

type of extractive technology being used. In the province of Algarve on Portugal's southeast coast, Twig Johnson views the institutionalized sharing of food and information at the end of each day (*caldeirada*) as a means of minimizing social conflict (251). Likewise, the legal regulations imposed in Fermeuse, the topic of Kent Martin's salient essay, provide a similar function together with maintaining some ecological control over the fishing (292). The final contribution in the book, "Public and Private Access Management in Newfoundland Fishing" by Raoul Andersen is as provocative as it is informative in its treatment of the subject. His discussion and comparison of various fishing technologies includes inshore fishermen, who abide by hereditary rules of tenure, annual draws, or first laid rights; long-liners and small schooners, who often practice underrunning; and offshore banking schooners of old as well as modern-trawler operations. It is historical, analytical and thought provoking, as are many of the essays in this volume.

All of the contributions support Andersen's comment that far from being "...wholly at the mercy of biological and environment uncertainties...the fishermen of Newfoundland and elsewhere have developed a variety of techniques by which they influence, if not directly allocate, and balance their numbers and effort against fishing opportunities" (329). This raises some of the same issues and questions as those analyzed by Lee and Devore in their book *Man the Hunter* (1968). In addition, we must ask if and how fishermen order and perceive the sea differently from the land. There are many analogies between the two, which Andersen aptly notes, that we should explore and modify in our efforts to understand maritime cultures.

The book is well-integrated and achieves what it purports to do at the outset – and more. It is clear, for example, that the intensity and persistence of custom or legal regulations are important deciding factors in a culture's adaptability to change. There is a good balance of ethnography and analyses throughout and it offers good insights for social anthropologists interested in change, as well as the maritimes. It is a valuable and most welcome contribution.

Ann Marie Powers

Axtell, James (ed.). *The Indian Peoples of Eastern America. A Documentary History of the Sexes*. XXI+233 pp. With 1 map. New York and Oxford 1981. Oxford University Press. Price: £ 7.50.

The author is interested in aboriginal peoples of eastern America in their role as determinant, rather than incidental or subsidiary elements, in the formation of the culture we have inherited. Colonists from Europe did not simply transport their social and economic systems to North America, but per force adopted or adapted significant portions of aboriginal systems already in use. All native groups contributed, inevitably, to the earliest formation and the growth of colonial institutions and techniques, to housing, agriculture, and patterns of interaction. For one example, the Iroquois were in dynamic interaction with colonists, in addition to warfare, for more than 150 years.

The present book is a collection of excerpts from primary sources dating back to 1632. In these excerpts a

variety of observers describe the life cycle of native Americans, organized around views and experience of menstruation and pregnancy, birth, infancy, naming and identity formation, childrearing, friendships, leadership training, maturation in men and women, love and marriage, fidelity, polygamy, work, participation in council, feasting, gynecocracy, war, creation myths, medicine, priests, death, suicide, and funeral ritual.

Dr. Axtell beautifully describes the joys of the historian in the discovery of personal, immediate, at-the-scene accounts. This collection makes a sample of such material available in one fine volume.

Thomas H. Lewis

Beeston, A. F. L., Ghul, M. A., Müller, W. W., Ryckmans, J. *Sabaic Dictionary (English – French – Arabic) – Dictionnaire sabéen (anglais – français – arabe)*. (Publication of the University of Sanaa, YAR.) XLI+190 pp. Louvain-la-Neuve 1982. Éditions Peeters. – Beyrouth: Librairie du Liban.

Bei der Besprechung von Publikationen über altsüdarabische Epigraphik mußte zuweilen darauf hingewiesen werden, daß in diesem Bereich (anders als etwa in der Keilschriftforschung und der Ägyptologie) bisher noch keine umfassenden Lexika erarbeitet werden konnten – was mit den Umständen zusammenhängt, unter denen diese Wissenschaft sich entwickelte. Als Fortschritt in der Richtung auf dieses Ziel, Erstellung eines Gesamtlexikons des Altsüdarabischen, konnte vor kurzem das 1980 von Maria Höfner herausgegebene Beleg-Wörterbuch zum *Corpus inscriptionum semiticorum*, pars IV, begrüßt werden (vgl. *Anthropos* 76.1981: 618 f.). Nunmehr ist als neue und bedeutsame Leistung auf diesem Gebiet das vorliegende Lexikon des Sabäischen, der wichtigsten altsüdarabischen Sprache, hier anzuseigen.

Eine Pionierarbeit in diesem Bereich war das Glossar, das Carlo Conti Rossini seiner *Chrestomathia arabica meridionalis epigraphica* (Roma 1931) beigegeben hatte. Nunmehr besitzen wir, als Frucht intensiver, 1975 begonnener Zusammenarbeit einer internationalen Gruppe von Spezialisten, ein Werk, das dem heutigen Stand der Forschung entspricht. Außer dem eigentlichen Lexikon, das 1400 Wortwurzeln mit ihren Ableitungen (ohne Berücksichtigung von Eigennamen) verzeichnet (1–173), enthält es einführende Abschnitte über Werdegang des Werkes, die verwendeten Abkürzungen, Sigla usw., alles in englischer und französischer Sprache (V–XXXIII), und eine Bibliographie, die 225 Titel verzeichnet (XXXIV–XL). In einer 17 Seiten umfassenden Sektion am Ende ist alles Wesentliche in arabischer Sprache wiedergegeben (aus der Bibliographie nur die Titel von arabischen Werken, die dort in lateinischer Umschrift aufgeführt waren).

In der Bibliographie sind folgende Namen mit besonders vielen Titeln vertreten: A. F. L. Beeston, Giovanni Garbini, Maria Höfner, A. Jamme, A. G. Lundin, Walter W. Müller, Christian Robin, Gonzague Ryckmans, Jacques Ryckmans, Hermann von Wissmann. Diese Namen (und die Namen der anderen, die ebenfalls in mühsamer und oft weniger beachteter Kleinarbeit Mosaiksteinchen zu diesem großen Werk beigesteuert haben) bieten zugleich einen