

all the imperial portraits, and presumably most of the private ones as well, are late antique collector's items (for a response, see Bergmann, *Gnomon* 73.1 [2001] 62–5). They all have one thing in common, namely to have been restored in late antiquity. For example, a bust of Septimius Severus is composed of three different parts—head, bust, and right shoulder—not originally belonging together (N. Hannestad, *Tradition in Late Antique Sculpture* [Aarhus 1994] figs. 83–84).

By studying these pieces on exhibit in the Musée Saint-Raymond in Toulouse, as well as the bits and pieces in the museum's well organized storerooms, one can learn much about the peculiar restoration techniques used in late antiquity. The statuary unearthed at the villa of Chiragan represents (in my opinion) an extensive sculptural setting created by a rich landowner around 400 A.D., who acquired much old stuff, including six or seven copies of actual Greek masterpieces. In addition, large-scale reliefs of the 12 labors of Hercules were manufactured for the villa, as well as a series of tondoes with effigies of gods. Add to this approximately 40 small-scale mythological sculptures in the round.

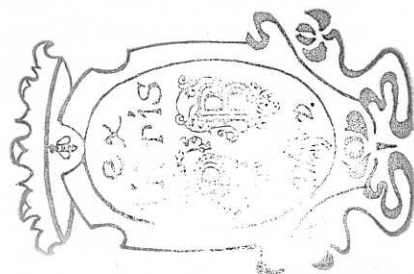
Bergmann also discusses the origin (37–40) of the marble but is hesitant about the obvious and important observation that the large-scale reliefs were carved in local marble, while the small-scale pieces were carved in Aphrodisian marble, including some pieces in the distinctive black stone also quarried in Aphrodisias. This implies that transport of heavy goods had become a problem, which has been demonstrated for marble sculpture in other parts of the empire (Hannestad, *Tradition*, 135–9, 147–9, 154–5, also see idem, "The Marble Group of Daidalos: Hellenism in Late Antique Amman," *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan* 7 [2001] 513–20).

The three other collections that Bergmann discusses are of a modest size. One comes from a circular structure excavated in Valdetorres de Jarama just east of Madrid and is dated by ceramic finds to ca. 400; the second derives from a poorly excavated suburban villa near Constantinople (Silatarauğa). The third group of sculptures (now in the Louvre) had embellished a *mithraeum* in Sidon; some of these can be dated by inscriptions to the late fourth century.

Bergmann presents these main groups of sculpture, together with individual pieces, in a well organized manner, with lavish illustrations in high quality plates. She has successfully established a coherent pattern for defining characteristics of style and type. While she discusses the origin of the sculptural tradition of late antiquity, she puts less emphasis on the function of sculpture in society (68–70). And she could have stressed more conclusively that the new picture of late antique sculpture brings that medium into perfect alignment with other art forms of the period.

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I MATERIALI ARCHEOLOGICI DELLA RACCOLTA NYÁRY DEL MUSEO CIVICO CORRER DI VENEZIA, by *Emanuela Gilli*. (Collezioni e Musei Archeologici del Veneto 42.) Pp. 153, b&w figs. 236, maps 6. Giorgio Bretschneider, Rome 1999. Lit 500.000, \$242. ISSN 0392-0879; ISBN 88-7689-174-9 (cloth).

This volume presents the archaeological collections donated by Baron Jenő Nyáry of Nyáregyháza to the National Archaeological Museum of Venice in 1872. The collection consists of 310 selected objects of different material and age, from the Neolithic to the Medieval period, and derives from the excavations carried out by the Baron himself on some of his properties.

The book is divided into several chapters, the first of which deals with the personal history of the Baron and his political and archaeological life. Nyáry was born in February 1836 at Bagonya of a small but noble family of Nyáregyháza in southeast Hungary. His family's properties were located mainly in the counties of Pest, Hont, and Nógrád, the territories where the Baron carried out the more important of his researches and excavations. Gilli carefully describes the way the collections were donated to the Venice National Museum and the important relationships entertained by Nyáry and Luigi Pigorini in Parma during the second half of the 18th century, a period that was of fundamental importance to the early development of prehistoric studies in northern Italy. The second chapter is devoted to the archaeological sites investigated by Nyáry, in particular the area around the town of Piliny, where he discovered, and partly excavated, the Bronze Age site of Piliny-Borsós, which gave its name to one of the Bronze Age cultures of Hungary. The third chapter consists of a detailed catalogue of the finds stored in the Venice collection. The finds are presented systematically in chronological order: Neolithic artifacts, Bronze Age assemblages discovered at the sites of Magyarád and Piliny, artifacts from the Final Bronze Age (Urnfields) culture, and finally artifacts from the Scitian and Medieval periods.

The Neolithic assemblage is mainly composed of polished stone tools, including axes, adzes, and chisels. Other tools are represented by flint and obsidian instruments as well as by one bead and one loomweight, the specific provenance of which is unfortunately unknown. These tools, accurately described and compared to similar specimens from known sites, are thought to come from northern Hungary or southern Slovakia. Of major interest is the pottery collection most probably from Magyarád; among other finds, it includes one typical Early Bronze Age "enigmatic tablet," as well as a few complete vessels of the Mad'arovec culture. The collection of finds from Piliny is represented by a rich assemblage of characteristic bronze tools, including arrowheads, knives, axes, razors, pins, bracelets, and other ornaments, as well as some ceramic vessels of the Piliny culture. Other objects in the Nyáry collection represent more recent periods. Several spindle whorls and one stamp seal have been attributed to the Scitian Period, while the Medieval specimens

are represented by a small assemblage of finely decorated horse plaquettes (10th century A.D.) recovered from the cemetery of Piliny-Leshegy. A brief appendix by F. Bertoldi on the Bronze Age anthropological remains from Piliny, recovered from the contents of three funerary urns, concludes the description of the finds. The final chapter consists of a general discussion of the different assemblages, followed by a concordance of the catalogue and museum inventory numbers.

The book is well conceived and written, and has clear illustrations, both line drawings and occasional photographs of the more interesting finds. Each object is described, chronologically framed, discussed, compared with other finds of the same class and culture, and furnished with bibliographical references. Apart from the importance of the publication of this collection, almost totally unknown to Italian (and also Hungarian) scholars, of great interest also are the chapters dealing with the life of the Baron and the history of his discoveries. This was the pioneering period of research into prehistory, not only in Hungary and Italy, but also in all of Europe. Furthermore, it should be remembered that Nyáry was the first Hungarian archaeologist to carry out a systematic, scientific excavation in a prehistoric settlement (Piliny) in his native country.

The author has done her best to produce a complete, intelligible description of the collection even though the absence of provenance and data pertaining to the cultural attribution of some artifacts (mainly Neolithic) have made her task difficult.

To conclude, *I materiali archeologici della raccolta Nyáry* is a useful book that fills a gap in the knowledge of the archaeological and cultural relationships between Hungary and Italy during the second half of the 18th century. The quality of the printing is excellent as is that of many of the illustrations, especially those of the material culture; of special interest is a portrait of Baron Nyáry from the archive of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and a drawing of the Nyáry family's coat of arms. The book's only weakness is the incredibly high price that renders its acquisition impossible by those Italian, and especially Hungarian, scholars who would most benefit from the presentation of this important collection and pioneer archaeologist.

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TERNATIONAL DE CHANTILLY (16–19 OCTOBRE
1996), edited by *Pierre Cabanes*. Pp. 429, figs. 250,
pls. 21, maps 8, tables 19. De Boccard, Paris 1999.
FF 560. ISBN 2-7018-0225-7 (paper).

As collaborative archaeological research in Albania has grown substantially in the last 20 years, so have excava-

tion reports and articles that help to fill in the blanks in our knowledge of ancient Illyria and Epirus. Two previous volumes in this series (1987, 1993) with the same focus have already appeared. The volume reviewed here contains a collection of papers from the most recent conference of European scholars to share the results of their research concerning a region that crosses modern national boundaries. Fifty articles are organized around the two themes: new discoveries and the organization of human communities in antiquity with a geographical range from Dalmatia to Ambracia. This collection is densely packed with new information, most articles are illustrated, and all accompanied by references and/or bibliography. Since many classes of evidence are presented and discussed, there is no particular theoretical focus or theme.

The goal of the first section is to present new discoveries of major importance, and the focus is clearly on archaeology, although topics such as linguistics, ethnicity, history, and religion are also represented (e.g., Olujic on the origins of the Iapodes and Liburians, de Simone on the etymology of King Gentius, and Proeva on the linguistic arguments for deriving Ohrid from Lychnidon). The format varies and includes excavation reports, primary publication and discussion of various classes of objects, and studies of broader issues in numismatics, epigraphy, architecture, and history. A separate section is devoted to Apollonia. Contributions are arranged chronologically: Bronze Age to Archaic (7 papers), Classical and Hellenistic (21), and Roman (9); the last contains a broad range of topics and interdisciplinary treatments.

In the category of excavation reports is the article by Prendi and Touchais on their excavations in the Korça Plain (near the modern Macedonian border) at the Bronze Age site of Sovjan. Here part of a building with a well-preserved wooden plank floor was discovered while paleobotanical evidence suggests the consumption of wheat and the abandonment of the settlement as a result of rising lake levels in the Iron Age. Tumulus burials characteristic of the area over a long chronological period are described and illustrated in two papers (Bodinaku, and Dimo and Fenet), while Kosti-Lagkari presents a short discussion of cist graves in Epirus. Archaeological evidence of third- and second-century burials in the valley of Shkumbi illustrates the activities of the Celts in S. Illyria and Epirus either as a part of an invading force, or in the role of mercenaries (Ceka). Riginos takes a diachronic approach to ancient Elea where settlements and graves can be dated before and after the destruction of 168 B.C. Continuing use of graves in areas in the northern region after 168 shows that these settlements were not entirely destroyed, perhaps because they were allied with the Romans. The French-Albanian (Lamboley and Vrekaj) excavations at Apollonia (1993–1996) concentrate on public areas in use from the fifth to the first century B.C.

In addition to the finds in the reports described above, there are much needed and substantial presentations of separate classes of objects that will become essential references. Soureref studies Bronze Age tools, weapons, and ornaments of Epirus, exploring their relationship to Mycenaean and other centers. Pliakou provides a typology for both imported and local Archaic to Hellenistic pottery of Ambrakia from the site of Thanou at Arta. Tzouvara-Souli