



GUIDELINES FOR BOOK REVIEWERS

EDITORIAL POLICY

BABESCH seeks reviews that assess a book's strengths and weaknesses, as well as locating it within the current field of scholarship. A review should not simply be a listing of contents, though its overall organization and emphasis are up to the individual reviewer. Please avoid lists of minor imperfections (e.g., misplaced commas), but do not hesitate to draw attention to serious editorial problems and errors of fact or interpretation. It is also helpful if reviewers indicate for which audiences and libraries the book seems appropriate. The editors reserve the right to edit for content and length. Examples of other reviews in recent issues of BABESCH may serve as models. It is our policy not to print replies or responses to reviews.

SUBMISSIONS

Book review articles and book reviews should be submitted to the Editorial Secretary: **Béatrice de Fraiture**. E-mail: **contact (at) babesch.org**

Format

Each review should be preceded by a heading in standard BABESCH format listing the book to be reviewed, number of pages and illustrations, publisher, year of publication, price (if available), and ISBN number:

Author

Valeria Acconcia, *Il santuario del Pozzarello a Bolsena (Scavi Gabrici 1904)*. Roma: Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, 2000. 193 pp., 41 figs., 16 pls.; 30 cm (Archaeologica 127, Corpus delle s tipi votive in Italia 10). – ISBN 88-7689-170- 6.

Ph. N. Zaphiropoulou, W. Schürmann, K. Schade, M. Moltesen, *Antike Plastik* (Herausgegeben im Auftrag des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts von A. D. Borbein) Lieferung 27. München: Hirmer Verlag, 2000. 131 S., Abb., 88 Taf.; 32 cm. – ISBN 3-7774-8510-1.

Information

At the end of each review, authors should supply their name, full mailing address and e-mail address.

References

Notes and lists of works cited are not to be used in book reviews. References should be kept to a minimum and incorporated into the text itself, as follows:

In his discussion of Julius Caesar (ch. 4), Arafat suggests that Pausanias viewed Caesar's refoundation of Corinth as the introduction to Greece of a large-scale and permanent Roman presence.

The equivocal nature of the archaeological remains cries for a more theoretically grounded approach, perhaps through ethnographic comparanda along the lines of P.K. Wason, *The Archaeology of Rank* (Cambridge 1994).

For the earlier period he points in particular to the apsidal houses and the incised pottery at the Altis site at Olympia, which J.B. Rutter (*Hesperia* 51 [1982] 459-488) has identified as belonging to the early EH III.

K.S.B. Ryholt (*The Political Situation in Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period, c. 1800-1550 B.C.* [Copenhagen 1997] 104-105) has offered a different perspective on the palace.

Quotations

Long quotations are to be avoided.

Length

800-1000 words.