

where burners had prevented coal loading. The chapter ends with an interesting overview of the grand jury's selection, and of its rather biased composition.

Chapter 12, an interlude, summarizes the inaction of the Italian consul in San Francisco. Notwithstanding an excellent report to the Italian embassy in Washington—one of the more comprehensive and evenhanded documentations of the situation and the massacre, even if somewhat biased in favor of the Italian commercial class—essentially no concrete action followed.

Chapter 13 discusses the grand jury decision in which, surprise, surprise, the posse killers were completely exonerated. Truly surprising, however, was that all the charges against the arrested charcoal burners were also dropped! In the latter part of the chapter the author argues, not entirely convincingly, that a major factor in these decisions was to minimize the cost to the county of any further trials, and, especially, their potential consequences.

The main body of the book ends rather abruptly. I wish it had contained more information about the aftermath. One has become so familiar with the protagonists, on both sides, and with the community of Eureka, that one wonders what happened to these people and to this community in the months and years after the tragedy. Information about several of the leading opponents of the charcoal burners is spread throughout the book, as several of them had distinguished careers in Nevada politics and business. But not much is included about the fate of the burners.

The concluding chapter embeds very elegantly the events in Eureka, at Fish Creek, in a broader legal context, even referring to the Constitution and the rights therein proclaimed.

In the Afterword the author describes his visits to the Eureka countryside, including Fish Creek and the town itself. One could not ask for a better historical walking tour guide. Four appendices provide reproductions of important historical documents.

Not pleasant reading. Sad. Painful. Fascinating. Revealing. Eye-opening. Manno's book should be of great interest to a broad range of potential audiences: anyone interested in life and death in a small mining community in the West during its heyday; anyone interested in the history of immigration, particularly of Italians to the West; anyone interested in the development of the labor movement; anyone interested in inter- and intra-ethnic conflicts in the West; anyone interested in law enforcement and violence in the West.

In sum, *Charcoal and Blood* deserves to be read by many people and by a great variety of people. Many readers will find it an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature on these subjects. It provides a superb, very concrete, very local illustration of the many historical developments and themes that have formed the West, a superb interweaving of the many threads that have been woven into its historical tapestry.

Charcoal and Blood is very well researched, very well documented, and very well written. It includes eleven very well selected photographs that nicely illustrate what Eureka looked like at the time of these events, and honor Louis Monaco, the Swiss Italian photographer who also wrote and explained the dilemmas faced by the charcoal burners.

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Damian Nance and Kenneth Brown. *A Complete Guide to the Engine Houses of West Cornwall*. Lydney, Gloucestershire, U.K.: Lightmoor Press, 2014; 184 pp., 300 b&w and color illus., 10 maps, glos., ind., paper, £18. ISBN: 9781899889853 [From Lightmoor.co.uk.]

The practice of mining history differs considerably between countries. In America it is mostly concerned with the history of mining towns and regions, biographies of major mining entrepre-

neurs, and corporate histories. In the U. K. there are few histories of mining men or mining companies and no histories of major mining centres, such as Camborne and Redruth, to match the research and scholarship given to Virginia City or Butte. Instead British mining historians and enthusiasts tend to focus their interest on the development of particular mines, their physical evolution and the technology that they used. They are particularly interested in mine engineering, surviving remains, and “landscape history.”

In that context, this volume joins an already crowded field as a guide to the surviving archaeology of Cornish tin and copper mining. Some of those other volumes were also co-authored by Ken Brown, who has established a reputation over many years as an expert on steam engineering, not just in Cornwall, but many other parts of the world. There is, therefore, not much here that cannot be found elsewhere. However, this volume makes an important contribution in how it packages that material.

Driving through Cornwall, particularly the western half of the county, the visitor encounters a landscape littered with engine houses. These provide the core of what was granted UNESCO World Heritage status in 2006. Identifying which house or mine is which has always been a major problem, but this book goes a long way to resolving that problem. With the use of numerous maps, photographs, driving directions, and Ordnance Survey grid references (a nationwide system of location indicators in the U. K.), the engine houses are clearly identified and interpreted. Not much is said about the other remains surrounding the houses, but particular attention is given to the steam engines that they contained, from large pumping engines to much smaller winders.

The material is arranged in ten sub-regional chapters and short but succinct sections provide a background on the development of the “Cornish Engines” that these buildings housed and the mining history of the district. American readers should note that these engines were very different

from the “Cornish engines” commonly used in America. All-in-all, this is a very useful volume for both the first-time visitor to Cornwall and the already well-versed mining historian and industrial archaeologist.

It is slightly more problematic for those with more rigorous interests. Firstly, although the title suggests that it is a “complete” view of its subject, the authors take care to point out that it is not an exhaustive treatment. It would have been useful to know what might have been left out, especially if it relates to specific sites. Secondly, a lack of footnote references frustrates further research or the checking of data. Thirdly, a bibliography of references to the now-extensive body of literature on the history of individual mines and mining districts would have been a valuable addition. Fourthly, a mine name index would be useful for those who already know what mine they are looking for.

Some of these issues might be addressed in a second volume, which is now in preparation, but they in no way diminish the real value of this book as a highly useful touring companion. Anyone planning to visit the Cornish mining districts should buy it.

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Dorothy M. Frost. *Gold Rush Wife: The Adventures of Nellie Frost on Turnagain Arm, 1895-1901, as Told to Her Daughter Dorothy Frost.* (Rolfe G. Buzzell, ed.) Eagle River, AK: Ember Press, 2016; xx + 284 pp., numerous b&w illus., 3 maps, ind., paper, \$27. ISBN: 9781495180026

Gold Rush Wife is a superb contribution to the personal narratives of gold mining families in the North. Importantly, it also relays these experiences from a woman’s perspective. Nellie Frost was one of the few women living in Sunrise, a settlement across the Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet from Anchorage. Less well known than the