Stuart Bedford

This publication is the long awaited and much-welcomed successor to Bellwood's classic of the time, Man's Conquest of the Pacific (1978) published over 20 years ago. Its seems remarkable that it has taken that length of time for the appearance of such a publication, particularly considering the extraordinary advances that have been made over that period in Pacific archaeology. But such an undertaking as an archaeological history of the Pacific Islands before European Contact is no mean feat and it is perhaps because of the tsunami-like flow of information which continues to require modification of earlier perceptions and theories the task is made all that more challenging. There is no question that Kirch has the credentials for such a task.

The book is written in a style that is easily read, both accessible to more general audiences as well as undergraduates and graduates in archaeology. From the start Kirch outlines, in a somewhat lengthy caveat lector, the parameters and limitations that this study encompasses. The resulting publication is modestly referred to as one of many resulting publications. This more recent focus has also highlighted the very short-term expansion across to Tonga and Samoa and this is reflected through the text. However much focus and reassessment of dates for initial Lapita arrival in the Bismarcks and its dates for this event tend to suggest slightly later dates than those favoured by Kirch (see references above). Both of the tables in this Chapter (4.1 and 4.2) appear to be compilations of all dates from a number of sites. Moreover Swadling et al. (1991) have reassessed their own claims for the Akari site. If as these excavators claim, that the ceramics demonstrate stylistic homogeneity over thousands of years, it would be one of the few, if not the only occurrence of such a phenomena anywhere in the world.

Lapita and the Austronesian expansion is the focus of Chapter 4 and this is when Kirch really hits his stride having previously finely tuned the format and arguments in his Lapita Peoples (Kirch 1997) and other publications. Combining archaeological, linguistic and biological sources Kirch uses his well-established formula to outline and explain this extraordinary episode of cultural change. Dating in Pacific archaeology is often contentious but its finer definition is all the more crucial as we try to pinpoint significant change over relatively short time periods. Kirch generally favours early dates for initial Lapita arrival in the Bismarcks and its expansion across to Tonga and Samoa and this is reflected through the text. However much focus and reassessment of dates for this event tend to suggest slightly later dates than those favoured by Kirch (see Anderson and Clark 1999; Bedford et al. 1998; Burley et al. 1999; Dickinson and Green 1998; Galipaud 1998; Sand 1997; Specht and Gosden 1997). This more recent focus has also highlighted the very short-term nature of dentate stamping at nearly all of the same sites. While dentate stamping may have continued for a longer period at some sites in the Bismarcks region, in remote Oceania several hundred years on any island is looking like a maximum (see references above). Both of the tables in this Chapter (4.1 and 4.2) appear to be compilations of all dates from a number of selected Lapita and related ceramic sites. Many of the dates listed have since shown to be questionable and have been subject to revision (again see references above).

In a section on exchange amongst Lapita communities Kirch details those items which have been identified as exotic to various Lapita sites. Included amongst these are obsidian, chert, adzes, oven stones and pottery. Shell objects are also argued as having functioned as exchange valuables. Brief comment only is made here regarding contestable aspects of the exchange argument involving pottery and shell. While Talepakemalai might prove to be an exception to the rule there
is increasing evidence that the vast majority of Lapita ceramics from other sites were locally manufactured (cf. Dickinson et al. 1996; Summerhayes 1996) rather than imported. The argument for the exchange of shell valuables was developed by Kirch some ten years ago (Kirch 1988) on the basis that while finished artefacts were widespread amongst Lapita sites evidence for manufacturing debris was rare. This may yet prove to be a reflection of the recorded sample up to 1988. Certainly there is no shortage of shell manufacturing debris that has been reported in sites throughout Remote Oceania (Bedford 2000; Poulsen 1987; Sand 2000).

In Chapter 5 Kirch moves on to “New Melanesia”, a geographical region spanning island Melanesia across to Fiji and restricted to a period post-dating the emergence and expansion of Lapita. The format is a region-by-region approach, from the west to the east. Summaries of these various regions vary greatly in relation to the detail of research making it all the more difficult to develop coherent arguments. Kirch, however, manages to hurdle these difficulties with some ease. Changes in ceramic sequences, (ie what happens after Lapita and more specifically the dentate stamped ceramics) is one of the major issues that Kirch focuses on in this chapter. Two aspects of this debate are particularly pertinent. One is the question of continuity from Lapita through to the later traditions and the other is the validity of the post-Lapita incised and applied relief tradition which through the mechanism of continued inter-archipelago contact demonstrated some level of synchronous change (Spriggs 1997; Wahome 1999). On the first, Kirch and most others, following increasing evidence, now favour the continuity argument. On the second issue there has also been a general acceptance of this entity known variously as an Incised and Applied Relief or Mangaasi-like tradition. Kirch is wisely cautious on this second aspect. He argues that changing ceramic decoration and form might have as much to do with independent development where decreasing frequency of contact encouraged localised adaptation to the changing social and economic roles of ceramics. This is a position that has recently been more firmly argued (Bedford and Clark 2001) using the increasingly refined sequences from Vanuatu and Fiji. It is a research question which Kirch highlighted many years ago (Kirch and Yen 1982) and one which is as yet far from resolved. As Kirch argues in this current book, it will be only through increased basic field and laboratory work, specifically focusing on the ceramic sequences of Melanesia, that these issues will be further addressed. But please lets leave out the Mangaasioid!

Also included in this chapter is the familiar outline of Tikopian prehistory (cf. Kirch and Yen 1982). This outline and associated conclusions, some aspects of which have remained controversial, are largely unchanged since their first detailed publication. Some modification now appears warranted. Ward (1979) questioned both the proposed termination date of the Sinapupu ware (2100-750 BP) on Tikopia and whether it had been imported from northern Vanuatu. Certainly more recent research tends to further question a Vanuatu source for the Sinapupu wares. The Santo source which was originally suggested has now been ruled out (Dickinson 1997; Dickinson and Shutter 2000) and the redating of the central Vanuatu sequence now puts its termination date at no later than 1200 BP (see Bedford 2000 for a more detailed critique).

Kirch’s familiarity with agricultural production systems across the region is also brought to bear throughout this chapter. Detailing the paralleled, relatively late development of agricultural intensification in a number of areas, he argues that these were likely to be independent but convergent responses to common sets of pressures or challenges (164). While this may well have been the scenario in some regions, in the case of Aneityum and New Caledonia, interarchipelago communication is likely to have played some part. Both oral and artefactual evidence indicates that contact occurred during this period in at least that part of the Pacific.

The archaeology of Micronesia and Polynesia are outlined in Chapters 6 and 7. Establishing the chronology and form of initial colonisation and early settlement in both regions is outlined in some detail. Kirch favours earlier dates for the initial arrival of humans into both areas. In a number of cases he relies solely on palaeoenvironmental data rather than archaeological evidence, an approach which does have its dissenters (Spriggs and Anderson 1993). This issue continues to be vigorously debated and at this stage of research remains unresolved. Certainly both in Micronesia and areas of Polynesia archaeological sites associated with extinct faunal remains have proved difficult to locate. Much of the rest of the Micronesian chapter focuses, not surprisingly, on the spectacular megalithic architecture of the region and the associated complex sociopolitical formations. Other aspects of the Polynesian story (Origins and Dispersals) detailed by Kirch include linguistics, cultural sequences in the West, colonisation and settlement of the East and voyaging more generally.

Chapter Eight outlines explanations for the development of Polynesian chiefdoms and more specifically what archaeology has to contribute to the debate. Kirch again draws on lengthy experience involving both archaeological and theoretical aspects of this debate (Kirch 1984). He begins with examples of the less stratified “Open Societies” (Mangaia, the Marquesas, Rapa Nui and Aotearoa) and progresses to the “Stratified Chiefdoms” (Tahiti and the Society Islands and Hawaii). In all cases Kirch provides a general overview of the archaeology of these islands and archipelagoes which then leads into detail on sociopolitical transformation.

In the closing chapter, Big Structures and Large Processes, Kirch tackles the big picture. Specifics covered include voyaging, linguistics and biology, demographics including case studies outlining the cataclysmic results of European contact, human induced landscape change and finally the transformation of economic and social systems. This might seem somewhat of a daunting array of subjects but I found it one of the most coherent and well presented of all the chapters.

Patrick Kirch is a genuine rara avis in the field of Pacific archaeology. He has worked on a whole host of Pacific islands stretching from Mussau to Rapa Nui and more importantly has managed to publish in detail most of the research in which he has been involved. In 2001 alone we can expect to see two further Kirch inspired publications (Kirch 2001, Kirch and Green 2001). One of the goals of this publication was the further elucidation of the Pacific’s longue durée. This would seem to have been admirably achieved. Lets hope that we don’t have to wait another twenty years for a similar publication. With a solid platform now firmly established one would hope that further editions, in a Fagan-like vein, might well be achievable.

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**ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BARWON DRAINAGE BASIN**, by Thomas Richards and Joanne Jordan. Occasional Report No. 50. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Victorian Government Department of Human Services (1999), xi + 221 pages. ISBN 0-730-65120-7 (paperback). Price $22.00.

**Mark Rawson**

This monograph presents the results of an archaeological survey undertaken in the Barwon River Drainage Basin of south-western Victoria in 1995 by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria as part of its Statewide Survey Program. Its aims were to record the nature and preservation of the Aboriginal archaeological resource with a view to develop predictive models.

The volume consists of ten chapters and three appendices. Each chapter begins with a convenient plain English summary. Chapter 1 is an introduction to the 3680 km² catchment, which covers a range of environmental zones from the southern coast to mountain foothills and inland plains. Most of the book (Chapters 2-6), reports on original fieldwork on the plains around Inverleigh township. Chapter 2 introduces the Inverleigh study area. Other chapters describe survey strategy and methods (Chapter 3), survey results, including site descriptions (Chapter 4), stone artefact analysis (Chapter 5), survey analysis, discussion, and predictive model development (Chapter 6), and review...
of previous archaeological research in the Bellarine Peninsula (Chapter 7) and Upper Barwon study areas (Chapter 8). Chapter 9 is a summary of our knowledge of the Aboriginal archaeology of the Barwon Drainage Basin, while Chapter 10 examines cultural heritage management and Aboriginal community involvement.

The authors present background information to set the scene with sections on geomorphology, geology, pre-European flora and fauna, ethnography/ethnohistory, European history and previous archaeological research including descriptions of seven previously recorded burial and artefact scatter sites (Chapter 2). Amateur artefact collecting in the Inverleigh area is reviewed, an activity which has clearly depleted the surface archaeological record.

Due to the large area of the basin, three study areas were chosen as representative of the range of environmental zones found in the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Barwon. Two of these, the Bellarine Peninsula (coastal/estuarine) and the Upper Barwon (foothills-mountains of Otway Range) had previously been the subject of extensive archaeological investigation and were not surveyed. The third study area at Inverleigh, in the middle Barwon, was chosen for intensive investigation using a random sampling strategy which included surface survey and sub-surface shovel testing. Other non-randomly selected areas with good surface visibility were also examined. This fifty-six square kilometre study area was selected to include major and minor watercourses, e.g. Barwon and Leigh Rivers and Native Hut Creek. It is part of the traditional territory of the Borongundij (Leigh River) people, of the Wada Wurrung linguistic group (p.11).

Fifty-seven new sites were recorded, mostly surface artefact scatters. Not one of the 466 x 50 cm² shovel test pits, dug at ten metre intervals in the randomly selected quadrats, yielded artefacts. These results lead the authors to evaluate and discuss the effectiveness of their sampling strategy which has implications for future large scale survey projects in Victoria. They found that while a random approach is usually suitable for large area survey, it was of limited use in Victoria due to problems of poor ground surface visibility and denial of access by landowners. They suggest a strategy of dividing the study area into environmental zones, and investigating locations of good ground surface visibility within each (p.147).

A large number (1264) of flaked stone artefacts recorded in the field are analysed and compared with 224 from the Hammet Collection, a private collection from surface sites in the Inverleigh area (Appendices A and B). There are drawings of selected artefacts, e.g. cores and retouched artefacts. In addition, pecked and ground stone tools in the Hammet Collection are described, and shown with a couple of excellent drawings. Both assemblages had a similar range of technological classes, retouched artefact types, and raw materials (p.83). Quartz and silcrete dominate. A range of site activities from tool production to maintenance are represented. Most of the field recorded assemblage was unretoucheddebitage with lesser numbers of cores and retouched artefacts. Study of the private collection revealed definite collector bias in favour of cores, retouched artefacts and ground or pecked items (p.108). This is a good example of how the study of earlier amateur collections can fill in some of the gaps in the surface archaeological record.

Artefacts typical of the Australian Small Tool Tradition were found across the study area, leading the authors to postulate that the majority of sites probably date to between 5000 - 150 years BP. However, no dates (or artefacts!) were obtained from the excavations. The authors attempt to estimate site age by looking at the landforms they exist on of known geological age (pp.114-116), inferring that those that lack evidence of the ASTT may be of late Pleistocene or Holocene ages. This is not very convincing, as they themselves admit, and needs to be backed up with more technological analyses and/or excavation.

A statistical analysis of site density and environmental data (Chapter 6) resulted in a predictive model which divides the study area into two zones of archaeological sensitivity. Zone 1 includes land within 300 metres of permanent freshwater which is of highest sensitivity. The authors found that archaeological sites tended to be located close to freshwater sources, especially permanent sources in the river valleys, where plant and animal foods were more varied and plentiful (p.124). A tentative model of seasonal occupation is offered, with dispersed occupation in wet/dry months and dry/warm months spent near permanent water, but this is not backed up with any evidence.

The other study areas (Bellarine Peninsula, Upper Barwon) are examined in chapters 7 and 8. The Upper Barwon had already been studied by one of the authors (Richards) who produced a predictive model of site distribution and density for the Otway Range. Bellarine Peninsula had been subject to years of amateur and professional archaeological studies. This work is well reviewed and presented in text, maps, and tables. After reviewing all the data for the Barwon River Drainage Basin the authors conclude that areas of highest sensitivity are the coast, the vicinity of freshwater sources, and the foothills of the Otway Range (p.147). They project a figure of more than 33,000 potential sites in the whole catchment, with nine sites per square kilometre.

Overall the study is a commendable attempt at a systematic approach to regional archaeological survey. It provides a large body of new data, much of it in concise table form, along with analyses and discussion which will be of use to future researchers and cultural heritage managers. GIS maps are shown throughout the book which accurately locate the study areas, sample quadrats, and sites recorded. These are mostly very good although some get a bit crowded (Fig. 6, p.12; Fig. 9, p.34). It is a pity that there are no photographs (except for a rather unclear photo on the cover). Such visual aids would help the reader gain an impression of the study area, work undertaken, and artefacts recorded. Perhaps future AAV occasional reports could address this? Editorial errors are minimal (I counted only 13), but include some misspelt species names (e.g. p.16). There could have been some evaluation of the archaeological training for local Aboriginal communities, an aim that was mentioned in the introduction but not addressed later.

All in all, this book may be of interest to future researchers and land managers in the region, archaeologists working in cultural heritage management or those planning to undertake regional archaeological surveys. It has much new data and represents a lot of work by many people, with a price that is not outrageous.
EXCAVATING WOMEN: A HISTORY OF WOMEN IN EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY, edited by Margarite Diaz-Andreu and Marie Louise Stig Sørensen. London: Routledge (1998), xv + 320 pages, 39 figures and 19 tables. ISBN 0-415-15760-9 (Hardcover). Price £53.00.

Katrina Stankowski

Excavating Women: A History of Women in European Archaeology, is a collection of articles aiming to answer the question, “what happened to the achievements of female archaeologists in Europe?” This edited volume does just that. Each contributor has focused on their area of expertise and interest, and the result is a broad account of women archaeologists from nine countries in Europe. The editors emphasise that their study is not ‘an exhaustive account’ (p.2) of women in European archaeology. However, it begins to explore a subject that has been vastly overlooked in the histories of archaeology in Europe. This volume attempts to balance the lack of research into female archaeologists throughout the world. While publications exist about women in archaeology from both America and Australia, other countries are woefully underrepresented. This book springing from the session ‘Women in European Archaeology’ held at the Theoretical Archaeology Annual meeting in 1993 can be seen to remedy this deficiency.

The tone of the volume is set by the evocative picture of four, early twentieth century female employees at the Stockholm National Historical Museum, sitting on the elaborately carved Kungsdrå Bench. This eleven century bench, carved in the Viking age style was considered an exceptional find for the museum, and the photo was obviously intended to show off its uniqueness. However, as Arwill-Nordbladh (p. vi) states ‘the picture might also be said to express other things. It shows us something about the place of women: seated within a restricted area, with clear boundaries that should not be exceeded’. This picture can be seen to be representative of a women’s place in archaeology at that time.

The book is separated into two sections. The first deals with general overviews of different countries and the place of female archaeologists in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, such as France (Coudart), Poland (Janik & Zawadzka), Norway (Dommasnes, Kleppe, Mandt & Ness), Spain (Diaz-Andreu) and Germany (Struve). The second section deals with personal experiences of different European female archaeologists, and is very interesting reading, especially for the personal histories of some of the archaeologists, such as Hanna Ryde (Chapter 8) and Lis Jacobsen (Chapter 11). This section covers the careers and lives of both famous and obscure female archaeologists from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Sweden (Arwill-Nordbladh), Britain (Champion), Greece (Picazo; Nikolaidou & Koklanidou), Denmark (Jørgensen), Germany (Kästner, Maier & Schülke) and Lithuania (Chapman). It is papers such as these that put a human face on the subject of gender in archaeology. Furthermore, in-depth studies of individuals demonstrate how motherhood and/or marriage affected their careers. This collection of papers also allows us to easily compare the lives and experiences of female archaeologists in different countries. We see that despite the differing histories of the individual countries, these women have clear parallels in their lives.

Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the book’s themes and how they are manifested in each chapter. This chapter also covers the differing time periods encompassed in this study: from the nineteenth century to 1918, the inter-war years and from post World War II until the 1970s. Finally, it highlights the many historical influences that helped or hindered women in Europe in their desire to gain not only an education, but also a career.

The second chapter discusses why this book needed to be written. This chapter not only shows that women in European archaeology did exist and were respected, as well as extremely prolific in their work and publishing, but also corrects the misinterpretations that surround them. It also highlights how female archaeologists integrated themselves into the discipline, and how women who chose to make a career for themselves had an impact on the traditional social gender structure of the times.

In Chapter 3, the experiences of women in the particular countries represented in the book are discussed. This chapter deals with the history and experiences of French women who chose to become archaeologists. It also outlines the current situation in regards to gender in French archaeology where despite the fact that one out of two research positions are given to women, 60% of people hired for fieldwork are men.

Chapter 4 is the ‘first attempt to consider the contribution of women to Polish archaeology’ (p. 86). It details how female archaeologists in Poland’s history have been affected by social and political events. It then goes on to mention the many women who worked in archaeology, their achievements, and finally the status of women in Polish archaeology today. Unfortunately, despite the fact that women have gained more responsibility since the end of WWII, the social expectations of becoming a wife and mother in Poland have not changed at all.

The gender status of archaeology in Norway is the subject of Chapter 5. The first female archaeologist entered the field in the 1930s in Norway. Today the present ratio of male to female archaeologists is 1:1. This chapter analyses how this rapid rise to equality in the discipline occurred, especially in relation to the history and social expectations of the country.

Chapter 6 addresses the invisibility of Spanish women in the general history of archaeology in that country, despite their relatively high numbers in relation to men. It examines Spain’s social and political nature and its history in relation to the differing generations of women in archaeology up until the present.

The final chapter in the first section examines East German women archaeologists prior to and after the fall of the Berlin Wall. It pays particular attention to the differences the fall of the wall has created in the archaeological discipline and how this has affected women in this field in the former East Germany.

The first chapter (Chapter 8) of section two, looks at the life and career of Hanna Ryde (1891-1904). Ryde was one of the foremost female archaeologists in Sweden. Arwill-Nordbladh has also looked at how Rydes work reflected gender ideology.

The experiences of women in Britain are discussed in Chapter 9. In particular, the work of Amelia Edwards, Margaret Murray, Gertrude Caton Thompson, Dorothy Garrod and Kathleen Kenyon is discussed. This chapter also analyses why their work seems almost invisible in the present, and the state of gender archaeology in Britain.

In the main, Chapter 10 reconsiders the works and findings of Harriet Boyd, an American archaeologist who worked at the Minoan site of Gournia in Greece. An analysis of her work in relation to gender and a discussion of her recurrent argument of the existence of matriarchy in history are also included.

Chapter 11 is an overview of the life and forgotten work of Lis Jacobsen, a Danish archaeologist in the first half of the twentieth century. Jacobson’s work on the archaeology of Runes, the history of the Danish language and the many societies she founded in Denmark made her name extremely well known. Yet, she began
life as a school teacher and she advocated that a woman's place was in the home. The chapter contains a number of tables detailing the names of all the women to graduate from various Universities in Denmark with a degree in prehistoric archaeology.

The role of both past and present Greek female archaeologists is analysed in Chapter 12. This is done by highlighting the activities of several famous Greek women, including Anna Apostolaki and Semni Karouzou. The current gender situation in Greek archaeology is also discussed, but perhaps the more important section of this chapter deals with why women and their work has been overlooked in the histories of archaeology in Greece.

Chapter 13 discusses female PhD students from the Department of Prehistory at the University of Tübingen in Germany. The department's history is summarised and the careers of three female archaeologists who graduated from there are highlighted (Senta Rafalski-Gierling, Marija Gimbutas and Eva Marie Bossert). This chapter demonstrates how the use of oral evidence can be invaluable in archaeological research, without it this chapter would not have the depth it has, as the researchers interviewed the above three archaeologists and their former male colleagues to gain a greater understanding of the subject.

Chapter 14, the final chapter in the book, is a profile of the one of the archaeologists mentioned the previous chapter- Marija Gimbutas. Yet, if some material is repeated, it is not to the detriment of the chapter as it is very interesting to compare how two different authors analyse the same subject. Chapman, the only male to contribute to this collection, has chosen not only to do an overview of Gimbutas's life, but also to focus on the dominant themes that run through her work.

The presentation of this volume is extremely well done. All the photos in the book are black and white, and are of an exceptional standard. The tables are laid out in a clear and precise manner and are consequently easy to read and understand. Overall, this book is recommended for its contribution, not only to gender studies of female archaeologists in Europe, but also as a part of the bigger picture of the history of gender in archaeology throughout the world. For those interested in this subject, this volume will make a valuable addition to the reference collection. However, this book is not only a source of valuable information, it is also a very good read.

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Report on the Native Title and Archaeology Workshop, Adelaide, South Australia

Pam Smith and Amy Roberts

In November 2000, a workshop was held in Adelaide to discuss issues relating to native title and archaeology. This workshop was sponsored by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Native Title Research Unit and Flinders University Department of Archaeology. The workshop was attended by 75 people representing Indigenous organisations, anthropologists, archaeologists and members of the legal profession.

It is now proposed that an AIATSIS Discussion Paper be published to address the issues that were raised at this meeting. It is anticipated that the issues that will be addressed in this paper will include the following:

- A need to revise archaeological research methodologies to accommodate the requirements of Native Title investigations. Some examples are: What are appropriate kinds of data to collect? How can archaeologists adequately meet the requirements of the court in relation to Rules of Evidence?
- There is a need for anthropologists, archaeologists and historians to work together with the Traditional Owners to contextualise and interpret the landscape. How can this be achieved? What are the benefits?
- Some Common Law definitions need to be revised or expanded to accommodate the realities of the land-using groups. For example, terms commonly used in Native Title proceedings which may require re-definition include archaeology, site and traditional.
- Archaeologists should ensure that legal practitioners are informed about the nature and extent of supporting evidence that archaeologists are able to contribute to Native Title claims. Some archaeologists believe that what constitutes reliable and plausible evidence in court raises serious epistemological questions for archaeology and hence legal practitioners. What are these epistemological questions and how should they be addressed?
  - The Traditional Owners know that a site is important, but do not always understand why the artefacts are important to the claim. This was an important point raised by the Traditional Owners at the workshop. How should this be addressed?
  - Site management by archaeologists may negatively impact on Indigenous peoples' Native Title. The issue of how materials are collected and used needs to be addressed.
  - Post-contact material culture can demonstrate cultural continuities and transformations at Sovereignty and is important as evidence of occupancy. This needs to be clearly expressed as does the inclusion of post-contact sites on Aboriginal Sites Registers.
  - Do we adequately integrate testimony with material culture evidence? If not, how could this be improved?
  - How are archaeologists able to address problems of ethnic boundaries in archaeological records in relation to legal requirements? Should archaeological practice entertain this request? Do rock art and other expressions of culture represent cultural boundaries?
  - What is an appropriate way to write narratives for the continuities and transformations experienced by Indigenous peoples through their material culture?

Anyone wishing to contribute to this AIATSIS Discussion Paper should contact Pam Smith at: Pamela.Smith@flinders.edu.au.

72