

212. godine kada je proces romanizacije već prilazio kraju. Knjiga je potkrijepljena i slikama spomenika, kao i prijevodima tako da je i čitaocima koji nisu stručnjaci iz oblasti epigrafike znatno olakšano izučavanje spomenika i korištenje ovog djela.

Još je potrebno istaknuti da se autor izučavajući geografsku rasprostranjenost epigrafskih spomenika u značajnoj mjeri bavio i topografijom izučavanog područja, te ubikacijom antičkih naselja na ovim prostorima. Stoga se ovaj rad može koristiti i pri izučavanju naselja i komunikacija antičke Bosne, ali se iz njega mogu koristiti i podaci vezani za ekonomiju, stanovništvo, te brojne druge segmente antičke prošlosti ovih prostora.

Iz svega navedenog može se zaključiti da je djelo *Antiqui Homines Bosniae* jedno od najvrjednijih djela objavljenih do sada koja se bave antičkom historijom na tlu Bosne, te da je autor svojim trudom značajno doprinio rasvjetljavanju problema romanizacije, prihvatanja rimske civilizacije na ovim prostorima, ali i poznavanju raznih segmenata društva antičke Bosne. Treba istaknuti da je knjiga pisana svestrano, te da se dotiče raznih aspekata antičkog društva, ali ipak dovoljno koncizno i jasno tako da se ipak ne gube njena osnovna nit i misao. Sva djela koja se u budućnosti budu bavila ovim područjem i problematikom epigrafskih spomenika na ovom području, te budu nastajala kao rezultat novih saznanja, mogu biti smatrana kao svojevrsni dodatak ili nadopuna ovome djelu. Zahvaljujući ovoj knjizi uspostavljeni su temelji za daljnje izučavanje epigrafskih spomenika na području ne samo Bosne nego i ostatka Dalmacije, pri tome uvažavajući eventualna nova saznanja iz ove oblasti.

SENAID BOLIĆ

**Todd L. VanPool and Robert D. Leonard, *Quantitative Analysis in Archaeology*, Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, 2011, 350 str.**

The development of interdisciplinary research methods in archaeology is equivalent to the increase in new understandings leading to the transformation of the perception in archaeology. It closes the old questions and opens new ones. Going through such a process, the archaeological statistics have been producing new data and insights in the science of archaeology. Throughout the whole book, Todd L. VanPool and Robert D. Leonard, have achieved their objectives of getting familiar with and elaborating on mathematics used in archaeology, using examples both students and archaeologists can generally relate to, distinguishing between the application and the efficiency of statistic techniques in the quantitative analysis, understanding the quantitative analysis of data by students aimed at the improvement in their critical thinking regarding the analysis, and introducing the issue of statistical sample.

Todd L. VanPool, Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Missouri, and Robert D. Leonard, retired professor from the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, divided the book into sixteen chapters discussing the process of analysis and the hierarchy of the complexity of methods step by step. Every chapter is further divided into a number of subchapters systematically dealing with the particular subject matter. There is a distinctive feature differentiating this book from a large number of works dealing with this subject. It is the authors' assumption about the lack of knowledge in statistics related to the mathematical analysis and

the reader's understating of terminology (it mostly refers to the students who have been avoiding technical sciences, and therefore decided to concentrate on humanistic studies).

The first two chapters, which deal with the importance and the advantage of using statistics and mathematics in archaeology, explain the necessity of writing this manual, and introduce a reader to the basic terminology used throughout the remaining chapters. The second chapter discusses the issue of drawing representative and non-representative samples and considering all the necessary dimensions and measures for the successful sample analysis. The following two chapters elaborate on different ways of introducing and presenting the data due to the easier analysis, comparison and future surveys. This section is illustrated by examples presented through tables and diagrams.

Prior to the explanation of complex methods of statistic analysis, readers are introduced to its different aspects. Critical measurements and calculation methods are further clarified. Many archaeologists who are not quite familiar with the quantitative analysis may use these two methods in order to test the accuracy of calculation or change the point of view of a particular hypothesis. Then, the issue of the distribution of archaeological remains is addressed. The authors emphasise that these remains represent only a segment of the discovery that again represents only a segment of the original number of remains. In addition, the examples from archaeology are used to show the accuracy of the analysis. Hypothesis testing against the data collected from a research is the heart of the science in archaeology. The focus is on the empirical proposition of hypothesis of interest and common errors in a comparison.

Chapters 10 through 15 address different types of analysis, their advantages and disadvantages, and methods that were not previously used in quantitative analysis. In the last chapter, authors return to the issue of sample, along with its drawing and valorisation, as a representative of group of remains in an archaeological assembly. The book ends with the authors' concluding thoughts about the necessity of a universal framework in archaeological quantitative analysis due to the easier and more successful understating of archaeology, as well as the necessity of having one textbook that will clear up the current confusion in quantitative analysis.

In this book, the authors emphasise wide range of data that may be collected through methodological approach that requires, in plain words, no more than "a will, a paper and a pen." The whole book is illustrated by various examples from the science of archaeology. These examples demonstrate different analyses and represent a vehicle through which the book resonates with a reader. Every chapter is followed by questions and exercises, which makes this textbook very appropriate to the students of archaeology. It helps students to systematise the quantitative theory and practice addressed in this book. *Quantitative Analysis in Archaeology* aims at becoming one of the standardised methodological textbooks in order to provide the archaeological circles (especially students) with the simplified explanations of old methods and new insights in the archaeological statistics.

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