

exercised balanced editorial control, allowing the voices of the individual authors to be heard while at the same time maintaining a connecting narrative style. Each of the chapters is filled with excellent illustrations, adding richness and detail to the essays. Minor complaints include the lack of editorial consistency in the captioning of the figures, making some of the graphics more useful than others, and the poor quality of a few images.

While these collected essays follow VAF's tradition of thinking about vernacular architecture as "less a kind of building than an approach to looking at buildings," they also push and extend the boundaries of studying the built environment in terms of geographic reach, chronology, typology, and methodology (p. xv). Buildings continue to dominate the discussion in this volume but are considered and presented within richly contextualized settings—at both a

detailed micro level and synthetic macro level. Yet, buildings are not the whole story here. The essays in this volume seek to engage buildings as social places and spaces but fully populate their stories with people—owners, users, workers, and passersby. The articles also draw on a wide range of disciplinary approaches and ways of conceptualizing "building environments" that add immeasurably to their usefulness for scholars. There is much rich food for thought in this volume for the historical archaeologist and anthropologist, as well as for geographers, material culture scholars, architects, architectural historians, and a host of other practitioners.

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*An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia, 1788–1901*

ALASDAIR BROOKS

The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and The La Trobe University Archaeology Program, Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, 2005. 87 pp., 62 figs., index, \$35.00 paper.

This work is an essential reference for any archaeologist or archaeology student working with British ceramics from late-18th or 19th-century sites in Australia. It also provides very useful comparative material for those working outside Australia on similar period material. Alasdair Brooks has considerable experience in material culture and ceramics analysis not only in Australia but in the UK and the USA as well. He has drawn on that extensive knowledge to produce a highly practical guide to the identification of ware, form, decoration, and dating of primarily 19th-century British ceramics, which also provides a theoretically informed guide to the interpretive issues of economy, status, function, and meaning.

The book opens with a wide-ranging review of ceramics analysis in historical archaeology in Britain, the USA, and Australia, at least part of which is clearly derived from Brooks's PhD completed at the University of York in 2000. This chapter primarily concentrates on the Australian sources and provides a brief but useful introduction to what is a very extensive literature, as Brooks himself acknowledges. Chapter 2 critiques the traditional analytical model for ceramics discussed by Clive Orton, Paul Tyers, and Alan Vince (1993) and provides an alternative model for ceramics analysis consisting of a two-level structure of identification and analysis that is based on the fundamental premise that "if basic identifications are incorrect, all subsequent analysis will be faulty" (p. 1). Chapter 3 provides guidance on processing, cataloging, and curation of ceramics assemblages, which draws heavily

on The Society for Historical Archaeology's "Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Assemblages" (reproduced in full as Appendix D). Brooks makes an important point about the need to (ideally) keep all of the ceramics assemblage from a site and not to practice deaccessioning or "culling ceramics or other materials from assemblages both before and after analysis" (p. 24). Deaccessioning is a common practice on Australian sites, usually for cost reasons, which, as Brooks shows, can result in skewed interpretations.

Chapter 4 is the real practical heart of this publication, considering issues of ware, decoration, form, and dating. It is extensively illustrated with photographs of British ceramics, often from Australian archaeological excavations. This chapter includes brief descriptions in the form of a glossary of the various common and uncommon ware types, decoration (patterns), and forms (shapes) of British ceramics. Many of the pieces selected for photographs are complete or almost complete, but occasionally the piece is really too small to provide a sense of the overall pattern, such as the Two Temples pattern shown in Figure 4.37. Overall, the book is illustrated with 55 black-and-white images of different ceramics, which could have been a problem because color is often an important identification feature for ceramics. This has been cleverly solved by providing an accompanying CD-ROM that reproduces all of the images in color in the same order that they appear in the text—an excellent feature and almost worth the purchase price alone.

Chapter 5 considers analysis and interpretation, which as Brooks claims, is not to suggest that there is "one sole and narrow 'correct' analytical path" but is intended to help remind historical archaeologists of the importance of thoughtful interpretation (p. 56). With regard to the interpretation of function, it is an indictment of Australian historical archaeology that the paucity of examples as well as the lack of discussion of function-based analysis have forced Brooks to use an example drawn from a reanalysis of glass bottles by Martin Carney. His point is that good interpretation has to be based

Request PDF | On Jun 1, 2007, Mark Staniforth published An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia, 1788â€“1901 | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate.Â [Show full abstract] research that led to the discovery of transformation toughening phenomenon in ceramics as well as some of the issues associated with the scientific understanding and scale up for commercialisation are presented. The focus of the article is on the so-called partially stabilised zirconia (PSZ) systems for engineering applications. View full-text. Article.Â In Ceramic Fuel Cells, the Federal Court of Australia made orders authorising a subpoena for documents held by a third party located in the United States of America. Alasdair Brooks is a heritage consultant in the United Kingdom and the editor of the journal Post-Medieval Archaeology and of Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter. He is the author of An Archaeological Guide to British Ceramics in Australia, 1788â€“1901. Product details.Â Would you like to tell us about a lower price? If you are a seller for this product, would you like to suggest updates through seller support? Start reading The Importance of British Material Culture to Historical on your Kindle in under a minute. Don't have a Kindle? Get your Kindle here, or download a FREE Kindle Reading App.