

Review

Among the New Books

ANTHONY SINCLAIR

✉ When excavating the graves of the Nubian Kings of Kerma, George Reisner wondered whether the interned bodies of men and women gave evidence for a willing human sacrifice of the king's harem. Since not arranged neatly, they must have walked in, whilst 'many of these bodies are in attitudes which could only be the result of fear, resolution under pain or its anticipation, or of other movements which would naturally arise in the body of perfectly well persons suffering a conscious death by suffocation'. Signs of struggle and panic are exactly those found by Jo Ben Wheat at the Olsen-Chubbuck site. Here lie the bodies of bison, massed, violently twisted and contorted: in some cases limbs projected beyond their natural anatomical possibilities, in others necks and vertebrae were snapped. For most, death came by suffocation and trampling; others, poised to leap out, were pinned down by tumbling bodies. On top, articulated bones tell the story of organized butchery by Plains Indians, carried on until the meat was too 'high' to continue. In *Eyewitness to discovery: first person accounts of more than fifty of the World's greatest archaeological discoveries* (x+493 pages, 12 colour plates, 38 black and white plates, 19 illustrations, 2 maps, 1 table. 1997. Oxford & New York (NY): Oxford University Press; 0-19-508141-2 hardback £19.99), BRIAN FAGAN has collected together a series of personal accounts of such great moments of archaeology. What are the greatest discoveries? They are sites, rich in personal and material detail; they are also the sites which catch the public imagination, and almost invariably this involved death and burial, from the Lords of Sipan to the bog bodies of Denmark. He begins with discoveries of our early ancestors, then travels around the globe from the Near East to Egypt, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. A last set of accounts illustrate the development of archaeology as a science. Each comes with a brief contextualizing introduction by FAGAN himself. Though many of these accounts come from the time of science, it is still the incidental and personal side that remains most revealing. Don Johanson felt 'lucky' on the day Lucy appeared. Mary Leakey found Nutcracker Man amusing herself with a walk since Louis lay ill in bed; it became such a famous find because there was a film crew on hand, present to film the excavation of another site entirely, to

capture its exposure on celluloid. Asked by James Brown which of the Sutton Hoo mounds she wanted opening, Elizabeth Pretty pointed to the largest saying, 'What about this?' Brown thought it quite all right and the boat cenotaph appeared shortly thereafter. When urged on to 'discover' the ruins of Machu Picchu a little further ahead, Hiram Bingham confessed, 'I was not unduly excited, nor in a great hurry to move. The heat was great, and water from the Indian's spring was cool and delicious, and the rustic bench . . . seemed most comfortable.'

✉ From that lucky day in November 1974, DONALD JOHANSON has been a dominant, if still controversial, figure in the field of palaeoanthropology for the last 20 years. In DONALD JOHANSON & BLAKE EDGAR's *From Lucy to language* (272 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson; 0-297-83328-6 hardback £25) he has taken the opportunity to use that wealth of experience in setting out, in simple terms, the significant features of hominid evolution. This is a book of two halves: the first a series of concise comments on the central issues in palaeoanthropology ('what is a human?', 'what is palaeoanthropology?', 'ancestors', 'bipedalism' and many others — including 'imponderables'); the second, entitled 'encountering the evidence', a stunning set of photographs of the key fossils, in rough ancestral order, with panels of text detailing the salient features of the specimen and its species, its excavation history and its current importance in the grand scheme of things. As a popular book, these central issues are up to date and first rate, particularly that looking at recent genetic approaches to the understanding of human ancestry and speciation; but students will probably find these too brief to be more than a first revision aid. This is especially so for the imponderables. Will humans become extinct? Since we have lost our diversity in hominid species through time, JOHANSON initially suggests that this is quite probable, but as we do not seem to be so dependent on the environment any more, who can say? The real strength of this book, therefore, is the second part. The quality, and indeed beauty, of BLAKE EDGAR's pictures make it at once a source for palaeo-anthropological slides *par excellence*, whilst

JOHANSON's detailed information concerning the find history is both useful and incidentally fascinating. Those interested in details of the related archaeological materials must look elsewhere: this is primarily a bones book. Comments on Palaeolithic technology are somewhat limited. Since much of the best evidence for hominid behavioural abilities, including perhaps language, derives from the archaeology associated with the skeletal finds, this is a missed opportunity.

As illustration of the behavioural information available from the archaeology of this period is SOPHIE A. DE BEAUNE's *Les Galets utilisés au Paléolithique supérieur: approche archéologique et expérimentale* (ii+298 pages, 178 figures, 21 tables. 1997. Paris: CNRS Éditions; 2-271-05452-4 paperback FF380). Too often ignored as lithic analysts reach for the more accessible retouched pieces, DE BEAUNE has exhaustively detailed the shapes of these unknapped stones and the markings to be found on them, whilst a comprehensive programme of experimentation attempts to make sense of these shapes and marks in terms of their likely multiple uses. It concludes with a full catalogue of these pieces and the sites from which they derive. This volume complements her previous comprehensive study of Palaeolithic stone lamps, another previously overlooked object of study. Finally MATTHEW POPE's *The Boxgrove Project: a guide to the site* (16 pages, 20 illustrations. 1996. The Boxgrove Project; pamphlet) provides a brief review of the most up-to-date information on this key site for understanding the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles, whilst we await the soon-to-be-published, full report of this site.

✍ In a slightly more didactic vein are JORDAN E. KERBER's *Lambert Farm: public archaeology and canine burials along Narragansett Bay* (xii+124 pages, 38 illustrations, 12 tables. 1997. Fort Worth (TX): Harcourt Brace College Publishers; 0-15-505190-3 paperback \$13.95) and BRIAN HAYDEN's *The pithouses of Keatley Creek* (xiv+140 pages, 44 illustrations, 6 tables. 1997. Fort Worth (TX): Harcourt Brace College Publishers; 0-15-503837-0 paperback \$13.95). Both are part of a larger series of small case-studies intended to provide food for thought in archaeological courses on method and theory. Whilst both are essentially site reports, they are quite different. In KERBER's personal account we learn that whilst it is lack of funds that initially encourages the use of the public to work the site, once that decision was made Lambert Farm provided an ideal opportunity to interest the public in archaeology and offer them real experience of it. Methodological sections examine the sampling procedures, made complicated by the need for numerous small public campaigns of work, and the results from dating and other analyses. The main focus of interest of the site turns out to be the

unexpected discovery of a number of canine burials in a sea-shell deposit, allowing KERBER to consider canine burials in general. HAYDEN's case study is more apparently deductive in nature. Interested in the subject of complex hunter-gatherers, different from ordinary hunter-gatherers in the ability of some to control the labour of others, exploit abundant resources and to be semi-sedentary, and their predominance in the immediate post-glacial, HAYDEN examines the evidence of all sorts from the Keatley Creek pithouses. He contrasts the rich evidence (presence of storage pits, bones, plant remains, etc.) from a series of large housepit deposits with the simpler, poorer evidence from smaller pithouses, revealing the presence of more powerful members of this inegalitarian community. Whilst I am not completely convinced by HAYDEN's interpretations they clearly raise themes for discussion. There are five more case-studies in this series dealing with other sites and more general method and theory topics. These books are short enough to be read quickly yet there is enough of substance to generate much potential debate. I look forward to reading the others.

✍ If the creation of cultural identity from past remains is a central topic of concern in archaeology, few better examples can surely be found than PATRICIA FORTINI BROWN's *Venice and antiquity: the Venetian sense of the past* (xii+361 pages, 312 colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1996. New Haven (CT): Yale University Press; 0-300-06700-3 hardback £45). BROWN starts by asking how Venetians might have managed to create a great identity for their city when, unlike other great cities in medieval Italy, such as Rome and Florence, Venice could not lay claim to have been actually founded in the peak of classical times, yet it was precisely this relationship between present and classical past that was so central to the Renaissance. Weaving together sources as diverse as the architectural, sculptural, literary, numismatic, the dramatic and the pictorial, her answer is a stunning tale of *bricolage* both material and immaterial. In her use of *spolia* (sculptural and architectural pieces removed from their original context and re-used anew) and her gifted artisans' re-creation of conscious 'forgeries' in the classical style, her sense of past was both absent — these *spolia* were surrogates for things lost — yet present in their physical creation of something new. Their use was so inspired that Venice could give the impression of a phoenix new from the flames, complete and coherent, true to its 'original'. In so doing, Venice became a classical republic, founded by Christians driven from the mainland by Attila. Whilst always a Christian city, Venice was also a communal city. The city boasted both the first and more communal *piazze* than any other in Italy; it also raised the first public clock tower; and the histories of the great families were

recorded not separately but together. As befitted a great maritime and trading city, Venice became more than Classical: it also appropriated the antiquity of the Eastern Empire. The bronze horses and lion in St Mark's Square, and indeed most of the marble façade of the Basilica itself, were appropriated from Constantinople, 'rescued' from the Turks by the Crusading armies of the West in 1204.

✉ Whilst BROWN relates how Renaissance Venice appropriated a classical antiquity, in ADRIAN DESMOND's *Huxley: evolution's high priest*. (xiv+370 pages, 20 illustrations. 1997. London: Michael Joseph; 0-7181-3882-1 hardback £20), the second and final volume in this stunning biography, we get the chance to re appropriate our 'classical' past. For if Victorian science is our antiquity, there is none more so than the evolutionary science of Darwin and Huxley. Readers with good memory will recollect an account of DESMOND's first volume setting out the rise of the young and dynamic 'preacher' of evolution, 'the devil's disciple', from humble beginnings to academic prominence (ANTIQUITY 68: 859). DESMOND's *Huxley* is more than a hero myth for a founding father, recounting the outcome of one great duel, it roots Huxley in tumultuous times. His lifetime was one of profound social change, and throughout, Huxley was in the thick of it. In this volume we witness not only the overthrow of the lofty Classics and their Oxbridge links for the grim substance of Science, but also of God's Anglican oligarchy for omnipotent Nature in Huxley's agnosticism. Indeed it is Huxley who coins the word 'agnosticism', to distance his secular evolutionary Truth from other dissident truths, such as those of Wallace, where the Descent of Man remained still in the hands of a divine creator. And Huxley became nature's 'pope', leading a demanding life of exemplary virtue to keep shut the doors of catastrophic morality. This period of Huxley's life also sees him forge Biology as we know it in the crucible of the Science Schools Building erected opposite the Natural History Building in South Kensington. Huxley's metaphor of war and his nickname of 'the General', and his Whitworth gun of argument, reflected his alliance with the newly powerful professionals; it was money from Armstrong's armaments works that flowed in to support his works. If the run of social change of the earlier part of the century has been to evolution's advantage, pre-adapting the professional classes to accept, and demand, a new place in the social order, so more rampant calls for social reform at the end of the century went beyond even Huxley. Social 'Darwinism' allowed Huxley to argue against the calls for further emancipation and collectivism in the workplace. Huxley's Nature, founded in Darwin's reading of Malthus and Smith, demanded competition among people as much as animals.

Further struggle for the past is related in VICTOR A SHNIRELMAN's *Who gets the past: competition for ancestors among non-Russian intellectuals in Rus-*

sia. x+98 pages, 4 figures. 1996. Washington (DC) & London: The Woodrow Wilson Center Press & John Hopkins University Press; 0-8018-5221-8 hardback £19.

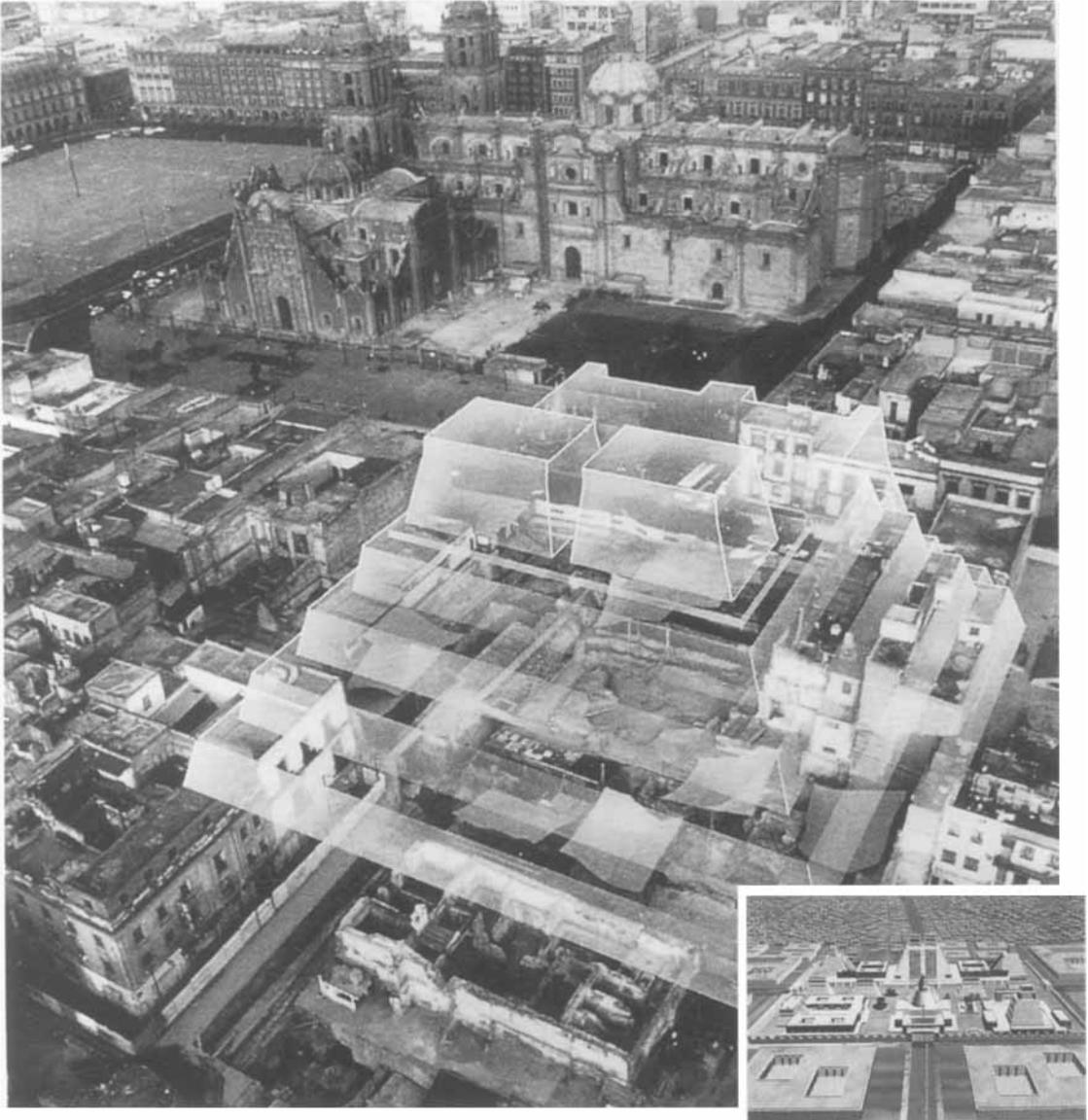
Conference and colloquia

Two separate volumes consider the interpretation of the archaeology of the American Southwest. JOSEPH A. TAINTER & BONNIE BAGLEY TAINTER (ed.). *Evolving complexity and environmental risk in the prehistoric southwest: Proceedings of the workshop 'Resource stress, economic uncertainty, and human response in the prehistoric Southwest', held February 25–29 1992 in Santa Fe, NM* (xii+284 pages, 36 illustrations, 22 tables. 1996. Reading (MA): Addison-Wesley; 0-201-87040-1 paperback \$34.49) considers how subsistence agriculturalists function as complex societies. In particular it attempts to show how they adapt as a primary strategy to counteract risk and alleviate stress in their environment. Whilst PAUL R. FISH & JEFFERSON REID (ed.)'s *Interpreting southwestern diversity: underlying principles and overarching patterns*. (Arizona State University Anthropological Research Papers 48. x+320 pages, 61 figures, 20 tables. 1996. Tempe (AZ): Arizona State University; 0-936249-11-0 paperback \$35) is more diverse in its scope and its authors: 28 short pieces by 35 authors fall into three sections dealing with issues of geographic and demographic scale, the social context of production and behavioural perspectives on technological strategies.

Technological change is also the focus of BERNARD WAILES' (ed.) *Craft specialization and social evolution: in memory of V. Gordon Childe*. xii+241 pages, 35 figures, 2 tables. 1996. Philadelphia (PA): University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology; 0-924171-43-X hardback \$40. Inspired by some of Childe's writings on social evolution, 19 chapters explore the links between aspects of technological change and specific regional developments. Contributions are arranged geographically into the areas of the Near East and the Caucasus, Europe, Asia and the New World.

CLAUDE DANIEL ARDOUIN & EMMANUEL ARINZE (ed.). *Museums and the community in West Africa*. viii+135 pages, 59 illustrations. 1995. Washington (DC): Smithsonian Institution Press & London: James Currey; 1-56098-611-5 paperback £19.50. The results of a symposium in 1985 related to the work of the West African Museums Programme started in 1982 to create a series of local, community-related museums away from the capitals in West Africa. Eight chapters deal with general aspects of museum work; another nine chapters look at the work of a series of these local museums from Burkina Faso to Senegal.

GEORGE C. BOND & ANGELA GILLIAM (ed.). *Social construction of the past: representation as power*. xv+232 pages. 1997. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15224-0 paperback £16.99. An introduction and 14 chapters are split up into three sections. The first looks at the representation of eth-



*Excavation of the subway in Mexico city from 1978 has revealed the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán and in particular the Templo Mayor from which Hernán Cortés was shown this bustling city of 200,000 people by Lord Moctezuma in AD 1519. Within two years the population was decimated by epidemic and Spanish siege whilst the city itself was largely razed to the ground. On the foundations of archaeological work led by Eduardo Matos Moctezuma, the Templo Mayor rises again from the surrounding Mexico City, if only in virtual form. In *Virtual archaeology: great discoveries brought to life through virtual reality* (ARNOLDO MONDADORI (ed.), 294 pages, colour and black-and-white illustrations. 1997. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-05085-6 hardback £29.95) we are treated to a sort of atlas of great archaeological sites. We can travel from Saharan Africa, through the Near East, Europe, Asia and the Far East to the Americas, and from the early Stone Age to advanced state societies. Written sections detail the archaeological work at major sites whilst computer-generated images then reveal how some aspect of the site may have looked. Most of the reconstructions focus on architecture, and most still lack the 'lived-in', human feel of actual realists of the past such as Alan Sorrell. The beauty of this technology is not only that it forces archaeologists to think logically about their proposed reconstructions, as happened with computer simulation, but that the reconstructions can be endlessly and straightforwardly updated as new evidence emerges, thanks to the newly standardized Virtual Reality Mark-up Language.*

nicity, the second is on the social construction of antiquity and the third looks at South Africa as a case-study in the scholarship of inequality.

J. DANIEL ROGERS & BRUCE D. SMITH (ed.). *Mississippian communities and households*. xi+310 pages, 77 figures, 11 tables. 1995. Tuscaloosa (AL): University of Alabama Press; 0-8173-0768-0. 11 chapters and an introduction consider the formation of Mississippian chiefdoms between AD 1000 and 1600. Studies escalate in size from looking at the microscopic household level, progressing to the macroscopic settlement.

Also:

MARGARITA DIAZ-ANDREU & SIMON KEAY (ed.). *The archaeology of Iberia: the dynamics of change*. xv+314 pages, 37 figures, 2 tables. 1997. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-12012-8 hardback £45.

LINDA MANZANILLA (ed.). *Emergence and change in early urban societies*. xvi+301 pages, 53 illustrations. 1997. New York (NY) & London: Plenum Press; 0-306-45494-7 hardback \$49.50.

On-going series

The ever-expanding series of guides from English Heritage and Batsford continue on. The series now numbers 43 books in total with 9 forthcoming, dealing separately with 'sites', 'towns', 'periods', 'landscapes' and 'subjects'. The first of the new landscape series are SANDY GERRARD'S *Dartmoor* (115 pages, 14 colour plates, 79 illustrations, 4 tables. 1997. London: Batsford & English Heritage; 0-7134-7589-7 paperback £15.99) and JOHN BARNATT & KEN SMITH'S *Peak District* (128 pages, 17 colour plates, 79 illustrations. 1997. London: Batsford & English Heritage; 0-7134-7529-3 paperback £15.99). Both consider how a reading of the landscape and its features can reveal an account of the changes in landscape use from the first hunter-gatherers through to modern times. As a 'subject' book, ANDREW SAUNDERS' *Channel defences* (128 pages, 12 colour plates, 87 illustrations. 1997. London: Batsford & English Heritage; 0-7134-7595-1 paperback £15.99) follows up English Heritage's recently expressed interest in this field. Five chapters look at the role of the channel in the defence of Britain and then the development of the Royal Navy and land-based defences. Also a 'subject', JOAN ALCOCK'S *Life in Roman Britain* (128 pages, 13 colour plates, 81 illustrations. 1996. London: Batsford & English Heritage; 0-7134-6745-2 paperback £15.99) comprises seven chapters on administration and society, art and decoration, food, housing, entertainment and religion. Finally, TOM BEAUMONT JAMES' *Winchester* (128 pages, 12 colour plates, 78 illustrations. 1997. London: Batsford & English Heritage; 0-7134-7447-5 paperback £15.99) is a 'town' book. Ten chapters lead us through the chronological development of this well-researched city. As usual all are well illustrated.

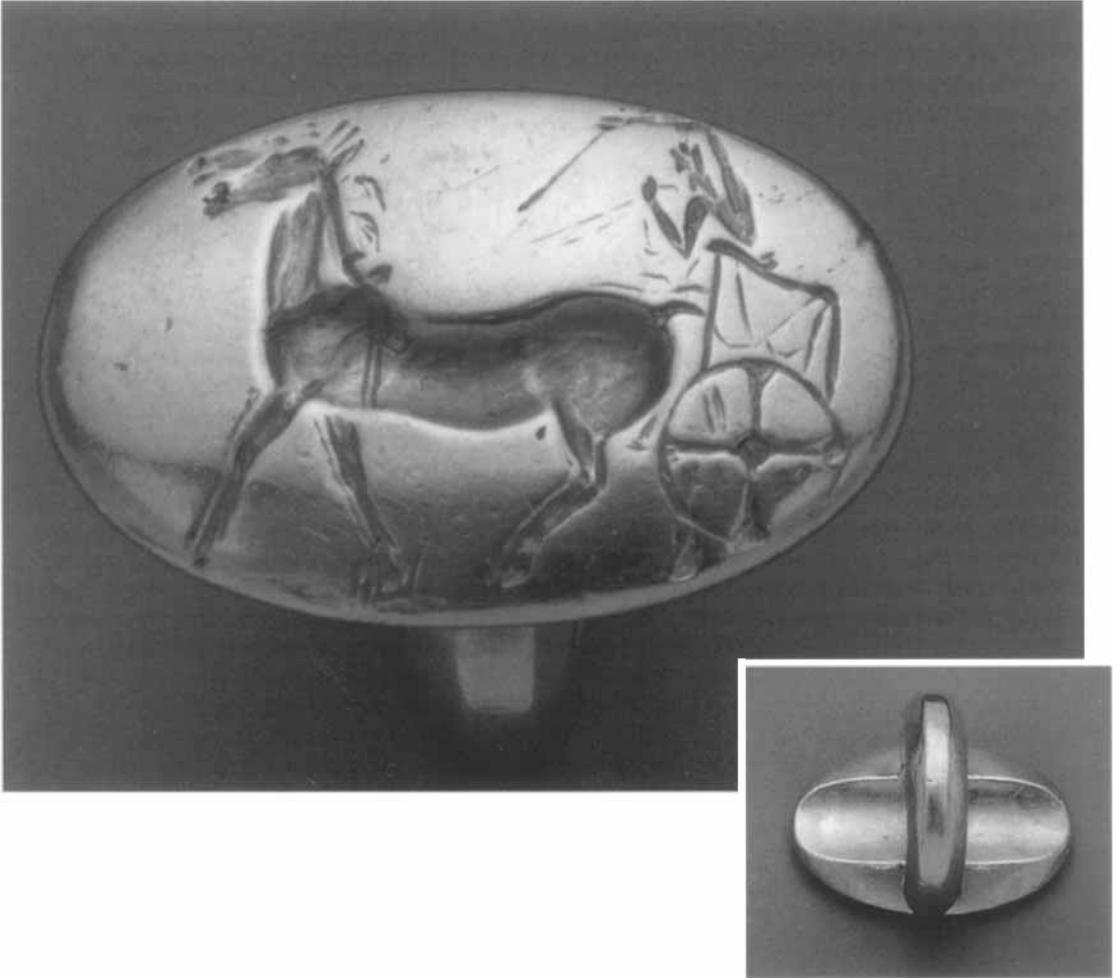
Blackwell's 'Peoples of the Americas' series continues with GARTH BAWDEN'S *The Moche* (ix+375 pages, 78 figures. 1997. Oxford: Blackwell; 1-55786-520-5 hardback £35 & \$39.95) and MICHAEL E. SMITH'S *The Aztecs* (xx+361 pages, 102 illustrations, 9 tables. 1996. Oxford & Cambridge (MA): Blackwell; 1-55786-496-9 hardback £22.50 & \$25.95). BAWDEN has written his work in two parts. The first deals with the Moche world; the natural world, life and work in Moche society and symbols and rituals of power. The second is chronological, looking at the development, florescence and end of Moche society. SMITH, on the other hand, mixes thematic and historical chapters on the Aztec world and their history.

Museums and museum collections

The important Robert Woods Bliss collection of Andean Art begins to be comprehensively published in ELIZABETH HILL BOONE'S (ed.) *Andean art at Dumbarton Oaks* (2 volumes, xx+497 pages, 133 plates, 168 figures. 1996. Washington (DC): Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection; 0-88402-225-0 hardback \$150). Thematic essays introduce the reader to the Andean world, and aspects of its art. Essays by Heather Lechtman on cloth and metal and the culture of technology and by William Conklin on structure and meaning in textiles are particularly good. In all 133 objects are lovingly photographed and planned, the first volume devoted to metals and the second to textiles. Three further volumes are planned.

Reference

In addition to the greatest discoveries, BRIAN M. FAGAN has also edited, with the help of a large team, *The Oxford companion to archaeology* (xx+844 pages, 43 illustrations. 1996. New York (NY) & Oxford: Oxford University Press; 0-19-507618-4 hardback £35 & \$55). If his *greatest archaeological discoveries*, described above, tells us a little about how archaeology came to be where it is, the companion aims to tell archaeology as it is. It is a massive book: 700 alphabetically organized articles written by more than 300 individual authors, followed by a series of maps of major site locations, and a full index. Like other encyclopaedias and dictionaries beforehand, articles cover geographical areas, archaeological and relevant geological periods, major cultural groups and key sites. Significantly, however, similar attention has been devoted to discussion of the major theoretical and methodological issues within archaeology at the moment. 'Nationalism' nestles between 'Nasca lines' and the 'Natufian culture'; 'Post-processual theory' is sandwiched between the 'Portrayal of archaeology in popular culture' and 'Potassium-argon dating'. Coherency is provided through the provision of references to other relevant articles in the com-



A charioteer wields a goad over the back of two horses on this gold signet ring, part of a magnificent Mycenaean funerary treasure recently returned to Greece. In The Aidonia treasure: seals and jewellery of the Aegean Late Bronze Age (KATIE DEMAKOPOULOU (ed.). 120 pages, colour and black-and-white plates, 1996. Athens: Ministry of Culture; 960-214-646-X paperback Dr5000 +1500p&p), a guidebook to an exhibition held in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, we can take pleasure from at least one victory in the endless struggle to repatriate antiquities looted from their rightful country of origin and keeping from the clutches of the antiquities market. It was in April 1993, in a gallery in New York, that Michael Ward put these objects up for auction. Alerted by the lavish sale catalogue, in May of that year Greece filed for cancellation of the sale and repatriation of its objects, on the grounds that they were clearly similar to those excavated from the site of Aidonia, where recent looting had also taken place. Before he was forced to reveal the manner in which these pieces had been acquired, Ward donated the treasure to the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage, from whom they came to Greece in January 1996. The exhibition and its catalogue returns these 312 pieces to their real archaeological context: those other pieces properly excavated from this site. Together they form a collection comparable to that from other great Mycenaean sites of Dendra and Mycenae itself. More on this enduring issue in DAVID GILL's review-article in this number.

panion at the end of each piece, whilst for those who need to proceed further each article also ends with a brief listing of key readings. The one thing lacking is a guide for reading, as provided by for

example the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, leading readers through a series of related articles on a particular theme. A first place to start for all your future enquiries.

Much more specialized in scope is ANTHONY EMERY's *Greater medieval houses of England and Wales 1: Northern England* (xiv+435 pages, 210 plates, 104 figures, 3 tables. 1996. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 0-521-49723-X hardback £80 & \$125). To rectify the disparity in studies of abbeys and castles versus houses, EMERY looks at the historical background and the architectural history for the great medieval houses before providing a detailed description and history house by house and region by region. Volumes on central England and Wales, and southern England will complete the projected series.

Monographs

JAMES BELICH's *Making peoples: a history of the New Zealanders from Polynesian settlement to the end of the nineteenth century* (497 pages. 1996. Auckland: Penguin Books; 0-7139-9171-2 hardback £25) looks at how the history of the indigenous New Zealander Maoris has been endlessly re-created dependent on the colour of spectacles worn by (pre-) historians. Green lenses saw the indigenous peoples in tune with the environment; red lenses saw them as ferocious and chronically warlike whilst the white lens made them almost like white people, ideal for colonization. Belich begins with the original settlement by Polynesians and considers the development of the Maori tribes, and the history of their contact with Western explorers and settlers. He ends with the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, its various translations, all different, and their respective consequences for New Zealand history.

ARJA KARIVIERI. *The Athenian lamp industry in late antiquity*. (Papers and Monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens 5.) viii+404 pages, 56 illustrations. 1996. Helsinki: Finnish Institute at Athens; 951-95295-6-X paperback FIM.300. A detailed study of this industry based on literary and material evidence, KARIVIERI also attempts to reconstruct trading routes around the Mediterranean.

HARRIET I FLOWER. *Ancestor masks and aristocratic power in Roman culture*. xviii+411 pages, 8 plates, 23 illustrations. 1996. Oxford: Clarendon Press; 0-19-815018-0 hardback £50. FLOWER begins with an account of the purposes of ancestor masks in Roman culture, then looks in detail at the role they played at elections, at funerals and in praising the ancestors. She ends looking at the place of the ancestors in the new principate of Augustus and the later empire.

ALAIN SCHNAPP. *Le chasseur et la cité: chasse et érotique dans la Grèce ancienne*. 601 pages, 554 illustrations. 1997. Paris: Éditions Albin Michel; 2-226-06475-3 paperback FF180. Drawing upon illustrative sources, principally paintings on ceramics, and literary sources SCHNAPP examines the practice and symbolism of hunting in the constitution of the Greek city state.

T.J. CORNELL. *The beginnings of Rome: Italy and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Punic Wars (c. 1000–264 BC)*. xx+507 pages, 32 illustrations, 10 maps, 10 tables. 1995. London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-01596-0 paperback £15.99. A thorough and excellent account of this period.

RAM SHARAN SHARMA. *The state and Varna formation in the mid-Ganga plains: an ethnoarchaeological view*. 116 pages, 12 illustrations, 1 table, 2 maps. 1996. New Delhi: Mansohr; 81-7304-168-7 hardback Rs175. Eight chapters consider the origins of the state, focusing on major changes brought about by the development of iron.

IGNACIO PEÑA. *The Christian art of Byzantine Syria*. 256 pages, 64 colour plates, 100 black-and-white illustrations. 1996. Reading: Garnet; 1-85964-071-0 hardback £50. Sixteen chapters and an introduction examine the beginnings of this art and where it is to be found. Separate chapters deal with the art of churches, baptisteries, monasteria, dwellings and public buildings.

JONATHAN M. WOODING. *Communication and commerce along the western sealanes AD 400–800*. (BAR International series 654.) iv+125 pages, 17 figures. 1996. Oxford: Tempvs Reparatum; 0-86054-843-0 paperback £26. A critical assessment of the oft-accepted thesis of regular, long-distance trade along the Atlantic seaboard between AD 400 and 800. Although there were links, he concludes, we need carefully to re-examine them.

Also:

IAN CARRADICE. *Greek coins*. 112 pages, 70 illustrations. 1995. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-71184-0 paperback \$19.95.

GREGORY L. POSSEHL. *Indus Age: the writing system*. xvi+244 pages, 16 plates, 76 figures, 14 tables. 1996. Philadelphia (PA): University of Philadelphia Press; 0-8122-3345-X hardback \$45.

BIRGITTA HÅRDH. *Silver in the Viking Age: a regional-economic study*. (Acta Archaeologica Lundensia, series in 8, 25.) 221 pages, 79 figures, 46 tables. 1996. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International; 91-22-01702-X paperback SEK211.

PETRA PAKKANEN. *Interpreting early Hellenistic religion*. (Papers and Monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens 3.) vi+187 pages, 4 tables. 1996. Helsinki: Finnish Institute at Athens; 951-95295-4-3 paperback FIM180.

OCTAVIAN BOUNEGRU & MIHAIL ZAHARIADE. *Les forces navales du Bas Danube at de la Mer Noire aux I^{er}–VI^e siècles*. (Colloquia Pontica 2.) xii+124 pages, 30 illustrations, 1 table, 4 maps. 1996. Oxford: Oxbow; 1-900188-17-1 paperback £18.

BJÖRN FORSÉN. *Griechische Gliederweihungen*. (Papers and Monographs of the Finnish Institute at Athens 4.) ii+284 pages, 115 illustrations. 1996. Helsinki: Finnish Institute at Athens; 951-95295-5-1 paperback FIM250.

BERND ZICH. *Studien zur regionalen und chronologischen Gliederung der nördlichen Aunjetitzer Kultur*. x+936 pages, 94 figures (+ 14 inserts), 114 maps (+2 inserts). 1996. Berlin & New York (NY): Walter de Gruyter; 3-11-014327-5 hardback DM640.

FRANK KOLB. *Lykische Studien 1: Die Siedlungskammer von Kyaneai*. (Asia Minor Studien 9.) iv+207 pages, 31 plates, 83 figures. 1993. Bonn: Rudolf Habelt; 3-7749-2558-5 paperback DM79.

PAUL ÅSTRÖM & ELLEN HERSCHER (ed.). *Late Bronze Age settlement in Cyprus: function and relationship*. (Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology and Literature 126.) 80 pages, 20 illustrations. 1996. Jonsered: Paul Åströms Förlag; 91-7081-120-2 paperback SEK100.

VINCENT H. MALMSTRÖM. *Cycles of the sun, mysteries of the moon: the calendar in Mesoamerican civilization*. xiv+282 pages, 18 plates, 19 maps, 11 figures, 7 tables. 1997. Austin (TX): University of Texas Press; 0-292-75197-4 paperback \$17.95.

Field reports and archaeological surveys

ANNE I. WOOSLEY & ALLAN J. MCINTYRE. *Mimbres Mogollon archaeology: Charles C. Di Peso's excavations at Wind Mountain*. (Amerind Foundation, Inc. Archaeology Series 10.) xxii+463 pages, 260 illustrations, 110 tables. 1996. Albuquerque (NM): University of New Mexico Press; 0-8263-1674-3 hardback \$55. Following the death of di Peso in 1982, WOOSLEY & MCINTYRE have brought to fruition the report of his important excavations at the Wind Mountain in the American Southwest. A comprehensive report of 11 chapters and 9 appendices deal with the chronology, architectural and material culture remains. Appendices deal with specific palynological and petrographic data, amongst other things.

PHILIP RAHTZ & LORNA WATTS. *St Mary's church, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire*. xii+247 pages, 123 figures, 15 tables. 1997. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press; 0-85115-687-8 hardback £75. Six chapters detail the survey, excavation and structural analysis of this church and its yard, carried out from 1974 to 1984.

VLADIMIR D. KUBAREV & ESTHER JACOBSON. *Répertoire des pétroglyphes d'Asie centrale 3: Sibérie du sud 3: Kalbak-Tash I (République de l'Altai)*. (Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique Française en Asie Centrale 5,3.) xl+255 pages, 677 illustrations. 1996. Paris: Diffusion de Bocard; 2-907431-08-01 paperback FF200. An account of 627 representations of anthropomorphic, animal and abstract figures dating to the late Turkic period in the 3rd millennium BC.

PAMELA ROSE. *Qasr Ibrim: the hinterland survey*. vi+299 pages, 207 illustrations, 2 tables. 1996. London: Egypt Exploration Society; 0-85698-133-8 hardback £50. Six chapters outline the finds of roadways, structures, inscriptions, pottery and other finds since the survey started in 1986.

PAULA PURHONEN (ed.). *Vainionmäki — a Merovingian period cemetery in Laitila, Finland*. 221 pages, 402 colour and black-and-white illustrations, 2 tables. 1996. Helsinki: National Board of Antiquities; 951-616-008-5 hardback FIM215. Through 7 chapters and 6 appendices, PURHONEN and her colleagues argue that the cemetery at Vainionmäki represents the burial of one extended family, with others at different sites, over a period of approximately 160 years.

LUIS GONZALO JARAMILLO E. *Prehispanic chiefdoms in the Valle de la Plata 3: the socioeconomic structure of Formative 3 communities*. (University of Pittsburgh Memoirs in Latin American Archaeology 10.) xviii+146 pages, 114 figures, 25 tables. 1996. Pittsburgh (PA) & Santafé de Bogotá: Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh & Departamento de Antropología, Universidad de los Andes; 1-877812-40-4 paperback \$20.

Also:

YVES MENEZ. *Une ferme de l'Armorique gauloise: le Boisanne à Plouër-sur-Rance (Côtes-d'Armor)*. 267 pages, 207 illustrations. 1996. Paris: Éditions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; 2-7351-0616-0 paperback FF280.

SIOBHAN GERAGHTY. *Viking Dublin: botanical evidence from Fishamble Street*. viii+115 pages, 15 plates, 27 figures, 8 tables. 1996. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy; 1-874045-44-5 hardback IRE25.

LARS ERIK NARMO. *Jernvinna i Valdres og Gausdal — et fragment av Middelalderens økonomi*. viii+239 pages, 197 figures. 1996. Oslo: Universitetets Oldsaksamling; 82-7181-132-0 paperback NKR110.

B. LYONNET. *Sarazm (Tadjikistan) céramiques (Chalcolithique et Bronze Ancien)*. (Mémoires de la Mission Archéologique Française en Asie Centrale 7.) 131 pages, 5 plates, 45 figures, 10 tables. 1996. Paris: Diffusion de Bocard; 2-907431-06-4 paperback FF135.

FRANCESCO FEDELE. *Ossimo 1: Il contesto rituale delle stele calcolitiche e notizie sugli scavi 1988-95*. 81 pages, 55 illustrations, 4 tables. 1995. Gianico: la Cittadina; paperback.

CLAIRE L. LYONS. *Morgantina Studies 5: The archaic cemeteries*. xxix+261 pages, 96 plates, 14 figures, 9 tables. 1996. Princeton (NJ): Princeton University Press; 0691-01016-8 hardback \$90.

FAROUK ISMAIL, WALTHER SALLABERGER, PHILIPPE TALON & KAREL VAN LERBERGHE. *Subartu 2: administrative documents from Tell Beydar (seasons 1993-1995)*. x+299 pages, 117 illustrations, 13 tables. 1996. Turnhout: Brepols; 2-503-50539-2 paperback BFr2200.

J.N. BENTON. *Abiel I. New research on the Arabian peninsula: excavations at Al Sufouh, a 3rd-millennium site in the Emirate of Dubai*. 245 pages, 273 illustrations (+2 insert plans), 18 tables. 1996. Turnhout: Brepols; 2-503-50503-1 paperback BFr2800.

HORST JARITZ, SÉBASTIAN FAVRE, GIORGIO NOGARA & MIECZYSLAW RODZIEWICZ. *Pelusium: Prospection archéologique et topographique de la région de Kana'is 1993 et 1994*. (Beiträge zur Ägyptischen Bauforschung und Altertumskunde 13.) 239 pages, 15 plates, 65 figures, 2 fold-out plans.

M.R. POPHAM & I.S. LEMOS. *Lefkandi III: the Early Iron Age cemetery at Touma. The excavations of 1981 to 1994*. x+207 pages, 160 illustrations, 3 tables. 1996. London: British School at Athens; 0-904887-27-8 hardback £69 +£5 p&p.

Paperbacks, second editions, reprints and translations

Those interested in the interpretation of past artistic representations will find much of interest in WHITNEY DAVIS' *Replications: archaeology, art history, psychoanalysis* (xvi+352 pages, 68 illustrations. University Park (PA): Pennsylvania State University Press; 0-271-01523-3 hardback £58.50 & \$65, 0-271-01524-1 paperback £25.95 & \$28.50). Bound together are 12 essays, four on each of the main themes, written and published in a range of places over the last 10 years. Most have been expanded or edited for this book.

C.J. ARNOLD. *An archaeology of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms*. xx+260 pages, 91 figures, 21 tables. 1997 (2nd edition). London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15635-1 hardback £50 & 0-415-15636-X paperback £17.99. The revised edition of

this now-standard text goes beyond the formation of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms to provide a broader introduction to this period. It also includes more illustrations and the results of the most recent research.

ANDRE GUNDER FRANK & BARRY K. GILLS (ed.). *The world system: five hundred years or five thousand?* xxii+320 pages, 8 figures, 5 tables. 1996 (paperback edition). London & New York (NY): Routledge; 0-415-15089-2 paperback £16.99.

Also:

SUSAN WALKER & MORRIS BIERBRIER. *Ancient faces: mummy portraits from Roman Egypt*. Exhibition catalogue. 224 pages, 1 map, numerous illustrations, mostly in colour. 1997. London: British Museum Press; 0-7141-0989-4 paperback £18.99 0-7141-190509 hardback £40.00.

Introductions and popular

EDITH FLAMARIAN. *Cleopatra: from history to legend*. 159 pages, numerous colour and black-and-white plates. 1997. London: Thames & Hudson; 0-500-30073-9 paperback £6.95. Portraits of Cleopatra and the asp lead to a history of the relations between Rome and Egypt and Cleopatra's role in them. Sprinkled with photographs from the movies and opera from Cecil B. DeMille's opera at the Metropolitan with Claudette Colbert, via Claude Rains and Vivien Leigh to Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor.

Review articles

Sotheby's, sleaze and subterfuge: inside the antiquities trade

DAVID GILL*

PETER WATSON. *Sotheby's: inside story*. 326 pages, 16 plates. 1997. London: Bloomsbury; 0-7475-3443-8 hardback £20.

Dr Jerome Eisenberg, Director of both the Royal-Athena Galleries in New York and Seaby Gallery in London, declared at the 1993 conference at the Institute of Archaeology in London on 'Antiquities trade or betrayed: legal, ethical and conservation issues': 'there is a rotten apple or two in nearly every barrel, even antiquity dealers' (Eisenberg 1995: 216). This claim echoes the press briefing by Tim Llewelyn, managing director of Sotheby's, following the conviction for theft and one count of forgery of James Hodges, formerly the administrator of the antiquities department in the famous auction house. Dis-

tancing the auctioneers from any suggestion of wrongdoing, Llewelyn said, 'Hodges was a solitary rotten apple in the barrel' (p. 99). Peter Watson, in this brisk and highly readable account of the Hodges affair, instead finds that Hodges 'was by no means the only rotten apple in the Sotheby's barrel' (p. 272).

In March 1991 Watson was shown the contents of three suitcases in the White Horse pub at Parson's Green in London, in which Hodges had squirreled away a series of documents ranging in date from 1975 to 1989 and relating to the workings of the major auction house. The dossier was impressive: Watson 'narrowed down Hodges' three or four thousand documents to 592 core papers, consisting of 878 pages' (p. 61). They revealed serious wrong-doing by members of Sotheby's staff. Watson checked the handwriting contained in the

* Department of Classics and Ancient History, University of Wales Swansea, Swansea SA2 8PP, Wales. E-mail: D.W.J.Gill@Swansea.ac.uk