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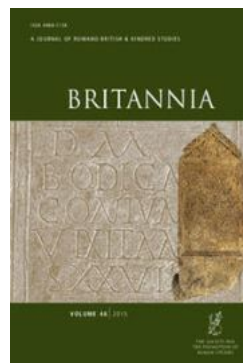
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TRAC 2012: Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Goethe University in Frankfurt, 29 March–1 April 2012.
Edited by A. Bokern, M. Bolder-Boos, S. Krmnicek, D. Maschek and S. Page.
Oxbow Books, Oxford, 2013. Pp. xi + 200, illus. Price: £35.00. isbn 978 1 7829719 7 9.

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and confirms the density of activity per sq km previously suggested by other types of intensive surveys. This is an unsurprising conclusion to those of us working in Norfolk and Suffolk where such data have been recorded and incorporated into the HERs since the 1970s, but it was important to make the case for a range of English regions. Inevitably it contributes less where there is minimal arable land, for example in Worcestershire as opposed to Warwickshire (53) and most starkly in Cumbria where geographical constraints combine with a paucity of all types of Roman artefact on rural sites.

I have one reservation about the methodology, the comment (29) that ‘Regions represented by particularly high quantities of PAS, such as Norfolk and Suffolk, have not been included because of the practical difficulties of analysing such large quantities of data’, raises the question as to what will be feasible in the future when other counties build up to similar quantities of recorded objects. A test on the 19,694 Roman PAS records for Suffolk at the end of 2014 showed 1,490 Brindle findspots, with between 1 and 1,024 records in each. By comparison the largest group in his study areas was Worcestershire and Warwickshire with 7,499 records from 596 findspots. The Suffolk material would give 244 ‘large’ and 209 ‘medium’ assemblages as compared to 63 and 64. The approach provides a method for selecting Roman sites to add to the HER — essential for ensuring that it is used in the development control process — and a foundation for future work that more fully integrates the PAS data for a region with other sources. The volume is well produced and contains a useful collection of data for future comparisons. It complements the volume on Roman coinage using PAS data (P. Walton, *Rethinking Roman Britain: Coinage and Archaeology* (2012)) and includes similar ideas to the more detailed integrated study of early Anglo-Saxon Norfolk (M. Chester-Kadwell, *Early Anglo-Saxon Communities in the Landscape of Norfolk* (2009)).

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TRAC 2012: Proceedings of the Twenty-Second Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Goethe University in Frankfurt, 29 March–1 April 2012. Edited by A. Bokern, M. Bolder-Boos, S. Krmnicek, D. Maschek and S. Page. Oxbow Books, Oxford, 2013. Pp. xi+200, illus. Price: £35.00. ISBN 978 1 7829719 7 9.

The 22nd Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference was held at the Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main between 29 March and 1 April 2012. It was the first time that the conference was organised in Germany and only the second time that it was held on the Continent (the 18th TRAC Conference was held in Amsterdam). TRAC 2012 hosted eight thematic and two general sessions and in total 55 papers were delivered; only 12 were selected for publication.

Compared to the TRAC 2011 proceedings, in which many papers focused on Roman Britain (5 of 12 articles in TRAC 2011 focused on Roman Britain; TRAC 2006: 6 out of 13; TRAC 2004: 5 out of 13; TRAC 2003: 7 out of 12 and TRAC 2002: 4 out of 11), the TRAC 2012 proceedings comprise a wide range of different subjects from different areas. But as with previous proceedings, the issue of ‘Romanisation’ remained at the centre of attention: 5 (Calapà, Roth, Ingate, Barrier and Garland) out of 12 papers deal with this subject.

Anguissola’s paper on structural supports in Roman marble statuary argues that supports did not only serve stabilising functions, but were an aesthetic choice of each sculptor or workshop realising their own interpretation or compositional strategy. Gilhaus’s paper on Thamugadi and Lepcis Magna re-examines why self-representation changed in the third century. He proposes that public benefactions were performed mainly by local élites, since the imperial élite (i.e. senators and equites) in these towns focused mainly on private representation. Calapàs gives detailed insights into transformations in religious life in Volsinii Veteres (Orvieto) and Volsinii Novi (Bolsena). She discusses the epigraphical and written sources but sadly almost no archaeological evidence. Roth discusses changes in south and central Italy from the fourth to the third centuries B.C. by comparing urban centres of the Graeco-Roman and Etruscan coastal lowlands with the tribally organised Samnite and Lucanian towns in the interior. Roth tests theories of Romanisation against the ‘internal frontier development’ approach from I. Kopytoff (developed on the basis of Sub-Saharan African tribes) and stresses the importance of social mobility between these different urban centres.

Three papers were chosen from a session on Roman neighbourhood relations: those by Viitanen, Nissinen and Korhonen on street activities, by Ynnilä on neighbourhood relations, and Proudfoot on secondary doors in entranceways of Roman houses. All re-examine earlier research on social relations in public and private spaces in Pompeii. Mol's paper employs Heidegger's Thing theory to discuss an alabaster statue of the Egyptian god Horus found in the peristyle shrine in the Casa degli Amorini Dorati.

Garland's paper discusses ritual and mortuary landscapes from 55 B.C. to A.D. 43 on the southern coast of Britain and in riverside towns in northern Gaul. Ingate questions the label of 'Romanisation' for interpreting structures of Roman towns in the provinces while Pinto and Pinto discuss Galli and the Catterick Transvestite and argue for a more careful use of conceptual categories such as transgender and transsexual. However, they miss some important literature on the subject, e.g. Dupont and Eloi, *L'érotisme masculin dans la Rome antique* (2001). Barrier takes a statistical approach to analyse Gaulish fineware using the 'Romanisation index' (on a scale of 1 to 100). The maps, charts and illustrations of factor analysis, as well as the clear structure, make her arguments very convincing.

With a total of 220 pages, the TRAC 2012 proceedings are one of the longest published so far. Almost all of the 12 papers present a large amount of material (often whole chapters of the authors' PhD theses); in many cases a reduction would have helped to make the results and conclusions clearer. Additionally, some papers are difficult to understand because they lack maps and charts (Calapà, Gilhaus, Roth). One of the most appealing aspects of TRAC 2012 lies in the fact that different scholarly traditions are united within the same volume. This is in part because in 2012 more authors, most of them PhD students or postdoctoral scholars, came from different international backgrounds (more than half of them had no UK university affiliations; a more international background was pledged in earlier TRAC volumes: see preface TRAC 2010 by D. Mladenovic and B. Russel). There is a huge difference in the application of theoretical frameworks between authors in tune with Anglophone research and authors connected to German, French and Italian traditions. Some papers apply a complex theoretical framework (especially Roth, Mol, Ingate) while others (Gilhaus, Calapà, Anguissola) apply none. One wonders why papers that apply no theoretical approach have been published in this series, even if Anguissola's paper proves that one does not always need to focus on theory to deconstruct old ideas.

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R G Collingwood: An Autobiography and Other Writings. With Essays on Collingwood's Life and Work. Edited by D. Boucher and T. Smith. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013. Pp. xlix + 581. Price: £65.00. ISBN 978 0 19 958603 5.

This is a curious if weighty tome. Its origins lie with a suggestion from Sir Roger Bannister in 2005 that 'en route to the full biography of one of (Pembroke College's) illustrious fellows' a new edition of the *Autobiography* would 'be a good idea', not least if it were to utilise other archival material. The reference to the 'full biography' must be to Fred Inglis' unsatisfactory *History Man: The Life of R.G. Collingwood* (2009). That said, this is not so much a new edition as a reprint of the original complemented by what are loosely called 'commentaries', 12 in all, by 11 contributors, all acknowledged authorities in Collingwoodia. It also contains two previously unpublished original works, *Log of a Journey in the East Indies in 1938–1939* (with a commentary) and a Collingwood letter to his sister Barbara Gnosspeilus written in December 1938. The 'commentaries' review subjects such as Collingwood's philosophy of history, his rejection of the Oxbridge school of realism and his political outlook.

For the readers of this journal four of the essays are of direct relevance to Romano-British studies: Tessa Smith on Collingwood's childhood, James Patrick on his time at Oxford, Jan van der Dussen on the state of Collingwood's philosophical thinking in the year (1938) that the *Autobiography* was published, and above all Tony Birley's reassessment of Collingwood as an archaeologist and historian. Smith's essay makes a case for seeing in Collingwood's early years 'a more critical and radical development which links to the "man of action" and political engagement set out at the end of *An Autobiography* ...' (xlviii). Patrick offers the picture of a more socially engaged Collingwood at Oxford. Birley updates I.A. Richmond's critical assessment of Collingwood's abilities as an archaeologist (part of a broader obituary published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy* 29 (1943), 479–80). At the same time he counters the critical