with high quality photographic reproductions, also benefits from an insightful introductory essay by Giuliano Volpe: the 'lost opportunity', an opportunity which 'would have made the landscape of Daunia one of the best known in the world of landscape archaeology' (Volpe, in translation on p. 27) is no longer lost, as in recent years the University of Foggia has taken up the challenge of 'total landscape' archaeology. New surveys of Roman and late antique landscapes, the excavation of the superb villa site at Faragola (Ascoli Satriano) and a renewed Anglo-Italian cooperation in the field of air-photography are bearing fruits. Volpe's essay outlines a 'consistent but flexible strategy' to apprehend a landscape that is best understood within the framework of the *longue durée* (p. 30, 34).

Amelia B. Edwards (1831-1892), writer, traveller, watercolourist, successful author of sensational novels and ghost stories, was by all accounts a tiresome lady, one that Anthony Trollope sent packing (p. 71). Her biography spares no detail, and even the renewed interest in Victorian minor women writers cannot excuse the length of the book. In later years Amelia Edwards became, after a journey up the Nile in 1874, a tireless supporter of Egyptology; she found herself *more usefully employed* as fundraiser and advocate of the Egypt Exploration Fund which she co-founded in 1882. She supported Petrie and endowed the first chair of Egyptology at University College London, and in doing so was instrumental in shaping the construction of the past in a way far more effective than her travel writing could have been. Some tribute to her was due and we must be grateful to Brenda Moon for having offered it.

Equally detailed but much more captivating is Nayanjot Lahiri's *Finding Forgotten Cities*. The book concentrates on the period 1901-1925 (with much background information for the period 1850-1900), a time when Sir John Marshall was director of the Archaeological Survey of India. Lahiri chooses to focus on the individuals that were instrumental in the discovery of the Harrappan civilisation: the boss, John Marshall (1876-1958) and the excavators of Kilibangan (Luigi Tessitori, a flamboyant philologist turned excavator), Harappa (the epigrapher Daya Ram Sahni) and Mohenjodaro (Rakhaldas Banerji, a difficult character; he was replaced in 1924 by Madho Sarup Vats, perhaps the unsung hero of the quartet). Thus she builds a rich narrative of the recognition of the antiquity of the Indus or Harappan civilisation. The days of the Raj are evocatively captured in the extensive correspondence and press coverage that surrounded the emergence of this new 'cradle of civilisation'. The device used – to keep the reader as much in the dark as the protagonists seemingly were – seems at times disingenuous, but it is effective. Readers hoping to find information on the Harappan civilisation will be disappointed: by ending the story in 1925, Lahiri did the right historical thing but may have lost the general readers that she hopes to interest. Perhaps an epilogue explaining what the Harappan civilisation has become after nearly a century of research would have helped put this account into context and highlighted the prescience of the 1920s, in particular Marshall's informed guess (p. 264) that he was dealing with the manifestation of an indigenous development. He was himself reflecting changes in thinking about India: his mature writing is quite different from the colonial attitude displayed by the young man who came to India in 1901.

This brings us fill circle. Though the last three books have concentrated on individuals, these functioned within a political and intellectual arena, as the Aegean studies have shown: there is no archaeology without *Zeitgeist*.

Books received

The list includes all books received between 1 September and 1 December 2006. Those featuring at the beginning of New Book Chronicle have, however, not been duplicated in this list. The listing of a book in this chronicle does not preclude its subsequent review in Antiquity.

General

Graeme Barker. *The Agricultural Revolution in Prehistory: Why did foragers become farmers?* xvi+598 pages, 138 illustrations, 15 tables. 2006. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-0-19-928109-1 hardback £80.

Roy Ellen (ed.). *Ethnobiology and the Science of Humankind* (Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute Special Issue 1). viii+202 pages, 19 illustrations, 8 tables. 2006. Oxford, Malden (MA) & Victoria, Australia: Blackwell; 978-1-4051-4589-7 paperback £19.99 & $34.95 & AUS$65.95.

Frédéric Seller, Russell Greaves & Pei-Lin Yu (ed.). *Archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology of Mobility*. xviii+290 pages, 54 illustrations, 28 tables. 2006. Gainesville (FL): University Press of Florida; 0-8130-2956-2 hardback $65.

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