

This industry allows Nayton to begin a discussion of ethnicity, which is developed further in later chapters, as it brought in workers from South-east Asia. From the perspective of an archaeologist from outside Australia, these first five chapters provide not only a valuable introduction to a subject which is rarely included in archaeology degree courses but also synthesizes local histories that would be practically impossible to access outside Australia. The local detail provided by such studies is vital for archaeology in this period and so its synthesis alone makes this work particularly valuable for an historical archaeologist taking a global viewpoint.

The remaining four chapters focus in on the north-western colony and look at successively smaller scales of analysis. Thus, Chapter 6 examines town development, especially at the principal towns of Broome and Cossack. This chapter draws on a close analysis of census, post office directory and archaeological survey data in order to reach a particularly detailed picture of how the plans of these towns developed on both ethnic and economic lines, and how the trend away from local elite ownership of production towards enterprises owned by people outside the region influenced these events. It is particularly interesting that this analysis covers the ways in which the town was used to control workers, who were treated differently depending on their ethnicity. The same themes are explored in the analysis of an excavated site which functioned first as a store, then the private house of a manager responsible to a non-resident business owner, and finally as a laundry and residence for South-east Asian pearlers. This range of functions allows discussion of a number of themes, including the resistance of the regional development elites to elites from outside and the resistance of the Japanese laundry owner to laws designed to prevent competition to white-owned businesses.

One of the most striking aspects of the book, especially its second half, is the difficulty, which Nayton clearly articulates, of finding suitable comparisons with her sites and assemblages. Clearly, potentially large datasets remain to be investigated, and, hopefully Nayton's inspire not only further global archaeologies of capitalism, but also the local and regional work without which this would be impossible.

The importance of the book, however, goes well beyond this. It is unusual, almost unprecedented, to find a book which combines all spatial scales of archaeology as coherently as this work does, which makes it an important first step towards incorporating the post-medieval archaeology of areas outside Europe and North America into our understanding of the most important narratives of this period.

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*Pottery in Archaeology*, 2nd edition. By Clive Orton and Michael Hughes. xx, 256 pages, illustrated. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press, 2013. ISBN 978-1107-4013-0-3. £25.00 (pbk).

I have been a fan of *Pottery in Archaeology* since it was first published in 1993. With its yellowed pages, crumpled cover, and frequent pencil marks, it is without doubt one of the most frequently thumbed-through books on my bookshelf, and hints at how often I have returned to it, re-reading individual sections or re-acquainting myself with important illustrations. The book has been a trusted companion on the 'essential reading' list for my artefact courses, and students are always referred to its detailed Appendix to help them characterize the fabric of pottery fragments from our teaching collection.

Thus, I am delighted to see a second edition of this valuable companion which retains most of the original text whilst adding essential sections and chapters on new scientific techniques and relevant computer applications. Having compared the two versions side-by-side, it is apparent that the overriding guiding rule was not to revise or rewrite the original text unless it had become dated and superseded by new techniques or evidence. There are some minor modifications to a sentence here and there; on some occasions the paragraph sequence has been altered slightly to make the intended argument clearer. In some of the chapters, subheadings received a makeover and have been added or changed to clarify the argument.

The addition of entirely new sections or indeed chapters marks a more drastic transformation: Chapter 11 (experimental potting), Chapter 12 (craft specialization and standardization), Appendix 2 (scientific databases) as well as substantial new sections on collection dispersal, archaeometric techniques, scientific techniques, statistical analyses, computer applications, dating techniques (such as rehydroxylation), and GIS. These topics are well integrated into the overall book structure and place the same attention on readability as the original text.

While the addition of science and computer sections reflects the progress that these disciplines have made since 1993, the addition of Chapter 11 (archaeology by experiments) represents more than an update. This chapter is a long overdue and very welcome recognition of the contribution that experimental studies have made to our understanding of pottery studies — from clay processing to forming techniques to kiln

design. Unfortunately, this chapter is so limited in scope and case studies that it can do no more than provide a taster. Readers wishing to pursue experimental work in more detail will find much more food for thought in Hurcombe's *Archaeological Artefacts as Material Culture* (2007). For the anticipated 3rd revised edition of this book in 20 years, I would already like to suggest an expansion of Chapter 11.

In contrast, Chapter 12 is an excellent synthesis of the issues surrounding craft specialization and standardization, and imparts valuable practical advice on mathematical calculations and potential biases to be encountered. The same praise can be extended to Appendix 2, which gives details of some of the major resources (especially for compositional analysis and petrography) for the serious pottery aficionado.

Most pleasing of all, however, is the continued emphasis on our responsibilities as archaeologists and pottery specialists towards pottery itself and towards the preservation of our heritage more generally (Chapter 3). The reduction in funding for excavation, post-excavation analysis and publication throughout the current economic crisis has the potential to lead to a reduction of standards (and some would argue, has already led to a drop in standards). The efforts of national pottery organizations, such as the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG), Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), to produce minimum standards and guidelines on analysis and publication can help specialists and generalists alike to prioritize what kinds of assessments and analyses must be undertaken — to make the most of existing time and budget limits. For a fan of the original edition, the second revised edition updates this excellent book to make it fit for the 21st century. It is without any hesitation that I predict that this current version will become as faithful a companion to my research and teaching as the 1st edition.

#### Reference

Hurcombe, L. 2007, *Archaeological Artefacts as Material Culture*, London: Routledge.  
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*Exhuming Loss: Memory, Materiality and Mass Graves of the Spanish Civil War*. By Layla Renshaw. 259 pages, illustrated. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, 2011. ISBN 978-1-61132-042-8. €27.50 (pbk).

*Prisoners of War: Archaeology, Memory and Heritage of 19th- and 20th-Century Mass Internment*. Edited by Harold Mytum and Gilly Carr. x, 341 pages, colour illustrated. New York: Springer, 2013. ISBN 978-1-4614-4165-6. £91.00 (hbk).

The growing volume of literature on the archaeology of conflict is yielding some exciting work of late. This decade will see the centenary and bicentenary of massive European conflicts, and is likely to result in the publication and showcasing of much research on every aspect of war and conflict. Both books reviewed here are concerned with archaeological approaches to conflict from the 18th to 20th centuries. Mytum and Carr's *Prisoners of War* and Renshaw's *Exhuming Loss* stand out, however, due to their particular focus on aspects of war that fall outside of mainstream narratives of battles and politics.

*Prisoners of War* is an edited volume, and forms part of Springer's 'Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology' series. The book is comprised of research on the archaeology of mass internment, and covers an ambitious geographical and temporal remit, examining POW camps and civilian internment camps from conflicts in North America and Europe from the late 18th to mid 20th centuries. As evidenced by the title, the book focuses on major conflicts, notably the Napoleonic Wars, the American Civil War, and the First and Second World Wars. Some contributions focus on the more familiar aspects of historical POW camps, like Doyle *et al.*'s account of the location and excavation of the famously abandoned escape tunnel 'Dick' at Stalag Luft III. The material remains from the site included repurposed food containers (lamps) and a possible 'escape kit' containing clothes, toothbrush and a German language book. The nature of the material remains of the tunnel 'Dick' itself — a concrete slab and brick runners — inevitably inspired in this reviewer the familiar image of James Coburn's character acting as 'lifeguard' for a showering Charles Bronson, in their attempt to hide a tunnel entrance in the shower room during a surprise inspection, from John Sturges' 1963 film, *The Great Escape*.

Other Second World War camps covered in *Prisoners of War* were not so familiar. Jasinski's account of the Atlantic Wall and other major infrastructure completed during Germany's occupation of Norway offers an insight into a front that remains on the margins — geographically and historically — of the Second World War. Jasinski's chapter describes ongoing survey and heritage management of the material remains of this particularly problematic aspect of Norway's recent history, and humanizes the imposing