identify connections between the different sites she worked in allowed her to contribute to a new understanding of the Bronze Age in the broader region. She eventually moved to direct and finance her own excavations. She was not afraid to speak her mind, and was critical of her colleagues and workmen, as indicated by her comments during the re-excavation of the sanctuary of Apollo Phanaios in Chios (p.175-177).

Her ideas were quite progressive, and her research reflects her concerns with the bigger picture and an eye beyond the context of the site and into the broader region. She seems to have been influenced by Gordon Childe's theories on the Neolithic and Urban Revolutions (p. 169). She was also a supporter and close friend of John Beazley, known for his classification of Attic vases by artistic style, of which Lamb was a positive reviewer (p. 49-50). Her extraordinary publication record is a testament to her industrious career and reputation not only as an important prehistorian, but someone quite well-conversed in broader European and Mediterranean archaeology.

Thirdly, Lamb lived at a time in history when the world was undergoing tremendous changes. She experienced and contributed her services in two world wars, was witness to the aftermath of the Turkish-Greek war, the Asia Minor catastrophe, and the exchange of populations that resulted from these events, as well as the 1935 civil war in Greece,

and the economic turmoil of the Great Depression. Gill touches upon these, but one wonders as to how much more information is available in her letters and diaries, and how much these events impacted on her archaeological work, as well as her theories about the complex interrelationships between different cultures in the affected regions. Her “ethnographer’s gaze” is certainly present, and we have glimpses of these when she comments in detail about the local dress of people in Arta (p. 132), and of the Catholic communities in Thera (p.174). She was in love with ‘Turkey and Turks’ (p. 183), and certainly her feelings towards both the Greeks and the Turks must have been divided, as she was impartial to both. Politics have always impacted archaeology and the work archaeologists conduct in conflict areas, and Lamb and her contemporaries had quite their share of such.

Finally, Lamb’s family, especially her parents, and her social standing are explicitly highlighted. A life of privilege (tennis, cricket, dances, concerts, charades, etc.) in the company of others in English high society, must have been quite in juxtaposition with the simple life on a dig in the Greek and Anatolian countryside. A time still so close to us, but with great differences in outlook, especially when considering the ‘pastime’ of antiquities’ acquisitions at auctions by those of certain financial means, and the competition between institutions and museums in enhancing their collections. As Museum benefactors, Lamb and so many of her class have contributed immensely to research and a better understanding of the material culture of ancient civilizations . At the same time, as present-day archaeologists we are grateful for the major changes in international regulations on cultural heritage, methods of acquisition of artefacts, and the responsibilities of Museums and other institutions. Gill’s book is an important contribution, highlighting the accomplishments of one of archaeology’s great, but rather obscure protagonists, while at the same time reminding us of how far our discipline has progressed within the last two centuries, and how we, in the present, are paving the way for more changes to come. While re-evaluating the significance of classics and archaeology in the 21st century, we are presently faced with big challenges, including engagement with a more diverse audience and being inclusive in terms of gender, race, and social background.

LITA TZORTZOPOULOU-GREGORY
THE AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE AT ATHENS
lita.gregory@sydney.edu.au

Manolis I. Stefanakis (ed.), *Kymissala: Archaeology-Education-Sustainability*. pp. xii+192, with 147 col. and b/w ill., plates, and tbls. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2018. ISBN 9781-78491-768-5, paperback £42; open access E-book via Archaeopress website.

In the *Access Archaeology* series from Archaeopress, contributions are overtly non-peer-reviewed, open-access as online pdfs, and print-on-demand. In this context, the hard copy of this book (originally a conference) may end up in relatively few print libraries – the content more easily found in online repositories, ideally keyworded in relation to heritage management. As one might expect in the context above, the quality and depth of research in this volume are variable: many papers have the level and aims of ‘grey literature’ type reports, a genre not very easily commissioned or accessed currently in Greek archaeology. Some papers are authored by archaeology students/graduates at or under MA level: this series, as the Archaeopress BAR imprint has previously been, would be a good one for student conferences. Other papers are by members of the Greek Archaeological Service (Ministry of Culture) and by staff/student teachers of the Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο in Athens (in the areas of photogrammetry, topography and agronomy), as well as by research/teaching staff in archaeology at the University of the Aegean (Department of Mediterranean Studies, Rhodes). A weighty three papers (written in English: all papers have bilingual abstracts) are authored by Stefanakis, who has conceived the volume and much of the project behind it. The archaeological research element centres on survey fieldwork (no pottery published here) with one very brief introductory/summary study of a cemetery excavation (by B. Patsiadas from the Archaeological Ephorate of the Dodecanese); the remains focused on generally, are those of the Hellenistic and Early Byzantine periods. The linking element in the studies is their ambition in public archaeology, still an underdeveloped discipline in Greece. While many papers are limited to introductory discussion and basic observations, in sum they are intended to demonstrate how fieldwork can interrogate and support the process of creating a ‘park’ for the preservation and enjoyment of natural and cultural heritage in southwestern coastal Rhodes. The latter is a relatively new model for Greece. But will it become a reality?

The contributors have carefully studied the various aspects of the rich cultural and natural environment