

area, the archaeological cultures, and even the sequence. As Silverman points out, recent field research is only now beginning to be published, and we await the results of more problem oriented archaeological investigations which will hopefully provide solid data on the social, religious, political, and economic context of the spectacular objects from the Paracas Peninsula and surrounding areas. ♦

After Tut'ankhamun: Research and Excavation in the Royal Necropolis at Thebes. Edited by C. N. REEVES. London and New York: Kegan Paul International, 1992. 211 pp. 24 b/w photographs, 40 line drawings, diagrams, and maps. \$95.00 (cloth).

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After Tut'ankhamun is a collection of thirteen papers presented at the conference of the same name held from 15 to 17 June 1990 at Highclere Castle in Hampshire, England. The host for the conference was the seventh Earl of Carnarvon, grandson of the fifth Earl, who sponsored Howard Carter's excavations that led to the discovery of the tomb of Tut'ankhamun in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.

Each of the thirteen papers focuses on more recent work connected with the Valley of the Kings and is concerned with some aspect of the tombs themselves, their occupants, and/or materials recovered from those tombs. Many of the papers deal with reexaminations of tombs and materials discovered but disregarded as unimportant by earlier excavators in search of more spectacular finds. As Reeves points out in his introduction: "Before 1922, the emphasis had been on the discovery of *things*. After the discovery of Tut'ankhamun, priorities changed; the emphasis now is on the recovery of *information*."

Of the four papers concerned with the re-examination of tombs in the valley, Kent Weeks' "The Theban Mapping Project and Work in KV 5" is the most comprehensive. His twenty-three page paper is complete with tomb plans, a stratigraphic profile and line drawings of the decoration from KV 5, the tomb which Weeks believes to have been the burial place for at least two of the sons of Ramesses II. Weeks begins with a brief

discussion of the ongoing Theban Mapping Project of which his work on KV 5 is an outgrowth. After providing an historical overview of the Ramesside Period, he goes on to discuss the construction, use, and previous excavation of the tomb. Weeks presents sections of his current work on the location, typology, and dimensions of the tomb, as well as a detailed study of the stratigraphy of Chamber 1 from which he identified seven temporal phases in the tomb's history. Barbara Greene Aston's analysis of the pottery from the tomb, here the principal diagnostic tool for stratigraphic dating, is also included as is a discussion of the decoration from Chamber 1 that accompanies the line drawings.

Both John Rose's "An Interim Report on Work in KV 39, September-October 1989" and Jiro Kondo's "A Preliminary Report on the Clearance of the Tomb of Amenophis III (WV 22)" are precisely what their titles imply—clear, concise, well organized reports of recent work on their respective tombs. In addition to histories of previous work, discussions of present conditions and current work, each paper is accompanied by lists of finds, black and white photos, and plans of the tombs.

Finally, Donald P. Ryan's "Some Observations Concerning Uninscribed Tombs in the Valley of the Kings" is a very brief, somewhat unfocused, discussion of uninscribed tombs in the Valley of the Kings. His emphasis is on the histories and present conditions of the six tombs (KV 21, 27, 28, 44, 45 and 60) currently being investigated by the Pacific Lutheran University Valley of the Kings Project. Ryan touches on the problems of dating and ascertaining ownership of uninscribed tombs and adds information on two major early excavators in the valley, Giovanni Belzoni and Howard Carter.

The question of the usurpation of funerary equipment for the tomb of Tut'ankhamun is considered by Marianne Eaton-Krauss, J. R. Harris, and Claude Vandersleyen. In "The Sarcophagus in the Tomb of Tut'ankhamun," Marianne Eaton-Krauss investigates the question of for whom the sarcophagus was originally made. Taking into account the alterations made to both the decoration and inscriptions, she compares and contrasts it with other late Eighteenth Dynasty examples and argues convincingly that the sarcophagus in question had originally been made for Smenkhkare.

In "Akenaten and Nefernefruaten in the tomb of Tut'ankhamun," J. R. Harris examines numerous objects inscribed with the names of officials and royalty of the earlier Eighteenth Dynasty and, in particular, of the Amarna Court. Although

some items may have been placed there as mementos or heirlooms, Harris feels that the majority were originally intended for other royal burials, principally those of Akhenaten and Nefernefruaten.

In "Royal Figures from Tut'ankhamun's Tomb," Claude Vandersleyen contends that the obvious variations in the likenesses of figures purported to represent Tut'ankhamun and his queen are proof that many of the objects were originally made for members of the Amarna court. Of particular interest to him is the statuette of the "king" on the back of a cheetah which, contrary to popular opinion, Vandersleyen believes actually represents an unknown female ruler of the Amarna Period. Black and white photos accompany this paper and that of Marianne Eaton-Krauss.

In "Royal Mummies of the Eighteenth Dynasty: A Biological and Egyptological Approach," questions of identification extend to the remains of the kings and queens themselves. In this paper, Wentz and Harris compare two approaches to the identification of the mummified remains of various kings and queens of Eighteenth Dynasty. The biological approach employed here consists of the use of x-rays to produce a computer-generated craniofacial profile for each individual. When these profiles are compared, familial relationships can be suggested. These findings are often at odds, however, with Egyptological identifications based on textual evidence and on the names and titles that appear on the coffins, funerary equipment, and wrappings of the mummies in question. Much of this information is suspect, however, as many of these individuals had been rewrapped and relabeled by priests during the Twenty-first Dynasty. The paper includes photographs, line drawings, and tables without which the discussion would be difficult to follow. No conclusion is drawn at the end of the paper. Wentz and Harris prefer to avoid the "vicious circular reasoning leading to the altering of biologic conclusions on the basis of Egyptological evidence and vice versa."

In Edwin Brock's "The Tomb of Merenptah and its Sarcophagi," the author discusses the nested set of four stone sarcophagi and their lids originally provided for that king's burial. Of special interest is Brock's explanation of five sets of holes cut into the corridor walls. The holes received the ends of horizontally placed wooden beams around which ropes were placed; they were tied to a sarcophagus to slow and control its descent into the tomb. This same system also was used years later by plunderers to remove whole or parts of

sarcophagi for reuse. Tomb plans and black and white photographs accompany the text.

In "Zum Grab Sethos' I in seinem ursprünglichen Zustand," Eric Hornung chronicles the history and misfortunes of the tomb of Seti I (KV 17). The tomb was discovered in 1817 by Belzoni who declared that the paintings were "exquisitely beautiful and fresh as on the day they were finished." Today, due to natural forces and the steady flow of visitors, some of whom carried off pieces of reliefs to the "safety" of their museums, the tomb is in a state of disrepair. Through the use of recorded observations, drawings, watercolors, and photographs made over the past 170 years, the study of the reliefs in situ and those now in museum and private collections, and comparative material from other tombs, Hornung proposes to develop a reconstruction of the tomb as it was originally constructed and decorated.

In "Bemerkungen zu den neu gefundenen Daten im Grab der Königen Twosre (KV 14) im Tal der Könige von Theban," Hartwig Altenmüller discusses the various stages of this tomb's construction, its alteration and decoration, as well as the dates inscribed on its walls, and related material from other sources. Each of these elements contributes to his understanding and dating of the sequence of events surrounding the construction and usurpation of the tomb of Queen Tausret of the Nineteenth Dynasty. The discussions are accompanied by a full complement of plans, line drawings and tables.

In "The Structure of the Decoration in the Tomb of Ramesses IV," Friedrich Abitz considers those architectural and decorative elements in this tomb that correspond to those of earlier tombs in the valley, as well as those elements which are new. He then goes on to discuss their implications for religious and political changes taking place during the later Ramesside period. This paper is complete with a tomb plan and numerous line drawings fully illustrating the decorative elements discussed.

It is fitting that the last paper in the volume is John Taylor's "Aspects of the History of the Valley of the Kings in the Third Intermediate Period." In it, Taylor chronicles activity in the valley and its decline from the beginning of the Twenty-first Dynasty (ca. 1070 B.C.) to the end of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty (ca. 664 B.C.). Major sections deal with the reburial of the New Kingdom Pharaohs, the reuse of funerary equipment taken from those burials by royal and non-royal individuals of the Third Intermediate Period, and the reuse of both the Valley of the Kings and the West Valley for non-royal burials during this period. Black and

white photographs of a number of reused royal *ushabtis* accompany the paper.

After Tut'ankhamun presents a welcome overview of recent work and projects now underway in the Valley of the Kings and the West Valley in the Theban Necropolis. However, the addition to this volume of a map of the area with the tombs and prominent features indicated would have proven useful.

While some papers, such as those by Kent Weeks, John Rose, Donald Ryan and Jiro Kondo can be comfortably read by the non-specialist familiar with basic Egyptological terminology, others such as those by Wente and Harris and J. R. Harris, presuppose a knowledge of Ancient Egyptian language and New Kingdom history. ♦

"Art and Material Culture of the North American Subarctic and Adjacent Regions," edited by SHEPARD KRECH III and BARBARA HAIL. **Special Issue of *Arctic Anthropology* 28(1), 1991. 149 pp. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. \$13.50 (single issue).**

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This diverse but thematically organized collection of papers stems from a symposium held at Brown University's Haffenreffer Museum in 1989, in association with the opening of an exhibition of some of the museum's subarctic material culture. Indeed, three of the papers in this volume derive from chapters of the exhibition catalogue *Out of the North* (Hail and Duncan 1989). It appears that many of the symposium contributions were rewritten for this volume as a consequence of the authors' listening to their colleagues' papers and of the organizational and editorial suggestions of Krech and Hail. The volume is further enhanced by the fact that each of the three thematic sections—"Collecting in the North," "Style and Meaning," and "Artistic Expression Today"—ends with evaluative summary papers, by William Sturtevant, Ruth Phillips, and Ralph Coe.

The volume opens with a very good introduction by the editors. Starting with a short overview of published work on subarctic material culture, they describe the exhibition, catalogue, and symposium as a landmark coming together of long

neglected or overdue scholarship. They then very expertly summarize the contents of the volume paper by paper; this is well worth digesting before deciding which chapters to read.

The first contribution, "Appropriating the Primitive: Turn-of-the-Century Collection and Display of Native Alaskan Art" by Molly Lee sets the stage for the main themes and illustrates some of the strengths and weaknesses of this volume and of scholarship on the cultural area of focus. First, it is not really about the subarctic, reinforcing the necessity of the added phrase "and Adjacent Regions" in the volume's title; later papers by Cole, Brasser, Whiteford, and Phillips are also marginal to the central area. Second, this paper concentrates on collecting rather than on the "Art and Material Culture" of the volume's title. This is both a strength, but it brings to the fore a reflexive *au courant* topic (also highlighted in the papers of Hail, Krech, Cole, Tracy, McCormack, King, and Coe), and a weakness, in that we learn so little about the art and material culture, as pointed out by some of the other papers. This reinforces the somewhat apologetic tone of the introduction and of those papers which point out the paucity of collections and ethnographic information in the subarctic compared with the "Adjacent Areas." Lee's unique contribution is not only her dissection of the sites and processes of private collecting but her examination and classification of the uses and meanings of collections in turn-of-the-century middle class homes.

Hail's and Krech's papers, on "The Victorian Collection of [journalist traveler] Emma Shaw Colcleugh" and "The Fifth Earl of Lonsdale's Ethnographic Collection," respectively, make a good pair. Both focus on the biography and collecting activities of eccentric Victorian travelers whose collections enrich the Haffenreffer Museum and the Museum of Mankind. Both play down the actual artifacts, perhaps because they are extensively considered elsewhere (Hail and Duncan 1989; Krech 1989) but, following Lee, they foreground the collections themselves "as artifacts." They both discuss the important topic of the biases and limitations of individual collecting at that time—personality, opportunity, gender, and so on (topics followed up in Sturtevant's "Comment")—and thus greatly enhance our understanding of historical collections. Coe's short "Reflections on Anthropological Collecting" counters Lee's and others' possibly negative use of the term "appropriation" to point out that, with notable exceptions, the Indians were more than willing partners in the nineteenth-century