

Book Reviews

Carano, Paul and Pedro C. Sanchez. *A Complete History of Guam*. 452 pages; endpaper map; 42 illustrations. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. 1964. \$10.00.

In the preface the authors state "this book has been designed for reading by the general public and for possible use as a text book in the schools of Guam." This well-illustrated, well-balanced book will serve both needs. This is not a dry, dull history but one that reads smoothly and interestingly with certain features that make it well suited as a text. The authors used extensive quotes when the primary source material was unlikely to be available and provided each chapter with a good summary.

The book's organization is chronological. The opening chapter is devoted to a physical description of the island and the pre-Spanish period. This is followed by a most interesting chapter dealing with the islands discovery and a thumb-nail sketch of European history. By providing a background to this era of exploration and discovery the authors have avoided the "isolation" complex from which many histories suffer. This will be another strong feature of the book if used as a text.

The Spanish and United States Naval periods are each given full coverage with the last three chapters of the book devoted to specific topics i. e., Religion, Education, Organic Act with emphasis on the post World War II period.

Like any region's history certain aspects of Guam's history are controversial. The authors have not dodged these, i. e., location of Magellan's landing in the Mariannas; Spanish conquest of the Chamorros; self-government in the post war period; rather they have treated them fully and objectively.

In view of the authors statement regarding the book, "it is intended to be an introduction to the study of Guam," one would expect to find an extensive bibliography, happily such is the case. However, one should not construe the authors statement to mean the book is not a thorough study. This is a well-researched, well-documented work which is a welcome addition to the scholarly literature devoted to Guam.

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Gerd Koch. *Die Materielle Kultur der Ellice-Inseln*. (Veröffentlichungen des Museums für Völkerkunde Berlin, Neue Folge 3, Abteilung Südsee 1) Berlin: Museum für Völkerkunde, 1961. 199 pp., bibliography, index, 20 plates, 118 Figures.

This attractive and well illustrated monograph stems from research undertaken in the Ellice Islands between July 1960 and March 1961. The author is to be congratulated for making his research findings available so soon after completion of field work. Previous studies of Ellice Island culture by Charles Hadley and D.G. Kennedy were focused on Funafuti and Vaitupu, respectively, in the southern part of the group. In order to avoid duplication, as well as to gain a broader perspective, Koch concentrated on two northern atolls: Niutao and Nanumanga, and on one southern atoll not previously studied: Nukufetau. His presentation is no bare catalogue of artifacts. Items of material culture are

discussed in their functional contexts (fishing, agriculture, clothing, housing, etc.) and much general ethnographic information is included. Although traditional culture is emphasized, and some reconstruction of the past was necessary, because the Ellice Islands are only slightly modernized much of Koch's data comes from first-hand observation. A movie camera supplemented the author's sketch pad and notebook. Listed in the bibliography are thirteen films on various aspects of island life, which are part of the *Encyclopaedia Cinematographica* edited by G. Wolf of Göttingen. This reviewer has seen one of these (*Bau eines grossen Auslegerbootes*) and recommends it as a portrayal of Polynesian canoe construction.

Koch presents Ellice Islands material culture as a variation, strongly shaped by the atoll environment of the group, of basic Polynesian patterns. He sees Samoan traits as basic to the culture, and theorizes that traits derived from Tonga, the Northern Cooks, the Tokelau Islands and also the Gilbert Islands of Micronesia have enriched the culture. Although many anthropologists (particularly social anthropologists) show little interest in such studies of material culture, archaeologists working in the Pacific area should take note of this work. They may not agree with Koch's culture-historical conclusions, but they will appreciate this work as a solid contribution to our knowledge of Polynesian material culture.

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Stimson, J. F., and D. S. Marshall. A Dictionary of Some Tuamotuan Dialects of the Polynesian Language." Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, and the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology. The Hague, Netherlands. 623 pp. 1964.

Perhaps we may be excused for writing a book review of a book not precisely in our province, the excuse being that one of us spent some time, several decades ago, with the late J. Frank Stimson, a heavy-set, fascinating, rapid-fire raconteur and veteran of many travels in southeastern Polynesia; that both of us have consulted about matters anthropological for several decades with Donald Stanley Marshall, anthropologist and etymologist; and that both of us, with Noah Pekelo, Jr., of Molokai, are preparing a list of Hawaiian plant names with their botanical and English equivalents, for a local Flora.

In this attractively bound volume forty pages are devoted to preface, introduction, and "Technical Details", while ten pages are devoted to an index. Within the board covers is a map showing the area involved, which is from Napuka Island in the north to Morane Island in the south, and from Marutea-Runga in the east to Matahiva in the west. In such a vast expanse of ocean, dotted with numerous isolated islands, four principal dialect areas exist, with many subdialects. The body of the dictionary not only translates the Tuamotu word into English, but concisely notes the various nuances in meaning used in the various islands.

Comparison between the Tuamotuan Dictionary and the Pukui & Elbert "Hawaiian-English Dictionary" (1957) shows even to the reader who is not versed in Polynesian dialects some of the interesting differences and likenesses between the peoples and their cultures. The Tuamotuan pronunciation smacks a bit of the