

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.

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**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

around the ancient acropolis of Kymissala, where surface-preserved Hellenistic remains are particularly notable, and tried (including through the use of inscriptional evidence as well as sites) to identify the boundaries of the Classical to Hellenistic *deme*. This is an area of outstanding natural beauty, resembling many other parts of the insular Aegean, where forests and farming remain dominant in the landscape and where settlement is predominantly rural. The area is apparently not at risk from overdevelopment. Indeed (again in common with other rural insular Aegean areas) it suffers from aspects of underdevelopment, with few opportunities to make income sustainably from the landscape. Additionally, there have been significant historical problems with looting of archaeological sites (E. Manousaki, Chapter 9). An aim of the research project is to show how, in particular, local communities can otherwise benefit from linking up, engaging with and protecting aspects of natural and cultural heritage in the region. The University of the Aegean across multiple departments and disciplines is the engine in this quest: an innovative idea and supporting research have been generated in an academic context. The concluding paper by Stefanakis, Chapter 14 (which might usefully have been the first paper, setting out the background to the book) notes collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service (part of the Ministry of Culture) and the local municipality, but goes into limited detail about how this collaboration is achieved: are staff shared or trained, money raised or transferred, for example, and for whose benefit, in implementing the programme? It would be helpful in practical terms both to hear more about how collaboration is undertaken and to have more contributions (or models for seeking such contributions – e.g. on experience, awareness, and current uses of landscape) from local non-academic stakeholders, including potentially via ethnographic-style observations and interviews. Instead, stakeholders are represented in more distanced and formal ways – for example, through a survey of schoolchildren and teachers by D. Kolokthas, PhD candidate in education in the University of the Aegean’s Τμήμα Επιστημών της Προσχολικής Αγωγής και του Εκπαιδευτικού Σκεδασμού. This had a small sample base and highly structured questions, and might otherwise have been done as, or supplemented by interview workshops/observation sessions, yet still gives some generally meaningful results about the ways one sector of the public perceives environmental and cultural benefits of engagement with heritage. The fact that English abstracts are provided for all papers is a bonus, allowing international scholars/

practitioners in heritage management a chance to get insight into local issues and approaches. Though the effect is sometimes raw, due to the disparity in papers’ depth and original content, what comes across is the enthusiasm for a new project and the energy to lead it on the contributors’ home territory. The dominant issue arising is how far this will have to remain an academic exercise, since the resource and dynamism in public agencies required to promote it further may be lacking in an era of economic challenge.

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