

of the Ghost Dance and to complete a dissertation, receiving her PhD from Harvard in 1964.

Tom and Alice left Saskatchewan, finally settling in Milwaukee when Tom received a position at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Alice was able to get an associate professorship at Marquette University. She was awarded tenure two years later and promoted to full professor in 1980. Working at a Jesuit University within a department dominated by sociologists was not easy. But Alice enjoyed teaching conservative young Catholic students about the broad range of human cultures. She crafted her textbook *Humans* (Routledge, 1998) from her lectures.

In the meantime, her marriage deteriorated. In 1979, when Tom returned from a Fulbright Fellowship in Germany, he was angry. He made it clear that he disliked Alice intensely. A few years later he brought home a psychology professor he was dating and who claimed to be Alice's friend. Some of Tom's "troll-like" behavior was influenced by undiagnosed diabetes that put him on the verge of coma. In 1991, Tom urged Alice to file for divorce, leading to a fierce battle over their assets.

Finally, in 1993, she became a free woman. She bought a car, drove to her favorite places in the Rockies, and visited her Blackfoot friends. Over the next 29 years, she continued to travel and published many books and articles on wide-ranging topics. Some were historical overviews, while others focused on controversies or provided a critical history of American archaeology.

Alice is not one to "shut up and be quiet." She crafted a career, published sixteen books and four co-edited collections, and was honored for her enduring work as a Plains archaeologist. Her life as a "girl archaeologist" began in an era when there were few women in the field, and most faced the same kinds of discrimination and serious roadblocks. Now that there are many more successful women archaeologists, it is important to remember this grim history.

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Birds of the Sun: Macaws and People in the U.S. Southwest and Mexican Northwest. Christopher W. Schwartz, Stephen Plog, and Patricia A. Gilman, eds. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2022, 536 pp. \$70.00, cloth. ISBN 978-0-8165-4474-5.

The skeletal remains of macaws and parrots have been recovered from archaeological sites across the US Southwest/Mexican Northwest (SW/NW). How and why these birds ended up in sites and how they generally factored into the lives of past peoples are some of the most important zooarchaeological topics in the region. The

zooarchaeological community has desperately waited for a volume that summarizes the current understanding of these amazing birds in this archaeologically exceptional region. Schwartz et al. answered our collective prayers when *Birds of the Sun* was announced.

As Plog et al. (chapter 1) point out, the book is roughly organized into three sets of chapters. The first set (chapters 2–3) covers ethnohistoric perspectives on macaws and parrots. The second (chapters 4–11) details the archaeology across the SW/NW. And the final set (chapters 12–13) delves into the biology of these birds to better inform archaeological interpretation.

I had three favorite chapters. The first, by Plog et al. (chapter 6), sums up recent faunal, archaeogenomic, and radiocarbon analyses done on scarlet macaws from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico. Chaco Canyon contains some of the most important sites in the SW/NW, and it is also one of the densest accumulations of scarlet macaw remains in the area. It was previously assumed that macaws were related to the expansion of elite power within the canyon, but this research shows that macaw procurement was asynchronous with elite burials and major construction events. Thus, macaws were likely used to bolster elite power early on.

My second favorite chapter is by Michael Whalen (chapter 10). The author dissects a lingering assumption about how macaws were distributed and exchanged. The assumption has been that Paquimé (in northern Chihuahua) was the main and most important point of entry into the SW/NM for macaws. Whalen provides convincing reasons to question this assumption. I particularly appreciated the discussion on taxonomic quantification. Whalen argues that—although they were unquestionably abundant—we still do not have a good idea of how many macaws were at Paquimé.

My third favorite chapter was also the one I anticipated the most. Fladeboe and Taylor (chapter 12) modify Lyndon Hargrave's original model for aging macaws. This model was designed to track macaw age based on visual skeletal characteristics. This new model reorganizes age groups to recognizable biological and behavioral changes, which are in turn related to husbandry practices. The authors also provide one of the best pathological considerations of birds in SW/NW zooarchaeology. An important conclusion is that many of the macaws recovered from sites in the SW/NW show signs of forcible plucking.

One of the main goals of the book is to provide a platform that future researchers can build on, and the editors and contributors have achieved this goal in impressive fashion. The last chapter (chapter 14) charts a course, on several interesting topics, for future research on SW/NW macaws and parrots. Three additional future topics might also be worth noting.

First, the macaw age classification model Lyndon Hargrave developed is likely overfitted to the small, problematic sample he used. Hargrave's model and the one provided by Fladeboe and Taylor (chapter 12) are crucial in terms of quality control measures, but future work must concentrate on quality assessment. We still do not understand if the skeletal criteria link with macaw age groups, what amount of error is associated

with these criteria, and whether one or multiple analysts can replicate results. Predictive modeling will be essential for future work on this topic.

Second, systematic taphonomic analysis is pivotal for future work on multisite or regional trends. How did the complex site histories/recovery contexts impact faunal assemblages, and did such taphonomic agents impact macaw/parrot assemblages too? Interpretations of skeletal completeness or taxonomic abundance hinge on preservation conditions and assessing possible recovery bias. This fact is not lost on contributors to this volume (see, e.g., p. 175).

Finally, how macaws and parrots fit into the domestication practices of peoples of the SW/NW is a topic of considerable anthropological significance. Macaws and parrots were brought far into the *domus*. Their breeding, food supply, and exchange were controlled. Yet we would not call these animals “fully domesticated” (if that is even possible). What do pathways to domestication look like in the SW/NW, and what does this tell us about the nature of human-animal interactions in the region? Theory borrowed from the literature on multispecies ethnography and biosociality would seem especially relevant here.

The editors and contributors have put forward an extraordinary, beautiful, and cohesive book that belongs on the shelves of all SW/NW archaeologists. They have helped establish firm ground from which future research and researchers can spring. This book was well worth the wait, and I know I will return to it again and again.

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Food Sharing in Human Societies: Anthropological Perspectives. Nobuhiro Kishigami. Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2022, 164 pp. \$89.00, eBook. ISBN 978-981-16-7810-3.

The title of the book is a bit misleading. The book is about food sharing in hunting and gathering societies, not human societies in general. It is volume 4 in the series *Trust: Interdisciplinary Perspectives* published by Springer, Singapore. The author is the executive director of the National Institutes for the Humanities (Japan) and a professor at the National Museum of Ethnology (Osaka, Japan) and has 40 years' experience working with Canadian Inuit. I was looking forward to reading this book but was sorely disappointed.

The volume I reviewed is an ebook, and when I first agreed to do the review, I missed the fact that there is no hardcopy. Ebooks are inexpensive to produce, and I wonder if the standards of publishing have declined accordingly. This ebook's technical defects combined with the poor and confused writing and redundant content