

necessity of standardizing the nomenclature and attributes of beads to facilitate comparative typologies. The activities of the "Heidelberg group" alluded to above and the proffered program "ProPer" mark an important step in this direction. In the area of beadmaking, tangible finds from excavated workshops, coupled with comparative data from present-day workshops in technologically underdeveloped countries, ensure that if such workshops are found archaeologically, they will be properly identified. As for the chemical analysis of glass artifacts, this is still in the early stages, but the indication is that such work, coupled with tangible finds from workshops and more stringent standards in the area of archaeological documentation, can provide a clearer picture of how beads were distributed over Europe through trade. Unfortunately, insights concerning how prehistoric man viewed beads beyond their purely decorative aspect remain few.

The Mannheim proceedings provide an important companion volume to the proceedings of the Nordic Glass Bead Seminar held in Lejre, Denmark, in 1992 (see *Beads* 7, pp. 100-102, 1995). The latter focuses mainly on northern Europe, allowing one to take stock of the state of research on pre-modern beads in Europe. Thus, there now exists an extensive body of knowledge on the beads of the most important regions and periods. Only the glass beads of the Bronze Age still seem to slumber in a research backwater.

Most of the symposium papers are in German, one in French, and three in English. The non-English ones are followed by informative English summaries. The volume has been scrupulously edited, and is richly illustrated with both black-and-white images and 26 excellent color plates. The production quality is outstanding, something unusual for symposium proceedings. This, coupled with the contents and the agreeable price, should ensure that this book receives the broad distribution it deserves.

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*Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba.  
Das Awarische Corpus. Beihefte V.*

Gyula Török. Debrecen-Budapest. 1998. 254 pp., 11 figs., 87 tables, 3 maps. Available from Harrassowitz Buchhandlung, Taunusstr. 5, 65174 Wiesbaden, Germany. DM 90 (about \$41.00) (paper).

Researchers of the early medieval period of Central Europe have had to wait 30 years for the publication of this work. *Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Halimba* (The Avar Cemetery of Halimba) provides the missing link in the long-held scientific hypothesis that the Avars were an important component of the autochthonal population which the Hungarians of Árpád found in the Carpathian basin, and later integrated.

In his work "Die Bewohner von Halimba in 10. und 11. Jahrhundert" (The Inhabitants of Halimba in the 10th and 11th Centuries), which deals with the Halimba-Cseres cemetery of the Age of the Hungarian Conquest and the Early Árpadian Age, Gyula Török (1911-1997) clearly wrote that Avars comprised the main component of the common people found there. He defines Phase II as representative of the autochthonal Avar population, and Phase III as representing the homogenous population that continued to use the cemetery. Their remains allow us to trace back the formation of the Hungarian common people. For this very reason, the find-material of the 7-9/10th-century Avar cemetery should have been published as soon as possible after its excavation in 1961-1965 by Török, while an archaeologist with the Hungarian National Museum. The manuscript was already written in 1973. It is very sad that the author has not lived to see the publication of this, the most important work of his career.

The Halimba-Belátódomb cemetery contains objects analogous to those at the cemetery of Halimba-Cseres, as well as evidence for the abandonment of the cemetery at the beginning of the 10th century. Török bases this dating on the presence of segmented beads, D-shaped buckles, and certain types of earrings in the graves. He holds unambiguously that the Avar cemetery of Halimba-Belátódomb preceded the Halimba-Cseres cemetery in which the Hungarians were the definitive element. This contention seems to be reinforced by

some analogous earring types from Phase I at the Halimba-Cseres cemetery, but even more by the fact that here was buried a population with grave goods and burial customs indicative of an autochthonal population such as that represented at the Avar cemetery of Halimba-Belátódomb; e.g., the gathering and placing of Roman bronze coins in the graves. There are, furthermore, strings of beads of similar composition (cf. Grave 20 at the Belátódomb cemetery and Grave 878 at the Cseres cemetery). It is noteworthy that the melon-seed-shaped beads characteristic of the late Avar period and present in great numbers at the Belátódomb cemetery also occurred in Graves 438 and 370 at the Cseres cemetery. In this respect, further study of the bead material from the Belátódomb cemetery would yield even more evidence. (The bead material from the Halimba-Cseres cemetery has been analyzed and published in several articles by the reviewer, including one in this journal [vol. 7].)

Török elaborates on the finds from the well-separable upper and lower chronological phases at Halimba-Belátódomb. Unfortunately, one has to search back in each case from p. 66 to see whether they belong to the earlier or later phases. This is not the fault of the author, but that of the editors who did not follow his instructions. Also contrary to the author's wishes, the editors placed the grave descriptions at the beginning of the book instead of at the end where they are best suited. It is also regrettable that the drawings and photographs were published in a reduced state.

Besides proving an Avar continuity until the Hungarian conquest, the Halimba-Belátódomb cemetery reveals that ten generations of Avars lived in the area continuously. This is an important contribution to our knowledge of the Avar common people, as well as to that of the Hungarians. The Halimba-Cseres cemetery reveals that the two groups initially lived together and then slowly integrated, events that can be traced back to the time of the first Hungarian kings. Therefore, there *were* Avar-Hungarian common-people's cemeteries, an observation that Gyula Török had already made when the official attitude spoke only about Slav-Avar cemeteries. It is regrettable that the editors have hidden this historic conclusion in the last footnote on pages 131-132.

Pages 137-142 list Gyula Török's collected works. An evaluation of these reveals that throughout his

career he remained faithful to his scientific conviction that the Avars living in the Carpathian basin were organically integrated by the conquering Hungarians. He did not deter to speak about separate Avar blocks (Sopronkőhida). Gyula Török has regularly emphasized the importance of the organized settlement of people by might of the ruling class in both the Avar Age and the early Hungarian period. The results of the latest archaeological excavations have justified him in this respect; e.g., the 10th-century common people's cemetery of Ibrány-Esbóhalom in county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg. His opinion, drawn from his excavation experience, that the most important social entity both in life and death was the joint family of Avars, Slavs, and Hungarians as well, has also proved to be durable. His interpretation of the archaeological evidence has resulted in an authentic historical picture of these people.

This volume deserved to be produced by a well-known publisher and placed in wider circulation. Nevertheless, according to standard Hungarian practice, it received only modest support from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and is being circulated only in professional circles. It is, therefore, fortunate that the Harrassowitz Publishing Company of Wiesbaden has undertaken its distribution abroad.

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*Little Chief's Gatherings: The Smithsonian Institution's G.K. Warren 1855-1856 Plains Indian Collection and The New York State Library's 1855-1857 Warren Expeditions Journals.*

**James A. Hanson.** The Fur Press, 303 Paddock Street, Crawford, Nebraska 69339. 1996. xii + 203 pp., 34 color figs., 47 b&w figs., 3 appendices, bibliography, index. \$75.00 (hard cover).

Among the Smithsonian Institution's vast holdings is a sizeable collection of zoological, botanical, paleontological, and ethnographical specimens donated in 1856 by Gouverneur Kemble Warren, a lieutenant in the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers who was known to the