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tions, stratigraphic sections, and architectural photographs of these occupations.

The settlements at Qabr Sheykheyn represent one sample of the kinds of village settlements which characterized southwestern Iran in the period just prior to the onset of the substantial social and economic transformations associated with the early urbanization of this region and adjacent southern Iraq. The terminal occupation of this site, featuring but one large, three-roomed residence, may be a common type of settlement on the Khuzistan plain at this time, and may be a function of the social and economic tensions associated with the emergence of socially stratified communities which constituted the base for regional urbanization.

ELIZABETH LYDING WILL, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

A SURVEY OF THE ROMAN AMPHORAS FOUND IN SARDINIA

Penrose 9455 (1983) \$827

The grantee undertook a survey of the Roman shipping containers found in Sardinia. Over four hundred and sixty amphoras were examined, assigned to type, and dated. Almost all were photographed. Museums and private collections in Cagliari, Sassari, Sant' Antioco, Oristano, La Maddalena, Nuoro, and Villanovaforru were included in the survey. The collection of amphoras in the National Archaeological Museum in Cagliari might be described here as typical of material studied elsewhere in Sardinia. At Cagliari, the main collection includes 36 jars that had brought wine, mostly from Italy, to Sardinia during the third, second, and first centuries B.C.; 33 jars in which garum (fish sauce) had been exported to Sardinia from Spain during the period of the Roman Empire; and 27 amphoras in which olive oil had been shipped to the island from Spain and North Africa, again during the Imperial period. Also stored at Cagliari are finds from recent excavations at the sites of Nora, Bithia, and Ortu Còmidu (Sardara-CA). These pieces displayed the same range of dates and types that characterized the other amphoras in the museum. Even the small, inland site of Ortu Còmidu, where all amphora finds have been fragmentary, illustrates importation patterns common to much of the rest of Sardinia. At the Ortu Còmidu pieces of wine, garum, and olive oil containers dating from the 3rd century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. were found.

The survey indicates that similar patterns of importation of wine, olive oil, and garum prevailed in various parts of Sardinia throughout the Roman period. Clearly Sardinia miniaturizes the economic history of

Italy itself, especially of the west coast, under the Romans. The island imported Italian wine as long as it was available. Later, during the Empire, Sardinia emphasized domestic production of wine and followed the lead of the mainland by importing garum and olive oil from Spain and North Africa. Sardinia thus reflects the ebb and flow of mainland trade. The island was no isolated outpost. It was closely involved with the economy of the Roman West.

- Kleiner, Diana E. E. *Roman Imperial Funerary Altars with Portraits*. Rome: Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, forthcoming.
- Will, Elizabeth Lyding. "Amphoras and Trade in Roman Sardinia." In *Sardinia in the Mediterranean*, edited by M. S. Balmuth. forthcoming.

ART HISTORY

ROBERT ASHER, University of Connecticut

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1865-1930

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Research at the Cornell University, School of Industrial and Labor Relations' Labor-Management Documentation Center focused on letters in the John B. Andrews Papers relating to the efforts of the American Association for labor legislation to secure health insurance and unemployment insurance between 1915 and 1925. Research in the Marion B. Folsom Papers, University of Rochester, uncovered important materials on the relationship between technological change and unemployment at the Eastman Kodak Company. The development of company policy on layoffs caused by technological change was traced in the minutes of the Unemployment Committee. At the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the author found materials on mining disasters in the nineteenth century, uncovered a brief used in committee hearings of the Pennsylvania Senate (Judiciary Committee) in 1891 on proposed employers' liability legislation, and discovered materials on the accident prevention programs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All these materials nicely demonstrate the manner in which large corporations, by their own practice, modified the "rugged individualism" that was so dominant a strain in nineteenth century American culture. In the twentieth century large corporations began to think in collective terms when they considered the health, safety, and employment security of their workers. Company policies balanced management imperatives (earnings and technological requirements) against the collective welfare of employee. The individual worker was treated increasingly as a member of a larger group, the company workforce, whose identity and interests often dominated internal discussions of