

**Lynsey A. Bates, John M. Chenoweth & James A. Delle (eds.)**

*Archaeologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Caribbean: Exploring the Spaces in Between.* Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2016. ix + 358 pp. (Cloth US\$ 89.95)

This volume brings together a fresh collection of essays by historical archaeologists who explore Caribbean slavery and freedom beyond the much-studied landscapes of large tightly-controlled cash-crop latifundia. The case studies contribute welcome archaeological complexity to understudied spaces inhabited by historically-silenced Caribbean peoples. Their temporal range runs from the early seventeenth century to the mid-twentieth, with most chapters treating nineteenth-century sites.

The introduction outlines the book's scope and offers a useful bibliographic review of historical archaeological research undertaken in the Caribbean since the 1960s. In Part One, "The Spaces Between and Within," Frederick H. Smith and Hayden F. Basset discuss the Barbadian gullies and caves beyond the gaze of plantation management that functioned as legally-transgressive spaces providing enslaved, indentured, and free people at the fringes of colonial society needed conduits for movement and social escape. Next, Matthew Reilly argues that in the nineteenth century the tenantry of Below Cliff, located on the periphery of a Barbadian sugar plantation, was both a marginal landscape for alternative mobilities, and a space where poor white inhabitants sidestepped plantation organization and infrastructure to engage in interracial economic interactions.

Lynsey Bates then compares data on the provision grounds of two Jamaican sugar estates with the ceramic data from excavations in their respective slave villages, using imported refined ceramics as an indicator of relative access to the local market. She concludes that the enslaved inhabitants with the most favorable conditions for cultivating provisions consistently acquired the costliest vessels. In a second case study from Jamaica, James Delle explores the little-known history and archaeology of field houses on provision grounds at the margins of nineteenth-century coffee estates, arguing that these structures complicate simple overseer/slave dichotomies of power on plantations.

Jane I. Seiter charts the relatively late, slow, and diversified agricultural development of the island of St. Lucia, which changed hands between the British and the French numerous times. She discusses how the absence of large sugar plantations allowed for the growth of a substantial population of free landowners of color who played a pivotal role in late eighteenth-century Caribbean struggles for liberty and subsequent island politics. Krysta Ryzewski and John F. Cherry present the preliminary results of an archaeological sur-

vey of the site of Potato Hill on the northern end of Monserrat, suggesting that the space—situated at the edge of residential, industrial, and defensive activities—could have been home to creole inhabitants.

Part Two, “Transition and Postemancipation Spaces,” opens with Marco Meniketti’s study of Morgan’s Village on Nevis, which archaeological data show was largely abandoned by its inhabitants upon emancipation, even though it was included on an island map in 1871. This suggests that the plantocracy tried to maintain order in a landscape they no longer fully controlled. Helen C. Blouet explores the Moravian burial practices of enslaved and free-black communities in the period before and after emancipation on St. John, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Barbados, highlighting the ways in which mortuary spaces built community, reflecting and triggering social change through the end of slavery.

John Chenoweth discusses the preliminary archaeological findings from the Rowe Site structure on Great Camanoe Island in the British Virgin Islands. Continuously inhabited by freeholders after emancipation, the farmstead evidences investment and improvement through the recycling of architectural material from what was once the planter’s house, as well as the reuse of objects. Khadene H. Harris argues that house yards located in enclosed fields reflect the move of the newly free from wage labor to share-cropping and tenancy at Bois Cotlette Estate on Dominica. Stephan T. Lenik and Zachary J.M. Beier explore the archeological remains of British military regiments who, as representatives of black nationalism, Jamaica, and imperial authority, occupied a complex and contested liminal space at Fort Rocky in Kingston Harbour. Kristen R. Fellows presents the case study of an enclave of Philadelphian African-Americans in Samaná, Dominican Republic, discussing the complex process by which they negotiated the diasporic community’s double consciousness in a foreign country. Finally, Laurie Wilkie returns to her Caribbean-archaeological roots and offers readers an incisive distillation of the volume’s papers, advocating for further archaeologies of “in-betweenness” in the Caribbean region.

The book’s title promises a broad Caribbean scope, yet the content falls somewhat short of representing the vibrant past and present cultural and linguistic patchwork of the entire region, focusing primarily on the former British Caribbean. Nonetheless, by providing a timely and refreshing departure from tired archaeological studies of large cash-crop estates in the British Caribbean, the original and enlightening contributions chart a promising path for future studies of the variegated lives of enslaved and free beyond the Anglophone islands.

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