

Editorial

Three years have passed, and half a dozen more issues of *JMA* have been published, since our most recent Editorial (*JMA* 9 [June 1996] 3-6). This is a journal with a strict limit on the number of printed pages allotted to each issue, and space is thus too precious to allow frequent editorial updates on archaeological news, or comments on the state of the field. But we do want to keep *JMA* readers abreast of changes affecting the journal, and to take stock of its current state and future directions.

This, then, is the 23rd issue of the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* to appear since its launch in 1988. One has the impression, looking at the past 22 numbers lined up side-by-side on the bookshelf, that this has now become a properly established periodical—and that impression would be a correct one. Indeed, 'JMA' is now firmly entrenched as a standard bibliographic abbreviation in our field; there exists a solid base of individual and institutional subscribers; and, to judge from citations, the journal is reaching a wide readership. New subscriptions, of course, are always welcome; and we note with satisfaction—although we cannot take credit, since the editors do not set the price—that Sheffield Academic Press has held subscription rates unchanged for the past five years (information on current rates may be found on the reverse of the contents page in this issue). The last price increase, in fact, came at the time of the introduction of *JMA*'s 'new look' (with Volume 7 No 1, June 1994)—its distinctive blue-green cover with a color satellite image of the entire Mediterranean, two-column page-layout, and a larger page-size to allow more effective printing of images and tables. In close consultation with the

press, we continue to make minor changes and improvements to details of design and format. The most important and attractive of these appeared in the last issue, and we imagine did not go unnoticed: this was the first use in *JMA* of a full-color image (of Allan Klynne's new proposed reconstruction of the Palace of Knossos: *JMA* 11 [1998] 223, fig. 9). We aim to continue to use color—sparingly, but to good effect—in future issues.

Fundamental to *JMA*'s editorial process is its Editorial Advisory Board. It is a distinguished group: it includes, for instance, the current holders of the Chairs in Classical Archaeology at Cambridge and Egyptology at Oxford, the present Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the former Directors of the British School at Rome and of the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens, and so on. But membership of this group is not a purely honorific or symbolic gesture: these are scholars on whom the co-editors rely to promote and solicit material for the journal, to whom we regularly turn for advice or suggestions, and to at least one of whom we send each and every manuscript undergoing peer-review. Though a few members of the Board have remained as stalwart supporters since the beginning, we think it healthy that there be a quite regular turnover, so as to accommodate fresh perspectives and to reflect new directions in the field of Mediterranean archaeology itself. Accordingly, we report here some recent changes to the composition of *JMA*'s Editorial Board. Several individuals are stepping down, and we thank them warmly for the work and support they have provided the journal in recent years. We welcome as new members Professor Lisa Wells (Vanderbilt University) and Dr

John Lund (National Museum, Denmark), who will provide expert advice in the fields of geoarchaeology, and Italian and North African archaeology, respectively. Also to be noted is the change of institutional affiliation—from Cambridge to Oxford—of Chris Hayden (who advises us on the prehistoric West Mediterranean and Spain).

Thus, in alphabetical order, the members of the *JMA* Editorial Advisory Board (from *JMA* 12.1), with primary specializations, are as follows: John Baines (University of Oxford), Prehistoric Egypt; Graeme Barker (University of Leicester), Prehistoric Italy; Piotr Bienkowski (Liverpool Museum), Bronze/Iron Age Levant; Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Rome), Bronze/Iron Age Italy; Hamish Forbes (University of Nottingham), Environmental and Aegean Archaeology; Timothy E. Gregory (The Ohio State University), Medieval Archaeology in the Aegean and Cyprus; Chris Hayden (Oxford), Prehistoric West Mediterranean and Spain; Richard Jones (University of Glasgow), Science-based Archaeology; Kostas Kotsakis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki), Prehistoric Aegean and Macedonia; Thomas Levy (University of California, San Diego), Early Prehistoric Levant; Mario Liverani (University of Rome), Protohistoric Levant; John Lund (National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen), Italy and North Africa; James D. Muhly (American School of Classical Studies at Athens), Prehistoric Aegean and East Mediterranean, Metallurgy; Anthony Snodgrass (University of Cambridge), Aegean Iron Age, Classical Archaeology; Jennifer Webb (La Trobe University, Melbourne), Prehistoric Cyprus; Lisa Wells (Vanderbilt University), Geoarchaeology; Paul Zimansky (Boston University), Prehistoric Anatolia.

In addition to thanking these regular members of our Editorial Board for their past and future input, we should like to acknowledge here a large number of other individuals who

have provided assistance or advice of many kinds over the course of the past three years. They include (in no meaningful order) at least the following: Michael Given (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Glasgow); Peter van Dommelen (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Glasgow); Gary Webster (Dept. of Anthropology, Penn State University); Norman Yoffee (Dept. of Near Eastern Studies, University of Michigan); Sturt W. Manning (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Reading); Robert Ehrenreich (U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum); Stuart Campbell (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Manchester); Thomas Strasser (Dept. of Humanities and Religious Studies, and Dept. of History, California State University, Sacramento); Lauren Talalay (Kelsey Museum of Archaeology, University of Michigan); Jack L. Davis (Dept. of Classics, University of Cincinnati); Susan E. Alcock (Dept. of Classical Studies, University of Michigan); Alan Simmons (Dept. of Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas); David Frankel (Dept. of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne); Carla Sinopoli (Dept. of Anthropology, University of Michigan); K.D. Vitelli (Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University); S. Swiny (Dept. of Classics, SUNY Albany); Anthony Harding (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham); Despo Pilides (The Cyprus Museum, Nicosia); John Papadopoulos (The J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, CA); Robert Tykot (Dept. of Anthropology, University of South Florida); Paul Halstead (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Sheffield); Antonio Gilman (Dept. of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge); Cynthia Shelmerdine (Dept. of Classics, University of Texas, Austin); Robert Chapman (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Reading); John Chapman (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham); Jan Driessen (Dept. of Archaeology, University of Leuven); David Stone (Dept. of Classics, University of Wisconsin);

John Humphrey (*Journal of Roman Archaeology*, Portsmouth, RI); Louise Hitchcock (Institute of Archaeology, University of California at Los Angeles); Lea Stirling (Dept. of Classics, University of Manitoba); Robert F. Sutton, Jr (Dept. of Foreign Languages and Cultures, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis); Brian Molyneux (Archaeology Laboratory, University of South Dakota); Mark Patton (Dept. of Heritage Studies, University of Greenwich, London); Sian Jones (Dept. of Art History and Archaeology, University of Manchester).

Since our last Editorial, another four dozen individuals have joined the ranks of *JMA* authors. The themes, periods and regions about which they have written continue, in general, to follow the trends we noted (and lamented) three years ago: articles concerned in one way or another with the archaeology of Greece, Crete and Cyprus in the Neolithic through Late Bronze Age eras remain dominant. As we wrote then (*JMA* 9 [1996] 5), 'This is the *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology*, not a *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Prehistory*'. On the other hand, our call for papers dealing with non-prehistoric topics, and particularly with the central and western Mediterranean in any period, seems to have borne some fruit. Thus, we are pleased to have been able to publish four papers on Iberian archaeology (10: 3-32; 10: 33-47; 11: 31-52; 11: 53-80), several on the central and western Mediterranean (9: 39-82; 9: 117-20; 10: 49-72; 10: 151-64) and the Adriatic (11: 165-90), and—for the first time—North Africa, other than Egypt (11: 191-205). Likewise, contributions dealing with the Iron Age (10: 151-64; 10: 191-219), with late antiquity (11: 81-104; 11: 191-205), with the Early Modern period (11: 131-64), and even with ethnoarchaeology in Spain (11: 31-52) and in Cyprus (12: 7-25) have been very welcome. But do palaeolithic archaeologists, or Romanists, for example, have nothing to say to the

broad readership that *JMA* offers? We salute the remarkable success of the *Journal of Roman Archaeology* (launched in the very same year as *JMA*), but worry about its impact on the ability of a journal such as *JMA* to provide a chronologically balanced sample of current research, Mediterranean-wide.

And so—somewhat wearily—we would remind all potential contributors of this journal's editorial goals, unchanged since its first issue. *JMA* continues to seek papers that will provide the journal with coverage of a broad and representative range of regional and temporal issues in Mediterranean archaeology, problem-oriented studies that achieve a good balance between data and theory, and articles that discuss Mediterranean culture and material culture analytically rather than purely descriptively. The geographical and chronological range is the broadest possible, from palaeolithic to contemporary. The journal aims not only to publish papers of this sort, but to foster constructive, critical consideration of the issues they raise, and, to this end, features in each issue a section entitled 'Discussion and Debate'. Sometimes, a number of short articles and commentaries are published together as a special section—e.g. those on *Black Athena* (3: 53-137, 247-82); lead isotope analysis and Mediterranean metals trade (8: 1-75); imperialist archaeology and the manipulation of ethnic identity (11: 3-29, 107-28); and, in this issue, the role of archaeologists and archaeological practice within the field of cultural production (12: 60-103).

Publishers seem, finally, to have grasped the fact that *JMA* does not include a section devoted to book reviews—a matter of some relief to one of us [JFC], who for the last several years has concurrently served as co-editor for book reviews in the *American Journal of Archaeology*! This is not to say that we do not, from time to time, publish review articles about books that have some claim to extraordinary significance for the field as a whole.

Authors, editors, publishers and readers are welcome to draw to our attention any new publication that they feel merits such special consideration.

We end on a sad note, by reporting the premature deaths of two Mediterranean archaeologists. Dr John Morter was a young prehistorian and classical archaeologist working in Italy, whose short paper 'Four pieces of clay "tokens" from Capo Alfieri, Calabria' appeared in *JMA* 7 (1994) 115-23; he was killed as he was literally on the way to take up his first teaching position in South Carolina. And this Editorial is written on the day of the funeral of Dr John Lloyd, who succumbed to a long illness. John taught classical archaeology at Sheffield and, later, in Oxford; his field

work career took him to Libya, Greece, and (especially) Italy—wide interests reflected most notably in the volume which he co-edited (with *JMA* Editorial Board member Graeme Barker), *Roman Landscapes: Archaeological Survey in the Mediterranean Region* (London: British School at Rome, 1991). Both had much still to give, and they will be sorely missed.

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