present. Next, he turns governmentality into an object of investigation as he presents a historical account of how the United States Forest Service gained authority over both lands and community members. In what is perhaps the most innovative chapter, Kosek analyzes metaphors, practices, and materialities to examine the several ways in which Hispano residents have been understood as belonging to the land of northern New Mexico. In the political present, some of these modes of belonging are more valued than others, and this holds consequences for environmental justice advocates that use them to stake claims. The chapters that follow, grounded in archival work, explore how anxieties about race and natural resources have commingled in the United States, taking as a case study the figure of Smokey Bear. A final chapter maps the shared geography of Truchas and the Los Alamos National Laboratory by following the daily commute of one Truchas resident and tracing links of labor, radiation, and conceptions of nature between the two sites. Throughout the monograph, we see the forceful presence in history of both human agency and the active materiality of nature.

Despite occasional repetitiveness, Kosek's writing is engaging and draws skillfully on conversations, ethnographic observations, and archival research. His approach bridges disciplinary boundaries between anthropology, history, American culture studies, and political ecology. His work on cultural politics and memory will be of interest to the interdisciplinary field of memory studies. Practicing environmentalists and social justice advocates will benefit from the book's critical and even-handed consideration of these forestry disputes in the American Southwest.

———Emily McKee, University of Michigan

Paul Warde, *Ecology, Economy and State Formation in Early Modern Germany*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006, 408 pp., U.S.$99.00, ISBN 0-521-83192-X.

doi: 10.1017/S0010417508001096

The early modern period has aptly been called the "wooden age," when timber, directly or indirectly, provided most of the material underpinnings of European and other societies. Most scholars who have been interested in wood as a historical problem have approached it from the perspective of historical geography or landscape. In this new book, Paul Warde analyzes the economic and political dimensions of timber in early modern Germany. Focusing on the relatively small Duchy of Württemberg in southwestern Germany, Warde uses timber as a way to both map out the material constraints of life in early modern communities, and to undertake an analysis of state development that moves away from abstract categories such as sovereignty and authority, and toward the concrete problems faced by rulers and bureaucrats as they sought to regulate crucial

aspects of everyday life. In so doing, Warde seeks to situate local and regional communities within a well-defined ecological context so as to understand better the kinds of economic choices that early modern Europeans, like other premodern people, faced. This is something that environmental historians like to talk about at great length, even though they often neglect it in practice. To his credit, Warde puts his analysis where his mouth is.

The book is divided into five long chapters, each organized around a particular theme. In the first chapter Warde sets the stage for all that follows by bringing to life the real constraints of the photosynthetic economy. Having established the basic material facts of life in early modern Württemberg, he then goes on to examine the role that property distribution, state efforts at regulation, and economic pressures on the forest played in the regional economy. In the final chapter he assembles all of the preceding analysis into an argument about what he calls the "two ecologies" of early modern Europe. These are a "territorial ecology" grounded in the energy requirements of local communities, and a "transformatory ecology" shaped by the state's ability to promote and regulate commodity flows across larger regions. This is a useful model for thinking about environmental history because it escapes the trap of thinking only in terms of local ecologies. As Warde makes clear, no early modern European community, however small, was an ecological island, and even local ecological histories need to be understood within larger spatial contexts of commodity flows and energy transfers.

As befits a work of forest history, Warde covers a substantial period, ranging from the mid-fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Because he has (rightly in this reviewer's opinion) chosen a thematic approach, each chapter contains some jarring juxtapositions. He can sometimes move forward a century or more and then back again in the space of two paragraphs. Some readers may find this difficult to accept. However, a chronological approach, while making for a more satisfying narrative, would not have allowed Warde to make his larger argument about the crucial points of intersection between the state and the material world.

———Karl Appuhn, New York University

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0010417508001096 Published online by Cambridge University Press