

digested in one sitting but are more palatable as chunks of indexed information. That is where the extensive index to the parts helps facilitate better access to topics that may be of particular interest to individual readers. When used as a reference book, these provision both data and analyses that can inform the reader about particular aspects of this great debate. The scope and magnitude of the data presented across these two books lends them to being better implemented as a searchable database in order to better draw links between data that could lead to a revision of the current chronological system for this region.

As with the first book, this new edition is bound to generate significant debate, which in time may lead to consensus on dating of this decisive eruption. Until then, Manning has once again provided a rich source of material that will impact the application of both absolute and relative chronologies in the Mediterranean region.

Reference

Bietak, M. 2004. Review of *A Test of Time*, by Sturt W. Manning. *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 61:199–222.

***Animals and Inequality in the Ancient World.* Edited by Benjamin S. Arbuckle and Sue Ann McCarthy.**

Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2014. Pp. xxii + 388, 86 illustrations and 17 tables. Hardcover, \$70.00. ISBN 9781607322856.

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Addressing questions of social inequality is a well-established zooarchaeological research objective that has been targeted in numerous faunal analyses over the last 40 years. This long research tradition is based in cross-cultural studies that showed acquisition, processing, and consumption of meat to relate to both economic organization and social diversity. Within the range of interpretive paradigms that were conceived within this research tradition, one can observe a shift toward increasing sensitivity

to cultural setting, as dogmatic meat-rich : meat-poor :: elites : non-elites type schemes were replaced by more nuanced methodologies, incorporating a healthy dose of context-related historical inquiry. Because of that motion toward particularistic analysis, it takes a broad scope to tackle the subject of animals and inequality. With very few exceptions, Arbuckle and McCarthy are successful in this complicated task, which I think will become a standard reference for those wishing to understand the contribution of zooarchaeology to the study of social inequality.

The volume consists of 17 chapters by leading zooarchaeologists working on sites in Central and South America (Nawa Sugiyama, Gilberto Pérez, Bernardo Rodríguez, Fabiola Torres, and Raúl Valadez; Leonardo López Luján, Ximena Chávez Balderas, Belem Zúñiga-Arellano, Alejandra Aguirre Molina, and Norma Valentín Maldonado; Susan D. deFrance; Ashley E. Sharpe, William A. Saturno, and Kitty F. Emery), North America (H. Edwin Jackson; Abigail Holeman; Adam S. Watson; Charlotte K. Sunseri), Europe (Arkadiusz Marciniak; Michael MacKinnon; Pam J. Crabtree and Douglas V. Campana; Naomi Sykes), Anatolia (Arbuckle; Levent Atici), East Asia (Roderick Campbell; Joshua Wright), and West Africa (Neil L. Norman). The volume's diversity is not limited to its geographical and temporal (Neolithic to seventeenth century AD) confines but also extends to the approaches endorsed by the authors attempting to tackle the subject of inequality in all its aspects. Some chapters (e.g., Luján et al.) describe and interpret in great detail single contexts with astonishing diversity of animal remains, while others take a bird's-eye view on a region and period, using classical modes of zooarchaeological data analysis, carried through to its social inequality conclusion (e.g., Crabtree and Campana). Particular types of animals and their cultural meanings are addressed in two cases (Holeman and Norman). Campbell's delightful exploration of the interaction between human and animal in Shang China brings an entirely new approach to the issue by narrating typical biographies of animals and humans as they crossed paths with each other and mutated in their entangled existence as "things."

In addition to the *tour de force* of the applicability of zooarchaeology to the investigation of inequality and its

versatile methodology, the reader can also find excellent articles that synthesize large zooarchaeological datasets from Roman (MacKinnon) and medieval English (Sykes) contexts. These two chapters distill years of research by eminent scholars, and lucidly and coherently collate the results of many years of scholarship on what have become tenets of Old World archaeology. To these chapters one may add the editors' introduction, which provides necessary background on the history of this research topic, in relation to the volume's theme.

From the perspective of scholars working in the eastern Mediterranean, this volume's many merits are offset by the presence of only two chapters discussing animals and inequality in that region, both focusing on Anatolia (Arbuckle and Atici). The readers can, on the one hand, benefit greatly from "seeing how it's done" in other parts of the world and draw inspiration from the analytical and interpretive finesse marking the chapters. On the other, the applicability of such methods in eastern Mediterranean contexts, where much of the research is concentrated in the long duration stretching from the late Pleistocene to the end of the Iron Age, is problematic. In the sheep and goat-dominated zooarchaeological assemblages of the eastern Mediterranean, we lack the means—both in terms of the diversity of exotic fauna and historical texts relating these to identity—to bear out most of the historically informed contextual analyses, which provide the mainstay of this book. Accordingly, we who work in eastern Mediterranean zooarchaeology still revert to more systemic, economically oriented approaches to inequality that are exemplified in only a few chapters this volume (Arbuckle, and Crabtree and Campana).

Another small offset, again from an eastern Mediterranean zooarchaeologist's viewpoint, is the heavy reliance on the theoretical works of Arjun Appadurai, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Timothy Ingold, Jack Goody, and Ian Hodder as a grid on which to build interpretations of the zooarchaeological record without a clear exposition as to how it is done. In the Levant and neighboring regions, where traditional approaches to the study of inequality are more common, that grid is typically provided by the more processual (*sensu lato*) works of Melissa Zeder (1991) and Richard Redding (1984), among others.

An additional chapter that systematically explains the key concepts drawn from the large corpus of these scholars' work and the way it relates to animals and inequality would have done much to make the newer paradigms more accessible to those who work in our region.

To summarize, the editors and authors have produced an excellent book, one which reads as a powerful statement about the potential of animal studies to illuminate past societies, and—although not dealing extensively with eastern Mediterranean materials—it is an important read for scholars working in this region in search of new interpretive paradigms.

References

- Redding, R. W. 1984. Theoretical Determinants of a Herder's Decisions: Modeling Variation in the Sheep/Goat Ratio. In *Early Herders and Their Flocks*. Vol. 3 of *Animals and Archaeology*, ed. J. Clutton-Brock and C. Grigson, 223–41. BAR International Series 202. Oxford: B.A.R.
- Zeder, M. A. 1991. *Feeding Cities: Specialized Animal Economy in the Ancient Near East*. Smithsonian Series in Archaeological Inquiry. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Religion and Social Transformations in Cyprus: From the Cypriot Basileis to the Hellenistic Strategos. By Giorgos Papantoniou.

Mnemosyne Supplements: History and Archaeology of Classical Antiquity 347. Leiden: Brill, 2012. Pp. xxiii + 604, 98 tables, charts, and figures. Hardcover, \$226.00. ISBN 9789004224353.

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This monograph is one of a handful of important recent studies of Hellenistic Cyprus undertaken by a cohort of young scholars. Other notable recent works include Jody Gordon's post-colonial study of Hellenistic and Roman Cyprus (2012) and Paul Keen's analysis of Hellenistic coinage from Cyprus (2012). The proliferation of studies focusing on the Cypriot Hellenistic period is significant, given that the corpus of evidence for that era is plagued by chronology issues, a comparatively incomplete historical record, and poor archaeological coverage outside of