

Pete, Bill Shem Pete, Sava Stephan, Sr., Peter Kalifornsky and other Dena'ina for more than 20 years, researching their language, dialects, and history. In 1978, Dr. James Fall began interviewing Shem Pete and others regarding their traditional and current use of the resources in the region. Since then, he has recorded more than 60 hours of conversations with Shem Pete and other Dena'ina elders.

The region is divided into 16 areas. A general introduction to each area is followed by the place names in the Dena'ina, Ahtna, or Upper Kuskokwim languages, with an English translation whenever possible. The location, history, and stories connected to the site give the reader an in-depth insight into the cultural heritage of the people who have lived in the area for countless generations. Interspersed among the place names are articles and illustrations of the culture of the Dena'ina, including their technology, oral history, legends, music, and biographies.

Older, traditional ethnographies, such as Cornelius Osgood's (1937) *The Ethnography of the Tanaina*, usually describe the culture of their subjects by giving an account of the material, social, and intellectual aspects of their lives. In contrast, *Shem Pete's Alaska* is like a tapestry of Dena'ina culture. The ethnogeography of the area forms the warp or supporting strands of the text. Oral history, early historical accounts, maps, legends, photos, illustrations, and biographies are interwoven as the woof of this tapestry. Although the format is based on geography, the book provides the reader with a comprehensive account of the Dena'ina of this area from their prehistory to current events and issues.

*Shem Pete's Alaska* is a valuable resource for Alaskans because today more than half the population of the State lives within 50 miles of Anchorage, the homeland of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina. The first edition has already been used by government agencies, archaeologists, tour guides, and others as a guide to the region and its history. In addition, linguists, anthropologists, historians, and ethnogeographers will find the book a treasure-house of information not only for the data it contains, but also for the methods and techniques used to collect the information. The beautiful colored plates add an extra dimension to the work. As an anthropologist, I found the book to be an excellent reference in a different format that gives the reader a new perspective on the Dena'ina and their cultural heritage.

I have only a few suggestions for any future editions. The 1940 map of the area on page 45 is helpful as far as showing the area, railroad, abandoned road houses, and old villages. Yet I would have liked to see a more modern map of the region that included the George Parks highway and other features. Secondly, I think that a brief chronology would be helpful. For instance, dates for important events, such as the construction of the Alaska railroad, the growth of Anchorage and the surrounding area during and after World War II, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, would help the reader understand the context for more recent changes in Dena'ina life and culture. Finally,

Dena'ina also occupied territory to the south on both sides of Cook Inlet, to Lake Iliamna and Kachemak Bay. Osgood's ethnography included information from this area. Since Shem Pete was not familiar with this part of Dena'ina territory, it is understandable that this book makes no mention of the place names or the cultural heritage of the southern area. If reliable informants can be found, it would be good to have more data from this part of Dena'ina country.

*Shem Pete's Alaska* is a remarkable work. It is both informative and enjoyable reading. I highly recommend it to anyone interested in Alaska, its Native people, and the history of the state.

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THE NORTHERNMOST RUINS OF THE GLOBE: EIGIL KNUTH'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN PEARY LAND AND ADJACENT AREAS OF HIGH ARCTIC GREENLAND. By BJARNE GRØNNOW and JENS FOG JENSEN. Copenhagen: Danish Polar Center, 2003. ISBN 87-90369-65-3. Meddelelser om Grønland, Man and Society 29. 403 p., maps, b&w and colour illus., bib., appendices. Hardbound. DKK398,00 + s&h.

Count Eigil Knuth's six decades of archaeological investigations in Peary Land and adjacent areas of High Arctic Greenland are the basis for *The Northernmost Ruins of the Globe*. In part, this book represents Knuth's wish to present a comprehensive publication of his findings on the archaeology of Peary Land—a task that he himself was not able to complete during his lifetime. In accordance with Knuth's will, and as heir to his archival information, Bjarne Grønnow directed a four-year program that resulted in the compilation of this research in a computerized database and the publication of this volume. Published on 8 August 2003, this book also commemorates the day on which Count Eigil Knuth (1903–96) would have celebrated his 100th birthday.

As Grønnow and Jensen note, it was not their intention to re-analyze Knuth's materials, but rather, to present his findings as a "starting point for future analyses and interpretations of prehistoric life and cultural history in the

northernmost Arctic” (p. 13). In so doing, the focus of this book is largely a description of architectural features, site patterning, artifact statistics, radiocarbon dates, and faunal remains from the 154 archaeological sites that Knuth investigated in this area. As defined by this research, the prehistory of High Arctic Greenland spans a period of about 4000 years and is represented by 51 sites that are identified as belonging to the Independence I culture (c. 2460–1860 BC), 23 sites identified as Independence II culture (c. 900–400 BC), and 63 sites of the Thule culture (c. AD 1400–1500). In sum, this book assembles Knuth’s most important findings from the artifact collections, unpublished manuscripts, photographs and drawings, which he compiled throughout his lifetime of Arctic research.

Although this book was not intended as a biography, but rather, as a compilation of his findings and observations, it does provide critical insight into Knuth’s personal history and idiosyncratic behavior. There is little doubt regarding the importance of Knuth’s contributions to our understanding of the pioneering populations of the High Arctic. However, his lack of collaboration in field work and publication limited the value of his research throughout his lifetime. Further, the degree to which Knuth exercised control over access to the archaeology of Peary Land also served to narrow our understanding of High Arctic Greenland prehistory. Even though access to his original archival material continues to be restricted, the publication of this book and the compilation of an electronic database provide a long overdue look at some of the most guarded archaeological research in one of the least understood areas of the globe.

The introduction provides a chronologically organized history of Knuth’s research by decade. This chapter is beautifully illustrated with his original sketches, drawings, photographs, and a watercolour of ‘Brønlundhus’—Knuth’s headquarters and research station for Peary Land expeditions for almost 50 years. Through the use of diary excerpts, and personal insights, Grønnow and Jensen provide a colourful sketch of Knuth’s life that provides a historical context for understanding his contributions as an Arctic researcher.

Chapters 2 through 10 provide site descriptions for the 154 sites presented in this volume. The first of these chapters introduces the archaeology of Hall Land, which Knuth considered the “doorstep” to Greenland for pioneering Independence I populations—following Steensby’s (1917) ‘Musk Ox Way.’ Moving eastward, Chapter 3 discusses the sites along the Polar Sea from Nyboe Land to Peary Land. Archaeologically, this area is one of the poorest known areas of High Arctic Greenland. While Independence I and Thule sites are recognized in this region, the paucity of known sites make conclusions about settlement patterning a tenuous endeavor at best. In contrast, the inland area of Wandel Dal in Chapter 4 is described as an area of “crucial importance to anyone settling in Peary Land” (p. 119). Further, the differences between the settlement patterns of Independence I and

Thule cultures illustrate the importance of inland resources to the early Palaeoeskimo inhabitants. Evidence in Chapter 5 for potential contemporaneity between settlements in Wandel Dal and Jørgen Brønlund Fjord suggest that these adjacent areas of settlement were a focal point for human activities in Peary Land. Leaving this population centre, Chapter 6 depicts Independence Fjord as a “broad highway” from which to travel out of Peary Land. In contrast to Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Independence Fjord also contains numerous Thule features, suggesting that certain technological developments facilitated their settlement in this area.

Chapter 7 reports on the sites that Knuth discovered along the northernmost lands towards the Polar Sea. Although this area, known as the eastern shore of Peary Land, has yet to be thoroughly surveyed, it produced some striking finds, including an umiaq from Kølneæs Beach Terrace. Continuing farther north, discoveries in Johannes V. Jensen Land, as described in Chapter 8, contain evidence for the northernmost human settlement on the globe. This region is well-represented by the remarkable Adam C. Knuth site, which is second only to Pearylandville in Wandel Dal, as the largest Independence I site in Peary Land. Knuth’s research in northeastern Greenland, in Danmark Fjord and Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø is summarized in Chapter 9. Settlement patterning for all three known cultures in this region is described as “remarkably simple” (p. 263), with larger multi-family sites at the head of the fjord and smaller camps scattered along the coast of Danmark Fjord.

The final region of investigation, as presented in Chapter 10, is situated along the eastern coast from Nordostrundingen to Dove Bugt. It is interesting to note that of all the areas discussed in the volume, this is the only one in which someone other than Eigil Knuth had undertaken archaeological investigations since World War II. Since this volume is limited to presenting Knuth’s findings, the state of archaeology in this region today is quite different than is described in this chapter. Despite the abundance of new information, Knuth’s investigations in this area form a substantial body of data. Included in this chapter is a discussion of Thule settlements in Northeast Greenland written by Knuth in 1942 as the results of the Dansk Nordøstgrønlands Ekspedition of 1938–39. Reproduced in its entirety, this unpublished manuscript provides a historical glimpse of some of Knuth’s early thoughts on Thule archaeology.

In their final chapter, Grønnow and Jensen undertake the large task of summarizing Knuth’s investigations in the context of time and space. To accomplish this, they first present a discussion of chronology and scrutinize the 71 radiocarbon dates that Knuth compiled. Secondly, they provide a discussion of settlement patterning by culture group and region. Of particular note is a discussion of settlement patterning in the areas of Wandel Dal and Jørgen Brønlund Fjord that is accompanied by a series of figures highlighting the differing adaptations of each of

the Independence I, Independence II, and Thule cultures. Further analysis is provided by Christyann Darwent in a series of appendices that provide important additional information on Knuth's faunal finds.

*The Northernmost Ruins of the Globe* is a generously illustrated and well-documented publication that succeeds in presenting previously unpublished original data. Encyclopedic in format, the volume presents a wealth of detailed site-level information on Knuth's Arctic research. Grønnow and Jensen do a very good job in providing a systematic description of each site and bringing together Knuth's findings in a comprehensive approach that addresses broad themes in Arctic prehistory. In so doing, the authors present Knuth's findings from Knuth's perspective—which is both the point of this book and one which satisfies Knuth's wish to see his work published.

In terms of editing, there are a few minor inconsistencies in the mapping relative to site location and nomenclature. In addition, the reader's ability to locate sites on the accompanying mapping could have been improved if site numbers were included in the table of contents. It is also somewhat curious why some of the re-drawn sketches and new graphic materials are not as well reproduced as Knuth's original sketches and drawings. Despite these few inconsistencies in editing and reproduction, the volume's overall design and production values are excellent. Of additional note is the handsome dust jacket that provides Eigil's goggle-clad figure a view from its place on one's bookshelf.

This well-illustrated publication accomplishes its aim—to compile and present Knuth's 60 years of High Arctic research—and does so in a manner that provides the basis for facilitating new approaches to the archaeology of northern Greenland. In view of the largely descriptive and technical nature of this book, it will be of primary interest to researchers of Arctic prehistory and the history of research in Arctic regions. Future archaeological investigations in Peary Land will be founded on Knuth's lifetime of research, and as a summary of his work, this book and the database are of utmost significance to that task.

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**WOLVES: BEHAVIOR, ECOLOGY, AND CONSERVATION.** Edited by L. DAVID MECH and LUIGI BOITANI. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003. ISBN 0-226-63763-8. 448 p., maps, b&w illus., color photos, appendix, indexes, bib. Hardbound. US\$49.00.

My first encounter with a wolf (*Canis lupus*) occurred on a canoe trip in northern Ontario. The animal trotted across the road as we neared our put-in. We were surprised to see it and stopped for another look. The wolf was standing in the bush watching us watch it. I clearly remember thinking, "what is that dog doing way out here?" Since that first meeting, I have worked with wolves throughout western North America and my understanding of them has grown.

Likewise, science's understanding of wolves has grown in the past 60 years, so that the wolf is one of the best-studied wild animals on the planet. In *Wolves: Behavior, Ecology, and Conservation*, editor-authors L. David Mech and Luigi Boitani, together with 21 chapter authors, attempt to synthesize accurately what we know of wolves. They do so in 13 chapters on topics of wolf behavior, ecology, conservation, and the interfaces between them. The book includes 16 glossy pages with 50 color photographs of wild wolves that depict aspects of the chapter topics.

The introduction states that the book aims to provide a compendium of basic wolf knowledge. This objective is achieved as the chapter authors address a large portion of the vast literature on wolves (56 pages of references). As with most books of this style, some chapters stand out for their quality and accessibility to a varied audience. Chapter 1, *Wolf Social Ecology*, co-authored by Mech and Boitani, is a thorough summary of wolf pack structure, dynamics, and associated aspects of wolf sociality. It is written in a style accessible to researchers, wildlife managers, and wolf enthusiasts alike. Chapters 10 (*Wolf Interactions with Non-Prey*), 12 (*Wolves and Humans*), and 13 (*Wolf Conservation and Recovery*) share this style. Chapter 11 (*Restoration of the Red Wolf*) is the most complete scientific review of the red wolf reintroduction that I am aware of. The inclusion of excerpts from field notebooks of project biologists is enjoyable and informative. Unfortunately, the authors present results only through 1994, leaving out the last 10 years of the recovery effort. During these years, the program has had to remove wolves from one recovery area and has faced issues of genetic swamping by coyotes in another. Including these details would have been helpful to planners of future reintroductions. Additionally, it would have demonstrated the challenges that remain for red wolf recovery. As it stands, we are presented with an unfair sense of the success of red wolf "restoration."

The chapter *Wolf Evolution and Taxonomy* (9) gives a comprehensive overview of the evolution of the wolf. However, it is a view based almost entirely on skull measurements, which does not incorporate many of the new findings from molecular biology. The author does