

is imaginatively called: "Northward Migrations: Legal Aspects of Efforts to 'Re-colonize' Lost Territories."

Two serious omissions make this book a far less useful reference tool than it might have been. One is that it lacks a subject index; someone interested in only a particular country cannot quickly run down relevant references. More importantly, this is a bare-bones bibliography. It contains no comments indicating how good a particular book or article is, precisely what topics are covered, or the significance of the work. Since the bibliography is in law review style, one cannot even determine the length of any of the listed books and articles.

Despite these problems, Snyder has put together a highly original bibliographical collection that will be helpful not only to legal scholars and law students, but for social scientists as well.

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Cultural Adaptation and Resistance on St. John. Three Centuries of Afro-American Life. By KAREN FOG OLWIG. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1985. Figures. Tables. Notes. References. Index. Pp. xii, 226. Paper. \$15.00.

A great deal of recent literature on the subject of *grand marronage* as resistance in slave societies has emphasized the positive correlation between the physical attributes of the societies in question and the potential success of such forms of resistance. By extension, "cultural" *marronage*, the retreat into an interior world to resist the daily reality of oppressive servitude, was also facilitated by the same geographical conditions that favored physical flight. The history of the Danish West Indian island of St. John bears out such a proposition: its rugged topography was conducive to intensive running away in the early eighteenth century and a massive and almost successful slave uprising in 1733. The suppression of the uprising, it could be argued, drove the resistance underground where it thereafter assumed different forms.

The present work analyzes the nature of that continuing resistance and its outcome: mechanisms for individual survival as well as those for institutional survivals that formed the basis for viable Afro-Caribbean society up to and including the present century. For this purpose, it mates historical with anthropological approaches and the resultant hybrid creation, "historical anthropology," has been enlivened by the vigor usually associated with such genetic departures. The author argues persuasively that the divergent methodologies, not to mention conclusions, of the two disciplines investigating the same phenomenon, have demonstrable inadequacies. The Afro-Caribbean family is a case in point. Studied from an ethnographic present, it has little validity divorced from a temporal past. Conversely, conventional historical studies often identify the phenomenon without being helpful as to its meaning.

Karen Olwig lives comfortably and helpfully in both methodological worlds. Her holistic emphases, her location of family, nuclear and other, within a historical sociocultural continuum have opened fresh and interesting vistas on Caribbean slave society in general and the Afro-Caribbean family in particular.

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The Mexican Salt Industry, 1560–1980: A Study in Change. By URSULA EWALD. New York: Gustav Fischer Verlag, 1985. Tables. Notes. Sources. Figures. Appendixes. Index. Maps. Pp. 480. Paper.

From the 1840s until the early years of this century, the great Real del Monte Mining Company maintained managerial ties with salt works in Mexico. Correspondence between company headquarters in Real del Monte or Pachuca and both Peñón Blanco and Texcoco demonstrates the importance of salt to the milling of silver ore. Indeed, as long as silver-quicksilver amalgamation was the basic reduction process (through the end of the nineteenth century) silver producers at every mining camp in Mexico struggled to provide themselves with an adequate and affordable supply of salt, an ingredient in the milling mix whose importance was just short of that of mercury itself.

From where did that salt come? How was it produced? How much did it cost? To what extent was salt production determined by silver processing? These and other questions, raised by examining documents in mining company archives, are answered by Professor Ursula Ewald of the University of Heidelberg in the book under review. The author makes clear, however, that, while helping ore reduction was an important function for a long time, it was by no means the only use nor the whole story of Mexican salt production and distribution over the past four centuries. She argues that, in its own right, “the production of salt is the only industry of significance surviving from pre-Conquest times to our own days, which can be documented over the centuries” (p. 1). If she does not fully establish that claim against, say, silver mining, Ewald does make a persuasive case for the need to include salt production and distribution in any reasonably complete economic history of Mexico.

Writing without jargon from the perspective of the historical geographer, Ewald presents a survey of solar saltmaking in Mexico, with a particular view to the changes that took place in the industry from the midsixteenth century to the present decade. This is an account not of salt mining but of solar salt production, that is, the extraction of salt from the sea or inland saline waters. After an introduction devoted to the explanation of methodology and sources, the author briefly discusses demand, use, and consumption of salt; the legal and administrative background of the industry; and the geography and technology of saltmaking.