

SCIENCE'S COMPASS

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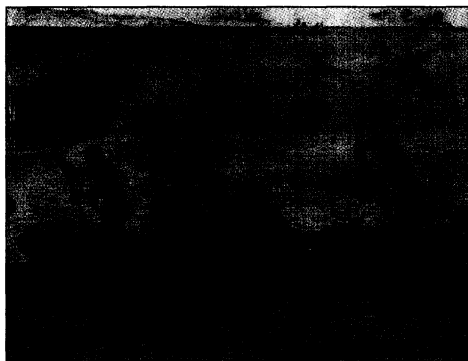
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References and Notes

1. Provided by Office of the Director, Office of Reports and Analysis, Office of Extramural Research, NIH.
2. D. Malakoff, *Science* **292**, 1992 (2001).
3. H. G. Mandel, *Science* **266**, 1789 (1994).
4. ———, *Science* **269**, 13 (1995).
5. ———, E. S. Vesell, *Science* **285**, 1674 (1999).

16th-Century Algonquian Fishermen

IN HIS LETTER ABOUT TWO ILLUSTRATIONS of Algonquians fishing in Pamlico Sound, Thomas M. Leschine compares a watercolor from 1585 by John White with an engraved version published by Theodor de Bry in 1590, reproduced respectively on the covers of *Science* (27 July) and *Oceanus* (summer 1981). Leschine says



Working the night shift in the 16th century.

that, to him, "the real message of both illustrations is allegorical, embodied in the...image, dead center, of two humans seemingly intent upon burning a hole directly through the bottom of their canoe." (*Science's Compass*, Letters, "Mixed messages from the distant past?", 14 Sept., p. 1993).

There is, however, a real message that is ethnographic and historical, as P. Hulton, D. B. Quinn, C. E. Raven, and I explained in the standard publication on White's watercolors and the de Bry derivatives (1). The fauna are there identified as to species, and the differences between the fish trap, or weir, shown in the two depictions are discussed, casting doubt on de Bry's version as compared with White's original.

According to contemporary sources, the small fire in the dugout canoe is a burning pile of "light-wood splinters, on a

hearth built up nearly to the gunwales, which was used in night fishing to attract the fish and make visible the bottom of the river; the fish were then speared from the canoe" (1).

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References and Notes

1. P. Hulton, D. B. Quinn, *The American Drawings of John White, 1577-1590, with Drawings of European and Oriental Subjects*. Vol. I, *A Catalogue Raisonné and a Study of the Artist*, with contributions by W. C. Sturtevant, C. E. Raven, R. A. Skelton, L. B. Wright; Vol. II, *Reproductions of the Originals in Colour Facsimile and of Derivatives in Monochrome* (Trustees of the British Museum, London, and Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1964); vol. I, pp. 102-103.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

BOOK REVIEWS: "Everyday impacts of a most influential theory" by T. H. Goldsmith (21 Sept., p. 2209). In the final paragraph on p. 2209, which discusses the evolutionary arms races, a typographical error changed the meaning of the fifth sentence. It should have read, "Such examples show viewers that evolutionary adaptations are frequently compromises."

THIS WEEK IN SCIENCE: "Trojan malaria" (14 Sept., p. 1951). Beginning with the second sentence, the text of the item was incorrect. It should have read: "Flick *et al.*... now describe how one of the malaria parasite proteins exposed at the infected red blood cell surface, PfEMP1, appears to bind to nonimmune immunoglobulins. The coated infected red cells can then adhere to placental cells via the placental immunoglobulin receptors."

PERSPECTIVES: "Top-down tectonics?" by D. L. Anderson (14 Sept., p. 1616). The illustrations were interchanged. Each should have been placed with the other's legend.

REPORTS: "Active normal faulting in the Upper Rhine Graben and paleoseismic identification of the 1356 Basel earthquake" by M. Meghraoui *et al.* (14 Sept., p. 2070). Degrees of latitude and longitude were incorrectly given in Figs. 1 and 2. On Fig. 1, the latitude should have been 48°, not 45°. On Fig. 2, the longitudes should have been 7.3° and 7.8°, not 7° and 7.5°, respectively.

NEWS FOCUS: "Defending deadwood" by K. Krajick (31 Aug., p. 1579). The citation of an article by aquatic scientist Robert Naiman was incorrect. The article appeared in the November 2000 issue of *BioScience*, not February 2001.

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