how, despite being scheduled and legally protected, the outcrops are neglected, requiring trips along unkempt bridle paths, into corners of industrial estates and scrambles down cliffs onto unsavoury beaches. There is even a trip to a gold mine as a bonus.

After a short identification guide to the major marbles (there is a later guide illustrating the major fossils found in the marbles) most of the book gives 'a descriptive and visual guide to the 34 Devonshire buildings and sites of importance' (all in England), including cathedrals (Plymouth, Exeter), national museums (Natural History Museum/Geological Museum, Fitzwilliam) and High Victorian town halls (Manchester), Oxbridge colleges, plus the Brompton Oratory and the less expected Todmorden Unitarian Church and Birmingham Grand Hotel. Geological guides to the facing stones in British towns and cities have become increasingly fashionable, but few can be as lavish as this. However, even within these high-status buildings there are signs of damage/neglect through changing artistic fashions or impoverished-enforced, poor maintenance. But, as it intends, the volume goads the reader to go out and use it and perhaps then lobby and fight for the buildings.

It would miss the point were only geologists to benefit from Professor Walkden's monumental efforts, efforts that are truly pan-marmorial (*sic*), for he exhorts us to enjoy, love and nurture these English marble marvels, to give generously to maintain the buildings and to rediscover smaller objects that are unrecognised in collections and auction houses. These two books speak volumes as to why, now that the marble quarries and beaches are largely barren, we should ensure that what remains is uncovered, recovered and cherished. Thinking of doing anything other than that, we really would be losing our marbles.

ROBERT IXER

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Trends in Biological Anthropology. Volume 1. By KARINA GERDAU-RADONIĆ and KATHLEEN MCSWEENEY, 297mm. Pp 160, b&w ills. Oxbow Books, for the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology, Oxford, 2015. ISBN 9781782978367. £49.95 (pbk).

Trends in Biological Anthropology is a new series that aims to report on new multidisciplinary research in biological anthropology, based on presentations made at the annual conferences of the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO). The first volume, based on the 2011 and 2012 conferences, captures very well the rich diversity of research in the field.

The papers are grouped thematically, and they cover subjects as diverse as primatology, osteoarchaeology, dental anthropology, palaeopathology, three-dimensional modelling, healthy eating and forensics. This is an interesting mix that embraces methodological approaches, palaeopathological case studies, analysis of disarticulated remains from Worcester infirmary, the significance of the definition of 'perimortem' in forensics and a splendid Wellcome-funded public engagement programme, 'You Are What You Ate', encouraging healthy eating based on information recorded from medieval and early modern period skeletons.

The depth and breadth of the research clearly demonstrates the different techniques, applications and approaches used for studies and engagement in biological anthropology today. Such investigative studies highlight the innovation that characterises the discipline of biological anthropology as it develops and strives to achieve valid interpretations. As such, *Trends* promises to be a valuable resource for learning and research in biological anthropology; volume 1 is a very good start and a benchmark for the future volumes being of an equally high standard.

JELENA BEKVALAC

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Beastly Questions: animal answers to archaeological issues. By NAOMI SYKES. 240mm. Pp xvi + 221, 34 b&w ills. Bloomsbury Academic, London, 2014. ISBN 9781472506757. £70 (hbk).

It is disconcerting to read a book that starts with a declaration of how bored the author is with her discipline. But this is the rather unconventional introduction to what becomes a powerful argument as to how much more valuable zooarchaeology could be if its proponents did more to interpret the datasets they produce. Zooarchaeologists are in a position to shed much more light on human–animal interactions, and these, Sykes argues, are a key source of