

Eric H. Cline, *Three Stones Make a Wall: The Story of Archaeology*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2017. Cloth. \$35.00 (£24.95). ISBN 9780691166407. Pp. xix + 455, 57 line illustrations, 2 maps.

Eric Cline's latest book combines a history of major archaeological discoveries around the world with an introductory look at what archaeologists do, why they do it, and how they do it. It is designed for undergraduate students as well as interested laypeople. The book's title is something of an inside joke among archaeologists, who often face the daunting task of reconstructing the layout of an ancient building based on the few aligned stones that remain of walls that were later destroyed or dismantled (frequently by people seeking an easy source of building material to erect new structures). The discoveries cover an extremely wide geographical, historical, and chronological range—from Tutankhamun to Teotihuacán; from the Moche civilization to Ur, the Lascaux cave paintings, and Emperor Qin's Terracotta Warriors; and from the world's most famous *Australopithecus afarensis*, "Lucy," to the Confederate submarine H. L. Hunley. For students of ancient Greece, topics of interest include Thera, Mycenae, Troy, the Cape Gelidonya and Uluburun shipwrecks, Olympia and the ancient Olympic Games, Delphi, and the Athenian Agora. Students interested in ancient Roman civilization will find within the book's pages Pompeii and Herculaneum, Palmyra, Petra, the major monuments of Rome, and the Roman siege of Masada.

Following a Prologue devoted to the most famous archaeological find of all—the tomb of Tutankhamun (called "King Tut" in the title to the Prologue and throughout most of the book)—the text presents the archaeological discoveries in six parts: (1) Early Archaeology and Archaeologists; (2) Africa, Europe, and the Levant: Early Hominins to Farmers; (3) Excavating the Bronze Age Aegean; (4) Uncovering the Classics; (5) Discoveries in the Holy Land and Beyond; and (6) New World Archaeology. Each section contains anywhere from two to five numbered chapters. Interspersed between Parts 1 and 2, 4 and 5, and 5 and 6, as well as following Part 6, are unnumbered chapters (labelled "Digging Deeper") that try to answer the questions often asked of archaeologists; the titles of these segments are self-explanatory: How Do You Know Where to Dig? How Do You Know How to Dig? How Old Is This and Why Is It Preserved? Do You Get to Keep What You Find?

Cline explains in the Preface that the book's contents reflect the lectures and notes he has been using in an introductory archaeology course at George Washington University for many years, and he has updated them annually to include new discoveries and ideas. Professional classicists may benefit from the book by reading the discussions of new scientific techniques and technologies used to examine and answer old questions. For example, how did Tutankhamun die? Here the reader is introduced to the study of the king's mummy using CT scanning, facial reconstruction by forensic anthropologists, and DNA analysis. In Rome, ongoing studies of the Arch of Titus involve high-resolution three-dimensional scanning and UV-VIS spec-

trometry. As for the extraordinary Ötzi the Iceman, found in the Alps in 1991, Cline summarizes the scientific studies of him that have included everything from the contents of his stomach to the many tattoos on his skin to isotopic analysis of his dental enamel. The book also has discussions on non-technical topics of archaeological interest such as Archaeology and Nationalism, and the destruction of ancient monuments in Syria and Iraq by the terrorist group ISIS. And we see the lively debates among archaeologists over the high and low chronologies espoused for the eruption of Thera, as well as for the early first millennium B.C. in the southern Levant.

The reviewer found two aspects of the book somewhat less than satisfying. First, the endnotes (pp. 343–82) are all unnumbered, and there are no callouts in the text to tell the reader that an endnote containing further discussion and/or bibliographical references is available. Thus, the first two paragraphs on p. 28 report on Schliemann's efforts to locate the site of ancient Troy, and its actual identification by the vice-consul in Turkey at the time, Frank Calvert—but only if the reader chooses to look in the endnotes section will she see a note on p. 347 that gives a reference for this identification—namely, “28 *the location of ancient Troy* Allen 1999.” I realize that the author wants the students to focus on the main points of the text and not get bogged down in the minutiae of archaeology, but Cline's approach will have any student with a serious interest in archaeology forever paging back and forth between the text and the endnotes section without knowing prior to getting to the endnotes whether there is anything there that is relevant to the text. Also, as a practical matter, the student will need to look at the endnotes for any subject on which he or she is to write a paper, inasmuch as the book's bibliography covers the entire volume, and the entries are in strictly alphabetical order and stretch on for more than 45 pages (pp. 383–429); thus, there are no separate topical bibliographies for Greek or Roman archaeology. As is to be expected in a book written for students likely to be at the freshman or sophomore level, all of the entries in the bibliography are in English.

Overall the book is well written and will be an easy read for students and interested laypeople. Individual chapters will make for useful supplementary reading in undergraduate survey courses on classical and general ancient civilization. Few professional archaeologists will be knowledgeable about all the new scientific and technological advances coming into use that are presented in the course of the book, so even they will find something of interest here. Cline does not go into great detail on any of these advances nor does he offer new theories and interpretations on current archaeological research questions, but that is not what an introductory textbook for undergraduates is designed to do. Cline is a lively and popular speaker on the archaeological lecture circuit as well as a well-known writer of semipopular books and articles, and this latest contribution reflects his lifelong passion for the field.

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