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terminology, and taphonomy. Most of the book explicates diagnostic criteria used to distinguish broad taxonomic groups. These criteria are illustrated in high-quality photos that are well labeled, which will undoubtedly serve to alleviate ‘bone quiz’ anxiety for students just learning the ins and outs of faunal identification while in an introductory zooarchaeology course. For more experienced graduate students who are zooarchaeologists, the layout of this book is a perfect model for the structure of a systematic paleontology—an underutilized way to report protocols for taxonomic identifications. Writing a thorough systematic paleontology can significantly assuage concerns related to faunal identification quality (Wolverton 2013). Writing out protocols for taxonomic identifications in a systematic paleontology puts zooarchaeology firmly outside of what some refer to as ‘silo science’ (Speakman and Shackley 2013). And for all zooarchaeologists, *Zooarchaeology and Field*

Ecology helps to disclose a broader set of evolutionary and ecological values that we would all be wise to keep fresh in our minds.

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Historical Archaeology in the Cortez Mining District: Under the Nevada Giant

Erich Obermayr and Robert W. McQueen,
Reno and Las Vegas: University of Nevada Press, 2016,
224 pp., ISBN 9781943859221, \$31.96 (hardcover).

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In this book, the authors make a compelling case for the value of cultural resource management in documenting and interpreting the history of mining societies and cultures. The book describes the results of several CRM projects that took place since the 1980s in the Cortez Mining District, which is located in north-central Nevada.

To tell the story, the book is organized into ten chapters. The first chapter describes the geography and geology of the district. In the second chapter, the authors discuss the district’s prehistoric archaeological record. Chapter Three reviews the mining history of the Cortez

district from its inception in 1863 until 1954. The next chapter, *Unlocking the Silver*, outlines the technological systems used to process the silver ore mined in the district, including the Washoe Pan Process, the Reese River Process, the Russell Process, cyanide leaching, and flotation. In Chapter Five, the book discusses the activities that supported the mining and milling technologies used in the Cortez district, including charcoal and cord wood, salt and lime, water, brick making, and transportation.

Chapter 6, *Many Lives, Many Stories*, turns to the people who lived and worked in the district, looking at their societies, ethnicities, settlements, and lifestyles through the archaeological and documentary records. In the next chapter, the authors explore the ways in which the residents of Cortez were successful “in imposing the ideals and aspirations of Victorian ideology” (p. 116). The remaining chapters focus on information about the history of the Cortez District from the memories of a few surviving residents.

All in all, I found the book to be very readable and a significant contribution to historical archaeology and cultural resource management.