

Reviews

Edited by Charles R. Ewen

*Claiming the Stones/Naming the Bones:
Cultural Property and the Negotiation of
National and Ethnic Identity*

ELAZAR BARKAN AND RONALD BUSH
(EDITORS)

Getty Research Institute, Los Angeles,
CA, 2003. 384 pp., 33 illus., index. \$50.00
paper.

Claiming the Stones/Naming the Bones is a timely volume that attempts to crosscut multiple disciplines (including archaeology, physical anthropology, literature, cultural studies, ethnomusicology, and museum studies) and offer perspectives regarding disputes over the definition and ownership of cultural properties. Although many of the chapters do not directly address historical archaeology (or archaeology in general), historical archaeologists, no matter what their subject of study, can benefit from this set of diverse case studies that are inextricably entangled with issues of heritage, representation, and cultural memory.

The book begins with an introduction (Barkan and Bush) and an overview of restitution and cultural property (Barkan). These pieces serve to set the stage for a series of 12 case studies by examining the nature and origin of the concept of cultural property, the history of its deployment, and some of the current controversies surrounding the ownership of the material items and intangible concepts that have come to be regarded as a nonrenewable resource. The remainder of the volume is organized into four parts: (1) Nationalizing Identity, (2) Codifying Birthrights, (3) Legislating the Intangible, and (4) Righting Representations.

Interestingly, Elazar Barkan frames a portion of his overview in terms of tensions between advocates for a global approach to cultural property (i.e., those who see themselves as protecting a universal, global heritage) and those taking a particular local perspective (largely represented in this volume by marginalized and/or indigenous groups seeking to reclaim a cultural identity and heritage). The disjuncture is simple but profound; in Barkan's words, people "view their own culture as patrimony, and other people's cultures and treasures as global heritage" (p. 24).

This framing has the potential to recast many of these case studies, even the familiar ones, in a different and thought-provoking way. The best examples of this recasting are the two chapters that make up the section entitled Codifying Birthrights. Both papers examine the ever-present controversy surrounding the Kennewick skeleton—"Kennewick Man—A Kin? Too Distant" (Owsley and Jantz) and "Cultural Significance and the Kennewick

Skeleton: Some Thoughts on the Relocation of Cultural Heritage Disputes" (Gerstenblith). Douglas Owsley and Richard Jantz interpret the Kennewick case as "a clash between two systems of conceptualizing and tracing human history" (p. 141), although they assert that the origin of the lawsuit lies more with a lack of compliance with existing laws than with the ideological battle. In their chapter they describe in great detail the myriad of research questions that the Kennewick skeleton raises and could potentially answer with further scientific study.

Patty Gerstenblith's article, on the other hand, frames the Kennewick case (and NAGPRA as a whole) in terms of social justice—returning to marginalized groups some control over their own pasts (and thus their cultural identities). She argues from a particularistic stance, outlining the long history that has served to disconnect Native American groups from their cultural patrimony through a privileging of scientific evidence while simultaneously, through displacement and policies of cultural eradication, making it difficult to obtain such evidence.

Neither Owsley and Jantz nor Gerstenblith overtly draw attention to global vs. local frame in their chapters. This framing is done in Barkan's overview and in other chapters that deal directly with archaeological representations—such as "Objects and Identities: Claiming and Reclaiming the Past" (Lyons)—where cultural heritage is directly linked to identity, placing archaeologists in the center of numerous struggles to establish and maintain cultural identities.

Because of this reviewer's own research interests, "The New Negro Displayed: Self-Ownership, Propriety Sites/Sights, and the Bonds/Bounds of Race" (Ross) seems worthy of comment here. In this contribution to the book, Marlon Ross puts forth the proposition that "race marks categories that determine who is legally allowed and culturally endowed to hold certain kinds of property intellectual and otherwise" (p. 259). What Ross is talking about is ownership of identity—in this case, ownership of blackness.

In the United States, Ross tells us, "to belong to a particular race is to possess copyright in that race; the right to turn a profit—or not—on the reputation credited to that race; the right to image the race in particular ways; the right to hold property, invest in, and profit from one's racial 'stock'" (p. 260). Ross charts the struggle over these rights through efforts of African Americans to challenge and control popular images of blackness. From Booker T. Washington's emphasis on bourgeois materialism evident in *A New Negro for a New Century*, to Alain Leroy Locke's repudiation of Victorian ideals (in favor of a stylized modernity) during the Harlem Renaissance, Ross alerts us to the overt and subtle distinctions and visual punning present in racial representation. In the end, Ross closes in an ambivalent tone stating that "there are no adequate substitutes for the whole truth of the race" and, thus, "all we have are inadequate substitutes, the masks in place of the faces, for race itself constructs the myth that there can be a whole truth, one that is able to be possessed and reproduced by the voice of one group or another" (p. 293).

Ross's chapter hits upon a second major framing in this book—an exploration of the cultural property debate and its relation to *intellectual property rights*. Topics in this vein include “bioprospecting” and the marketing of traditional knowledge (Posey), ethnomusicology and world music (La Rue), and traditional Maori tattooing and the “modern primitive” (Awokotu).

Other articles deal with a variety of topics, including a comparative exploration of *indigenismo* in Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru (Coggins); the hypercanonization of the racially charged novel *Huckleberry Finn* (Arac); William Butler Yeats and his relationship to Irish nationalism (Foster); identity politics in Britain (Young); and attitudes toward cultural property and authenticity in the fiction of James Joyce and Philip Roth (Bush).

All of the articles are not of equal interest or use to everyone, but, taken as a whole, *Claiming the Stones/Naming the Bones* is a strong volume and potentially an excellent teaching text for those interested in exploring case studies in cultural heritage and representation.

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The World Turned Upside Down: A History of Mining on Coal Creek and Woodchopper Creek, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska

DOUGLAS BECKSTEAD

National Park Service, Fairbanks, AK, 2003.
280 pp., appendices, refs. No price given, paper.

Douglas Beckstead's volume, *The World Turned Upside Down: A History of Mining on Coal Creek and Woodchopper Creek, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska*, examines the lives and work of gold miners in the interior of Alaska during a six-decade period (ca. 1900–1960). Its title pays homage to the work of the dredges that mined for gold and, in so doing, turned the streambeds upside down. Drawing upon interviews, oral histories, diaries, and a variety of legal and company documents, Beckstead puts together an interesting narrative. The volume begins with a very brief discussion of the history of gold mining in the United States and some basic information on the price of gold over the past two centuries. The latter is particularly relevant to the rest of the text as fluctuating gold prices spelled the difference between profit and catastrophe for the miners in the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

The volume focuses on a relatively circumscribed area in east-central Alaska, along the drainages of Woodchopper and Coal creeks. The first chapter of the book introduces the miners who arrived in this area at the end of the 19th century as part of the Klondike Gold Rush. Most of the early miners were placer miners who worked as individuals or members of small teams. The book's second chapter is composed of capsule biographies of the men and

women who staked the early claims. The reader gets an impression of the rough-hewn folks who were drawn to life on the mining frontier and learns a bit about the trials and tribulations they faced trying to wrest gold from the sands and gravels along these creeks. Beckstead ties the activities in the gold fields to international events and the changing price of gold. He also does a good job of playing different sources off against each other, making some interesting discoveries. For instance, one man was described by several informants as living with a mysterious woman. Speculation regarding their relationship was widespread and tended to emphasize possible illicit activities. Beckstead's research shows that the gossip was unfounded. The man was in fact the woman's uncle. All in all, Beckstead's approach is rather anthropological, giving a nice view of the folks, rich and poor, who tried their luck in the Klondike gold fields in the early-20th century.

The third chapter, which deals with dredges and their operations, will be of considerable interest to industrial archaeologists. All of the major parts of a dredge and their functions are described. Useful line drawings from HAER and historic photographs are used to illustrate the chapter. A bit is also learned about the field modifications the miners made to their machinery to make it more efficient.

In the 1930s, a new era began at the gold fields as General A. D. McRae, from Vancouver, Canada, brought corporate mining to the region. McRae, figures prominently in Beckstead's narrative. A capitalist with diverse interests, he was involved in timber harvesting, fisheries, Canadian politics, and ultimately gold mining. Unlike his pick and shovel predecessors, McRae was able to put significant capital into his mining operations, which were profitable from the start. In 1934 McRae hired Ernest Patty, a college professor, to help him select suitable locations for mining. Patty settled on a Yukon River tributary called Coal Creek. McRae acquired the rights to work the ground from the claim owners, carried out some exploratory testing, and decided to proceed. Mining was done using water to thaw the frozen gold-bearing gravels, and enormous dredges were used to recover the precious metal. Given the isolated location of the creeks, simply bringing the dredge parts there and assembling them was a challenge. Nevertheless, the operation was successful, and McRae soon expanded his operations onto nearby Woodchopper Creek. Two companies, Gold Placers, Inc., on Coal Creek and Alluvial Golds, Inc., on Woodchopper Creek, were the corporate entities that carried out the mining.

During the 1930s the mining operations were quite successful. However, in the early 1940s, strategic concerns led to an increased demand for nonferrous metals and made it harder for the gold miners to secure equipment and skilled personnel. Making matters worse, gold mining was declared a nonessential industry in 1942, and many workers were drafted. As production dropped precipitously, the territorial government, drawing much of its revenue from taxes on mine output, suffered.

After the war, mining resumed; however, finding skilled labor remained challenging as higher wages were being offered by military contractors in Alaska. The cost of fuel and supplies had also increased. The companies worked hard to economize. Ernest Patty was asked to become the president of the University of Alaska, and his son Dale

Patty became resident superintendent. Under Dale Patty's leadership in the late 1950s, the mines were profitable. However, rising costs led the companies to reduce the number of employees and make do with less equipment. Instead of two simultaneous operations, only one creek was worked at a time. Despite innovative management, cost-cutting efforts, and a can-do attitude, the gold-bearing deposits trailed off, and the operation closed in 1960.

The book is well written and will be of interest to historians of technology, industrial archaeologists, and scholars studying the mining industry. Its weaknesses are minor. Beckstead makes good use of historic photographs, but several of the pictures are poorly reproduced and seem to have suffered in the digital reproduction process. More introductory material putting the mines into a broader context would also have been useful. It would have been interesting to learn more about the archaeological potential of these sites. Only brief mention is made of trash scatters, derelict dredges, and rotting log cabins. Nevertheless, the book is a fine publication and provides an informative look at life in the mining camps on the Alaskan frontier.

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Boats, Ships, and Shipyards: Proceedings of the Ninth International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology, Venice 2000

CARLO BELTRAME (EDITOR)

Oxbow Books, Park End Place, Oxford,
England, 2003. 400 pp., 323 b&w figs., 22
tables. \$115 cloth.

Many New World archaeologists are unfamiliar with the International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology (ISBSA). This loosely knit organization hosts triennial meetings that, while largely Old World in perspective, provide a great deal of information useful to people working in the Western hemisphere. This volume presents the papers given during the 2000 Venice meeting. With one exception, the papers are in English.

The work is subdivided into seven topical areas and three introductory papers, which assess ISBSA, nautical archaeology in Italy and Venice Arsenal shipbuilding. In some ways Fred Hocker's opening paper might well have served as a conclusion to the entire text. Carlo Beltrame's assessment of Italian archaeology is realistic and notes the long delays often occurring due to conservation funding or its lack.

Seven papers dealing with early Mediterranean ships range from neolithic to late Roman and include topics such as ship construction and timber supply. Greek neolithic ships are known only from models and remnant outlines in lakes, but Christina Marangou points out that the models have such a diverse range of sizes and shapes, suggesting intimate familiarity with vessels used for different purposes within a relatively narrow time frame. Cheryl Ward discusses Egyptian sewn-plank vessels, providing a useful cross section and

discussion of interplank filling. Two papers deal with Bronze Age shipbuilding. Another shows the utility of dendro dating along the French coast. The final three papers discuss individual ships and their preliminary reconstruction.

Three papers cover ship reconstruction. Perhaps the best is Vibeke Bischoff's spline model/computerized development of ship plans from archaeological remains. Of importance here is that the scales used for recording, interpretations, and plans allow a smooth transition from wreck site to reconstruction shipyard, based on very solid practical experience. The other two papers offer alternate, and simpler, reconstruction strategies.

Ten papers present information on shipyards ranging from ancient Greece to the 20th century. The Mediterranean papers provide an overview, then discuss Cretan and Israeli sites. A paper discussing Genoan nails seems somewhat out of place here. Beyond the Mediterranean, there are papers on a Roman shipyard at Mainz, a 7th-century French wreck, a Dutch East India Company shipyard, a long-operating Irish shipyard, and a 20th-century shipyard on Lake Geneva. Sean McGrail's paper discusses late-medieval vessel designs, providing comparative material from the Mediterranean and Indian plank-first vessels.

Seven papers cover European rivers, lakes, and transportation networks. These range from a discussion of using archaeological finds on north German streams to demonstrate possible trade routes to petroglyph ship typology. Russian, Dutch, and Swiss vessels are represented as well as an overview of Polish log boats.

As might be expected, there is a seven-paper section on galleys, five of which deal with Venice. These papers are a mixture of intriguing subjective interpretation using archaeology, imagery, and documentary references to discuss sailing quality and impact on Atlantic vessels. One paper presents technical information on an extant Turkish galley that is not well dated. The last paper is a discussion of Baldissera Quinto Drachio, a Venetian ship builder.

A very solid section with a dozen papers on Northern European vessels is so diverse and useful that it could stand alone. While most are medieval, they include research on the Vasa steering gear and sails. North Americans will find the Michel L'Hour and Elisabeth Veyrat paper on Saint-Malo 17th-century shipyards a useful starting point when interpreting French-Canadian sites. Several papers deal with the period between 1000–1600 and present overviews or discuss shipbuilding, trade, and sails.

The final section's four papers deal with interpretation and reconstruction. These papers are intriguing because they range so far afield, covering ethnographic comparisons with the archaeological record in both Venice and India and boat reconstructions within the framework of an open-air museum. The paper by Knud Vagn Valbjørn, Niels Peter Fenger, and Max Vinner includes the results of sailing tests undertaken using a reconstruction of the Hjørtsspring Boat.

As with all symposia proceedings, this offering is a mixture with something for almost everyone. Students endeavoring to understand the field's range and complexity will find a gold mine of European source material to augment better known sites typically discussed during coursework. Many papers contain the specific details allowing their use in ship construction classes. Others provide very helpful analyses of trade, timber use over time, and ethnographic

comparisons. The sources cited are often extensive and provide good starting points for future research. Taken as a whole, this volume could be utilized as a supplemental reader for a maritime archaeology course, except that it is so expensive.

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The Bioarchaeology of Tuberculosis:

A Global View on a Re-Emerging Disease

CHARLOTTE A. ROBERTS AND JANE E. BUIKSTRA

University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL,
2003. 368 pp., 90 figs., 49 tables, glossary,
bibl., index. \$59.95 cloth.

Previously unknown zoonotic infections emerging in humans such as SARS and avian influenza have focused interest on the complex biological interaction between humans and the animals with which they live. The latter half of the 20th century also witnessed the alarming global resurgence of a condition thought relegated to pre-20th-century history: tuberculosis. Up to one-third of the world's population could be infected by the tubercle bacillus due to the rise of drug-resistant forms of the disease and the increase in immunodeficient conditions such as HIV/AIDS (Donald G. McNeil, Jr., 2004, *New York Times*, 16 March: F8). Unlike the coronavirus causing SARS, however, the tubercle bacillus and humans have an ancient relationship. Skeletal remains displaying the ravaging effects of late stage TB infections attest to the antiquity of this condition. In their fascinating and relevant volume on the antiquity, etiology, and epidemiology of TB, Charlotte Roberts and Jane Buikstra meld the concerns of 21st-century scientists and researchers of ancient populations. Their dual interests in TB in the Old and New worlds have resulted in a book with considerable global and temporal perspective.

Roberts and Buikstra begin with a modern clinical viewpoint in the first two chapters, discussing the etiology, symptoms, and risk factors of TB. For the nonepidemiologically minded, they provide a useful glossary at the end of the book. Throughout these chapters, Roberts and Buikstra consistently consider the implications of clinical TB studies for the study of past populations and/or cultures, not strictly adhering to Western biomedicine. For example, they present a table of risk factors for tuberculosis and note those that archaeologists can identify in antiquity (p. 21, Table 1.6). Researchers may not easily distinguish HIV/AIDS or multidrug resistance, for instance, in the archaeological record or in human skeletal remains, but they can readily recognize indirect evidence of poverty, overcrowding, and poor diet. The authors also extensively outline the distribution of TB based on factors such as sex, ethnicity, diet, socioeconomic status, and climate, again relating each to the investigation of TB prevalence in archaeological populations. The authors, however, do not provide a working definition of *ethnicity* and

should have addressed the controversial use of ethnicity or race as variables in epidemiologic and public health studies (R. D. Comstock, E. M. Castillo, and S. P. Lindsay, 2004, *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 159(6):611-619).

In chapters 3 and 4, Roberts and Buikstra outline the skeletal evidence for tuberculosis in ancient populations. Chapter 3 begins with a careful assessment of criteria necessary for attributing bone pathologies to TB, which could have stood on its own in a separate chapter. Within this section the authors clearly discuss implications of the "osteological paradox" for ancient TB research—that the prevalence of bone pathologies in a skeletal sample may not accurately represent the health of the related population. They note, for instance, that bone pathologies only emerge in "post-primary" TB and that strains other than *Mycobacterium bovis* infrequently produce skeletal pathologies. Thus if an individual had a particularly virulent case causing early death or suffered from a nonbovine strain, that skeleton may not display any bony changes (pp. 88-89). The authors also discuss the importance of corroborating the skeletal evidence of TB with risk factors identified by archaeological evidence: What evidence exists of population density, domestication of animals, consumption of animal products, or malnutrition? Does the possibility exist that an individual contracted TB elsewhere and introduced it into the community?

The remainder of chapter 3 contains a comprehensive survey of Old World tuberculosis, qualifying TB presence as "probable" or "definite" based on the authors' strict criteria. Roberts and Buikstra straightforwardly outline the difference between direct evidence of TB (e.g., changes in the spine) and indirect evidence (e.g., pleural calcification). They are struck by the relative lack of data on TB-related pathologies in the Old World compared to the New World. They identify possible reasons for this disparity, including deficiencies in Old World paleopathological research and the possibility that different strains of Old World and New World TB may have variably affected the skeleton. Roberts and Buikstra briefly note that historical and skeletal evidence provides a strong indication of other infectious diseases in the Old World, such as leprosy and the bubonic plague. It would have been interesting, however, to consider in more detail how these conditions may have affected the prevalence and progression of TB infections.

Chapter 4 continues the analysis by deconstructing critical questions surrounding TB in the New World before outlining existing evidence of the condition. Did Native American populations have the population density and level of sedentism to sustain TB infections? Did they live in close proximity to animal carriers of TB? How or from what did human TB emerge in the New World? This chapter provides an excellent discussion regarding the transmission of the condition across the New World, putting TB into the context of other conditions prevalent in the region.

Finally, in chapter 5 Roberts and Buikstra consider historical evidence of tuberculosis to understand how ancient humans may have dealt with the condition, an often-overlooked element of ancient TB research. They present a holistic view of TB through discussing the quality of textual and artistic evidence and past methods for diagnosis and treatment. Presentation of these historical data, however, seems to lack temporal or cultural perspective. Arranging

this material by time period may have provided a better flowing and contextualized synopsis. The authors then summarize by discussing possibilities for future research and considering the impact of modern medical research on assessing TB in ancient populations. In all, Roberts and Buikstra deftly tackle a broad multidisciplinary topic relevant for those investigating both modern and ancient populations. The well-presented, accessible disease case study should be required reading for medical anthropologists, bioanthropologists, archaeologists, and those concerned with the global re-emergence of this devastating condition.

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Red Salt & Reynolds

DANIEL BOYD (DIRECTOR AND PRODUCER),
ERIKA CELESTE (WRITER), BRETT WARD
(EDITOR)

Paradise Film Institute and U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers, Huntington, WV, 2003. VHS,
DVD, 29 min. \$10.00.

Red Salt & Reynolds describes archaeological investigations at the Reynolds Site, Burning Spring Branch, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Excavations, carried out under the direction of Bob Maslowski, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers archaeologist, and cultural resource analysts (CRA), were necessitated because of the corps' decision to expand and modernize the Marmet Lock System. Maslowski noted that archaeological investigations were required under the National Historic Preservation Act. Maslowski and CRA had just over one year to investigate the site before it would be forever lost due to the Marmet Lock Replacement Project.

The Burning Spring Branch area represents the locus of West Virginia's original industry—salt production. Salt brine, extracted via wells, was processed into salt, which was transported to destinations such as Cincinnati and Louisville for use in a variety of industries, e.g., pork packing. Notably the salt contained iron impurities, which upon oxidization gave the salt a reddish hue. Kanawha County salt became famous for its reddish color, pungent taste, and excellent preservative qualities.

Film director, Daniel Boyd, employs a mix of historical and industrial archaeology, bioanthropology, paleoethnobotany, and historical document research to dramatize the rise and fall of the Kanawha County red salt industry and one of its industrialists, John Reynolds. In 1811 Reynolds purchased his Burning Spring Branch property. Shortly thereafter, he built his first salt kiln and home. By 1818 Kanawha's salt producers were experiencing economic woes—salt prices were falling due to overproduction. Kanawha County salt producers responded by forming the nation's first industrial cartel for the explicit purpose of controlling salt prices. Unfortunately, the cartel proved to be a temporary answer, for salt markets were moving westward. Reynolds and his children, each of whom he gave shares in his business,

continued to expand and modernize the facilities even as demand for salt fell. At his death, in 1832, Reynolds was practically insolvent. His heirs continued the salt business, expending ever more funds to modernize production facilities. In 1834 they installed two state-of-the-art kilns known as Kanawha Grainger Process furnaces, which were unique to Kanawha County. In 1835, the Reynolds family lost their Kanawha property when their principal creditor and son-in-law, James McFarland, foreclosed on their loans. The site was subsequently occupied by the Belcher family for a short period of time and then abandoned.

Archaeological endeavors have produced evidence of four salt furnaces, Reynolds's first and second homes, slave quarters, a graveyard, a barn, two privies, and so forth. The site is important for providing the only evidence to date regarding the Kanawha Grainger Process Furnace. It is also provides a glimpse into the little known subject of industrial slavery. By 1820 Reynolds had as many as 10 slaves, most of whom were rented, working at his Burning Branch facility. A root cellar, which at some point had been converted into a trash pit, was found under the slave quarters. The trash pit provided a wealth of information in the form of animal bones, pieces of ceramics, buttons, gunflints, and some lead shot.

Excavations of Reynolds's home indicate that the family lived a comfortable, rather sophisticated lifestyle not unlike that of well-to-do urban citizens of the period. Artifacts found at the homestead included a pocketknife, children's marbles, pieces of ceramics, and pieces of clay pipes. Narrator David Shelby noted that artifacts, especially ceramics, are very useful in determining their owners' nutritional and social statuses. A small graveyard containing 31 graves was also discovered. The graves contained the remains of Reynolds, Morris, and Belcher family members and several unidentified individuals. The Morris family lived at Burning Spring Branch prior to purchase of the site by Reynolds; the Belchers lived there shortly after the Reynolds family abandoned it.

By March 2002 excavations at Burning Spring Branch were completed. Importantly, the film notes that the real work was just beginning, for the artifacts had to be cleaned, sorted, identified, and interpreted to determine their true value. These processes and preparation of the final report would take a number of years to complete. Reynolds Site excavations allow the viewer to (1) follow innovations in well drilling and salt production in Kanawha County between 1811 and 1934; (2) follow local burial practices in Kanawha County through the first three quarters of the 19th century; (3) compare living conditions of industrial slaves to other slave groups, e.g., field slaves; and (4) compare life styles of rural industrialists, e.g., Reynolds, to that of other industrialists of the period.

Boyd does a credible job describing an archaeological investigation done to satisfy requirements stemming from the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. However, the film's educational value would have been greatly enhanced had the film briefly explained why the investigation was required under NHPA and how ceramics can be used to determine nutritional intake and social status. Film quality is acceptable; however, several presenters appear stiff. Paleoethnobotanist Annette Erickson's presentation is refreshing; her presentation is relaxed and

self-assured. It should be noted that the first DVD reviewed was severely flawed; it contained several pauses and ended abruptly. Brantley Jackson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, deserves special thanks for promptly sending a second DVD for inspection.

Red Salt & Reynolds is an informative, short film suitable for junior high school students and local museums. Educational value of the film would be greatly enhanced if the film explained the provisions of NHPA that necessitated the excavations and how ceramic shards can be used to infer diet and social status, and if presenters appeared less robotic and more interested in the subject. Enhancements should be incorporated into the film prior to presentation to high school and college audiences.

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Shipping and Logistics Law, Principles and Practice in Hong Kong

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Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2002. Distributed by University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA. 796 pp., ref., index. \$37.50 paper.

Sovereignty over Hong Kong passed from Britain to the People's Republic of China (PRC) on 1 July 1997. The world community has carefully monitored this consequential event. Beyond the political consequences, there were ramifications for shipping and the merchant marine. *Shipping and Logistics Law, Principles and Practice in Hong Kong* is a practical manual for those involved in shipping or those who seek to understand historical practice and the new laws and regulations.

The volume consists of 6 parts composed of 19 chapters, preceded by a Table of Cases and Table of Statutes that can guide a reader searching for particular information directly to the source. These cases are blended into the newly established PRC policies and laws. A discussion of admiralty jurisdiction in Hong Kong is the first chapter of the book, followed by summaries of principles of dispute resolution, general principles on the carriage of goods, and conflict of laws.

Part two focuses on the carriage of goods by sea (pp. 158–338). Topics examined include time charter, bills of lading, functions of transport document, freight, demurrage, and ship owner liens. The specifics of international rules from various international conventions (e.g., Hague-Visby, Hamburg) are cited. The carriage of goods by air, road, and rail is the subject of the third part of the book.

Freight forwarding practices are explained in part four, which includes the annex to the 1997 Haffa Standard Trading Conditions (Hong Kong Association of Freight Forwarding Agents). Transport insurance is the penultimate chapter.

It runs to over 140 pages and recognizes that marine insurance dates back to 4000 BC in China. The law of marine insurance in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC is mainly governed by the Marine Insurance Ordinance of 1961 (p. 493).

Part six focuses on PRC maritime law. Drawn largely from contributor Felix W. H. Chan's chapter in *The New Legal Order in Hong Kong*, edited by Raymond Wacks, the chapter runs to nearly 100 pages. The comparative aspects of mainland Chinese and Hong Kong maritime law are examined. During the eighth "five-year plan" between 1991–1995, the total volume of China's imports and exports amounted to over a trillion U.S. dollars. This was four times the volume of the sixth five-year-plan period. In 1996, the total China trade was valued at U.S. \$290 billion and was moving to a target of U.S. \$400 billion. This places a huge demand on ocean shipping. However, China had not developed or modified its maritime law. This was addressed in the last decade. Hong Kong remained a free port and international shipping center since the PRC take-over in 1997. Hong Kong and China's maritime laws differ but are "interacting with each other to keep in line with international maritime practices" (p. 639). The Maritime Code of the People's Republic of China (1993) is printed as an annex (pp. 659–708) in an article by Chris Lockwood and Zhao Jingsong on the "New Code," the Maritime Special Procedure Code of the PRC, effective from 1 July 2000 (pp. 709–733).

The implications of China's emergence as one the world's major trading powers reach across the globe. Her willingness to maintain Hong Kong as a free port and blend the existing maritime law of Hong Kong with her own is remarkable. The social and cultural transformation of China, much discussed by anthropologists and others, is perhaps best recognized in the significant changes in law—traditionally the element within social structures most resistant to change.

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*Rural Society in the Age of Reason:
An Archaeology of the Emergence of
Modern Life in the Scottish Highlands*

CHRIS DALGLISH

Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York, NY,
2003. 257 pp., refs., index. \$96.00 cloth.

Rural Society in the Age of Reason charts the emergence of modernity, capitalism, and the rise of the individual through an exploration of the process of Improvement in the southern Scottish Highlands during the 18th and 19th centuries. The book is both broad in concept and narrow in focus. Thus, it does a good job of connecting overarching, large-scale concepts (e.g., modernity) with a very particular, concrete study (e.g., the comparisons between Kintyre and Kilfinan). The result is a richly contextualized study

of the transformations that take place during the period of Improvement and how they are local variations of broader global themes. Topics examined in this study include the impact of Improvement on settlement, landscape, and domestic space; the connections between Enlightenment and Improvement; and the effects of Improvement on clanship and local politics.

As this volume has been developed out of Chris Dalglish's doctoral thesis at the University of Glasgow, it bears the organizational structure of a dissertation. While other volumes may suffer from the presence of dense literature reviews, it is a surprising strong point of *Rural Society*. Dalglish manages a very thorough review of rural settlement studies in Scotland (chap. 2) and the archaeology of capitalism (chap. 3).

In his overview of rural settlement studies, Dalglish is attempting to deconstruct the very frames that researchers have used to describe Highland rural settlement. He follows how the Highland countryside and its inhabitants have been depicted as a "survival of the past into the present" (p. 18) to be used for the purposes of ethnographic analogy and folkloric studies by a host of historians, folklorists, anthropologists, and archaeologists. Here a parallel is seen to research being conducted by American archaeologists working in Appalachia and the Ozarks. The connection is not so much that they are culturally related (as is often emphasized) but that they are all constructed as societies that are "conservative, homogenous and unchanging" (p. 37).

The review of the archaeology of capitalism is also of interest, despite the topic's recent extensive treatment in other archaeological literature, largely because it has been written from a perspective other than the American constituency that has been championing the approach for some time. Dalglish's discussion is wide ranging and thorough—taking in elements from cognitive archaeology, Marxist-oriented archaeologies, and practice theory. In the end, however, he centers on the emergence of the individual (in place of the strong sense of community) as his major interpretive structure for the work.

Chapters 4 through 7 provide the integrated historical and archaeological analysis of the changes brought about by Improvement and the emergence of the individual in the southern Highlands by examining changes in settlement and landscape structure, enclosure and domestic space, and architecture at two local cases: the parish of Kilfinan in Cowal and the peninsula of Kintyre. In turn, these changes are linked to changing routine practice (shifting from communal and familial to individual) and how these practices transformed clan politics by creating conflicting obligations, rights, and responsibilities among members of the farming population who "were at once members of the community of the clan and tenants of a landlord" (p. 127). These contradictions (and their resolutions) play out quite differently in Kintyre and Kilfinan.

Dalglish postulates that for the landowners in Kintyre, Improvement was a "part of the longer-term project of Civilizing the Highlands and aimed to consolidate" the dominant landholding position of the House of Argyll (p. 191). In Kilfinan, on the other hand, landowners sought to solidify their middle-class status and stressed the difference between their progressive enlightened society and that of the backward Highlanders. These suppositions are supported

by historical evidence, landscape analyses, and changes in domestic architecture. Readers might wonder, however, if trends in other material culture might also support or contradict these findings. In fairness, such analyses are beyond the scope of this work; it is primarily a landscape analysis. Besides, there is a certain satisfaction in the fact that Dalglish deploys the data generated by the various strands of rural settlement studies to demonstrate the uncritical nature of their narratives.

In closing, although the organizational structure of this work may be a source of frustration to some readers, it does not detract from the richness of the historical context and usefulness of this work, which explores the particulars of local responses to global phenomena. It is a solid case study that touches upon some of the most prevalent analytical themes in contemporary historical archaeology. Thus, *Rural Society in the Age of Reason* will be of importance not only to Scottish archaeologists and historians but also to all historical archaeologists specializing in capitalism, modernity, and landscape studies.

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Columbus's Outpost among the Taínos: Spain and America at La Isabela, 1493–1498

KATHLEEN DEAGAN AND JOSÉ MARÍA CRUXENT

Yale University Press, New Haven, CT,
2002. 304 pp., 102 illus., refs., index.
\$35.00 cloth.

A remarkable number of archaeological site reports are published every month, and of these, many are mediocre, a few are good, and a very small number are excellent. The representatives of the latter category have a number of things in common, particularly those aimed predominantly at the informed lay public. They typically treat a significant archaeological site or series of sites in an engaging manner, and yet each observation is strongly founded on carefully considered archaeological data. Such books do more than relate the past, they revivify it. This is one of those books.

Correctly recognizing the importance of their 10-year collaborative work at La Isabela, Columbus's first colony in the New World, Kathleen Deagan and José María Cruxent "wanted to share it with as many interested people as possible in a nontechnical way" (p. ix) as well as meet their reporting responsibilities to the archaeological community. Consequently, in *Columbus's Outpost among the Taínos*, the authors present a material culture-based account of Columbus's colonial venture on Hispaniola but without the kind of highly technical archaeological "distractions" that can be off-putting to the lay reader. (A detailed account of the archaeological methods, excavation, results, and analyses are presented in a similarly organized and frequently cross-referenced companion volume [Kathleen Deagan, 2002,

Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town, Yale University Press, New Haven, CT]). The lack of technical trappings in *Columbus's Outpost* permits the authors to fluidly present their major premise, that the experience of the colonists at La Isabela profoundly influenced all of Spain's subsequent colonization of the New World.

In their introductory chapter, Deagan and Cruxent argue that Columbus's failed enterprise at La Isabela was not the product of poor planning. Rather, they conclude that La Isabela was carefully and appropriately planned on the basis of Columbus's and Spain's prior exploration experiences in the 15th century, arguing instead that the colony failed due to the inflexibility of the Spanish colonists and their inability to adapt to the material and social reality of life in America. Moreover, the authors posit that the negative experience at La Isabela would shape the history of Spain's later colonization of the New World. Perhaps most importantly, it is convincingly shown that the material expressions of life in La Isabela reveal the "action and agency" that forced Spain to alter its approach in the Americas from an imperial venture to a mercantile one.

In chapters 2 and 3, the authors succinctly reconstruct the cultural context of the experience at La Isabela and describe how the foundation for the colony was laid by such seminal events as Spain's recapture of Iberia from the Moors, the subsequent Spanish colonial expansion into the Canary Islands, and Columbus's own seafaring experiences with Portuguese traders. Likewise, the cultural, economic, and social dimensions of Hispaniola's indigenous population, the Taínos, are reviewed, specifically drawing from the original writings of the chroniclers rather than later interpretations. Throughout the book, the authors introduce the Spanish terms that are unique to the history of Spain in the New World, such as *hidalgo* (minor nobility), *repartimiento* (a feudal-type social system implemented during colonization), and the *alhondiga* (king's storehouse and custom house).

Chapter 4 details the short (1493–1498), violent history of La Isabela, again emphasizing the sketchy information provided by the chroniclers. Food shortages, illness, conflicts with the Taínos, the *hidalgo's* resentment over contributing their time and horses to manual labor (which ultimately leads to armed rebellion), the inevitable decimation of the Taínos population, and Columbus's frequent absences during his off-island expeditions are explored as contributors to the demise of La Isabela. Completing the history of La Isabela, chapter 5 summarizes the nearly 500-year history of La Isabela after its abandonment, documenting the natural and cultural impacts wrought by agencies such as earthquakes, pirates, smugglers, looters, official "clean ups," which leveled portions of the site, and several archaeological excavations.

Having set the stage and identified the players, the authors turn to the site's material culture. Chapter 6 presents the archaeological features in the context of both the landscape and the site's historic antecedents. Revealed for the first time, the spatial organization of La Isabela is compared with European contemporary urban design to illustrate that, in laying out the town, Columbus may have utilized precepts of the Italian school, whereby topographic and defensive considerations influence the placement of a rectilinear grid. Similar attention is given to the site's five extant structural features, including the Casa de Colón,

which was a typical 15th-century fortified structure that served to house the nobles and protect the city.

One of the authors' more interesting findings is the identification of a second settlement at Las Coles, which was contemporary with La Isabela. Noted by one of the early chroniclers, it was subsequently ignored or dismissed by historians. Located across a ravine from La Isabela, this second settlement possibly was the point of the initial landing of Columbus's ships and where the men lived during the construction of La Isabela. Archaeological evidence (e.g., kiln, water-wheel cup, quarry) strongly suggests that Las Coles functioned as an auxiliary service settlement for La Isabela, providing craft, industrial, and agricultural support.

Chapters 7–9 examine the material culture and documentary data to achieve a high-resolution view of life in La Isabela, specifically addressing the paradox of the colonists' starvation in what was claimed to be a land of riches and one in which the Taíno had demonstrably flourished. Although the paucity of faunal and floral remains in the archaeological record hampers dietary reconstruction, the ceramic vessels used for cooking and storage—in tandem with documentary evidence from supply ship manifests—suggest that the colonists at La Isabela were quite inflexible in their dietary preferences and priorities vis-à-vis later Spanish settlements. Comparing the materials recovered from the colony to those known for contemporaneous Spain, the authors conclude that class status continued to be an important distinction at La Isabela. The recovered clothing, chamber pots, washbasins, and household furnishings indicate that the domestic life of the common colonist was not very different from that encountered in Spain. The lifestyle of the *hidalgos* in La Isabela, however, was dramatically altered due to the difficult conditions.

The archaeological record has also permitted the authors to examine the cultural ideals of religion, defense, and personal honor that were so important to the elite. Similarly, the full range of crafts visible in the archaeological record at La Isabela is presented, including gold smelting and assaying, stone masonry, tile manufacture, shipbuilding, lime and charcoal burning, and pottery production. Commerce is indicated by the differential distribution of the numerous coins and goods within the two towns, suggesting that an internal money-based exchange developed in the colony. As with the structural features, the authors place the recovered artifacts firmly within the historic context, which, in turn, provides a very rich and detailed description of life on La Isabela.

Chapters 10 and 11 conclude the book by coming full circle to address the themes outlined in the first chapter. Details of the Spanish presence on Hispaniola after the abandonment of La Isabela include the various attempts at Christianizing and the brutal campaigns against the Taíno, new governing policies instituted by the Spanish Crown, the establishment of other towns, and the diversification of the economic base to include ranching and sugar production. By 1518, most of the islands were nearly depopulated, creating a void in the labor force that was filled by African slave labor. The genetic and cultural melding of Spaniards and Africans with remnants of the indigenous population is explored through the material and documentary records of the Spanish into the mid-16th century. By comparing and interpreting the archaeological records and historical data from early Spanish colonial

sites, the authors demonstrate La Isabela's critical role in subsequent colonial development.

This is a very well reasoned, written, organized, and edited book. Reference citations and endnotes are listed by chapter and number at the end of the book. An appendix provides the names of persons known to have been at La Isabela along with a list of sources and a discussion of these sources. A name and subject index is also provided at the end of the book for easy reference. The text is well illustrated with photographs, site maps, and interpretive drawings, although in at least one instance there is a minor editorial error in this regard (i.e., an artist's conjectural reconstruction of La Isabela is shown in mirror image, contrary to the archaeological site map and an aerial photograph). This is only a minor quibble, however, and the authors should be commended for providing a good read and an excellent model for historical archaeological reporting. Deagan and Cruxent, through their skillful and seamless conjoining of historical documents with the archaeological record, have created a multidimensional picture of the colonial experience at La Isabela and thoughtfully conveyed its seminal impact on the post- 1550 Spanish-American cultural tradition.

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*People, Places, and Material Things:
Historical Archaeology of Albany, New York*
CHARLES L. FISHER (EDITOR)
New York State Museum, Albany, NY, 2003.
187 pp., 111 illus. \$29.95 paper.

In recent years a number of important archaeological projects have recovered considerable evidence of Albany's past. These 15 single-authored chapters, 3 written by Charles Fisher, offer selected aspects of these excavations, providing new insights into the city's history. They also add useful perspectives to Charlotte Wilcoxon's classic *Seventeenth Century Albany* (1981, 1984 rev.). The editor's introductory chapter effectively summarizes the contents, permitting readers to select papers touching subjects in their areas of research.

Paul Huey's useful historical review of archaeology in Albany is much too brief, leaving readers perhaps wishing that he had developed his section further. His references to the works of Jonathan Pearson and Arnold J. F. van Laer (p. 14), however, merit full citations, and no note is made of Charles Gehring's important translations of Dutch documents. Among the other outstanding contributions to this volume are the studies of pollens (Davis), gardens (Feister), and painted pearlware from Albany (McLaughlin). J. W. Bouchard's chapter on a 19th-century house is extremely well focused and informative. Together, these papers alone make this volume an interesting addition to anyone's library.

K. Moody's focused work on a structure believed to be a pelt trader's house destroyed by a flood in 1648 is a useful

presentation. The description of the artifact assemblage is particularly valuable, but Moody does not distinguish this "Dutch" assemblage from those recovered from contemporary Swedish or English sites in the northeast. His understanding of earth-fast buildings and wigwams is wanting. S. M. Phillips's study of human remains from a church lot dated to "1670-1816" (p. 57) actually reviews the bones from only three relatively intact skeletons, plus two other stray bones. Where these burials fall within this 146-year span is not clear. Much is made of "linear enamel hypoplasias" (p. 59), the etiologies of which are now considered questionable, and other possible disorders. No stature information is provided. The important finding that these people suffered from a wide range of pathologies is not put into perspective. In recent years enormous effort has been directed to studies of black populations of the colonial and later periods, with the high incidence of stress and disease seen as reflecting the difficulties of their lives in "low" status roles. Lacking from these studies of African Americans are comparisons with contemporary white populations, such as the one Moody reviews. Predictions that no significant differences would be found between black and white colonials had been made in the past, and this study offers a hint of support for that thesis. Charles Fisher's study of trace elements and stable isotope analysis of this small skeletal sample (chap. 7) also may be of value in revealing that all immigrant populations, slave or free, led difficult lives.

Matthew Lesniak, citing G. W. Hagerty (1984), correctly observes that "the use and manufacture of wampum, [is] a subject that seems to captivate the public imagination as much as it does the imagination of archaeologists and historians" (p. 129). An extensive bibliography of the scholarly literature relating to the history and uses of wampum supports this statement (Becker 2002, *A Wampum Belt Chronology: Origins to Modern Times*, *Northeast Anthropology*, 63:49-70). Only a very small number of these references derive from archaeological research. Thus E. Peña's dissertation-derived paper on wampum production provides important notes on some locations in Albany where wampum may have been made by colonists. She also offers what may be the only written reference to this activity in Albany, a document identified as the "Loudon List" (pp. 126-127). Unfortunately Peña does not understand the history of wampum use. The dates she suggests for the use of wampum as legal tender in the various colonies, as her ideas about "unpierced" beads (p. 122), are unusual. Wampum remained important for a century after Peña suggests that it ceased to be legal tender.

Albany was a major pelt-trading center, located near the heart of the "core area" of wampum use. One would expect to find significant quantities of these beads in Albany, but the evidence for bead production by colonials is particularly important. John Lawson's (1709) discussion of high colonial labor costs restricting the cheap production of wampum to the native population should be noted. The volumes of wampum needed for prestation (formalized presentation of "gifts" accompanying a request) among the local native and colonial polities in the core area required huge quantities of beads throughout the French and Indian War and long after 1763. Wampum was still used as legal tender in several states into the 19th century. As wampum belts went out

of fashion by ca. 1820, the small beads used to construct them morphed into different sizes and shapes.

Several references to wampum production by natives are known, but only L. Turgeon's data from Paris suggests manufacture outside of Albany or by non-Natives. M. Lesniak's chapter on the more recent discovery of another wampum production site in Albany, and three other probable locations, lead him to conclude that Peña's belief "that wampum making in Albany was a thriving cottage industry in the eighteenth century" (p. 130) is correct. Since most natives in the traditional wampum-making areas had been absorbed into the mainstream colonial economies by the 1750s, the data on possible production sites in Albany form an important part of the archaeological record for wampum manufacture and deserve to be placed into proper context.

A few other observations may be noted. The map of Albany (Fig. 1.1) including early "stockade" locations should be linked with the important W. W. Römer 1698 map shown in figs. 3.1, 3.2, 8.7, and 10.2. Some of the chapters are far too brief to provide adequate discussion of the information presented, and most would have benefited from further editing. The bibliographies generally are wanting. A single and complete bibliography of relevant publications and reports for Albany should have been included, avoiding repetition and providing references to the many reports that have been submitted in compliance with archaeological contracts for work in Albany.

These well-illustrated presentations provide useful data characteristic of the best contract reports. Readers of this collection, however, will appreciate the value of the strong peer review systems that characterize the major journals. Some of these authors lack the expertise and information needed to put these reports into context, and several papers include broad statements that completely miss the mark. One example suggests that "clearing land for permanent settlement and agriculture ... eliminated the habitats necessary for fur-bearing animals and created land-use conflicts with the natives" (p. 7). This perception of the impact of early colonization on the landscape and intercultural relations, and several other sweeping remarks in this volume, reflect a lack of understanding of the ecology and cultural dynamics in this region. As a glossy popular publication, this volume is an impressive piece of work, but scholars might ask if the public is getting too little for the tax dollars spent on archaeology in Albany.

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Ceramics in America 2003
ROBERT HUNTER (EDITOR)

Chipstone Foundation, Milwaukee, WI,
2003. 300 pp., 350 color illus. \$55.00
paper.

In the third annual volume of *Ceramics in America*, editor Robert Hunter has once again produced a body of work that is a must for historical archaeologists. For those who have

not yet encountered these marvelous journals (much better described as books), one of the major strengths of the series lies in its interdisciplinary approach to ceramics, including articles written by and appealing to archaeologists, historians, collectors, curators, and contemporary potters.

Every issue of this journal, which examines the broad cultural roles of ceramics in a North American context, includes a combination of longer articles, shorter pieces on new research and discoveries, book reviews, and a lengthy bibliography of recently published books and articles on ceramics. The larger theme of this volume is the flow of ideas and styles across time and space. True to its interdisciplinary nature, essays are written from the perspectives of the decorative arts, social and economic history, ceramic technology, and archaeology. The term *ceramics* is broadly defined; while table and teawares are given ample due, chamberpots, ceramic grave markers, tobacco pipes, and stove tiles also figure prominently in this volume's nine major essays.

The first two articles, by Miranda Goodby and Arthur Goldberg, form natural companion pieces. Goodby chronicles the story of Staffordshire potters who arrived in the American Midwest in the 1840s, seeking better working conditions and higher wages. Based primarily on articles and letters published in Staffordshire potters' union newspapers, her research examines the political and economic factors affecting the potters' decisions to emigrate in addition to providing an overview of the development of the American ceramic industry. One of the contributions of these émigrés was the establishment of the North American Rockingham and yellow ware industry. Goldberg's article details the major United States manufacturers of these pottery types and provides a good introduction to the most popular Rockingham vessel forms and designs.

Barbara Magid and Bernard Means combine historical and archaeological research with material science in their article on Henry Piercy's late-18th-century slipped earthenware pottery. Piercy brought decorative and technological knowledge gained during his years in the Philadelphia slipped earthenware trade to the business he started in Alexandria, Virginia. The authors detail how to use vessel form and decorative details to distinguish between Philadelphia and Virginia wares as well as present preliminary results of a study that used Mossbauer spectroscopy to analyze clay composition differences between these wares.

Michelle Erickson and Robert Hunter again unravel the technical mysteries of 18th-century ceramic production—this time with an article on the production of agateware. Made from two or more different color clays to resemble the semiprecious stone from which its name derives, agateware was either wheel-thrown or molded. The techniques of mixing and cutting the clays and producing vessels are clearly explained in step-by-step illustrations.

Two essays examine changes in ceramics across time. Peter Williams's article on ceramics recovered from an English hotel refuse pit provides a good overview of late-17th- and 18th-century tavern drinking vessels. Particularly valuable were the photographs and descriptions of manganese mottled earthenware, a ceramic type frequently encountered in archaeological assemblages but previously little documented. While Williams looked at change across time in a single ware type, Ivor Noël Hume takes a slightly different approach in his essay. He combines literary, art,

and archaeological sources to recreate a history of that most humble of ceramic vessels—the chamber pot. He follows changes in this single form from medieval times through the early-20th century, examining Dutch, English, Rhenish, and North American wares.

Richard Veit and Mark Nonestied examine the terracotta grave markers of New Jersey and New York. Produced primarily between the 1870s and the 1930s, these markers were often works of art, displaying elaborate molding in a wide range of colors. Offshoots of the terracotta building materials industry, these markers were used primarily by first- and second-generation immigrants from eastern Europe.

Two articles examine the joys of collecting ceramics—both professionally and personally. Curator Graham Hood very movingly pays homage to ceramics as he recounts his lifelong passion with this medium. Ranging broadly from fine porcelain figurines to lead and tin-glazed earthenwares, Hood convinces the reader of the power of ceramics to move and inspire as an art form. Each issue includes an article written by a collector and here it is Anthony Butera, Jr., discussing his collection of Huntington, Long Island, redwares. Many of these wares were decorated by stamping, and this process is clearly illustrated.

In this volume, the New Discoveries section, ably edited by Merry Outlaw, is themed. All of these short pieces (generally one to three pages) deal with ceramics that depict human forms. The volume also contains six book reviews and a comprehensive bibliography on ceramics in America that covers books and articles published between 1998 and 2002. Amy Earls edits and compiles these two sections.

As promised, this volume remains true to the theme of changes—adaptations that occurred as potters moved throughout the world, taking their knowledge of techniques and styles with them. Transformations wrought in one ceramic form over time as tastes and technology changed and issues of cultural innovations, migrations, and variations are all included.

As in the previous two *Ceramics in America* volumes, the quality of the publication is excellent. The sizable dimensions (8.5 x 11) allow the inclusion of large, detailed photographs. The entire volume is amply illustrated, and the photographs of ceramics, primarily the work of Gavin Ashworth, are superb. This volume will have wide appeal for scholars and laypersons alike. For those not convinced by this review that this series should be owned, selected articles from the two previous volumes are available online at <www.chipstone.org>.

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*Bioarchaeology of Spanish Florida: The
Impact of Colonialism*

CLARK SPENCER LARSEN (EDITOR)
University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL,
2001. 352 pp., refs., index. \$59.95 cloth.

The La Florida Bioarchaeology Project started in the early 1980s with the excavation of the 17th-century Santa

Catalina de Guale mission on St. Catherines Island in Georgia. Under the direction of Clark Spencer Larsen, the project has since expanded to include studies of human biology throughout the U.S. southeast and to encompass samples from the early prehistoric period up through the late mission periods. This volume presents the latest results of this project related to the biological consequences of Spanish colonial activity in the La Florida region.

The first chapter, by John E. Worth, sets the ethnohistoric context for the remaining chapters of the volume. In his chapter, Worth briefly reviews the sociopolitical organization of the prehistoric groups living in the La Florida region and the efforts of the Spanish during their primary missionizing period (AD 1587 to 1706). Worth also presents a conceptual framework for examining the biological consequences of that missionizing activity.

Larsen himself provides the introduction to the bioarchaeology of Spanish Florida in the second chapter. He correctly points out the fallacies of viewing precontact aboriginal life as idyllic and disease free. As bioarchaeological studies have pointed out (and not just for La Florida), precontact indigenous societies were the victims of considerable disease, nutritional stress, and labor loads. Perhaps most importantly, Larsen emphasizes the value of research that utilizes both the history available from documentary sources and the documentation of life written in the skeletal tissues of those who lived those histories.

In chapter 3, Larsen, along with Dale L. Hutchinson, Margaret J. Schoeninger, and Lynette Norr review the results of chemical analyses of stable nitrogen and carbon isotopes in human bone samples from the precontact and mission periods. Their results suggest a decline in the consumption of marine resources and a concomitant increase in the intake of maize. These shifts are seen as predominately the result of the arrival of the Spanish into the region (p. 73) and have considerable implications for nutrition and overall health among indigenous groups. In particular, high levels of maize in the diet are linked to poor juvenile growth, metabolic stress, and lowered resistance to infectious disease as well as to increased repetitive workload among both men and women. Dental microwear comparisons between inland/coast and precontact/mission samples are presented by Mark F. Teaford, Larsen, Robert F. Pastor, and Vivian E. Noble in chapter 4. Their results suggest that dietary reconstruction using this technique can be highly dependent upon local cultural or environmental factors.

In a complementary study presented in chapter 5, Christopher B. Ruff and Larsen examine developmental change in humeri and femora morphology from pre- and mission period La Florida skeletal series. By examining cross-sectional geometry of these two bones, it is often possible to elucidate differing biomechanical stresses related to behavioral changes. Specifically, Ruff and Larsen's data suggest that there was a high degree of sexual dimorphism in precontact indigenous groups, probably related to a hunting and gathering subsistence system in which males traveled long distances. Sometime prior to European contact (ca. AD 1000), groups adopted maize agriculture, which led to a decline in sexual dimorphism as males reduced their long-distance forays. Interestingly, the mission period samples suggest that labor patterns were quite variable among Guale, Yamasee, and Timucua. Among the Guale and Timucua,

some individuals appear to have engaged in long-distance travel, while others were occupied with short-distance hauling, lifting, and pushing. The Yamasee samples suggested fewer changes in their habitual behavior from the precontact period.

Chapters 6 and 7 report the analysis of developmental defects of teeth among La Florida samples. Scott W. Simpson (chap. 6) reports the results of his examination of pathological striae of Retzius (also known as Wilson bands) on canine teeth, and Hutchinson and Larsen (chap. 7) report on the more familiar linear enamel hypoplasia. Pathological striae are microdefects in dental enamel that are visible in thin sections, while hypoplasia are observable along the external surface of the tooth. Although the exact cause of these developmental defects is not known, nutritional or metabolic deficiencies are often implicated. Simpson's chapter is predominantly a methodological treatise on the analysis of pathological striae and suggests that such features may be related to dehydration and electrolyte imbalance brought on by weaning and associated diarrhea conditions. Simpson's data suggest that there is a slight increase in frequencies of pathological striae among mission period samples. For their part, Hutchinson and Larsen find higher incidences of and greater width of hypoplasias in late prehistoric samples as compared to mission period samples.

Further exploring metabolic and nutritional stress in La Florida populations, chapter 8 by Michael Schultz, Larsen, and Kerstin Kreutz examines the possible causes of cranial lesions known as cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis in La Florida samples. Specifically, the authors examine four individuals (two from Santa Maria de Yamasee and two from an ossuary near Santa Catalina de Santa Maria), using endoscopic, radiological, microscopic, and scanning electron microscopic methods in an attempt to identify the possible etiology of the lesions. While exact differential diagnoses were not possible for each of the samples, the study does highlight the variable possible causes for these lesions in archaeological samples.

The final analytical chapter by Mark C. Griffin, Patricia M. Lambert, and Elizabeth Monahan Driscoll examines potential genetic relationships among skeletons recovered from three Guale sites and between these samples and those from 10 other sites in the North American southeast. Genetic relationships are assessed through a detailed statistical analysis of phenotypically variable dental and cranial morphology. The authors' results suggest that the relative phenotypic diversity of the Guale samples is indicative of genetically distinct populations. Indeed the Guale samples seem to be as phenotypically distinct from each other as they are from the non-Guale samples examined.

The last chapter of the volume, by Phillip L. Walker, provides an expanded geographic perspective to the process of colonization in La Florida by comparing it with other Spanish colonial regions in North America, specifically the American Southwest and California. Walker cogently examines the different biological and cultural responses of native populations to the colonial experience in each of these ecologically different regions. This chapter places La Florida within the context of simultaneous developments in these other regions and demonstrates the multivariate threads of cause and effect at play along the Spanish Borderlands.

The volume is well produced and edited, with no outstanding technical errors noted. It was disappointing, however, to see no explicit mention of the osteological paradox (J. Wood et al., 1992, *Current Anthropology* 33(4): 343–370). Many of the authors in this volume fall back on the assumption that greater frequencies of pathological conditions represent a decrease in overall population health. It is possible that skeletons with lesions reflect individuals whose robust health allowed them to survive to the point when disease processes could manifest themselves on bone. In contrast, skeletons without lesions might represent persons with compromised health who succumbed to disease quickly. More nuanced interpretations of frequencies of skeletal pathologies are possible given a consideration of issues such as heterogeneity of frailty and selective mortality.

Such criticisms aside, this volume is a welcome addition to the literature of the effects of Spanish colonialism in La Florida, and it stands as a testament to the diligence and hard work of participants in the La Florida Bioarchaeology Project. Much of the data analyzed in chapters is presented in raw or summarized form in tables, which will facilitate independent testing. Overall, the volume is an impressive resource for historians, historical archaeologists, and bioarchaeologists alike.

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Archaeology: The Comic
JOHANNES H. N. LOUBSER

Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 2003.
184 pp., \$24.95 paper.

This book is a story that begins with a pot-hunting episode on a rural farmstead and continues through the archaeological process from site designation to the eventual presentation of findings at a regional conference. The protagonist of the story, Squeeze, is a young girl whose parents' land is used as a pot-hunting site. As the story progresses, Squeeze is exposed to the archaeological process by assisting an archaeologist from a local museum. She encounters various specialists along the way who educate her about finding sites, remote sensing, sampling, excavation, dating techniques, taphonomy, theory, interpretations, and publication of data.

As stated in the introduction, the key topics that underlie this story are field methods, ethnographic analogy, theory, historical and political context of archaeology, cultural resource management, and technology. The primary target audience of this work, according to the author, is "first-year students and the lay public" (p. ix). The book's self-proclaimed goal is to address all of the same topics as an ordinary textbook but to do so by utilizing pictures to supplement words.

Ordinary textbooks have a tendency to get bogged down in the language of the discipline and, unless the reader has been educated in the basic vernacular of archaeological texts, the meanings of basic concepts can become lost.

By utilizing more pictures and by focusing on first-year students and people outside of the discipline, *Archaeology: The Comic* presents ordinarily dry material in a way that is interesting but at the same time educational. As an anthropology graduate student and having recently read several archaeological texts, it was interesting to find the same concepts and terms in regular textbooks presented here in a more relaxed format.

Another attribute of this work is the presentation of different schools of thought and the examples of how differently people can react and think about the same presentation of material. Examples of this would be the debate between Squeeze and Amitai over early human migration patterns out of Africa (p. 135) and their debate over the interpretation of rock art (p. 136). These debates between the characters in the book mirror the debates going on in the archaeological community today. Conventional texts can be riddled with the personal opinions of only one author and therefore do not represent the spectrum of variable opinions about any given subject.

A wide variety of examples address the archaeological process. Basic concepts are illustrated throughout, and basic archaeological vocabulary is presented along with visual aids to help the reader grasp the terms, which are presented in boldface print and redefined in the glossary. A glossary is essential in any case where the fundamentals of a discipline are being presented. The graphs and charts presented throughout the book help illustrate vocabulary, points, and ideas. Overall, the information that is presented is clear, concise, and complemented by the pictures. This book provides a basic background for the beginning archaeological student and for people outside of the discipline who are interested in archaeology.

There were only a few weaknesses or faults found throughout the book. First, people buy comic books because of both the story they entail and the artistic representations of the characters. While the drawings in this book were helpful in explaining basic concepts, they are not well executed in comparison with modern comics. In addition, while the comic venue might be appealing to some people, it is not appealing to everyone. The information inside this book is rewarding, but the package that it is delivered in could keep people from taking it seriously.

This book is helpful for understanding the basic concepts of archaeological investigation; however, because the book is in comic form, it does not allow for in-depth information about any given subject. If the main audience of this book is going to be first-year college students, then it should be supplemented with other texts in order to more fully describe and explain some of the more complicated concepts that are presented. In other words, this book could be the platform from which to build a well-rounded curriculum but would not be sufficient on its own.

Overall, this book is a fresh way to convey and express material that is normally somewhat less thought provoking. Pictures and charts allow the reader to visualize a process that is unfamiliar to the majority of students who do not have the opportunity to experience fieldwork on their own. The story line keeps the information flowing smoothly and allows for easier transitions from one subject to the next. The only substantial difficulties this book has in conveying its message is the form in which it is presented. If people

would give a comic book the chance to convey educational material, then they are going to be delightfully surprised at how much they can learn.

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Public History and the Environment

MARTIN V. MELOSI AND PHILIP SCARPINO
(EDITORS)

Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, FL, 2004.
xiv+291 pp., notes, photographs, diagrams,
index. \$38.50 cloth.

Environmental history is a relatively new discipline but a growing and increasingly influential one. Several universities offer graduate-level courses in it, and its literature, as demonstrated by this anthology, has fructified at a remarkable rate during the past two decades. Many environmental historians can be simultaneously labeled public historians. This book illustrates and explains the substantial overlap between the two areas.

Public history operates on the assumption that academically trained historians have something substantial to offer in venues outside academe. Martin Melosi and Philip Scarpino have gathered 15 essays that illustrate how history can or ought to inform and influence the public's and the government's perceptions of various issues involving the environment. The latter term, they assert, needs to be understood in its broadest sense: to the environmental historian "the environment" includes not only the landscape of nature but also all the other features, manmade as well as natural, that affect how human beings live and behave. Few aspects of the visible American landscape, as a matter of fact, can be said nowadays to be completely "natural." The role of human beings in creating that landscape, as the first section of the book emphasizes, is the domain of the historian.

The second section summarizes how public and environmental historians have wrestled with the problems of cultural resource management. Carol Shull and Dwight Pitcaithley offer a particularly interesting history of the National Park Service, which, they note, has evolved from a custodian of natural wonders to an active player in the presentation of historical interpretations. Other articles deal with the presentation of environmental issues in museum exhibitions and the preservation activities of historical societies. Char Miller's "Green Screen: Projections of American Environmental Culture" reviews the history of documentary films dealing with the environment, from the New Deal era's *The Plow That Broke the Plain* to recent efforts from PBS. In a memorable if almost surrealistic aside, Miller describes how, in 1989, a crew from Florentine Films collided with a spectacular but phony rock formation that had been set up in Yosemite National Park for the filming of a *Star Trek* movie.

Several articles provide practical advice for historians who get involved in the legal side of environmental issues.

Alan Newell's essay, "Environmental Historian As Expert Witness: A Practical Evil?" provides detailed instructions for the unwary scholar who gets called to testify in a courtroom—a venue surely alien to most academics. Martin Reuss and Hugh Gorman comment on the roles historians can play in formulating public policy on the federal and local levels. Christopher Foreman and Martin Melosi provide an analysis of "environmental justice," questioning whether, as has repeatedly been alleged, governmental solutions to environmental issues are motivated by racial, class, and/or gender discrimination. (Conclusion: probably so in many cases, but the issue is far more complicated than is generally perceived.)

In the final essay, Susan Flader, professor of history at the University of Missouri-Columbia, describes her experiences while wearing another hat as president of the Missouri Parks Association. In that capacity she presided over a successful effort to stop a utility company from building a dam and reservoir that would have virtually wrecked Taum Sauk Mountain State Park. Flader's story provides heartening evidence that a coalition of scientists, governmental officials, attorneys, concerned citizens, and professional historians can indeed be an effective force in determining public policy with respect to the environment.

Future generations may perceive the turn of this century as a crucial point in the development of the American historical profession. The acceptance of public history as a legitimate component of it during the past few decades has encouraged academics to assert themselves in public life to an extent their predecessors never contemplated. The results sometimes have been unexpected, for historians, in their efforts to understand and educate the public, often fail to consider how the public perceives them. Historians will rejoice in the rosy picture of the National Park Service's future presented by Shull and Pitcaithley, but the public's reaction will need to be watched with a wary eye. Some of the NPS's recent renovations already have wandered close to a dangerous line. This reviewer's father-in-law, a World War II veteran and retired accountant, stomped out of the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial in a rage, complaining that the exhibits in the visitor center were pandering to the Japanese and using public funds to dishonor American servicemen. Moreover, the aftershocks from the *Enola Gay* debacle at the Smithsonian still reverberate throughout the cultural resources management sector. Museum administrators and curators quite properly wonder whether their institutions really can be effective conveyors of the more complex and controversial aspects of history—those aspects that are the essence of history in academe but that are rarely understood or even contemplated elsewhere.

Melosi and Scarpino are themselves among the most distinguished practitioners of environmental history, and the list of contributors they have assembled is a formidable one. This perceptive and well-produced book will serve admirably as both an introduction to the field and a survey of its state at the beginning of the 21st century.

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Dug to Death: A Tale of Archaeological Method and Mayhem

ADRIAN PRAETZELLIS

AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 2003.
208 pp., glossary, index. \$18.95 paper.

Following the success of *Death by Theory*, Adrian Praetzelis penned *Dug to Death*. Although, the story brings back Dr. Hannah Green from *Death by Theory*, one must not have read *Death by Theory* to follow the plot of *Dug to Death*. At the onset of the novel, Green is leading an archaeological excavation in chilly England with her colleague Dr. Howard Bobich. Bobich, an associate professor at Invercargill College in New Zealand, is preparing to assist a senior faculty member on a project back in New Zealand. A collapsed trench claims the life of the senior archaeologist, placing Bobich, the buffoon of the story, in charge of the excavation he knows little about. The archaeologist's death is deemed an accident (or was it?), thus beginning the mystery of the novel. Although the plot and the answer to the mystery of the collapsing trench is not the most complex, it allows the reader to follow a simple story infused with archaeological terms and concepts. Despite the fictitiousness of the story, the issues and topics in *Dug to Death* are real and important to all modern-day archaeologists. The readers are able to follow an archaeological project from beginning (research design) to end (publication and presentation).

Praetzelis begins the book with the "Introduction for Teachers and Others of Superior Intellect." This section sets the lighthearted tone for the rest of the book and explains that he wrote this book to "show how archaeology is really done" (p. x). And so the adventure begins. The cast of characters includes individuals, which any who have worked in the field for any amount of time will be able to recognize as stereotypical figures. Praetzelis also includes a helpful chapter-by-chapter further reading section. Throughout this book, Praetzelis's illustrations add humor and clarify the terms and concepts for the reader.

In chapter 1, the main characters and their personalities are introduced, while the basics of contract archaeology and business ethics are discussed. Additionally, the fundamentals of site safety are outlined. The topics of chapter 2 are archaeological surveys, sites, features, and context. The complexities of multicomponent archaeological sites and the flexible definitions of sites, features, and context (difficult for students to grasp when they are expecting hard, inflexible definitions for these terms) are discussed in an easy-to-follow manner. In chapter 2, as well as in other sections of the book, Praetzelis explains that there is more than one way to conduct an archaeological survey, depending on the nature of the sites and the region of the world the survey takes place.

The various laws of multiple countries that protect archaeological sites are discussed in chapter 3. Research designs' importance for archaeological projects is stressed in this chapter and throughout many of the preceding chapters. Praetzelis notes the importance of conveying archaeological information to the public (chap. 5). In chapter 6, Praetzelis explains the sorts of things artifacts tell. Additionally, he describes different types of features or archaeological sites require different excavation techniques. These techniques are for the most part determined during the research design

phase of the project, indicating to the student the importance of planning prior to excavation. Additionally, this chapter explores the notion of archaeological excavations as samples of the archaeological site and what this means regarding the interpretations made by archaeologists.

The final chapters bring out the end of the mystery and the final steps in Green and Bobich's excavation. Chapters 9 and 10 present the outcome of the excavation. Different interpretations of the data are presented that touch on multiple facets of the lives of the inhabitants of the archaeological sites. For example, one character (Pete the Boy) uses the food remains from the excavation to determine the diet of the settlers of the site 100 years ago (p. 180). Chapter 9 also illustrates that interpretations of archaeological data should be made available and understandable to the public. Chapter 11 concludes the book at a conference in which the characters have presented their findings.

The only problem with this book is the lack of consistency on the glossary. Praetzellis provides an archaeological, Yiddish, Maori, and New Zealand English glossary in the back of the book. Words that should appear in the glossary are bolded in the text (per Praetzellis). This was not always the case. For example, *dig* is not in the glossary. "Contract archaeology" and "health and safety plan" are not in glossary but are defined on the first page of the chapter 1. Some words that are defined on the first page of subsequent chapters are also in the glossary, but there is a lack of consistency. Another term, *facts*, does not appear in the glossary. The definition of *data* in the glossary states that data is synonymous with facts. However, the reader is never told to reference the data definition. Additionally, the text implies that there is a difference between the two terms (p. 112). Granted, it is a difference of degree, not kind; this issue is nevertheless confusing. In addition, there are words that appear in the glossary but are not bolded in the text ("New Zealand Historic Places Trust," *materialist*, and multiple Yiddish and European New Zealander terms).

Nevertheless, the text gives layered and more structured definitions while the glossary sometimes included less informative definitions. Therefore not much is lost with the lack of some words in the glossary. Overall, this book can be used in an archaeological methods course in conjunction with other texts that supply more detail to the topics touched in *Dug to Death*. The light-hearted and comic flavor of this book is a much-needed addition to the library of archaeological methodology texts.

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Legal Perspectives on Cultural Resources

JENNIFER R. RICHMAN AND MARION P. FORSYTH (EDITORS)

AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 2004.

216 pp., appendices, index. \$24.95 paper.

This book should be on every archaeologist's shelf and that of a good many lawyers as well. After an introduction

by Colin Renfrew, there are 13 chapters divided into three topics, namely Enforcement and Preservation, International Issues, and Repatriation. Eight authors are archeologists, two of whom also have a J.D., and eight are lawyers (including the editors who are also authors). The lawyers have avoided jargon to an admirable degree, as have the archeologists. In addition to instructive information in most chapters, each has an extensive bibliography, indicating that there is a lot of discussion of cultural resource law in legal journals that we should read.

Renfrew discusses the legal use of the term "cultural property," indicating possible conflicts because property is thought of as things (which have market value) rather than information. He points out two current conflicts. "Science and Identity," he says, is the conflict between those people who believe the past belongs to everyone and those countries with recognized minorities whose claim to their own cultural heritage is being recognized in law (p. xvi). Under "A Case of Dubious Museum Ethics," Renfrew discusses the position of the American Association of Museums in the "Steinhardt Affair" (*United States v. An Antique Platter of Gold*, about which more is learned in chapters 2 and 6 of this volume).

To provide the titles of each chapter and the six appendices will take too many of the allotted words, so the contents only will be summarized—all these articles should be read anyway. In chapter 1, Lynne Sebastian summarizes "the law as it is" with a short paragraph of 11 U.S. historic preservation laws. The remainder of the chapter discusses how all these laws work in practice, dealing in some length with how "CRM is currently practiced" (p. 10) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. "Limitations and Complications" reviews the useful and the frustrating parts of dealing with the law; "The Law As It Could Be" provides Sebastian with the opportunity to give her two top priorities on this topic: (1) to have the federal laws require syntheses of archeological research under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and (2) to push for local ordinances that would protect sites on private property.

In "Cultural Property Law Theory: A Comparative Assessment of Contemporary Thought," rather than "law theory"—an oxymoron—Sherry Hutt discusses "six cultural property theories: the moralist, internationalist, and nationalist theories; property law theory; scientific theory; and market theory" (pp. 17–18). She weaves the case of the Elgin Marbles through each of these discussions, indicating how the history of the case and the contemporary approaches by the Greek government and the British Museum apply in each of these theories, and she indicates which theory is reflected in present U.S. law.

In chapter 3, Richard Cunningham reviews the history of the concept of "treasure trove" in Britain and the U.S., highlighting how the recognition in the U.S. of the rights of landowners has affected application of the concept here. Not only do landowners have title to "embedded" property, but this recognition allows courts to reject the "finder's fallacy" used by looters and treasure hunters (i.e., finders, keepers).

Chapter 4, by Paula J. Desio, is the only place where archeologists can easily find a discussion of the development of the sentencing guideline specifically for cultural resource crimes. Four appendices provide additional information: appendix A—months of imprisonment, appendix B—federal

criminal statutes used to prosecute cultural resource offenses, appendix C—the sentencing guideline, and appendix D—cultural heritage resources definitions in the new guideline.

Under international issues, the next two chapters deal with trafficking. Neil Brodie (from the United Kingdom) describes the consequences of “export deregulation” and the nature of the “illicit trade” in archeological materials, and Patty Gerstenblith (with a Ph.D. in classical archeology and a J.D.) discusses two recent, important and successful prosecutions in the U.S. (Steinhardt and Schultz, one a collector and one a dealer, both in the international antiquities trade).

Chapters 7 and 8 cover “underwater cultural heritage.” Marilyn Phelan and Marion Forsyth describe the laws protecting underwater “treasures,” in particular the Law of the Sea, the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ratified by only two countries by 2003, of which the U.S. is not one), and the U.S. Abandoned Shipwreck Act. The next chapter, by David Bederman, “attempts to assess the success of the [UNESCO] Convention to reach [its] objectives” and “conclude[s] . . . that the Convention embodies a style of regulation that has consistently proven itself to be outmoded and irrelevant” (p. 140). It is onerous and cumbersome in certain aspects, Bederman says, and is inconsistent and ineffective in others. He does not think it is a good convention.

There are five chapters under Repatriation Issues. William Lovis, Keith Kintigh, Vincas Steponaitis, and Lynne Goldstein describe (chap. 9) Society for American Archaeology involvement with the development of Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the legislative history, and current unresolved issues. Appendix E is the SAA Statement Concerning the Treatment of Human Remains, and appendix F lists all the repatriation bills introduced in the U.S. Congress between 1986 and 1990 (of which there were 14). Robert McLaughlin (a J.D., a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, and a member of the repatriation committee) also discusses (chap. 10) NAGPRA, its strengths, weaknesses, and continuing issues. One of NAGPRA’s main strengths is that it has resulted in all parties talking with one another; a weakness is the definition of “unaffiliated” and “unidentifiable” cultural remains. The essence of McLaughlin’s discussion is as follows:

The movement of historical authority from the exclusive control of the sciences of history and prehistory to an informed dialogue among anthropologists, archaeologists, other scholars, native groups, their leaders and their children, and an interested public at large will continue to inform and enhance our collective knowledge of the United States (p. 198).

The title of Alan Schneider’s chapter (chap. 11) is “Kennewick Man: The Three-Million Dollar Skeleton.” He points out all the costs that the various federal agencies and defendants have committed to the case.

Jennifer Richmond (chap. 12) presents an interesting discussion of the vulnerability of NAGPRA to be challenged in the courts as unconstitutional. There is a “takings” issue in the requirement of museums to give human remains (considered as “property” in the law) and cultural objects to native groups without “just compensation” as covered in the

Fifth Amendment; and the position of Native Hawaiians and Native Hawaiian Organizations “in the American legal framework [are] in a precarious position” (p. 225).

Finally, the last chapter, by Amato, discusses a 1999 case involving enforcement of repatriation rights under NAGPRA. Two Seneca nations and the state of New York filed suit in federal court under NAGPRA against Richard Michael Gramly for unauthorized excavation of an ancestral Seneca village site and burial area. The suit was settled out of court, but the interesting fact is that the site was on private property. Much of this article details the lessons learned by Christopher Amato, an attorney for the plaintiffs, in dealing with Native Americans in litigation under U.S. law and in how the interpretation of what constitutes a “museum” overcame the fact that the site was not on federal or tribal land.

There is a lot to be learned in this book. There is some redundancy and/or repetition in the chapters, but over all, for those with even an outside chance of involvement with ARPA; NAGPRA; Section 106; underwater state, federal, or international cultural resources; or any other kind of litigation, this book and its bibliographies is a must.

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Places in Mind: Public Archaeology as Applied Anthropology

PAUL A. SHACKEL AND ERVE J. CHAMBERS
(EDITORS)

Routledge, New York, NY, 2004. 224 pp.,
index. \$28.95 paper.

Places in Mind is a recent contribution to a growing body of scholarship that explores the ways in which archaeologists attempt to cross the divide between research and audiences. In this volume, Michael Lucas identifies the greatest difficulty in doing applied archaeology: “[it] needs to be responsive to all of its stakeholders and balance competing values individuals and groups might attach to a particular locale” (p. 127). For practitioners of an explicitly public archaeology, as well as others who hope to make their archaeology more publicly accessible, this obstacle can seem insurmountable. The essays in this collection detail the methods used by various archaeologists and their collaborators to balance the needs of their research with that of their audiences.

The first section of the volume, Archaeology and Empowering Subordinated Groups, discusses the use of archaeology as a means of aiding disempowered peoples. Jeffrey Hantman illustrates how archaeology has been used in the unsuccessful campaign to gain the Monacan tribe federal recognition. In an interesting comparison to the controversy over the remains of the Kennewick man, the Monacan requested that facial reconstruction be done on some remains that were to be repatriated. In arranging to have this done, Hantman was able to both help the Monacan and engage in a scientific study of the remains, which had previously

been denied. One wonders how the outcome of the struggle over the Kennewick man would have changed if such collaboration were sought.

The second essay in this section describes the use of a Web site affiliated with the Levi Jordan Plantation to present the research done at the plantation and to allow for feedback regarding the interpretation and future directions for research. One of Carol McDavid's aims for the Web site is to illustrate the polyvalent nature of archaeological interpretation and to allow for dissenting opinions to be presented. The reaction to her Web site by both the public at large and her colleagues, however, illustrates that, regardless of intent, the issues of both project and site ownership are not easily ameliorated. In his essay, Paul Mullins describes his work in Indianapolis to underscore the fact that, although their interests may not overlap, archaeologists and local groups can work together to meet their separate objectives. In this case, Mullins is able to meet his professional goal of producing "rigorous, academically relevant scholarship" (p. 59), while meeting the needs of the local community in highlighting the presence of African Americans in early-20th-century Indianapolis.

Finally, Matthew Reeves expands on the theme of working with descendant communities. In the discussion of his work, Reeves writes that oftentimes people supply information about their locales or history, but their opinions about them are not considered relevant. He notes that the type of archaeological research undertaken often has little perceived significance to these communities. If the goal of archaeology is to make the past relevant, then these communities must be included in the formulation of research projects and in determining how this information will be communicated.

The second section, entitled *Archaeology and Non-Traditional Communities*, offers three case studies for involving the public in archaeological sites. In Flushing, New York, the interpretation of the house of a 17th-century man who has been idealized as a martyr for religious tolerance includes consideration of modern-day Flushing's multiethnic community. Teresa Moyer's essay underscores how the public outreach program at a specific locale can be used effectively as a springboard for considering broader historical and contemporary topics. Diana diZerega Wall and colleagues describe how public education can also be used to create grassroots support for an archaeological project and how students can be effectively used for conducting research about a community that was located in present-day Central Park. This community, Seneca Village, has been overlooked academically and, therefore, archaeology could aid in filling the gap in knowledge about this 19th-century community of Irish Americans and African Americans. In the final essay in this section, Michael Lucas discusses the need for archaeologists to respond to the interests and needs of their publics. His work with organizations situated within local government highlights the efficacy of including the lay public in archaeological research through volunteerism and, thereby, creating a locale in which critical dialogue about the past can take place.

In the final section, *Archaeology and Heritage Development*, Mark Warner and Daryl Baldwin describe their efforts to collaborate on research pertaining to the Miami Indian Nation. In doing so, they highlight the difficulties that arise but also the ethical responsibility of archaeologists

to the people studied and their descendants. Peter Birt observes, "one thing that archaeologists unwittingly do is raise community awareness simply by our presence" (p. 165), in his discussion of the Burra community in Australia. Like Mullins, he illustrates how archaeology can be used to further academic goals as well as benefit local communities through increased publicity for heritage tourism sites. In the final essay, Charles Orser describes how identifying one's primary audience can be unclear. In Ireland, he discovered that the descendants of the dispersed Irish people felt as much a stake in the interpretation of his research site as the resident Irish people. His consideration of the ways in which archaeologists wittingly or unwittingly allow the perspectives of historical chroniclers to influence their perspectives and, therefore, their conclusions is an important point to consider.

This book forcefully argues that public archaeology can be applied anthropology; that is, it is "directed toward helping people make decisions ... [deliberately] involving transfer of knowledge or skills from the realm of anthropology to other realm(s) of interest" (p. 194). While this book will appeal to archaeologists involved in managing cultural resources or archaeological sites that already have a public focus, all archaeologists should read it. Perhaps the true problem is not whether public archaeology is applied anthropology; perhaps a more relevant question is why *all* archaeology is not public archaeology. As Shackel notes,

Public participation means more than just presenting archaeology to the public. It is now about reaching out to members of the community and making them stakeholders in the archaeological discourse. It is a way of making archaeology an integral part of a community's heritage (p. 14).

Since one of our ethical responsibilities as archaeologists is to disseminate the results of our research, it is imperative that new and innovative ways are sought out to make research relevant and important to local communities. This book is a worthwhile contribution to that effort.

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Draw the Lightning Down: Benjamin Franklin and Electrical Technology in the Age of Enlightenment

MICHAEL BRIAN SCHIFFER

The University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, 2003. 397 pp., 38 illus., refs., index. \$34.95 cloth.

In September 1752, Benjamin Franklin affixed a tall iron rod to the chimney of his Philadelphia home. Connected to this rod was a wire that ran into the house through glass insulators down to ground at a water pump. The device

served both as a lightning rod to protect the Franklin home and as a method for one of America's most celebrated patri-archs to "draw the lightning down" for use in his electrical experiments.

In *Draw the Lightning Down: Benjamin Franklin and Electrical Technology in the Age of Enlightenment*, Michael Schiffer brings Franklin, together with an international company of 18th-century inventors and scientists, to life as part of a smart and engaging narrative about the birth, develop-ment, and use of electrical technologies during the Age of Enlightenment.

While Schiffer acknowledges in the introduction that his book is likely to find diverse audiences among students and scholars of American studies, history, science and technology studies, and anthropology, it is at heart a work of historical archaeology. Schiffer makes this archaeological connection relevant early on when he pauses during a brief biographical sketch of Franklin in the first chapter to contextualize the concept of *technology*, a term that he views as possessing a broader meaning for archaeologists than the "high technol-ogy" connotation so often ascribed to it by other segments of modern society. Schiffer writes,

Archaeologists, especially, frown on narrow concep-tions of technology. Having in our purview the entire span of humanity's existence, we see technology in all its material and behavioral diversity, whether it be the million-year-old chipped-stone tools of the Lower Paleolithic or today's multibillion-dollar Hubble Space Telescope. Technology includes not just the "high-tech" of a particular era or place, but all technologies—high, medium, or low (p. 3).

In the second chapter, Schiffer examines the European origins of electrical technologies along with the development of the scientific study of electricity. He details the work of scientists and inventors who explored various fundamen-tal characteristics of electricity while laying the foundation for a subfield of physics that Schiffer calls *electrophysics*. Electrophysicists working in the 18th century would develop a number of devices for generating and storing electricity, but most notably among them were the prime conductor, Leyden jar, and electrophorus. In a third chapter, Schiffer describes how these three principal electrical technologies emerged from somewhat primitive fabrications to diverge, along with the nascent science of electrophysics, into broader applications beyond the realm of physics and into communities beyond the continent of Europe.

In chapters 4 through 11, Schiffer acts as guide on an illuminating journey through a collection of Enlightenment Era electrical communities of practice. Here he focuses on the major activities, leaders, and discourses that helped bring electrical technologies to the attention of communities oper-ating outside the immediate realm of electrophysics. These communities included people interested in electrical devices solely for uses that can best be described as public exposi-tion or entertainment (chap. 4); enthusiasts and collectors, like Franklin's compatriot fellow Thomas Jefferson, who sought to obtain popular electrical technologies for exhibition and use at home (chap. 5); and inquisitive *electrobiologists*, who discovered both the benefits and lethal effects of electrical technology in their research on flora and fauna (chap. 6).

In chapter 7, Schiffer examines the electrotherapist com-munity, whose members, along with an occasional phys-ician, treated eager patients with clinical medicine electrical technologies for various maladies. We also meet communi-ties of naturalists, meteorologists, and earth scientists who used electrical technologies for exploring terrestrial and atmospheric processes (chap. 8) as well as the property protection prophets who first installed and used Franklin's lightning rod to safeguard cathedrals, homes, businesses, and other structures, along with such other whimsical applications as a device for the grounding of ladies' hats (chap. 9).

Subsequent chapters consider communities of what Schiffer calls the "new alchemists," men who first incor-porated electrical technology into chemical experiments (chap. 10); and a collection of rather visionary inven-tors who developed a series of product ideas and device prototypes, such as electric lighting, electric clocks, and rudimentary telegraphs systems. These were devices that might very well have been developed and commercialized a century earlier than they were, had it not been for the nontrivial economic and societal barriers that prevented the development of a broad-based electrical power infrastructure (chap. 11).

Beyond providing a virtual catalog of 18th-century electrical technologies, their creators, and users, the work contributes to historical archaeology by serving both as an example of how technological diffusion can be well stud-ied and documented and as a venue for Schiffer's theory of technological diffusion. Schiffer provides an intriguing theoretical framework to patterns of technological diffu-sion and differentiation in chapter 11 that illustrates how several of the simplest electrical technologies evolved into more advanced devices and machines, including lightning rods, cardiac stimulation devices, and the internal combus-tion engine. Accordingly, this final theoretical chapter will likely be of greatest interest to scholars of technological change.

Draw the Lightning Down is rich in historical detail and anecdotes. Schiffer's diverse collection of sources spans centuries as he draws on materials that range from 18th-century letters and diaries to contemporary theoretical works. Throughout the book, Schiffer provides historical line drawings to help illustrate what these archaic, and often arcane, electrical inventions were used for and how they worked.

This book is recommended for all the audiences Schiffer imagined and for a great many other readers as well. This work is one of a few notable material-culture studies of Western science that has appeared in recent years. His-torical archaeology has before it the challenge of exploring numerous areas of past human endeavor, yet the realm of science and technology is growing exponentially with each passing day and year. Very few of the technologies so commonplace in modern life have been examined in the elegant way Schiffer explored the origins of electrical technologies.

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*Gaining Ground: A History of Landmaking
in Boston*

NANCY S. SEASHOLES

The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 2003.

Xiv+515 pp., 300 figs., refs. \$49.95 cloth.

This volume is an examination of a subject particularly relevant to urban archaeologists: the creation of new ground to accommodate a growing city. Here the city is Boston, and researchers who live or work there are those who will benefit most from this book. *Gaining Ground* will also be of interest to a larger audience of historians, readers interested in landscape development, and even urban planners.

Seasholes, a research fellow in the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, has provided a thorough account of the physical development of Boston, focusing on how and why landmaking transformed Boston from several small peninsulas and islands into an important port city through the process of filling marshes and shallow bays surrounding the city, which began in the 17th century and continues today.

Gaining Ground is divided into 14 chapters, starting with an introduction and a chapter on landmaking technology. The bulk of the volume consists of 12 chapters arranged geographically, taking the reader on a tour of how many of Boston's neighborhoods were created. The organization of these chapters by location rather than chronology makes sense, given that much of the landmaking took place at the same time in different parts of the city. An excellent timeline given in the introduction provides an overall framework for understanding the degree to which landmaking affected the development of Boston over time and space.

The introduction provides a brief overview of Boston's natural environment and sets the stage for many of the "why" issues discussed throughout the remainder of the volume. The reasons behind the origins and development of landmaking in Boston include "wharfing out" (filling between wharfs), the China trade beginning in 1790, the coming of the railroad, Irish immigration, attempts to cover up polluted swamp land, the public park movement, 19th-century port improvements, and 20th-century transportation innovations (p. 11). Exploration of these and other themes supplies the theoretical underpinning to the detailed neighborhood histories in later chapters.

Chapter 2, "Landmaking Technology," addresses how new ground was created. This section is particularly relevant for field archaeologists working in urban settings where ground was made by filling wetlands and waterfront areas, as Seasholes presents a chronological review of construction techniques employed in Boston. Though the discussion is tightly focused on this one city, the approach and much of the data is useful elsewhere. Topics covered consist of the evolution of fill-retaining structures (wharves, seawalls, bulkheads, and dikes); the types of fill used (household trash, coal ashes, dirt excavated from cellars, gravel, and dredged material); and methods of excavating, transporting, and depositing fill. The author refers readers to figures placed throughout the volume to illustrate some of her points, but the discussion regarding the types of retaining structures would have benefited from drawings highlighting design features described in the text.

Each of the neighborhood chapters begins with a modern bird's-eye view or street map showing the extent of landmak-

ing since 1630. Much of the text is richly illustrated with hundreds of historical and modern maps, photographs, engravings, and other figures. The narrative is a virtual walking tour, taking readers from the earliest Euroamerican settlement on the central waterfront (and the city's famous Long Wharf, constructed 1711–1715) to the largest landmaking project of all, filling in East Boston for construction of Logan International Airport in the 20th century. The separate neighborhood chapters of *Gaining Ground* could stand alone as complete articles, where the documentary and archaeological records are finely woven together to chronicle when, and explain why, the people of Boston radically altered their landscape.

A short afterword touches upon some of the modern consequences of extensive landmaking in Boston, including flooding and structural damage associated with rotting foundation piles as groundwater levels drop with increasing development. Another serious concern is the threat posed by earthquakes to buildings, both historic and modern, located on top of the relatively unstable fill. Seasholes also introduces some topics for further research in her closing remarks, notably proposing a comparative study among different port cities to assess the hypothesis that the presence of shallow tidal flats and/or location on a constricted land form as seen in Boston are conducive to major landmaking activities elsewhere throughout North America (p. 420). While environment certainly played an important role in historical landmaking, the omission of even a brief review of other economic, social, and political factors is somewhat puzzling, given that Seasholes does a very good job addressing such issues elsewhere in *Gaining Ground*.

Appendices (a table, comparing the size of original versus made land for different sections of Boston, and notes on documentary sources), endnotes, and references for figures complete the text.

Archaeologists often regard "fill" as disturbed overburden and attempt to remove it as quickly (and with as little study) as possible. In *Gaining Ground*, Seasholes compiles evidence from a variety of sources, including archaeological excavations, landscape architecture, and documentary and oral history to explain the evolution of Boston's geography. The result is a comprehensive account of this often-overlooked aspect of urban archaeology that will serve as an invaluable reference for those working in Boston and provide all researchers with the insight to take a second closer look at made land.

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*History Beneath the Sea: Nautical
Archaeology in the Classroom*

K. C. SMITH AND AMY DOUGLASS
(EDITORS)

Society for American Archaeology,
Washington, DC, 2001. 28 pp., glossary,
bibl. \$5.95 paper.

History Beneath the Sea is the product of an ambitious initiative to increase public awareness and understanding

of nautical archaeology. As its title implies, the purpose of this work is to facilitate the incorporation of nautical archaeology into education curricula. The introduction by the editors provides the blueprint for the work, explaining how teachers and students can use *History Beneath the Sea* as a textbook, with discussion questions and topics for further research at the end of each section.

The publication offers an introduction to nautical archaeology as a discipline before introducing specific archaeological sites. Toni Carrell's contribution succinctly explains complex definitions and ideas, emphasizing that archaeology is about people and that artifacts are secondary to the information that they possess. By explaining the various phases of archaeological investigation, including excavation, collaboration with other disciplines, conservation, and dissemination of information, Carrell differentiates between archaeology and treasure hunting, reinforcing her discussion of ethical issues related to nautical archaeology. Explicitly outlining these issues in the first chapter ensures that students and educators are aware of the rigorous standards expected of scientific archaeological projects and establishes the framework for archaeological case studies presented in later chapters.

Case studies of four specific historic shipwrecks, representing various temporal and cultural themes, provide students and teachers with discussion points. Each provides some historical background about the vessel, the circumstances of its wrecking, and archaeological data recovered from the sites. The Emanuel Point shipwreck by Della Scott-Ireton features results of archaeological excavation and provides information about the colonization process and artifacts considered essential for daily life. Mark Wilde-Ramsing's contribution on *Queen Anne's Revenge* will likely capture the attention of younger school children because of its association with pirates, but it also serves to highlight integral relationships between archaeology, geography, and historical research. Robert Neyland's article on *H.L. Hunley* highlights the recovery procedures necessary to raise and conserve shipwreck materials, and the cooperative efforts of underwater and terrestrial archaeologists needed to investigate a series of related sites. The final case study presented is James P. Delgado's entry on *R.M.S. Titanic*. A controversial wreck site, it is easily the most recognized shipwreck in the volume, and Delgado includes a practical example from the Vancouver Maritime Museum's 1999 "Shipwreck!" exhibit that strengthens his discussion of archaeological ethics, specifically the sale of artifacts raised from shipwreck sites (p. 16).

History Beneath the Sea focuses on nautical archaeology as a discipline and extends beyond shipwrecks by including John Bratten's synthesis of conservation issues and methods. His contribution strengthens the theme of archaeology as a scientific discipline requiring extensive planning and long-term commitment by discussing the time and care necessary to properly ensure the survival of artifacts removed from an inundated environment.

The most creative of the volume's entries is Marco Meniketti's lesson plan for a mock shipwreck excavation. His introduction is detailed, outlining numerous ways that nautical archaeology can stimulate interest and support lessons from other areas of the curriculum, and he provides a detailed lesson plan for those interested in

attempting this project. For teachers with time constraints, other recommendations include student creation of a mock-museum exhibit, and participation in local and state level Archaeology Week/Month events.

The editors have compiled a strong effort in the first of the Society for American Archaeology's Teaching with Archaeology series, but there is room to improve upon their work for future volumes. The authors have written articles accessible to both educators and students, with clearly defined topics and limited use of jargon, but certain themes, for example the idea of archaeological sites as nonrenewable resources, would benefit from additional coverage and depth. The editors have compiled a basic glossary of archaeological terms, a selected bibliography for further reading, and a brief listing of Internet sites for nautical archaeology projects. While the goal of the publication is to allow teachers to easily incorporate nautical archaeology into their current curriculum, the work could be strengthened by more explicit examples of practical applications, lesson plans, or worksheets. Most teachers are burdened with state and federal curriculum guidelines and would be better served by materials that explicitly outline how examples from nautical archaeology can be used to supplement mandated lesson plans. A listing of representative examples of curriculum guidelines for history or geography would make an excellent appendix, quickly demonstrating the educational goals that can be met by the incorporation of archaeologically themed lessons. This volume will certainly provide motivated educators with new, creative ways to address lesson plans and serve as a solid foundation for future efforts. Education and outreach in archaeology is essential because archaeological preservation cannot be accomplished without the assistance and support of the public.

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*The Barque Eglinton: Wrecked Western
Australia 1852*

MYRA STANBURY (EDITOR)

Australasian Institute for Maritime
Archaeology Special Publication No. 13,
Western Australia Maritime Museum,
Fremantle, Australia, 2003. 233 pp., 109
figs., refs., appendices. \$35.00 paper.

This publication is the product of 30 years of research and analysis conducted on the *Barque Eglinton*, a 462-ton passenger and cargo ship that wrecked while en route from London to the Swan River Colony on Australia's western coast. The work covers a vast array of topics, which include the vessel's history and structure, but extends beyond a particularistic analysis of the artifacts. Myra Stanbury, the editor and primary author, has compiled a volume that functions as an anthropological analysis of the *Eglinton* wreck site. She elevates the scope of the work

beyond the physical wreck site by outlining the cultural and economic patterns of trade between Britain and Australia in the mid-19th century and establishing its place in Australian cultural and historical studies.

Archaeologists Jeremy Green and Graeme Henderson of the Western Australia Maritime Museum surveyed the *Eglinton* site in 1971 and determined that it possessed significant research potential. Although structural remains were scarce, there was an abundance of well-preserved material mainly consisting of cargo items. Their decision to excavate was twofold: the site provided a good opportunity for museum personnel to study a relatively undisturbed site, and it offered the opportunity to experiment with trilateration in a high-energy, shallow water environment. The museum staff also saw the potential to recover excellent examples of trade items, which could be featured in public exhibitions. The site topography, geology, and presite disturbances all influenced the research design, which is outlined by Henderson and Karen Millar in chapter 2. In addition to describing the physical site, the authors provide their arguments for determining that this was indeed the *Eglinton's* wreck scatter. They compared all documented wrecks in the general vicinity of the site to the diagnostic materials raised, successively eliminating all but the *Eglinton*. They conclude by stating that the limited goals outlined in the original research design were accomplished during the 1971–1973 excavations—corroborating the vessel's identity, determining the success of archaeological excavation in turbulent, shallow water environments, and extracting information from the artifact assemblage. Henderson continues to discuss in chapter 3 the excavation process, including the on-site management and conservation of artifacts. With the advantage of hindsight, Henderson critiques his research design, suggesting that material should have been recovered at a slower rate to provide the time necessary for more detailed provenience documentation (p. 18).

In chapter 4, Stanbury examines the cultural and behavioral processes affecting the formation of the *Eglinton* site. She builds her discussion based on Keith Muckelroy's site formation processes (1978, *Maritime Archaeology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England) and combines it with a model of crisis behavior drawn from J. Leach (1994, *Survival Psychology*, Macmillan, Sydney, Australia) and M. Gibbs (2002, *Maritime Archaeology and Behavior during Crisis—the VOC Ship Batavia [1629]* in *Natural Disasters, Catastrophism, and Cultural Change*, J. Gratten and R. Torrence, editors, One World Archaeology, Rutledge, London, England). From this she describes the “behavioral and archaeological signatures” (p. 20) indicative of different temporal stages of the wrecking event. Historical documentation and personal narratives supplement the artifact assemblage in illustrating the pre-impact, impact, recoil, and rescue stages. At each of these stages, behaviors exhibited by the actors of the wrecking event removed material from the archaeological record, influencing the final outcome of the event and therefore the site's form.

In chapter 5, “The *Eglinton* Artifact Collection: The Historical Context,” Stanbury provides an economic and historical background for trade in London and Australia. She argues that the historical context of the artifact assemblage is a representative example of colonial trading practices between Britain and Australia and reflects a rise in European capitalism in the 1850s.

Chapters 6 through 11 are detailed analyses of distinct artifact categories. These chapters function independently, allowing readers to find specific comparative examples of artifact types, but when combined in this volume, they serve as a comprehensive catalogue of the *Eglinton's* assemblage. Michael McCarthy and Stanbury provide an analysis of the *Eglinton's* structure, utilizing the Lloyd's Survey Register and the Board of Trade Transcripts to fill gaps left by the archaeological record. McCarthy and Stanbury relate *Eglinton's* specifications to shipbuilding practices common in Canada (where it was built) and highlight inconsistencies between the documentation and the archaeological record, which they argue likely resulted from later repairs. The authors also provide information on *Eglinton's* dunnage, provisions, navigation equipment, ballast, and rigging. These details are important, since there was little extant hull structure. Only a few timbers survived, and from their close contextual association with sheathing, these are thought to have been external planking. The remaining chapters include artifact details and analysis: “Ceramics”; “Ironmongery and Tinware” (including firearms, household items, tools, etc.); “Glassware”; and “Clothing, Haberdashery, Perfumery, and Personal Possessions.” Each chapter contains numerous photographs and drawings of the artifacts; provides measurements, weights, and details for specific pieces within each category; and cites comparative examples from historical documentation and other archaeological sites that reflect the artifacts' cultural significance.

In chapter 12, Stanbury synthesizes the artifact analysis chapters into one cohesive interpretive discussion specific to the *Eglinton* wreck's place within “the dynamics of colonial trade between Britain and Australia in the 19th century” (p. 180). She states that the cargo assemblage, when combined with historical newspaper listings, provides evidence of consumerism. Australia in the 1850s was receiving an influx of both British capital and convict labor, while the economy began to diversify from purely agricultural pursuits. The home became both a public and private symbol of wealth, and material possessions were a measure of progress. The artifact assemblage itself, Stanbury argues, is too small to make sweeping generalizations about the social context of the Swan River Colony (p. 188), but she does contend that the cargo of imported goods was held by the merchant sector of Swan River's population (a mere 6% of the total), indicating that the balance of economic power within the colony was held by a small percentage of its populace. She suggests that comparative studies of temporally related sites could provide a greater understanding of the social, cultural, and economic processes at work in Western Australia.

Finally, the book deals with the future of the *Eglinton* site. The author, with assistance from Karen Millar, Dena Garratt, and Susan Kenderdine, provides a proposed management plan for the preservation of the *Eglinton*. The wreck site was originally protected by the Museum Act 1969, and later included under the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976. The authors recommend that future investigations comply with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage. While these laws provide legal protection for the wreck, there is still a danger from recreational divers who remove artifacts. Local dive operators have become site stewards, regularly monitoring the site on

behalf of the museum staff. To supplement this effort, the authors suggest that museum staff conduct a site inspection every five years. Future research as well as continued conservation, documentation, publication, and outreach activities concerning the *Eglinton* are ensured through funding from the Commonwealth Government and participation in the Historic Shipwrecks Program.

This book can be critiqued for its assumption that readers will possess a familiarity with Australian geography and history. The authors provide several site location maps, but these refer to only small stretches of the western coastline. A map showing the site location and the affected Swan River colony, in reference to either a larger portion of the country or the colony's location with regard to trade routes would be valuable to a global audience. Stanbury, in the evaluation of historical significance, argues that the wrecking of the *Eglinton* negatively impacted the reputation of the area's ports at a time when the first mail service was searching for a Western Australian base. Because of the wrecking, the author argues, the mail service chose not to establish a port at Fremantle, inhibiting the development of communications between this area and the outside world (p. 193). This assessment would have a stronger basis for the global audience if the authors had provided more information about Swan River within the domestic sphere. While great attention is given to the history of the Swan River Colony and the nature of international trade between Western Australia and Britain, there is little information on the interactions of the Swan River Colony and other Australian states.

A strong research emphasis exists on "the nature of British-Australian trade in the mid-19th century" (p. 199), but the layout of the book allows scholars to easily use the data presented towards their own research questions. The ship's survey records, customs records, ship's manifest, conservation reports, manufacturers identified on artifacts, and consigned imports data are included as appendices. As a whole the book serves as an example of the anthropological investigation and analysis of a shipwreck site and its relation to cultural processes. A valuable reference on cultural material, the book demonstrates how multiple avenues of inquiry result in a greater understanding of cultural processes and serves as an excellent model for subsequent shipwreck site publications.

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Ethical Issues in Archaeology

LARRY J. ZIMMERMAN, KAREN D. VITELLI, AND JULIE HOLLOWELL-ZIMMER (EDITORS)

Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, CA 2003.
300 pp., bibl., index. \$34.95 paper.

This is a must-read book. *Ethical Issues in Archaeology* is about life as a practicing archaeologist. It is about

the contexts and consequences of conducting archaeology in a modern world; about choices and ethical standards used to guide decisions; and about dealing with collectors, colleagues, Indian tribes, local communities, the media, and collection managers. It is the real-world guide for anyone contemplating a career in archeology because the authors discuss the situations and issues archaeologists deal with on a daily basis—all those things no one talked about in graduate school.

Designed as a textbook, its genesis was Mitch Allen of Altamira Press and the SAA Ethics Committee. The book is organized in four parts with 19 chapters, each accompanied by discussion questions and a list of additional readings. Web sites for the codes of ethics of various national and international archaeological and anthropological organizations are found in the appendix.

Part I, entitled Where Archaeological Ethics Come From, contains two chapters. The first is an essay by Alison Wylie defining ethics as standards to guide behavior and explaining how archaeological ethical standards are different from basic legal systems and the broader moral standards of a society. In the second chapter Mark Lynott details the development of archaeological ethical standards developed by the Society for American Archaeology.

The other three parts of the book are organized around three responsibilities of archaeologists identified by Randall McGuire in the foreword: responsibilities to the archaeological record, responsibilities to diverse publics, and responsibilities to colleagues, employees, and students.

The section on responsibilities to the archaeological record begins with a chapter by Neil Brodie and David Gill describing the international antiquities market and how archaeologists can inadvertently get tangled up in it. In contrast, Julie Hollowell-Zimmer writes on what she calls "low-end looting," that is, the undocumented removal of artifacts from sites by people or communities who collect for themselves or who may buy and sell such artifacts at relic fairs. Hollowell-Zimmer argues if there is going to be any success in reducing looting, archaeologists need to learn more about the value systems of the people behind these activities and to somehow develop a less adversarial relationship with these people—difficult to do, as most archaeologists think these people are just as guilty of capital crimes as the New York auction houses. George Bass discusses the ethical issues dealing with shipwrecks. Alex W. Barker provides a thorough discussion of all the complexities of the management and educational responsibilities of modern museums. Christopher Bergman and John Doershuk discuss the commonly conflicting ethical issues facing archaeologists working for federal agencies and private firms. Michael Trimble and Eugene Marino provide a detailed description of their vision of what an ethical archaeological curation system should entail. The scale and cost of what they describe is a good argument for regional curation centers.

In the section on responsibilities to diverse publics, Jason LaBelle argues for engagement with collectors who surface collect from private land but who also keep good records and share their information. He argues that contemporary archaeologists are too quick to label all collectors pothunters. Joe Watkins points out that while United States federal legislation in the 1990s provided American Indian peoples with more control over their past, archaeologists still have

the power. He argues that it is in archaeologists' best interests to go beyond the legal requirements imposed by the U.S. Congress, to embrace the spirit of the law and truly share power with American Indians. Theresa Singleton and Charles Orser discuss the problems and rewards of dealing with descendant communities in historic archaeology, including what to do when interpretation counters or is in conflict with local narratives of the past. John Jameson discusses the ethics of public education, and Brian Fagan and Mark Rose provide a guide to the various ethical problems encountered when dealing with the media. Claire Smith and Heather Burke, in one of the most interesting chapters in the book, use the conflict over Kennewick Man in the United States and Lake Mungo remains in Australia to show how different emphases in the ethical principles developed by the SAA and the Australian Archaeological Association can lead to different actions. In the Kennewick situation, scientific and stewardship principles led to the resistance to repatriation, while the repatriation of the Lake Mungo remains was guided by the concerns of indigenous people. Both approaches reflect ethical standards, just different ethical standards. They also show how the ethical standards put forth by different professional societies are guides for action and allow for flexible decision making.

The final section of the book deals with responsibilities to colleagues, employees, and students. Donald Hardesty's chapter on the safety and ethics of fieldwork is a valuable contribution. Fieldwork can be dangerous, and people do get hurt. Hardesty stresses the need to anticipate the

dangers in each field situation and plan for safety just as the research is planned. K. Anne Pyburn has an excellent chapter on the ethical issues of archeological field schools. She believes stewardship should be first a learning objective. She strongly states that field school excavations should be guided by research designs and that excavation without a research design is just looting (p. 216). Rita Wright discusses the continuing inequities facing women in archaeology, whether they are employed by private CRM firms or universities. Christopher Chippindale discusses the rights of researchers to their data and how this may conflict with the public nature and funding of archaeology. In the last chapter, Hester Davis discusses the sanctions and grievance procedures developed by the Register of Professional Archeologists and the inherent problems in enforcing them.

A continuing theme of the book, stressed by the editors and many of the individual contributors, is that ethics is not a static list of rules. Ethics entails flexible standards and guidelines for archaeological behavior, which should be continually discussed and debated and not just with students but also with collectors and pothunters. The editors of this book should be commended for providing a thoughtful collection of articles to do so.

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