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It is impossible for one review to do justice to *Canada's Indigenous Constitution*; there is simply so much here. Borrows addresses international, constitutional, and treaty laws and their harmony or disharmony with indigenous legal traditions. He thinks through indigenous bar associations and law schools. Borrows has taught at Akitsiraq Law School, a partnership between Nunavut Arctic College (Nunavut Territory) and the University of Victoria (British Columbia), and offers insights about how to ground students in both common and indigenous (Inuit, in this case) law. A repeated theme for Borrows is that indigenous law should not be viewed as frozen in time and myth; he encourages debate about the ideas he presents in order "to ensure that Indigenous legal traditions do not become withdrawn from critical inquiry or become lost in mythologies of the past" (104). He adds, "Traditions have the most relevance when each generation actively participates in their construction and application" (271). His book is a call to indigenous and nonindigenous people to remember: "Legal cultures are fluid. Law is in the process of continual transformation, and Indigenous peoples must participate in its changes" (283).

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Cave Archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands: Essays in Honor of Patty Jo Watson. Edited by David H. Dye. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2008. 279 pages. \$42.95 cloth.

I have been in "the dark zone" of a cave once in my life. This was more than twenty years ago when I was much younger and more adventurous. The experience involved me, along with a dozen fellow geology students, crawling on our bellies through a six-inch-deep layer of guano in order to enter a living room-sized chamber containing what seemed to be an infinite number of bats. In hindsight, this was all remarkably dangerous and stupid, and I'm lucky I didn't succumb to toxoplasmosis or rabies. I have to say, all things considered, I did not care for the experience, and I've never been in a cave since.

Caves are remarkable places. People have been drawn to their depths throughout human history. The archaeology of caves has great potential to produce data on a range of interesting social practices. That said, caves, especially the deepest and darkest, are notorious for being some of the most difficult and complex locations in which to conduct archaeological survey and excavations. I am in awe of those rare individuals who can do so. One of those uncommon people is Patty Jo Watson, and this edited volume is a fitting testament to her many contributions to the field of cave archaeology.

David Dye's editorial introduction chapter is, for me, one of the most enjoyable chapters in the volume. His descriptions of several cave excavations give a visceral image of what being in and conducting archaeology in a deep cave is really like. Dye also provides one of the few discussions of what the cultural significance of caves may have been to their aboriginal explorers: "You sense the reason behind the Native American belief that the Underworld is the domain of the Great Serpent, the supernatural being who bestows great but dangerous power" (3).

Dye's chapter is primarily dedicated to summarizing the impressive scope of Watson's work to date, beginning with her first cave excursion in 1955, through her seminal studies of the archaeology of Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave (both in Kentucky). The impact of these studies was revolutionary for understanding prehistoric subsistence and food production in the Eastern Woodlands. Dye also discusses Watson's not inconsiderable contributions outside of eastern North America, including research in Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and China.

Sarah Sherwood's chapter is primarily methodological; it deals with micromorphological analyses of cave sediments. Particulate and compositional analyses of cave sediments are vital in delineating activity areas in cave sites, which are notorious for their often bewilderingly complex stratigraphies. Sherwood uses micromorphological research at Dust Cave in Alabama as an example of the explanatory potential of this methodology.

Patrick Trader, Robert Ward, and Ronald Switzer present a historical retrospective of archaeological research at what must be one of the most famous caves in North America: Mammoth Cave. Mammoth Cave has seen some of the most intensive archaeological investigations, starting in 1916 with the work of Nels Nelson. Nelson is one of the more underrated "fathers" of modern archaeology, and this chapter highlights some of his notable achievements, especially in the field of stratigraphic analysis. The chapter goes on to compare Nelson's investigations of the Mammoth Cave vestibule with current research conducted by the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research.

Kenneth Carstens's chapter returns to Mammoth Cave and summarizes the 1978 survey investigations within Mammoth Cave National Park that were undertaken by the Cave Research Foundation. Watson was codirector of those investigations, and Carstens highlights her leadership and innovation through a comparison with a legendary figure in the history of American exploration, George Rogers Clark.

Two chapters, by Casey Barrier and Myrissa Byrd and by Erin Pritchard, focus on the use of deep caves as sources of mineral resources, especially gypsum. Barrier and Byrd discuss the extraction of gypsum during the Early Woodland period in Kentucky and Tennessee, with special emphasis on work done at Indian Salts Cave (Kentucky). In their conclusions, they discuss the role

that gypsum may have played in the trade networks that characterized the Early Woodland period, as well as the role the mineral's extraction may have played in prehistoric gender relations. Pritchard's chapter also focuses on gypsum extraction, in this case at Hubbard's Cave (Tennessee). Pritchard emphasizes primarily the methodology, including the use of geographic information system technology in the spatial analysis of the cave and the use of X-ray diffraction in order to identify specific minerals extracted from the cave. The chapter also includes a detailed chronologic analysis of several gypsum-extraction cave sites.

Kristen Gremillion's chapter deals with the major contributions that cave sites have made to archaeobotanical and paleoenvironmental research. She relates her experiences working with Watson at Mammoth Cave and Salts Cave along with the applications of that research to the reconstruction of the origins of food production in the midsouth. Meta Pike and Scott Meeks's chapter follows a related field, that of paleofecal research and its importance for reconstructing diet. Paleofecal research at Big Bone Cave in Tennessee is offered as an example.

Jay Franklin's chapter presents a summary of cave research along the East Fork Obey River, especially at four large, unnamed caves. He describes evidence of the repeated use of these caves going back more than three millennia for a variety of functions. He also describes changes in the emphasis of these uses over time, allowing for a possible chronological typology of caves in the region.

Joseph Douglas, Brian Roebuck, and Lynn Roebuck summarize archaeological investigations at the Hubble Post Office Cave (Tennessee) and identify the cave's significance during the Mississippian period. They also recognize a bit of a paradox in cave research: most cavers are not archaeologists, and most archaeologists (this writer included) have no business being in a cave. In order to maximize the research potential of caves, it is imperative for these two groups to work together.

Chapters by Jan Simek and Alan Cressler, Charles Faulkner, and Carol Diaz-Granados comprise a thematic block around the topic of cave-art sites. Simek and Cressler discuss a variety of southeastern caves that contain images dating to the Mississippian period, with iconographic motifs related to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Especially fascinating is their delineation of a spatial grammar in the distribution of motifs within Mississippian cave-art sites, with specific archetypes characterizing entrance areas and others appearing in interior zones. This pattern holds true across several different caves and across several centuries. Faulkner provides details on Mud Glyph Cave in Tennessee. As the site's name implies, the media used in the construction of art at this cave is especially fragile and easily subject to damage or erasure. Faulkner's chapter outlines continuing efforts to secure the site and bar trespassers. Diaz-Granados's chapter discusses the prevalence of cave art in

Missouri and the importance of these sites for research into the development of Mississippian iconography, and identifies potential connections between cave art and the historic oral traditions of Siouan populations.

Some readers may find the final two topic chapters, by Sarah Blankenship and by Andrew Mickelson, to be outliers within the volume, though this writer feels that they point to an underutilized area of cave data. Both deal with the historic use of caves during the nineteenth century. Blankenship's chapter examines the archaeological evidence of the extraction of saltpeter (vital in gunpowder manufacture) in Tennessee caves. Mickelson's chapter returns yet again to Mammoth Cave and also focuses on saltpeter extraction, although, in this case, it focuses on the evidence of the hydraulic techniques used to keep the saltpeter works from flooding.

Simsek contributes an afterword chapter that ties the many disparate chapters in the volume together and relates them to Watson's contributions to cave archaeology. Simsek identifies three steps that archaeologists can take to follow up on Watson's efforts. First, cave archaeology must continue to be a multidisciplinary effort, incorporating the input of field archaeologists, specialist analysts, and dedicated cavers. Second, there should be additional research on the historic use of caves, bringing the same multidisciplinary efforts applied to prehistoric cave use. Finally, cave archaeology cannot exist in a vacuum, and the results of cave research must be integrated into broader trends in Eastern Woodland's archaeology.

Cave Archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands is yet another excellent thematic edited volume with few negative aspects to note. Photographs and figures are relatively few, but what is available that is appropriate for the subject matter? This writer would have liked to see more attention, even if speculative, to some of the cultural meaning behind a few of the documented activities. Although perhaps a bit expensive and specialized for the average reader, it will make an excellent addition to the library of any archaeologist working the Eastern Woodlands.

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Cherokee Thoughts: Honest and Uncensored. By Robert J. Conley. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2008. 200 pages. \$19.95 paper.

Although a few of the essays in this loosely organized collection are reprints, most are newly minted musings regarding issues central to historical and contemporary Cherokee cultural identity. Conley is careful in the introduction