

Literature on archaeological remains of cultivated plants (1996/1997)

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Abstract. Publications on archaeological remains of cultivated plants have been collected, mainly from 1996, with some earlier ones and some from 1997. A list is given of the finds according to taxon, country, site, and age.

Key Words: Bibliography - Cultivated plants - Archaeology

Introduction

This review lists information on archaeological remains of cultivated plants. The information is never complete. Nomenclature follows the Mansfeld's *Kulturpflanzenverzeichnis* (Schultze-Motel 1986). The author continues collecting information on cultivated plants, and would be glad to receive relevant offprints at the address given above, for inclusion of their details in future bibliographies.

The finds

Abelmoschus sp.

India: Short review (as *wild lady's finger*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).

Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile

Egypt: Nabta Playa, 8000 uncal. B.P. (Barakat 1995b); Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Aegilops sp.

Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millenium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).

Aframomum melegueta (Roscoe) K. Schum.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Agrimonia eupatoria L.

Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996).
Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Boltinger 1994).

Allium cepa L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).

Allium porrum L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).

Allium sativum L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Switzerland: Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996).
Turkey: Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Allium schoenoprasum L.

Review Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).

Amaranthus leucocarpus S. Wats.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Amaranthus lividus L.

Review Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
Thailand: Khok Phanom Di, 2000-1500 B.C. (Thompson 1996).

Amygdalus communis L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); origin of cultivated forms (Browicz and Zohary 1996).

Cyprus: Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).

Egypt: Valley of the Kings, 18th dynasty (Waly 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).

Turkey: Hallan Çemi, Epipalaeolithic; Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Aydın, archaic Greek period; Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Anacyclus pyrethrum (L.) Link

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).

Anethum graveolens L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Germany: Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995).

Poland: Kofobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

Antelaea azadirachta (L.) Adelbert

India: Short review (as *neem*; Kajale 1996b).

Anthemis nobilis L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).

Anthemis tinctoria L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).

Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).

Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Apium graveolens L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Germany: Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).

Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).

Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).

Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).

Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994).

Aquilegia vulgaris L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Great Britain: Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).

Arbutus unedo L.

France: Corsica, Fango Valley, late-Holocene charcoal (Carcaillet et al. 1997).

Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).

Arctium lappa L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Great Britain: Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a).

Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

Areca catechu L.

India: Short review (as *areca palm*; Kajale 1996b).

Armeniaca vulgaris L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).

Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).

India: Short review (as *apricot*; Kajale 1996b).

Turkey: Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Artemisia abrotanum L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Artemisia absinthium L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Artemisia dracunculus L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).

Artocarpus sp.

India: Short review (as *wild breadfruit*; Kajale 1996b); Mesolithic sites, 10000-8000 B.C. (Kajale 1996d).

Asparagus officinalis L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Trier, Roman, graffiti on lead seals (Schwinden 1994).

Atriplex hortensis L.

Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Atropa belladonna L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a).

Avena barbata Pott

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Avena fatua L.

As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
Finland: Liedon Rärälän, 13th century A.D. (Lempiäinen 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Houten-Tiellandt, early Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).

Avena sativa L.

Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggli 1994).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992).
Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); settlements on the river Oder, Roman Iron Age (Neef 1996); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Houten-Tiellandt, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).

Avena sterilis L.

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Avena strigosa Schreb.

As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).

Avena sp.

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
Finland: Review crop plants, Roman period to early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996); Liedon Rärälän, 13th century A.D. (Lempiäinen 1996).
France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Borg, middle Bronze Age; Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Great Britain: Southampton, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age; late Saxon/early Middle Ages (Hinton 1996a); Thames valley, middle to late Bronze Age; Saxon (Hinton 1996b); Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age; Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); review Essex, Roman; Saxon (Murphy 1996b); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996).
India: Short review (Kajale 1996b).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156); Bovenkarspel het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 83-104); Kleuvenveld, Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).

Avena wiestii Steud

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Balanites aegyptiaca (L.) Delile

Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Barbarea vulgaris R. Br.

- Poland: Kofozbrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
 Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

Barbarea verna (Mill.) Aschers.

- Germany: Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Bellis perennis L.

- Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
 Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine, Roman (Knörzer 1996); Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Berberis vulgaris L.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Beta vulgaris L.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
 Germany: Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
 France: Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
 Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
 Turkey: Aydın, archaic Greek period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Borago officinalis L.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Borassus flabellifer L.

- India: Short review (as *Palmyra palm*; Kajale 1996b).

Boswellia dalzielii Hutch.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Brassica campestris (L.) Claph.

- Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).
 Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994).

Brassica napus L.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Poland: Kofozbrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch

- Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
 Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
 Germany: Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).

Poland: Kofozbrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Brassica nigra (L.) Koch/ *B. rapa* L.

Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).

Brassica oleracea L.

Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Brassica rapa L.

- Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
 Great Britain: York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996).
 Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996, pp 107-156).
 Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).

Buxus sempervirens L.

- Egypt: Valley of the Kings, 18th dynasty (Waly 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
 Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).
 Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic [charcoal] (Celant 1995).

Calendula officinalis L.

Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Camelina alyssum (Mill.) Thell.

- As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
 Poland: Kofozbrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Camelina microcarpa Andrz.

Germany: Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz

- Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b).
 Finland: Review crop plants, early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997).
 Germany: Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Meindling, Halstatt times (Bakels 1996); Rastorf, 1st century B.C./ A.D. (Hirsch et al. 1996); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
 Netherlands: Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maasbracht, Roman (Kooistra 1996).

- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kofobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Turkey: Kuruçay, 4th millenium B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Camellia sinensis* (L.) Kuntze
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Campanula rapuncululus* L.
Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine, Roman (Knörzer 1996).
- Campanula rapunculoides* L.
As an apophyte (weed) in Europe (Sukopp and Langer 1996).
Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Canarium* sp.
India: Short review (as *wild* Canarium; Kajale 1996b); Mesolithic sites, 10000-8000 B.C. (Kajale 1996d).
- Canavalia plagiosperma* Piper ex Piper et Dunn
Ecuador: Real Alto, 3000 B.C.; Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Canna indica* L. (incl. *Canna edulis* Ker-Gawler)
Ecuador: Real Alto, 3000 B.C.; Perdomo, 3rd century A.D.; Selva Alegre 250-500 A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Cannabis sativa* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992).
Germany: Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
India: Short review (as *Cannabis* [*hemp*]; Kajale 1996b).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Capparis decidua* (Forssk.) Edgew.
Egypt: Nabta Playa, 8000 uncal B.P. (Barakat 1995b); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Capparis spinosa* L.
Cyprus: Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Capsicum annuum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Capsicum frutescens* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Carthamus tinctorius* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
India: Short review (as *safflower*; Kajale 1996b).
- Carum carvi* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Cassia senna* L.
Egypt: Nabta Playa, 8000 uncal B.P. (Barakat 1995b).
- Castanea sativa* P. Miller
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
France: Corsica, Fango Valley, late Holocene charcoal (Carcaillet et al. 1997).
Italy: Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995).
Slovenia: Kučar, Iron Age (Culiberg and Šercelj 1995).
- Cedrus libani* A. Rich.
Egypt: Valley of the Kings, 18th dynasty (Waly 1996).
- Celtis australis* L.
Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millenium B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Celtis* sp.
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
India: Short review (as *Hackberry* [*Celtis*]; Kajale 1996b).
- Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

- Germany: Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 12th-17th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maastricht, late Roman; 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Cerasus vulgaris* P. Miller
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latafowa and Badura 1996).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Ceratonia siliqua* L.
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).
- Chenopodium bonus-henricus* L.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Great Britain: Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).
- Chrysanthemum balsamita* (L.) L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
- Chrysanthemum parthenium* (L.) Bernh.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Cicer arietinum* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Cyprus: Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).
India: Short review (as *chick pea*, *Bengal pea*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
Turkey: Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Cichorium intybus* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Cichorium endivia* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Cinnamomum verum* J. S. Presl
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Citrullus colocynthis* (L.) Schrad.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsumura et Nakai
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Citrus limon* Burm.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul.
Finland: Liedon Rärälän, 13th century A.D. (Lempiäinen 1996).
Switzerland: Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Claviceps paspali* Stev. et Hall
India: in recent *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (Aaronson 1996).
- Cocos nucifera* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
India: Short review (as *coconut*; Kajale 1996b).
- Coffea arabica* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Coix lacryma-jobi* L.
India: Short review (as *Job's tears*; Kajale 1996b); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
- Commiphora molmol* Engl. ex Tschirch
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Conringia orientalis* (L.) Dumort.
Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Cordia myxta* L.
India: Short review (as *Indian cherry*; Kajale 1996b); Budihal, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e).
- Cordia sinensis* Lam.
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Coriandrum sativum* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).

- France: Longueuil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
- Germany: Hanau-Salisberg, Roman (Kreuz 1995); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b); Dragonby, Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).
- India: Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).
- Netherlands: Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Turkey: Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Cornus mas* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
- Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
- Italy: Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995).
- Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996).
- Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Corylus avellana* L.
Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
- Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
- Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Finland: Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992).
- France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
- Germany: Meindling, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture; Hallstatt times (Bakels 1996); review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Hesel, middle and early Bronze Age (Freund 1996); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Borg, Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 13th-16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Murphy 1996b); Thames valley, Neolithic; middle to late Bronze Age; Saxon (Hinton 1996b); Southampton, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age; late Saxon/early Middle Ages (Hinton 1996a); Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age; Roman; Anglo-Saxon (van der Veen 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- Italy: Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995); Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Netherlands: Hekelingen, Neolithic (Vermeeren and Kuijpers 1996); Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); The Hague, Roman (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996); Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman; Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Crataegus laevigata* (Poir.) DC.
Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
- Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Crataegus monogyna* Jaqu.
Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996)
- Great Britain: Thames valley, Neolithic; middle to late Bronze Age (Hinton 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).
- Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Netherlands: Maastricht, late Roman (Kooistra 1996).
- Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Crocus sativus* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Cucumis melo* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

- Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Cucumis sativus* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
France: Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Cucumis* sp.
India: Short review (as *watermelon* [*Cucumis type*]; Kajale 1996b); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C. (Kajale 1996c).
- Cucurbita pepo* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Cucurbita* sp.
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (as *squash*; Pearsall 1993).
- Cuminum cyminum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
- Cupressus sempervirens* L.
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Cydonia oblonga* P. Miller
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerdig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Cynara scolymus* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); genetic resources (Basnizki and Zohary 1994; Rottenberg and Zohary 1996; Rottenberg et al. 1996).
- Cyperus longus* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Cyperus rotundus* L.
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Daucus carota* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Augst, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb.
As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 13th/15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Great Britain: York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996).
Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156).
- Diphasium complanatum* (L.) Rothm.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997).
- Diospyros* sp.
India: Short review (as *Diospyros*; Kajale 1996b).
- Dipsacus sativus* (L.) Honckeny (incl. *D. fullonum* L., syn. *D. sylvestris* Huds.)
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); tools for cloth-making (Schäfer and Schäfer 1996).
Great Britain: York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Echinochloa colona* (L.) Link.
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Pal. Beauv.
As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Rastorf, 1st century B.C./ A.D. (Hirsch et al. 1996).
Netherlands: Haverland, middle to late Iron Age; Roman; Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

- Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Echinochloa* sp.
India: Short review (as *Echinochloa*; Kajale 1996b).
- Elettaria cardamomum* Maton
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Elettaria major* Smith
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Eleusine coracana* (L.) Gaertn.
India: Short review (as *finger millet*; Kajale 1996b); Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).
- Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn.
India: Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).
- Elsholtzia ciliata* (Thunb.) Hyl.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992).
- Empetrum nigrum* L.
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latafowa and Badura 1996).
- Eragrostis* sp.
India: Short review (as *Eragrostis*; Kajale 1996b).
- Euphorbia lathyris* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Switzerland: Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Fagus silvatica* L.
Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Ficus carica* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); genetic resources (Zohary 1995b).
Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Finland: Helsinki, Middle Ages and modern times (Vuorela and Lempiäinen 1997).
- Germany: Wesel, 13th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).
- Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Switzerland: Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996).
- Turkey: İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Kilese Tepe, early Bronze Age to Byzantine period; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages; Aydın, archaic Greek period; Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Ficus sycomorus* L.
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Maxim.
Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine (Knörzer 1996); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latafowa and Badura 1996).
- Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Germany: Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- Fragaria vesca* L.
Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Helsinki, Middle Ages and modern times (Vuorela and Lempiäinen 1997).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).

- Germany: Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Fragaria x ananassa* (Duchesne) Guédès
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Genista tinctoria* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997).
- Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Gossypium* sp.
Ecuador: Real Alto, 3000 B.C.; Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
Egypt: Review on Roman cotton in Egypt, the Near East and India (Wild 1997).
India: Short review (as *cotton*; Kajale 1996b).
- Gundelia* sp. L.
Turkey: Hallan Çemi, Epipalaeolithic (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Helianthus annuus* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Heliconia* sp.
Ecuador, Selva Alegre, 400-500 A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Hibiscus cannabinus* L.
India: Short review (as *Deccan hemp*; Kajale 1996b).
- Hippophae rhamnoides* L.
Netherlands: The Hague, Roman (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996).
- Hordeum bulbosum* L.
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Hordeum spontaneum* C. Koch
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Hordeum vulgare* L. (incl. *H. distichum* (L.) Alef.; *H. sp.*)
Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994).
Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1997).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994); Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Finland: Review crop plants, all periods (Aalto 1997); Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996).
France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Plouër-sur-Rance, Iron Age (Ruas 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Büchner and Wolf 1997); Vaihingen-Ensingen, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Hesel, early and middle Bronze Age (Freund 1996); Borg, middle Bronze Age; Urnfield culture (Wiethold 1996a); settlements on the River Oder, late Bronze Age; Roman Iron Age; early Middle Ages (Neef 1996); Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Rastorf, 1st century B.C./ A.D. (Hirsch et al. 1996); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Great Britain: Review Essex, middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Roman; Saxon; 13th century A.D. (Murphy 1996b); Thames valley, middle to late Bronze Age; Saxon (Hinton 1996b); Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age; Roman; Anglo-Saxon (van der Veen 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Swindon, Roman (Carruthers 1997); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
India: Short review (Kajale 1996b); Budihal, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e); Tekkalkota; Sangankallu, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e); Rama-

- puram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
- Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age; Bovenkarspel Het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156; 83-104); Haverland, middle to late Iron Age; Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); several sites, Roman; Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodriguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Sweden: Review *H. distichum* (Hjelmqvist 1996).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan I, Pottery Neolithic to early Chalcolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Dilkaya, early Bronze Age to Iron Age; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages; Aydın, archaic Greek period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C.; Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period; Afyon, Roman to Middle Ages (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Hordeum vulgare* "nudum"
 Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Germany: Review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); settlements on the river Oder, late Bronze Age; Roman Iron Age (Neef 1996); Rastorf, 1st century B.C./ A.D. (Hirsch et al. 1996).
- Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Murphy 1996b).
- Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic (Celant 1995).
- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodriguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994).
- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Humulus lupulus* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Germany: Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
- Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Hyoscyamus niger* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Finland: Helsinki, Middle Ages and modern times (Vuorela and Lempiäinen 1997).
- Germany: Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996).
- Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Hyoscyamus muticus* L.
 Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Hypericum perforatum* L.
 Germany: Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

- Hyphaene thebaica* (L.) Mart.
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Hyssopus officinalis* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Illicium verum* J. D. Hook.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Indigofera* sp.
India: Short review (as *Indigofera*; Kajale 1996b).
- Inula helenium* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Isatis tinctoria* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); Dragonby, late Iron Age (van der Veen 1996a); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997).
- Juglans regia* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 12th-17th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b).
Ireland: Dublin, 11th-13th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Italy: Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); The Hague, Roman (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996); Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Juniperus communis* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Netherlands: The Hague, Roman (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996).
- Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet
India: Short review (as *hyacinth bean*; Kajale 1996b); Budihal, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e); Hallur, Neolithic/Megalithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).
- Lactuca sativa* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
- Lactuca serriola* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standley
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (as *gourd*; Pearsall 1993).
France: Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
- Lathyrus sativus* L. (incl. *L. "sativus"*)
Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
India: Short review (as *grass pea*; Kajale 1996b).
Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
Turkey: Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Lens culinaris* Medik. (incl. *Lens orientalis* [Boiss.] Schmalh., *Lens* sp.)
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994); Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
Finland: Review crop plants, Migration period (Aalto 1997).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Meindling, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture; Hallstatt times (Bakels 1996); Vaihingen-Ensingen, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); Borg, middle Bronze Age; Urnfield culture (Wiethold 1996a); Greding, late Bronze Age,

Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); settlements on the river Oder, late Bronze Age (Neef 1996); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).

Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).

Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).

India: Short review (as *lentil*; Kajale 1996b).

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).

Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).

Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).

Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maasbracht; Maastricht, Roman; 7th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).

Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).

Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).

Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).

Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan III, 7th millennium B.C.; Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; Cafer Höyük: pre-Pottery Neolithic B; Çatal Höyük, early Pottery Neolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Kilese Tepe, early Bronze Age to Byzantine period; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages; Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).

Leonurus cardiaca L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992).

Lepidium sativum L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).

Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).

Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

Levisticum officinale W. Koch

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Linum usitatissimum L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); keyword *flax* (Meinecke and Hopf 1994).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Finland: Review crop plants, Roman period to early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997); Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992).

Germany: Meindling, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Bakels 1996); Vaihingen-Ensingen, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); settlements on the river Oder, Roman Iron Age (Neef 1996); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 13th-16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).

Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age; middle Bronze Age; Roman; Saxon (Murphy 1996b); Dragonby, Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).

Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).

India: Short review (as *linseed*; Kajale 1996b).

Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).

Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age; Bovenkarspel Het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156; pp 83-104); Haverland, middle to late Iron Age; Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996).

Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).

Switzerland: Wallisellen-Langachermoos, early Neolithic (Haas 1996); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).

Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).

Turkey: Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Lithospermum officinale* L.
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Lolium remotum* Schrank
As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Turkey: Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Lolium temulentum* L.
As a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997); in Roman grain (Thüry 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Lupinus albus* L.
History of breeding and cultivation (Hondelmann 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- Lupinus luteus* L.
History of breeding and cultivation (Hondelmann 1996).
- Lupinus mutabilis* Sweet
History of breeding and cultivation (Hondelmann 1996).
- Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Malus domestica* Borkh. (incl. *M. pumila* Miller)
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996), review Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerdig 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Malus sylvestris* (L.) P. Miller
Wild apples as progenitors of cultivated forms (Zohary 1997); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerdig 1996).
- Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1997).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a).
Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Malus* sp.
Germany: Meindling, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Bakels 1996); Wangels, middle Neolithic (Kroll 1997c); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996).
Great Britain: Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Malva sylvestris* L.
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
Great Britain: Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).
- Manihot esculenta* Crantz
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Maranta arundinacea* L.
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Marrubium vulgare* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
- Matricaria recutita* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Medicago nigra* (L.) Krock.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).

- Medicago sativa* L.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Medicago* sp.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
India: Short review (as *lucern* [*Medicago*]; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C. (Kajale 1996c).
Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millenium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Melilotus alba* Medic.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Melilotus altissima* Thuill.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pall.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Melissa officinalis* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Mentha pelugium* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Mespilus germanica* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
Germany: Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Morus alba* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Morus nigra* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (as *mulberry*; Murphy 1996b).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Myrica gale* L.
Germany: Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b).
Netherlands: Hekelingen, Neolithic (Vermeeren and Kuijpers 1996); The Hague, Roman; Middle Ages (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996).
- Musa* sp.
India: Short review (as *wild banana*; Kajale 1996b); Mesolithic sites, 10000-8000 B.C. (Kajale 1996d).
- Myristica fragans* Houtt.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Nepeta cataria* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
Germany: Göttingen, 13th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Nicotiana rustica* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Nicotiana tabacum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Nigella sativa* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996). Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Ocimum basilicum* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Olea europaea* L. (incl. var. *sylvestris* Brot., syn. *O. oleaster* L.)
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); Spain (Buxó 1997); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); genetic resources (Zohary 1994; Zohary 1995a); domestication of the olive tree (Kislev 1996).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994); Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b).
Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a); Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).

- Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Turkey: Aydın, archaic Greek period; Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Olea lapperrini* Battand. et Trab.
Algeria: Z'bib N Elias, Hoggar, 4900-4600 uncal B.P. (Barakat 1995a).
- Origanum dictamnus* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992).
- Origanum majorana* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992).
- Origanum vulgare* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 13th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Oryza sativa* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); distinguishing cultivated and wild rice by phytoliths (Pearsall et al. 1995).
Southeast Asia: New dates on early rice (Bellwood et al. 1992).
Oceania: Mariana Islands, Guam, 2nd millennium B.C.; 1st-2nd millennium A.D. (Hunter-Anderson et al. 1995).
Borneo: Gua Sireh, Sarawak, early 3rd millennium B.C. (Beawitt et al. 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
India: Short review (as *rice [domestic and wild]*; Kajale 1996b); Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Koppa, 1st millennium B.C. (Kajale 1997); Balathal, 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
Thailand: Khok Phanom Di, 2000-1500 B.C. (Thompson 1996).
- Oryza rufipogon* Griffith
India: Mahadana, Mesolithic (Kajale 1996d).
- Oryza spontanea* Roscoe
India: Mahadana, Mesolithic (Kajale 1996d).
- Oryza* sp.
Nigeria: Kursakata, 1200-900 B.C. (as *wild African rice*; Gronenborn et al. 1996).
- Padus avium* P. Miller
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Paeonia mascula* (L.) Mill.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Panicum miliaceum* L.
Review middle Alps (Oeggl 1994); pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); as a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
France: Camp 'Alba, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (Pradat 1997); Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); France: Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Greding, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Borg, Urnfield culture (Wiethold 1996a); settlements at the River Oder, late Bronze Age; Roman Iron Age; early Middle Ages (Neef 1996); Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
India: Short review (as *Panicum millet*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (as *Panicum millet*; Kajale 1996c).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maasbracht, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
Slovenia: Kučar, Iron Age (Culiberg and Šercelj 1995).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996; Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

- Turkey: Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Panicum sumatrense* Roth ex Roem. et Schult.
India: Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a).
- Panicum turgidum* Forrsk.
Algeria: Z'bib N Elias, Hoggar, 4900-4600 uncal B.P. (Barakat 1995a).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
- Papaver somniferum* L. (incl. ssp. *setigerum* [DC.] Corb.)
Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
France: Longueuil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Meindling, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Bakels 1996); Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Greding, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Borg, Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Great Britain: Dragonby, Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a).
Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.
India: Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Balathal, 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
- Paspalum* sp.
India: Short review (as *kodo millet*; Kajale 1996b); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a).
- Pastinaca sativa* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994).
- Pennisetum americanum* (L.) Leeke
Nigeria: Kursakata, 1200-900 B.C. (Gronenborn et al. 1996).
- Pennisetum* sp.
India: Short review (as *pearl millet*; Kajale 1996b).
- Persica vulgaris* P. Miller
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Germany: Hanau-Salisberg, Roman (Kreuz 1995).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Switzerland: Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
Turkey: Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nym.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Netherlands: Bovenkarspel Het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 83-104).
- Phaseolus vulgaris* L.
Introduction into western Europe (Zeven 1997); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Phaseolus* sp.
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Phoenix dactylifera* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b).
India: Short review (as *wild date*; Kajale 1996b).
Italy: Oria, 6th-5th century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).
- Phyllanthus emblica* L.
India: Short review (as *emblic myrobalan*; Kajale 1996b); Budihal, Neolithic (as *emblic myrobalan*; Kajale 1996e).
- Physalis alkekengi* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Pimenta dioica* (L.) Merr.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Pimpinella anisum* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Pinus pinea* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Piper cubeba* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Piper longum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Piper nigrum* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Pistacia atlantica* Desf.
Algeria: Z'bib N Elias, Hoggar, 4900-4600 uncal B.P. (Barakat 1995a).
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Pistacia terebinthus* L.
Cyprus: Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
- Pistacia* sp.
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994) Genetic resources (Zohary 1996).
Turkey: Hallan Çemi, Epipalaeolithic; Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan I, Pottery Neolithic to early Chalcolithic; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Pisum sativum* L. (incl. *P. arvense* L.)
Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Finland: Review crop plants, Migration period to early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); Longueuil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
- Germany: Göttingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Büchner and Wolf 1997); Meindling, Linear Pottery culture; Hallstatt times (Bakels 1996); Vaihingen-Ennsingen, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); Borg, middle Bronze Age (Wiethold 1996a); settlements at the River Oder, late Bronze Age; early Middle Ages (Neef 1996); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Greding, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Wesel, 18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
- Great Britain: Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); review Essex, Saxon; 13th century A.D. (Murphy 1996b); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996).
- India: Short review (as *common pea*, *garden pea*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
- Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic (Celant 1995).
- Netherlands: several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); The Hague, Roman (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodriguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Portulaca oleracea* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
India: Short review (as *Portulaca*; Kajale 1996b); Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).
Thailand: Khok Phanom Di, 2000-1500 B.C. (Thompson 1996).

Primula veris L.

- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine, Roman (Knörzer 1996).
 Great Britain: Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).

Prosopis sp.

- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).

Prunus cerasifera Ehrh.

- Monograph on plums, cherry-plums and sloes (Körber-Grohne 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).

Prunus domestica L. (incl. *P. insititia* [Jusl.] Schneider)

- Monograph on plums, cherry-plums and sloes (Körber-Grohne 1996); review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
 Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
 Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Eschborn, Roman (Kreuz 1995); Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
 Great Britain: Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).
 Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
 Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
 Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
 Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

Prunus spinosa L.

- Monograph on plums, cherry-plums and sloes (Körber-Grohne 1996); review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
 Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
 Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).

- Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Murphy 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a), Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Thames valley, Saxon (Hinton 1996b); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996).
 Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
 Italy: Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995).
 Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995).
 Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
 Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn

- Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
 Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a).
 Netherlands: Haverland, Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996).

Punica granatum L.

- Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
 Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).
 Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a); Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
 Turkey: Aydın, archaic Greek period; Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).

Pyrus communis L.

- Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); wild pears as progenitors of cultivated forms (Zohary 1997).
 Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Borg, Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
 Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
 Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

Pyrus pyraster Burgsd.

- Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); wild pears as progenitors of cultivated forms (Zohary 1997).

- Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Quercus* spp.
 Review acorns as food (Karg and Haas 1996; Vencel 1996): keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996).
 Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
 Italy: Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996).
 Netherlands: Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996).
 Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
 Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
 Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
 Turkey: Çatal Höyük, early Pottery Neolithic; Can Hasan I, Pottery Neolithic to early Chalcolithic; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Raphanus sativus* L.
 Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).
- Reseda luteola* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Germany: Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
 Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997; Allison et al. 1996).
- Rhus coriacea* L.
 Turkey: Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (as *sumac*; Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Ribes nigrum* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Germany: Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b); Wesel, 18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
- Ribes rubrum* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Germany: Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b); Wesel, 18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
- Ribes uva-crispa* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Ricinus communis* L.
 India: Short review (as *castor*; Kajale 1996b).
- Rosa* sp.
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
 Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
 Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
 Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
 Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Rosmarinus officinalis* L.
 Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Rubia tinctoria* L.
 Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
 Great Britain: Review dyeing and mordanting (Hall 1996); York, 9th-13th century A.D. (Walton Rogers 1997).
- Rubus caesius* L.
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-17th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
 Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995).
 Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
 Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Rubus fruticosus* agg.
 Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).
 Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
 Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
 France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).

- Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
- Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Bulkington, Middle Ages (Robinson, M 1997); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Augst, 1st-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996; Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996).
- Turkey: İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Rubus idaeus* L.
Belgium: Le Grognon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Helsinki, Middle Ages and modern times (Vuorela and Lempiäinen 1997).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: Haverland, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996).
- Ruta graveolens* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996). Germany: Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Saccharum officinarum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Salvia officinalis* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Salvia* sp.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Sambucus ebulus* L.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996).
Germany: Borg, middle Bronze Age; Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996).
Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic (Celant 1995).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maastricht, late Roman; 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Sambucus nigra* L.
Keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 12th-16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Great Britain: Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Swindon, Roman (Carruthers 1997); Stonea, 1st century A.D. (Blackham et al. 1996); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).

- Netherlands: Haverland, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Sambucus racemosa* L.
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).
- Saponaria officinalis* L.
Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Satureja hortensis* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); Roman provinces (Willerdig 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Great Britain: Dragonby, Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a).
Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995).
- Satureja montana* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Saussurea costus* (Fal.) Lipschitz
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Secale cereale* L.
Monograph on rye (Miedaner 1997); review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerdig 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Finland: Review crop plants, all periods (Aalto 1997); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996); Helsinki, Middle Ages and modern times (Vuorela and Lempiäinen 1997); Liedon Rärälän, 13th century A.D. (Lempiäinen 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Rastorf, 1st century B.C./ A.D. (Hirsch et al. 1996); settlements on the river Oder, Roman Iron Age; early Middle Ages (Neef 1996); Borg, Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Great Britain: Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age (van der Veen 1996b); review Essex, Roman; Saxon; 13th century A.D. (Murphy 1996b); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- Netherlands: Kleuvenveld, Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Voerendaal-Ten Hove; Maasbracht; Maastricht, Roman; 7th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
Turkey: Can Hasan III, 7th millenium B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Sesamum indicum* L.
India: Short review (as *Sesamum*; Kajale 1996b).
- Setaria italica* (L.) Pal. Beauv.
Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerdig 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
India: Short review (as *Italian millet*; Kajale 1996b); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b); Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
Turkey: Aydın, archaic Greek period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Silybum marianum* (L.) Gaertn.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Sinapis alba* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Sium sisarum* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Sorbus aucuparia* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).

- Sorbus domestica* L.
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996).
- Sorbus torminalis* (L.) Crantz
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
- Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench
Egypt: Nabta Playa, 8000 B.P. (Dahlberg and Wasylikowa 1996).
India: Short review (as *Sorghum*; Kajale 1996b).
- Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
- Spergula arvensis* L.
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Spinacia oleracea* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Stipa tenacissima* L.
Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Syzygium aromaticum* (L.) Merr. et Perry
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Syzygium cuminii* (L.) Skeels
India: Short review (as *Indian jambos*; Kajale 1996b).
- Taxus baccata* L.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Germany: Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).
Netherlands: Houten-Tielland, early Middle Ages (Kooistra 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).
- Tectona grandis* (L.) Hilu et de Wet
India: Short review (as *teak*; Kaljale 1996b); Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).
- Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.
India: Short review (as *beleric myrobalan*; Kajale 1996b).
- Theobroma cacao* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 18th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Thymus vulgaris* L.
Review Old World Labiatae (Rivera and Obón 1992); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 15th/16th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
- Trapa natans* L.
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).
- Trigonella arabica* Delile
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Trigonella caerulea* (L.) Ser.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b).
India: Short review (as *fenugreek*; Kajale 1996b).
- Trigonella ruthenica* L.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Trifolium* spp.
Review small-seeded legumes (Butler 1995).
- Triticum aestivum* L. (incl. *T. aestivo-compactum* Host; *T. aestivum*/*T. durum*)
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); wheat growing experiments in England (van der Veen and Palmer 1997); review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996).
Finland: Review crop plants, Roman period to early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997); Kastleholm Åland, late Iron Age, 500-1000 A.D. (Nuñez and Lempiäinen 1992); Pahamäki, 700-900 A.D. (Onnela et al. 1996); Liedon Rärälän, 13th century A.D. (Lempiäinen 1996).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
Germany: Vaihingen-Ennsingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Hesel, middle and early Bronze Age (Freund 1996); Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Borg, Roman (Wiethold 1996a); settlements on the river Oder, Roman Iron Age; early Middle Ages (Neef 1996); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 13th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).

- Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age; middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Roman; Saxon (Murphy 1996b); Southampton, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age; late Saxon/early Middle Ages (Hinton 1996a); Thames valley, middle to late Bronze Age; Saxon (Hinton 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age; Roman; Anglo-Saxon (van der Veen 1996b); Swindon, Roman (Carruthers 1997); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
- India: Short review (as *bread wheat*; *club wheat*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).
- Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic (Celant 1995); Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Netherlands: several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).
- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodriguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996); Develier/Courtelette, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan III, 7th millennium B.C.; Cafer Höyük: pre-Pottery Neolithic B; Can Hasan I, Pottery Neolithic to early Chalcolithic; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Dilkaya, early Bronze Age to Iron Age; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages; Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C.; Aydın, archaic Greek period; Afyon, Roman to Middle Ages (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Triticum dicocoides* Körn. ex Schweinfurth
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
- Triticum dicoccon* Schrank
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); wheat growing experiments in England (van der Veen and Palmer 1997); review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994); congress report on hulled wheats (Padulosi et al. 1996).
- Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
- Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994); Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).
- Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996).
- Finland: Review crop plants, pre-Roman Iron Age to Migration period (Aalto 1997).
- France: Jaux, La Tène (Malrain et al. 1996); Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996); Longueil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).
- Germany: Göttingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Büchner and Wolf 1997); Meindling, Linear Pottery culture (Bakels 1996); Vaihingen-Ensing, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); settlements on the river Oder, Neolithic; late Bronze Age; Roman Iron Age (Neef 1996); Borg, middle Bronze Age; Urnfield culture; Roman (Wiethold 1996a); review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Hesel, middle and early Bronze Age (Freund 1996); Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).
- Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age; middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Roman; Saxon (Murphy 1996b); Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); Swindon, Roman (Carruthers 1997); Thames valley, Saxon (Hinton 1996b).
- Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
- India: Short review (as *Emmer wheat*; Kajale 1996b).
- Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995); Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Netherlands: Westwoud, middle and late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 107-156); Bovenkarspel Het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 83-104); Haverland, middle to late Iron Age; Kleuvenveld, early Iron Age; Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).

- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Boltinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan III, 7th millennium B.C.; Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; Cafer Höyük: pre-Pottery Neolithic B; Can Hasan I, Pottery Neolithic to early Chalcolithic; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; Kiniz Höyük, late Neolithic to Middle Ages; Domuztepe, Halafian to post-Halafian; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Kilese Tepe, early Bronze Age to Byzantine period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Triticum durum* Desf. (incl. *T. turgidum* L.)
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996).
Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Triticum monococcum* L.
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994); congress report on hulled wheats (Padulosi et al. 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Göttingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Büchner and Wolf 1997); Meindling, Linear Pottery culture (Bakels 1996); Vaihingen-Ensingen, Linear Pottery culture (Rösch 1996b); review Lower Saxony, Bronze Age (Behre 1996); Borg, middle Bronze Age; Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996).
Great Britain: Review Essex, Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Murphy 1996b).
Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
Italy: Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Switzerland: Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Boltinger 1994); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Syria: Tell Sabi Abyad, 6th millennium B.C. (van Zeist and Waterbolk-van Rooijen 1995).
- Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan III, 7th millennium B.C.; Çayönü, pre-Pottery Neolithic; Cafer Höyük: pre-Pottery Neolithic B; Domuztepe, Halafian to post-Halafian; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Kuruçay, 4th millennium B.C.; Kilese Tepe, early Bronze Age to Byzantine period; Aydın, archaic Greek period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).
- Triticum spelta* L.
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); wheat growing experiments in England (van der Veen and Palmer 1997); review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); middle Alps (Oeggl 1994); congress report on hulled wheats (Padulosi et al. 1996).
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).
Germany: Borg, Late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture; Roman (Wiethold 1996a); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Riedlingen, early La Tène (Bouchette and Rösch 1996); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996).
Great Britain: Review Essex, middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Roman; Saxon (Murphy 1996b); Thames valley, late Bronze Age; Romano-British; Saxon (Hinton 1996b); Silfield, pre-Roman Iron Age (Fryer and Murphy 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Weeting, Romano-British (Murphy 1996a); Stonea Grange, Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Swindon, Roman (Carruthers 1997); Leicester, 3rd century A.D. (Monckton 1996).
Italy: Oria, 6th-5th century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b).
Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
Netherlands: several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).
Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).

- Spain and Portugal: Review cereals (Buxó et al. 1997).
- Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 2nd-3rd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud and Jacomet 1996); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996; Kühn and Jacomet 1996).
- Turkey: Aydın, archaic Greek period (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Triticum sphaerococcum* Percival
India: Short review (as *Indian short wheat*; Kajale 1996b).
- Triticum turgidum* L.
Identification of wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Vaccinium myrtillus* L.
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
Germany: Wesel, 12th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).
Netherlands: Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).
- Vaccinium oxycoccus* L.
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Vaccinium uliginosum* L.
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L.
Poland: Kołobrzeg, 13th-15th century A.D. (Latałowa and Badura 1996).
- Valerianella carinata* Loisel.
Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine (Knörzer 1996).
- Valerianella dentata* (L.) Poll.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Germany: Review grassland vegetation of lower Rhine (Knörzer 1996); Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-17th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Great Britain: Dragonby, late Iron Age/Romano-British (van der Veen 1996a); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).
Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).
- Luxemburg: Dudelange, early La Tène (Kroll 1997b).
- Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b).
- Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterrade
Review Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); as a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 13th/15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 13th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Valerianella rimosa* L.
Germany: Wesel, 13th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997).
Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).
- Verbena officinalis* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); as a weed (Sukopp and Scholz 1997).
Germany: Hagnau-Burg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Wesel, 15th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995).
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995); Egolzwil, Neolithic, 4300 B.C. (Bollinger 1994); Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996).
- Vicia ervilia* (L.) Willd.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).
Cyprus: Khirokitia, Neolithic (Hansen 1994).
Germany: Borg, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Wiethold 1996a); Greding, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b).
Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).
Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).
Italy: Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
Turkey: Aşıklı Höyük, 7th millennium B.C.; Can Hasan III, 7th millennium B.C.; Çayönü: pre-Pottery Neolithic; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Çadır Höyük, Chalcolithic to Byzantine period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
Yugoslavia: Feudvar, early Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Kroll 1997b).

Vicia faba L.

Review pre-Roman Iron Age to early Middle Ages (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

Bosnia-Herzegovina: Gradina Klisura Kadića Brdo, early Iron Age (Kučan 1995).

Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Finland: Review crop plants, early Middle Ages (Aalto 1997).

France: Longueuil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).

Germany: Greding, late Bronze Age, Urnfield culture (Kroll 1997b); Hagnau-Burg, Urnfield culture (Rösch 1996a).

Great Britain: Review Essex, middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Saxon; 13th century A.D. (Murphy 1996b); Stonea Grange, pre-Roman Iron Age; Roman (van der Veen 1996b); Dragonby, late Iron Age (van der Veen 1996a); Stebbingford, Middle Ages (Murphy et al. 1996).

Greece: Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age; Byzantine (Kroll and Neef 1997).

Ireland: Dublin, 10th-11th century A.D. (Geraghty 1996).

Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic (Celant 1995); Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995); Oria, 6th-3rd century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996).

Netherlands: Bovenkarspel Het Valkje, late Bronze Age (Buurman 1996 pp 83-104); several sites, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Kleuvenveld, Roman (van Zeist and Palfenier-Vegter 1996); Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995).

Poland: Wolin, 9th-12th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997b)

Russia: Georgiy, 9th-10th century A.D. (Alsleben 1997a).

Switzerland: Zug-Sumpf, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996); Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996).

Vicia sativa L.

Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).

France: Mont Beuvray, early Roman (Vitali and Wiethold 1996).

Great Britain: York, 10th-13th century A.D. (Allison et al. 1996).

Netherlands: Voerendaal-Ten Hove, Roman (Kooistra 1996); Maastricht, 7th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996).

Switzerland: Develier/Courtetelle, early Middle Ages (Klee and Brombacher 1996); Basel, 15th century A.D. (Kühn 1996).

Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper

India: Short review (as *black gram*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c); Hallur, Neolithic/Megalithic, 2300 B.C. (as *V. mungo/V. radiata*; Kajale 1996e); Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).

Vigna radiata (L.) R. Wilczek

India: Short review (as *green gram*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c); Hallur, Neolithic/Megalithic, 2300 B.C. (as *V. mungo/V. radiata*; Kajale 1996e); Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (incl. ssp. *cylindrica* [L.] Verdc., syn. *Dolichos biflorus* L.)

India: Budihal, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e); Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Tekkalkota; Sangankallu, Neolithic (Kajale 1996e); Hallur, Neolithic/Megalithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e).

Viscum album L.

Switzerland: Review Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Brombacher 1995).

Vitex sp.

Nigeria: Kursakata, 1200-900 B.C. (Gronenborn et al. 1996).

Vitis vinifera L. (incl. ssp. *sylvestris* [Gmel.] Beger; *Vitis* sp.)

Review viticulture in the eastern Mediterranean (Forni 1996); Spain (Buxó 1997); Roman provinces (Willerding 1996b); 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); keyword *fruit trees* (Meinecke and Willerding 1996); genetic resources (Zohary 1995c).

Belgium: Le Grogon, 16th century A.D. (Huysmans 1996; 1997).

Cyprus: Marki Alonia, Bronze Age (Adams and Simmons 1996).

Czech Republic: Opava, 13th-16th century A.D. (Opravil 1996).

Egypt: Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Amer 1996; El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).

Finland: Review crop plants, Migration period (Aalto 1997).

France: Longueuil-Sainte-Marie, 1st-3rd century A.D. (de Hingh 1996).

Germany: Eschborn, Roman (Kreuz 1995); Tawern, 4th century A.D. (König 1996); Wesel, 13th-18th century A.D. (Knörzer et al. 1995); Göttingen, 15th/16th century A.D. (Hellwig 1997); Kiel, 17th century A.D. (Wiethold 1996b).

Great Britain: Review Essex, Roman (Murphy 1996b); Stone, late Middle Ages to post-medieval (Moffett and Smith 1996).

Greece: Review Greece and Crete in prehistory (Sarpaki 1995); Agios Mamas, middle Bronze Age (Kroll and Neef 1997).

India: Short review (as *vine*; Kajale 1996b); Balathal, 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c).

Israel: Netiv Hagdud, early Neolithic, 10th millennium uncal. B.P. (Kislev 1997).

Italy: Quadrato di Torre Spaccata, Neolithic [charcoal] (Celant 1995); Viterbo, pre-Roman Iron Age, Villanova culture (Hopf 1995); Oria, 6th-3rd

- century B.C. (Ciaraldi 1997b); Pompeii, 1st century A.D. (Ciaraldi 1997a).
- Jordan: Petra, 2nd century B.C.-4th century A.D. (Karg 1996).
- Netherlands: Nijmegen, Roman, Augustan (de Hingh and Kooistra 1995); Maastricht, 6th-8th century A.D. (Kooistra 1996); Veere, 15th century A.D. (Brinkkemper and de Man 1996).
- Spain: Castellón Alto, Bronze Age (Rodríguez-Ariza et al. 1996).
- Switzerland: Augst, 1st-2nd century A.D. (Petrucci-Bavaud 1996).
- Turkey: Yumuktepe, early Neolithic to Byzantine period; İkiztepe, Chalcolithic to middle Bronze Age; Titriş Höyük, early Bronze Age to Middle Ages; Sardis, late Iron Age to Byzantine period; Tille Höyük, 7th-8th century B.C.; Aydın, archaic Greek period; Afyon, Roman to Middle Ages; Serçe Limanı, 11th century A.D. (Nesbitt and Samuel 1996a).
- Xanthium strumarium* L.
Review Old World Compositae (Rivera and Obón 1996).
- Xanthosoma* sp.
Ecuador: Yumes, 17th century A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Zea mays* L.
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996); middle Alps, early 17th century (Oeggli 1994).
Ecuador: Real Alto, 3000 B.C.; Yumes, 500 B.C.-17th century A.D.; Perdomo, 5th century A.D.; Herradura, 500-1000 A.D.; Selva Alegre 250-500 A.D. (Pearsall 1993).
- Zingiber officinale* Roscoe
Review 11th-18th century A.D. (Greig 1996).
- Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.
India: Short review (as *Indian jujube*; Kajale 1996b); Mahadana, Mesolithic (as *Indian jujube*; Kajale 1996d); Balathal, 2350-1800 B.C.; 500 B.C.-300 A.D. (Kajale 1996c); Budihal, Neolithic (as *Indian jujube*; Kajale 1996e); Kodekal, Neolithic, 2300 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Ramapuram, Neolithic, 1000 B.C. (Kajale 1996e); Kuntasi, Harappa culture (Kajale 1996a).
- Ziziphus spina-christi* (L.) Willd.
Egypt: Hierakonpolis, 3800-3500 B.C. (El Hadidi et al. 1996); Valley of the Kings, 18th dynasty (Waly 1996); Abu Sha'ar, 400-700 A.D. (El Hadidi and Fayoumi 1996).
- General topics**
- Beginnings of agriculture: Spread of crop plants in the Old World (Hopf 1993); origins of agriculture in Europe [Linear Pottery culture, British Isles and Scandinavia] (Thorpe 1996).
- Bread: Sweden: Birka, early Middle Ages (Hansson 1996).
- Cereal processing: Cereal grain sieving (Jones 1996); grinding (Forni 1994).
- Climatology: Using changes in carbon isotope discrimination in charred cereal grains to estimate aridity (Araus et al. 1997).
- Cloth-making: Roman Gaul (Roche-Bernard and Ferdière 1993); Germany: Rostock (Schäfer and Schäfer 1996).
- Conference reports: Büdingen, Romanization (Kreuz and Kroll 1997).
- Coprolites: France and Netherlands, Neolithic to Middle Ages (Vermeeren and Kuijper 1996).
- DNA analysis: DNA in charred wheat grains (Allaby et al. 1997); in figs (Nöth et al. 1996).
- Domestication: Relations people, plants, animals (Harris 1996).
- Dyeing: Roman Gaul (Roche-Bernard and Ferdière 1993); British Isles (Hall 1996).
- Environment and ecology: Crisis in antiquity (Thüry 1995); in the Middle Ages (Willerding 1996c).
- Ethnobotany: Great Britain (Mabey 1996); Chad: *Sorghum bicolor* dry season cropping (Zach et al. 1996).
- Experimental crop growing: Wheats in England (van der Veen and Palmer 1997).
- Fodder crops, foraging: Keyword fodder (Willerding 1996d).
- Food production: Swiss Neolithic lakeshore settlements (Schibler and Brombacher 1995a).
- Food quality: Roman times (Thüry 1996).
- House building: Plants in Middle Ages and modern house construction (Willerding 1996e).
- Horticulture: perspectives of agricultural origins (Leach 1997).
- Identification: wheats (Hillman et al. 1996); Mediterranean grasses (Kislev et al. 1997); distinguishing cultivated and wild rice by phytoliths (Pearsall et al. 1995).
- Markets: Food markets in antiquity (Küster 1996b).
- Museum: Duderstadt open air museum (Willerding 1994).
- Phytoliths: Ecuador (Pearsall 1993).
- Spices: Roman spices (Thüry and Walter 1997).
- Statistics: Indirect correspondence analysis (Brinkkemper 1996).
- Storage pests: *Sitophilus granarius*: Germany: Göttingen, Neolithic, Linear Pottery culture (Büchner and Wolf 1997); in Roman grain (Thüry 1996); *Bruchus rufimanus*: Italy: Finale Ligure, 1st century B.C. (Arobba and Murialdo 1996).
- Tar production: in Slavonic times, early Middle Ages (Voss 1996).
- Vegetable fibers: Roman Gaul (Roche-Bernard and Ferdière 1993).
- Vegetation history and archaeobotany: Basque region (Iriarte and Zapata 1996); Germany, Hessen (Kreuz 1995); questions, methods, results (Willerding and Hillebrecht 1994).
- Weeds: Middle Europe, Bronze and Iron Age (Kroll 1997b); origin of weeds (Sukopp and Scholz 1997); central Europe, late Bronze Age (Jacomet and Karg 1996).

Wild progenitors: Catalogue of the wild relatives of cultivated plants native to Europe (Heywood and Zohary 1995).

Woodland management: Middle Europe (Andraschko 1996; Bauer 1996; Benecke 1996; Donat and Lange 1996; Goldmann 1996; Küster 1996a; Schneider 1996; Spurk 1996; Voss 1996; Willerding 1996a); Netherlands: use of wood in Iron Age houses (Koot and Vermeeren 1996); keyword *forest* (Meinecke et al. 1994).

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