

doesn't) with periods of human migration and changes in subsistence strategies; episodes of contact and social interaction within and between different peoples; and regional differences in culture and history, especially between the eastern Arctic and western Arctic. Anyone familiar with Arctic prehistory will already have some inkling of these issues, but reading the book cover to cover certainly left quite an impression on me as to their predominance. The coeditors have done a fine job of capturing the cultural and historical tenor of the Arctic and assembling contributions from scholars that can help tell its interesting archaeological stories. This book is an essential resource for anyone interested in Arctic archaeology.

Marine Ventures: Archaeological Perspectives on Human-Sea Relations. HEIN B. BJERCK, HEIDI MJELVA BREIVIK, SILJE E. FRETHEIM, ERNESTO L. PIANA, BIRGITTE SKAR, ANGÉLICA M. TIVOLI, and A. FRANCISCO ZANGRANDO, editors. 2016. Equinox, Bristol, Connecticut. xxii + 428 pp. \$155.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-1-78179-136-3.

Reviewed by E. James Dixon, University of New Mexico

Marine Ventures is a compilation of papers presented at an international symposium held in Trondheim, Norway, in 2013. It is an outgrowth of comparative research in Scandinavia and southern South America led by Bjerck and Zangrando. The subsequent symposium was expanded to include contributions from additional scholars, and the volume is divided into three sections: (1) "Beginnings," (2) "Life Styles," and (3) "Seafaring."

In Section 1, Álvares-Fernández documents the consumption of marine resources beginning about 34,000 years ago at sites at northern Spain's La Garma Hill. Bergsvik and colleagues compare two Norwegian coastal rockshelters and their relevance to the regional development of Mesolithic sedentism. Bjerck and colleagues explore parallels and differences in seal hunting between Patagonia and Scandinavia and the development of regional foraging systems. Breivik and colleagues compare terrestrial and marine forager models and latitudinal analyses and demonstrate that the use of boats fosters different cultural perspectives and models of mobility and subsistence. Fedje and McLaren apply local tectonic and sea level data to identify areas of late Pleistocene and early Holocene archaeological site potential in coastal British Columbia, Canada. Woodman compares early Holocene maritime population expansion and

adaptation in Ireland and Norway and suggests that ecological similarities rather than distance are more important factors in human dispersals. Zangrando and colleagues explore criteria defining cultural complexity and marine foraging between Norway and Tierra del Fuego and conclude that the evidence does not support traditional evolutionary models of increasing complexity over time.

In Section 2, Reyes and colleagues employ tectonic records to identify elevated and submerged shorelines and archaeological sites in coastal Patagonia. Román and colleagues outline a cultural historical sequence for the southernmost region of Patagonia and relate it to cultural interaction and exchange. Fretheim and colleagues address maritime settlement and mobility by comparing areas in Norway and Tierra del Fuego. They posit that indigenous ecological knowledge accumulates during times of environmental stability and that cultural similarities may be largely superficial in relation to underlying regional environmental conditions. Harmsen and Karunaratne provide an overview of archaeology in Sri Lanka and advocate for better understanding of tsunamis and other coastal hazards. Rogers provides an overlooked perspective on high-latitude waters where ice greatly influences subsistence, mobility, and the preservation and destruction of archaeological sites.

An important contribution by Skar and colleagues describes the underwater discovery at Hummervikholmen, Norway, where human remains originally deposited on land survived marine transgression, and it demonstrates the use of watercraft and seal hunting at the site during the early-middle Mesolithic. Soares synthesizes mid- to late Holocene sites near Portugal's Sado River estuary and theorizes that the development of an "agro-maritime economy" originated from fishing, harvesting shellfish, and salt exploitation. Solheim and Persson infer from faunal remains and features that residents of Norway's Oslofjord region consumed terrestrial and maritime foods and that rudimentary sedentism began possibly as early as 7500 cal BP. Sørheim concludes the section by describing the rise of commercial fishing in the twelfth century AD, resulting in shifts in types and patterns of coastal Norwegian settlements.

In Section 3, Anichtchenko outlines the origins of sails and their use by indigenous people of Arctic North America. Erlandson illustrates how paleogeographic reconstruction in California's Channel Islands facilitates paleoecological interpretations. Gjerde analyzes Fennoscandian rock art to interpret watercraft use and maritime subsistence over the past 7,000 years. Husøy and Swensen report mixed analytical results comparing archaeological and ethnographic data

of the Yamana of Tierra del Fuego with Bridges's 1933 *Yanana-English Dictionary*. Nielsen and colleagues document increased use of local Norwegian quartz during Mesolithic and middle Neolithic times, which they attribute to maritime resource intensification. Rankin and Crompton document maritime technology and high marine productivity in the northwest Atlantic, leading to early interaction between Basque and French fishers and Inuit living along the Labrador coast. The final chapter by Sperling considers the history of research on and the significance of Bronze Age (1800–500 BC) maritime distribution routes in the Baltic region.

Marine Ventures is broad in scope and a significant contribution to marine archaeology. It underscores the importance of maritime research and the fact that American archaeology has not kept pace with developments elsewhere. This disparity is particularly evident in themes such as human dispersals, mobility, sedentism, subsistence, and investigations of sites inundated by post-Pleistocene sea level rise. *Marine Ventures* is important to readers of *American Antiquity* because oceans touch all continents. This volume transcends terrestrial biases and regional boundaries by illustrating the many ways oceans have configured and influenced cultural developments.

The Archaeology and History of Pueblo San Marcos: Change and Stability. ANN F. RAMENOFKY and KARI L. SCHLEHER, editors. 2017. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. xiv + 314 pp. \$95.00 (hardcover), ISBN 978-0-8263-5834-9.

Reviewed by B. Sunday Eiselt, Southern Methodist University

The Archaeology and History of Pueblo San Marcos brings archaeological science and demographic reconstruction to center stage to tell the story of a decidedly powerful place in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico. The overarching goal of the volume is to elucidate the historical significance of Pueblo San Marcos and how it changed as the result of seventeenth-century Spanish missionization and mining. This study sets the gold standard for what we can learn from large unit pueblos in the American Southwest based almost entirely on surface assemblages and mapping. The enormous amount of data the contributors have collected further enable them to develop and test new methodologies, including luminescence and obsidian hydration techniques useful for dating colonial-era sites. The 15 highly focused chapters consider interrelated themes of protohistoric social organization, Pueblo-Spanish interactions, and population change.

The authors draw upon several classes of artifacts to evaluate shifts in social organization. Schleher examines the question of stability and change in communities of practice through an attribute analysis of the glazeware assemblage. She reveals that the organization of ceramic manufacture remained constant over time and that potters at San Marcos actively encouraged new learners to conform to production norms despite widespread social change. The organization of lithic production also remained consistent over time, as noted in Compton's analysis of the tool and debitage assemblage. The chapter by Ramenofsky, Steffen, Ferguson, LeTourneau, and Okum on obsidian sourcing likewise demonstrates how the use of local and regional lithic sources was unchanged, although the use of Valles Rhyolite, located 35 km away, increased dramatically during the mission period. Whether Pueblo residents procured Valles Rhyolite directly or through trade, it is clear that the Spanish could not completely curb the regional circulation of people and things, despite their interference in Plains-Pueblo exchange.

General analyses of the San Marcos artifacts by Larson, Schleher, Ramenofsky, Van Hoose, and Dyer illuminate elements of Pueblo-Spanish interactions. The authors suggest that the Spanish neither disrupted nor required major changes in traditional crafts. However, Spanish mining in the nearby Cerrillos Hills did disenfranchise potters from the very resources they needed to make ceramic glazewares. Flint's chapter argues that Spanish mining precipitated the termination of the glazeware tradition by the 1680s and that it was responsible for the shift from ceramic Glaze E to Glaze F in the early 1600s. Pueblo dispossession of the Cerrillos Hills removed an important source of turquoise in addition to the raw materials for ceramic production. Vaughan's chapter on Spanish metallurgy develops this theme by considering the manner in which Pueblo-Spanish mining relations involved numerous types of interactions. He shows that the documentary record cannot be reduced to a "simple one-dimensional analysis focused on slavery" and that the Spaniards were never a sizable or oppressive presence in the town. Instead, land appropriation and resource disenfranchisement were larger and more insidious processes leading up to the Pueblo Revolt.

Population change is the major focus of the final chapters. Ramenofsky uses ceramic frequency seriation, correspondence analysis, and mean ceramic dating to develop a temporal sequence of site middens. This work reveals five periods of occupation, shifting occupation, and episodic abandonments. Peak occupation occurred in the early 1400s, followed by a sharp decline in the late 1400s. Populations fluctuated during the 1500s but stabilized during the mission period.