

Bioarchaeological Investigations,” Forrest examines the growth patterns of 68 children from 22 sites and finds no difference between New York and Ontario communities or between pre- and postcontact time periods. Stability in childcare practices is credited with this lack of change. In “Revisiting Onondaga Iroquois Prehistory through Social Network Analysis,” Hart and Engelbrecht use stylistic elements on pottery from 114 sites to test almost 50-year-old explanations of the Onondaga world. They find that villages were neither inwardly focused nor static but “changed on a frequent basis to reflect the needs of the people” (p. 210).

The final chapter, “The Study of Northern Iroquoia” by Williamson and Snow, incorporates other research into the volume’s discussion but neither summarizes current knowledge nor provides future directions. Iroquoian archaeology is awash in data but in need of new syntheses to move us beyond testing foundational ideas. Here, the editors call for fewer boundaries that had little or no meaning to past peoples and more focus on what “Iroquoia” meant and means to people, nations, and confederacies. This volume’s processual-plus approach and wealth of raw data is a welcome step in those directions.

Archaeologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Caribbean: Exploring the Spaces in Between. LYNSEY A. BATES, JOHN M. CHENOWETH, and JAMES A. DELLE, editors. 2016. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. x + 372 pp. 26 B&W illustrations, 10 maps, 7 tables. \$89.95 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-6834-0003-5.

Reviewed by Kathryn H. Deeley, Georgia Gwinnett College, Lawrenceville

While much of life in the Caribbean has been well documented in archaeological literature, particularly in reference to sugar plantations, there is still much to be learned about life on these islands. This volume highlights sites, themes, and time periods that have often been overlooked by historical archaeologists, and looks particularly at how people maintained space within the oppressive structures of slavery and the relative freedom of post-slavery life in the Caribbean. Explicitly or implicitly highlighting *space*, the practiced or lived realm, as separate from *place*, the environment constructed by the dominant order (DeCerteau, *The Practice of Everyday Life*, 1984), is key to the exploration of overlooked narratives found in this volume. These chapters bring to light not only places that have been previously left out of Caribbean archaeology but also utilize new techniques, such as

examining soil quality (Bates) and exploring burial practices as landscapes (Blouet). Organized into two parts, the first part of this volume examines the colonial period in the Caribbean using new lenses and highlighting often ignored people and spaces. The second part explores the period after emancipation, showing various transitions that occurred throughout the Caribbean in terms of identities, landscapes, and material culture.

The first section of the volume highlights new approaches to the familiar topic of colonial sugar plantations in the Caribbean and the oppressive system of slavery that supported them, while also consciously looking at contexts beyond sugar. These include slavery on coffee plantations (Delle; Seiter), liminal spaces such as provisioning fields (Bates) and systems of caves and gullies (Smith and Bassett), and roles of poor whites in the Caribbean (Reilly; Ryzewski and Cherry). The chapters that explore slavery at coffee plantations on Jamaica (Delle) and St. Lucia (Seiter) make good use of the sometimes scarce documentary records and demonstrate the presence of nonwhite spaces in contexts beyond sugar plantations. Seiter and Ryzewski and Cherry both use survey approaches to studying plantation landscapes in the Caribbean, on St. Lucia and Montserrat, respectively, in order to highlight multiple contexts simultaneously. Ryzewski and Cherry also make an argument for the material signatures of different identity groups but intentionally leave the definition of “non-elite” open, suggesting instead that these groups may have included Euro-Caribbean, Afro-Caribbean, and/or Creole populations. Reilly also examines contexts that defy black-white dichotomies, looking at a community known through oral histories to have been the home of poor whites, and highlights the difficulties that arise from tendencies to assign certain artifact types to specific ethnic groups.

The second section of the book looks at identities reflected in landscapes and how they changed following emancipation in the Caribbean. By looking at spatial organization, many of these chapters did not focus as much on archaeological data as on places where there is great potential for archaeology to be illuminating. Blouet and Fellows examine identity creation and landscape transformation without any traditional artifact analyses. Chenoweth also emphasizes landscape and space over artifacts, presenting a good hypothesis for further testing of free black smallholder farms in the British Virgin Islands. Some chapters effectively combine the study of landscape with artifact analyses in order to explore identity changes on Dominica (Harris), Nevis (Meniketti), and the British Virgin Islands (Chenoweth) following

emancipation. Lenik and Beier's chapter bridges both sections of the book, being both a post-emancipation context and a context beyond the sugar plantation, and makes a strong connection between artifacts and identity creation and hybridity in its exploration of the living spaces of colonial troops at Fort Rocky on Jamaica.

By including various islands in the same volume, this book reminds the reader of the importance of understanding the interconnectedness and movement between these seemingly isolated contexts. Wilkie touches on this in her conclusions while building on the themes of the book through anecdotes from her own work. She also reminds us of the importance of working with living communities, which is highlighted by the work of many of the authors in this book, but particularly by Reilly whose use of ethnographic data nicely complements the archaeological work at Below Cliff on Barbados. Finally, Wilkie stresses the importance of considering gender in identity construction, both before and after emancipation, which was generally lacking throughout this volume. Using the lenses of space and identity, this volume draws on examples from throughout the Caribbean, highlighting the importance of understanding the different backdrops for the system of transatlantic slavery and its dismantling, and the intersections of the spaces in between them.

The Connected Past: Challenges to Network Studies in Archaeology and History. TOM BRUGHMANS, ANN COLLAR, and FIONA COWARD, editors. 2016. Oxford University Press, Oxford. xviii + 200 pp. \$100.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-0-19-874851-9.

Reviewed by John P. Hart, New York State Museum

Archaeologists regularly adopt theories, methods, and techniques developed in other disciplines because they believe doing so will allow them to create new understandings of the past. Some of these adoptions are flashes in the pan, having little impact on the discipline. Others spread rapidly, having immediate impacts but only last short spans of time before they lose their currency and are replaced by new trendy developments. Some adoptions find few adherents at first, undergo a period of development, and then spread slowly through the field. Many of these become niche applications, while others are widely adopted, becoming regular components of the archaeological toolbox for varied time spans.

Developed in sociology and other social sciences, Social Network Analysis (SNA) has been used by

small numbers of archaeologists for decades. In the last decade or so, the number of archaeologists using the methods and techniques has expanded but remains small. This small group, however, is making significant strides in applying the methods and techniques of SNA to the archaeological record worldwide. SNA is most often applied in archaeology to regional data sets comprising many sites to gain understandings of social interactions and their changes through time. Important and at times novel insights on social interactions and processes have been developed in several regions including the American Southwest and Northeast. Results are published frequently in the pages of major archaeological (e.g., *American Antiquity*) and general science journals. With these successes, SNA has become a niche methodology within the larger discipline. Those of us involved in SNA research recognize its great potential to create new understandings of the past that cannot be achieved through other methods and techniques.

So how does SNA move out of its niche status and become more widely used by archaeologists working in North America and elsewhere? The editors of this book suggest in their introductory chapter that one stumbling block is a misperception that "network concepts and methodologies per se are simply not appropriate for research use" in archaeology and history (p. 1). They go on to state that the goal of the volume is to overcome this misperception by demonstrating the great potential of network methods and address problems with the application of SNA head-on. The following eight substantive chapters address specific issues surrounding the application of network methods and techniques, primarily SNA, in archaeology or history. Most of the chapters provide case studies of network analyses that demonstrate the authors' approaches to the methodological issues they address.

The basic take-aways from the book are that there must be a strong link to theory, one must understand the theory and concepts behind the components of network methods and techniques used, units of analysis must be appropriate, assumptions about network connections must be explicitly stated, the limitations of available data in terms of chronology must be considered, and the spatial boundaries of the research area must be well chosen. This is all basic to the application of any methodology to the archaeological record, as is the recognition that the archaeological record is never complete. The value of the chapters to my mind is the demonstration of how these issues are addressed in specific case studies.

While a valuable contribution to the literature, this book by itself will not bring SNA out of its niche

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