

reviews the evidence for the seventeenth-century establishment of the English colony and the growth of the Irish population. The establishment of the sugar industry by 1650 led to the importation of enslaved Africans and the development of sugar estates. Chapter 7, the longest in the book, describes the sugar plantations through to emancipation in 1834. Its focus is on the sugar works and the houses of estate owners and managers, which were primarily stone built and whose ruins survived into the twentieth century. Chapter 8 covers the same time period, but the focus is the 80% of the island's population who were enslaved laborers, their villages, and cemeteries. Chapter 9 reviews the post-emancipation period of the nineteenth century, especially the reuse of the sugar estates by the citrus lime industry and the development of education and schools on the island.

The final chapter examines the impacts of disasters on archaeological and heritage sites. The authors reveal that in addition to the direct impacts of the volcanic eruption, short-sighted development activities in the disaster recovery have also contributed significantly to the destruction of Montserrat's heritage. This chapter will be of particular interest to those involved in heritage management, especially in disaster-prone areas.

Overall, this book is a well-presented synthesis of Montserrat's archaeological past. It makes accessible a great deal of information from unpublished manuscript reports, archival sources, and scattered publications. In places, the volume may lack sufficient detail for some, but this is the trade-off between a detailed academic study and a book aimed at a wider audience. In general, Cherry and Ryzewski have achieved a reasonable balance. Overall, the book will be useful to archaeologists, heritage managers, preservationists, and historians—as well as more general readers—interested in the archaeology of the Caribbean region. The volume will also be of interest to those working on the development of the Atlantic world, given that half of the book is devoted to the period after European contact, and much of it to the period of African enslavement.

*An Archaeology of Unchecked Capitalism: From the American Rust Belt to the Developing World.* PAUL A. SHACKEL. 2020. Berghahn Books, New York. x + 145 pp. \$135.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-78920-547-3. \$27.95 (e-book), ISBN 978-1-78920-548-0.

Reviewed by Bradley D. Phillippi, Hofstra University

*An Archaeology of Unchecked Capitalism* is Paul Shackel's recent addition to the growing list of

published research on race and labor in the anthracite coal region of northeast Pennsylvania to come out of the Anthracite Heritage Project since 2009. Shackel explicitly outlines three challenges at the outset of the volume as “providing historical and archaeological documentation in a local context (here in the United States), examining the consequences of unchecked capitalism, and then connecting these same issues to contemporary industrial practices in the developing world” (p. 3). Overall, Shackel presents a compressed but insightful historical archaeology of “trauma, destruction, migration, racism, and industrial capitalism” (p. 7).

The book includes five substantive chapters book-ended by an introduction and conclusion. In the opening chapter, Shackel introduces readers to the setting and context of his study by weaving together complex histories of racialization, industrial production, labor, unionization, and immigration during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. His exploration highlights how dubious science guided public perceptions of race and justified perpetuating the immigrant “other” as an industrial class of disposable laborers. New immigrants—a diverse group composed of non-English speaking “Slavs” from Southern and Eastern Europe who occupied the least desirable, lowest-paid jobs in the coal industry—are the primary subjects of subsequent chapters. The book moves from a national and regional scale in Chapter 1 to the local and household scale in Chapter 2 to reveal how “race and the racialization of populations impacted the everyday lives of workers and their families” (p. 29). Shackel synthesizes data drawn from oral histories, primary and secondary sources, and archaeology in two areas of Lattimer No. 2 to construct a meaningful but familiar narrative. He finds that many of the new immigrants occupied cramped shanties built of reclaimed wood and hardware, and that, over time, miners and their families found strategic ways to mitigate the oppressive, impoverished conditions by improving or relocating their homes, terracing the landscape, planting house gardens, and building cesspools to ameliorate the accumulation of wastewater in streets, alleys, and yards.

Chapter 3 focuses on the long-term consequences of coal mining on both the environment and the health and well-being of descendant communities that continue to reside in the anthracite region. Here, Shackel paints a vivid picture of transformed and degraded landscapes, contaminated waterways, and persistent dangers of subsidence wrought by coal mining. Many mines, now abandoned, continue to wreak havoc on local environments while pollution from active mines—such as noise, carbon dioxide, and

coal dust—exacerbates these issues and threatens the health of local populations. Shackel's scrutiny of data on intergenerational trauma, however, is the strongest contribution to the chapter. First, he establishes how long-term structural violence prevailed in the anthracite region. For example, faunal remains and food-related items excavated from several coal patch towns indicate that miners and their families were perpetually on "the verge of starvation" (p. 60). He then convincingly connects persistent poverty, unemployment, and hunger to the comparatively high rate of death from coronary heart disease among residents of the anthracite region today. Shackel leaves no doubt that "historic forms of structural violence have left northeastern Pennsylvania without an optimistic future" (p. 71).

Chapter 4 recounts the introduction of silk and textile production to the anthracite coal region during the first decade of the twentieth century and the gradual deindustrialization of northeastern Pennsylvania shortly thereafter. Shackel estimates that by 1920, as many as 5,000 poverty-stricken men, women, and children were working for pittance in mills and factories in the town of Hazleton. Coinciding with a sharp decline in coal mining, runaway factories offshored production in the 1930s and 1940s. The second half of this chapter further emphasizes the consequential nature of unchecked capitalism by following the destructive flow of capital in the garment industry from northeastern Pennsylvania to developing countries such as the Northern Mariana Islands and Bangladesh in the 1980s and 1990s.

Shackel then returns to the mine industry in Chapter 5, this time focusing on the Lonmin's Marikana Platinum Mine in South Africa and the Soma Mine in Turkey. His point here is that labor uprisings and exploitative practices are neither isolated nor relegated to the recent past. The murder of 34 strikers in South Africa by police in 2012 and a devastating mine fire that claimed the lives of 301 Turkish miners in 2014 are just two examples of the oppressive and unsafe working conditions that continue to characterize unchecked capitalism.

Shackel meets his goals for the book. He documents how immigrant laborers coped with the contours of their racialized landscape and economic marginalization in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania. Yet, his extensive examination of intergenerational trauma and his dedication to exposing the transhistorical, global nature of structural violence and unchecked capitalism are his greatest achievements. The book and project also showcase the promising value of what the author refers to as "heritage work," which, from this reviewer's

understanding, combines the strengths of action research, community collaboration, and critical theory with historical archaeology's ability to make meaningful connections between past and present, local and global.

*Leprosy: Past and Present.* CHARLOTTE A. ROBERTS. 2020. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. xxiii + 424 pp. \$130.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-68340-184-1.

*Reviewed by* Christine Lee, California State University, Los Angeles

The world is consumed by the biological, social, economic, and political effects of a pandemic. Charlotte Roberts's book is a timely contribution to our understanding of the impact of infectious disease on the human condition. Many parallels can be drawn as to how governments, populations, and individuals handle the spread of a disease, the social fears associated with the infected, the difficulty in diagnosis, the quest for effective treatments, and the noncompliance of individuals. All of the issues we are experiencing today have parallels throughout the history of leprosy. Leprosy is unique in that there is a lifelong social stigma associated with the disfigurement caused by long-term infection. It is the perfect disease to use to study the illogical and emotional human responses to mysterious afflictions.

The central purpose of this book is to collect and synthesize material from epidemiological, clinical, archaeological, paleopathological, and historical records to examine the history of leprosy and its effects on the individuals diagnosed with the disease. Leprosy is associated with fear, stigma, and myths. Roberts points out that the word "leper" has a negative connotation of an outcast—someone who is polluted and unclean. Historically, leprosy patients were declared legally dead while still alive, required to signal their presence in public so that people could avoid them, forced to beg in the streets because they were prohibited from working, and segregated from the public in leprosaria. There is limited funding for research on and treatment of leprosy today because it mainly affects the poor in developing countries.

Roberts's dual training in clinical medicine and anthropology makes her uniquely qualified to author a comprehensive book on leprosy. *Leprosy: Past and Present* includes an introduction, six densely packed chapters, a concluding chapter, and appendices.

Chapters 1 and 2 summarize what is known and unknown about leprosy. Although the bacterium that