

ponents ascertained to be result of human activity and often prehistorically abandoned semisubterranean structures — these features had for years been plundered by curiosity seekers and amateur archaeologists alike. Faced with a programme of cultural analysis, the Public Archaeology Facility of the Department of Anthropology, State University of New York, undertook an innovative enterprise which transcended an orthodox programme of artifact excavation, recovery, identification and conservation. Alternatively, articulating the project mandate of determining cultural change during what is now determined to be the prehistoric/early historic period of the Inupiat community at Utqiagvik, the study combined heretofore exclusive aspects of cultural analysis in consort to address common research problems.

The project synthesized 19th century ethnographic accounts, ethnohistorical sources and local oral traditions offered by the community elders with archaeological data. Indeed, included in the first volume are 58 pages of ethnohistorical chronicles, in addition to interviews and accounts by locals of the history of the area, geomorphological history of the site during the present lifetime, past settlement patterns and an inventory of traditional land use. Through two excavation seasons all manner of local involvement was encouraged: elders were interviewed, student assistants performed field and laboratory work, and liaison was undertaken with the Borough regarding plans for a museum to display recovered artifacts.

Innovative techniques of test coring and artificial heating to defrost frozen horizons enabled the recovery of an astonishing 130,000 artifacts, many of which came from two significant mound edifices: a Qargi ceremonial lodge and a near-perfectly preserved semisubterranean house, itself the subject of the third volume. This structure, which between AD 1500 and 1829 sensationally and catastrophically collapsed during a winter storm, trapping five occupants, provided a bountiful data base. Artifacts and human remains retrieved from it illuminate a hitherto unknown glimpse of early pre-contact Inupiat lifeways.

Hall and Fullerton have striven to acknowledge the necessary of future archaeological projects — indeed any manner of study undertaken by social scientists — to face sensitive attitudes and social issues within host communities and to include community members in what they now consider to be a multidisciplinary research process. In this respect they have made a significant contribution to Inupiat prehistory while providing a glimpse of the social context in which modern archaeology is conducted. (M. J. Whittles, Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1ER).

BRIEF REVIEWS

THE KHLBNIKOV ARCHIVE. Shur, L. (editor). 1990. Fairbanks, University of Alaska Press. 212 p, illustrated, soft cover. ISBN 0-912006-42-0. (Rasmuson Li-

brary Historical Translation Series 5.)

Unpublished journal (1800–1837) and travel notes (1820, 1822 and 1824) of Kirill Khlebnikov (1785–1838), translated by John Bisk. As a life-long servant of the Russian American Company Khlebnikov travelled extensively in Tsarist Alaska and California. His fundamental *Notes on the Russian-American Colonies in America* was published piecemeal from 1829 onward. These documents, recently translated and now published for the first time, provide valuable background information on the writer and his travels.

PENGUIN BIOLOGY. Davis, L. S. and Darby, J. T. 1990. San Diego, Academic Press. 467 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN0-12-206335-X.

A collection of 18 research papers and reviews based on material presented at the First International Conference on Penguins, Dunedin, New Zealand 16–19 August 1988. Following a historic overview, sections on breeding biology, foraging, energetics, behaviour, and fossil taxonomy reflect the main thrusts of contemporary penguin research, based on both zoo and field studies. The collection includes several papers on polar and subpolar species.

A COUNTRY SO INTERESTING. Ruggles, R. I. 1991. Montreal and Kingston, McGill Queens University Press. 300 p, illustrated, hard cover. ISBN 0-7735-0670-0. £42.75.

Subtitled *The Hudson's Bay Company and two centuries of mapping*, this elegant volume describes and analyses mapping activities of over 160 Company servants, with original sketches and a review of mapping and survey techniques. Included are catalogues of all 838 maps, plus over 550 sketches, known to have been produced by the Company: 66 plates and an informative text outline the progress of mapping, and modern location maps enhance an informative text. Aptly described as 'a significant contribution to the history of Canadian cartography' and 'a tremendous resource for all those doing research in fur trade history and Native Studies'.

GUIDE TO THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE. Walle, D. F. and Bowers, C. J. (editors). 1990. Fairbanks, University of Anchorage Press. US\$16.25 including mailing.

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