

by Willey and Richard B. Woodbury in 1940 while they were graduate students at Columbia University. There is also a chapter summarizing the previously unpublished Bureau of American Ethnology's excavations in the region in the 1920s and 1930s, and Willey provides a county-by-county catalog of sites known in the 1940s.

Descriptions of culture periods and their traits, most of which are still valid, follow these chapters. Information on vessel forms and culture period traits is summarized in two appendices. The book also includes chapters on ethnohistory and previous research in the region. A concluding chapter summarizes the study and discusses the relationship of the region to cultural manifestations in adjacent parts of the Southeast.

Copiously illustrated with line drawings and plates, Willey's book especially is valuable for the ceramic descriptions. Many of the types are found in other parts of the Southeast or have close counterparts, making the volume useful to archaeologists outside of Florida. The edition produced by the University Press of Florida is attractively bound and affordably priced. Fifty years after its original publication, a new generation of southeastern archaeologists will benefit from studying Willey's volume. As did their forebears, they will find this publication essential for research in the region. It truly is a classic.

Anthropology Explored: The Best of Smithsonian AnthroNotes. RUTH OSTERWEIS SELIG and MARILYN R. LONDON (editors). Smithsonian Press: Washington, D.C., 1998. xviii + 348 pp., illus., index. \$35.00 (cloth); \$17.95 (paper).

Reviewed by Susan C. Prezzano

Selig and London select 29 engaging articles from the past 20 years of the Smithsonian serial *AnthroNotes* and present them in this well-organized, highly readable volume. Arranged into sections on biological anthropology (Human Origins), archaeology (Archaeologists Examine the Past) and cultural anthropology (Our Many Cultures), many of these very brief articles have been updated with concluding sections that present recent discoveries and interpretations.

The articles depict the broad nature of anthropology. Topics covered include primate studies, human evolution, disease, the origins of agriculture, applied linguistics, race, global change, ethnic identity, and aging. The best selections are several articles that represent the contemporary reflexive and diversity trends in anthropology. For example, Gifford-Gonzalez in "The Real Flintstones?" critiques museum artists' gender-stereotyping of early humans. Singleton, in "The Archaeology of African American Life," summarizes archaeology's contribution to uncovering the neglected history of African Americans, such as providing evi-

dence of resistance to domination during slavery. Kipury, in "Another Maasai Story," describes how her experience as a Maasai woman in colonial schools led her to become an anthropologist. Other good articles include Brooks's "What's New in Early Human Evolution, 5 to 1 Million Years Ago?" which provides an energetic synopsis of new finds and interpretations in hominid evolution, and Homiak's critique of ethnographic films in "Ethnographic Film: Then and Now."

This volume should appeal to undergraduates, college professors teaching undergraduate courses, and the general public. In many ways it is far superior to the standard anthropology readers because of its more modern perspective. With the exception of the silly illustrations that detract from the articles, some repetitive essays, and the need for a few more articles in cultural anthropology, this collection is a welcome and accessible addition to the general anthropology literature.

Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family. LEWIS HENRY MORGAN, with an introduction by ELISABETH TOOKER. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1997. xxv + 604 pp., tables, footnotes, appendices, biblio. for the intro. \$38.00 (paper).

Reviewed by Christopher B. Rodning

During the 1860s, Lewis Henry Morgan wrote a lengthy monograph comparing the kinship systems of different native North American groups and those of native peoples from several other continents. The Smithsonian Institution published this global comparative study in 1871 as part of its Contributions to Knowledge series. Here at the end of the 1990s, Elisabeth Tooker has revived interest in this pioneering anthropological investigation and its relevance to current research in North American archaeology and ethnohistory. The original study by Morgan and the introduction by Tooker are included in this 1997 republication.

Morgan's study concluded from similarities in the kinship terminologies of different groups that most native North Americans shared common Asiatic ancestry. Morgan thought that these and other kinship systems tended to fit within either the descriptive or classificatory forms of kinship, and his dense monograph marshals lengthy tables of kin terms from dozens of groups in the Old and New Worlds to support this viewpoint. Classificatory kinship systems—such as the Iroquoian, Algonkian, and Hawaiian systems—are those in which lineal and collateral kin are merged, and many individuals are grouped within single kin designations. Descriptive kinship systems—such as the Arabic, Celtic, and Roman systems—are those in which lineal and collateral kin are considered distinct and in

which kin labels refer to very specific states of relationship. Morgan also argued that cultural conventions of kinship are, and have been, remarkably resistant to change.

Tooker's commentary places the original study within the context of North American and European anthropology of the late nineteenth century. Her thoughtful essay outlines Morgan's main conclusions and the controversies that have surrounded them. She duly notes Morgan's role in making kinship a major topic of interest in the young academic discipline of anthropology. I recommend that archaeologists interested in native peoples of eastern North America read Tooker's introduction and Morgan's first two chapters, and then selectively read the original tables and other sections of interest. I applaud the editor and publisher for making Morgan's significant anthropological study, and Tooker's reflections on its significance to current anthropological research, available to archaeologists and ethnohistorians in North America and elsewhere.