Reviews

Edited by Annalies Corbin

Site du Palais de l'intendant, chantier École de l'an 2000

MARCEL MOUSSETTE AND HÉLÈNE CÔTÉ, EDITORS

Publications du CELAT, Université Laval, Québec City, Canada, 2001. 152 pp., ref., index. $15.00 paper.

In last year's issue (*SHA*, 35[2]:134), David Cooper recalled Roderick Sprague's fully justified complaint that master's theses often circulate little and receive no professional recognition. Marcel Moussette and Hélèen Côté's publication responds to this concern by giving professional archaeologists better access to undergraduate papers. This is not an isolated countertrend but the result of a clear strategy adopted by CELAT and the archaeology department of the Université Laval, in Québec City. Indeed, for the last decade the archaeology school's work has appeared in the series Les Cahiers d'archéologie du CELAT with the assistance of the municipal and provincial authorities. Profiting from many research projects and methodological approaches, this series opens the way to a better understanding of many sites. The present volume collects three papers about the Palais de l'intendant, a well-known site of the French colonial period in Quebec City that has been the subject of many archaeological investigations in the past.

The issue opens with Marie-Michelle Dionne's paper, "A la recherche des vestiges du nouveau palais de l'intendant" (46 pp.), about the ruins of the new palace occupied by the Intendant of France in Canada. The former building burned down in 1713 and was transformed into a warehouse and yard, while a new palace was erected beside it a few years later. This new stone palace was much larger in order to centralize a large part of colonial administration. After another fire in 1725, the wooden parts of the structure were modified and the roof was tinplated. Beginning in 1759, the British authorities used the palace as a military barracks, which were destroyed by another fire during the American attack in 1775. In the 19th century, the remaining space was used as a warehouse, coal shed, and was replaced by industrial buildings after a major fire in the downtown area in 1845. Among them the Boswell-Dow Beer Brewery occupied the southern part of the site, utilizing the Palace's caves to store ice and beer as well as various other activities until 1968. The northern part slowly disappeared under paved streets, later covered by asphalt in the 1960s. The Palais de l'intendant site uniquely reflects a transition from the French occupation to modern urban activities.

The second text by Désirée-Emmanuelle Duchaine, "De 1693 à aujourd'hui, secteur de la rue Vallière situé à l'Ouest du palais de l'intendant" (44 pp.), discusses the western side of the Intendant Palace where the last industrial buildings stood until the late 1970s. Surveys made at this time revealed the rich potential of the area, which became the official archaeological school site for at least eight years. During the French period, this part of the site corresponded to the walls erected around the first palace as well as the gardens and dependences, as depicted on the 1733 and 1739 plans of the new palace. The area was occupied later by a British military officer's house that burned in the 1845 fire. Hidden under a recent concrete pavement, the archaeological material revealed the existence of walls, probably erected around the palace at the beginning of the 1690s and modified or destroyed by 1716. Another level, where several types of porcelain or pieces of smoking pipes were found, reveals the beginning of the British period (1759). Several elements confirm the existence of a foundry and a coal shed erected nearby in the 1840s, which were acquired in 1894 by Boswell-Dow. The last two levels correspond to the transformation and destruction of this industrial building.

The last paper, by Richard Lapointe, "Le bâtiment de la potasse de Québec: d'une industrie du XVIIe siècle aux industries du XXe siècle" (62 pp.), focuses on the "potash storehouse," built in the 1670s in the perimeter of the palace. The goal of this excavation was to locate the wall of this structure and to identify and trace the path of a small brook appearing on a 1685 map. The sources show that the site had been occupied at various times by a bakery and a warehouse for provisions and naval equipment. The structure was destroyed by fire in 1743, rebuilt by the French, and finally abandoned after the invasion of Canada by British troops. The ruins were torn down during the American military attack of Québec City in 1775. The site became a wood yard in the 1820s and later was used by a nearby furniture manufacturer. In the 20th century, the brick building on the site of the storehouse served many purposes, such as a butchery equipment storehouse and a flour warehouse that was destroyed after a fire in 1962 and finally transformed into a parking lot.

Each of these papers gives a good description of the three undergraduate team's excavations. A professional presentation of the sites is given with black and white photos, color photos, computerized statigraphy, and database lists and images of artifacts. The structures are also precisely positioned (with 3-D spectroscopic imagery) under the actual ground according to the maps and historical documentation. The interpretation of the findings is always clearly explained after a fair description of the outer and inner parts of the presumed structures and buildings. This volume, as well as the whole series of Les Cahiers d'archéologie du CELAT, can be useful to the many North-American archaeologists confronted with what is generally called "the French colonial period." For instance, those working at Fort Mobile, Florida (see *SHA*, 36), or Fort Saint-Louis, Texas, could easily establish parallels with their own fields of research. It would be worthwhile to establish a network to share information about the French colonial period in North America in the years to come, thus enabling wider circulation of such specialized publications and master theses, which otherwise would remain unappreciated on the shelves of local university libraries.

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Historical Archaeology, 2004, 38(2):133–160.

At the Sign of the King of Prussia
RICHARD M. AFFLECK
Byways to the Past, Joe Baker, series editor. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2002. 30 pp. $3.00 paper.

Richard Affleck's booklet summarizes information relating to an award-winning effort to preserve a noted colonial structure, the King of Prussia Inn. The inn has been a landmark in suburban Philadelphia since 1769. Included is a brief summary of the historical data as gathered by M. McKay in the late 1970s, supplemented by the findings from archaeological excavations that preceded the impressive relocation of this 580-ton stone building.

In 1719 William Rees, Sr., bought the 150 acres on which the inn was built from his father. William Rees, Jr., inherited the property in 1756 and by 1769 had "rented out his farmland and began a tavern business" (p. 4). By 1770 the farmhouse had become an inn named for Charles Frederick Augustus King of Prussia, but we are not told why. The house together with a large stone barn, milk house, "waggon" house, and stone smithy shop all appear on the Direct Federal Tax list of 1798. No single map or site plan is provided to indicate how this complex would have looked at the end of the 18th century.

Rees, Sr., was a farmer who did more than just raise animals and crops "for household consumption and for sale or exchange" (p. 3). The Delaware Valley was a breadbasket for the British Empire, filled with prosperous yeomen farmers who became rich from sales of grains, salted meats, and cheese for export through the port of Philadelphia. This publication does not link the regional prosperity of that period to the construction of the impressive stone farmhouse that became the famous inn. The customers of Rees, Jr., must have been the wealthy farmers and crafters who could afford to drink, if not dine and lodge, at an upscale facility situated along the rapidly expanding road system needed to move vast quantities of specialized farm products to market. The farms and local iron industry, such as the Valley Forge, also attracted traveling merchants from Philadelphia, many of whom enjoyed the hospitality of the inn. None of these social and economic interactions are noted in this work.

The architectural history of the King of Prussia Inn merits close attention. A two-story veranda built on the north side of the house after 1868 is thought to have been an attempt to modernize the structure's appearance" (p. 6). Affleck believes that the southern side of the building was the rear, leading him to puzzle over the lack of artifacts in that area. Since colonial farm structures in the Delaware Valley most commonly faced south, I suggest that the veranda on the northern side reflects a reorientation of the building. The road built on the northern side of the building may have led the innkeeper to reverse the building's original orientation.

One interpretive problem involves the description of the larger feature on figure 14 as a "Wagon Shed," with a "Wash House" (fig. 14) attached at its southwestern end. Affleck wisely indicates that this attachment "may in fact be the milk house listed in the 1798 Direct Tax" (p. 25). Note should have been made that "stone trough features" (p. 25) found within the washhouse are common in colonial spring houses, serving as important parts of milk-cooling systems. The size of the larger structure attached to the spring house may have led the archaeologists to the conclusion that this was a wagon shed (p. 18), but a review of data on sizes of barns and wagon sheds during the 18th century might suggest otherwise.

Archaeology provides the only means by which we can recover data from the prehistoric past. At historical sites such as the King of Prussia Inn, where there is a wealth of documentary evidence, archaeological research still has enormous potential for revealing important details about contemporary lifeways. Archaeology also is an expensive undertaking, mostly funded by taxpayers who deserve to have information made available to them from these excavations. As an historical report supplemented with important archaeological data and intended for the public, there is little excuse for the confusing captions and numerous errors that appear here. Final proofing by a copy editor with training in archaeology might have reconciled descriptions in the text with features indicated on the plans.

The 20 figures, many of them filling entire pages in 7 by 8.5 inch format, leave little room for text. An interested reader may wish to learn more about the efforts involved in this complex conservation process and to learn more about the archaeology that was employed. Several blank pages could have been used for complete bibliographic references to items that are only briefly cited. Readers also may wish to visit the structure itself. We read that the building was moved past the "Abram's Run development" (p. 30), but the final destination is not clearly stated. The map places the location near some railroad tracks, but the nearby road is not identified.

David Starbuck's *Massacre at Fort William Henry* (2001) sets the standard for works about archaeological and historical preservation projects that are produced for the general public. Starbuck knows his site well, having published several excellent scholarly papers relating to the fort and its surround. His publication for general readers gives them an excellent understanding of the history of that fort and of its place in history.

Affleck's publication, the first in the series Byways to the Past (p. vi), is a co-operative product of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. In 2002 the inn relocation "project was the recipient of the first Federal Highway Administration Pennsylvania Division's Historic Preservation Excellence Award" (rear cover). The data collected from expensive projects such as this merit greater professional attention prior to publication. Future examples in this series deserve the care and attention to detail normally lavished on archaeological reports.

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Matériel Culture: The Archaeology of Twentieth-Century Conflict

JOHN SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM GRAY JOHNSON, AND COLLEEN M. BECK, EDITORS

Routledge, London, 2002. 348 pp., 65 b&w photographs, 10 line drawings, ref., index. $125.00 cloth.

I find myself writing this review of a book on the archaeology of 20th-century conflict at a time (January 2003) when the first major international conflict of the 21st century seems not only unavoidable but imminent. It was on page 117, near the beginning of Zoe Crossland's marvellous chapter on the ideological context of the archaeology of Argentina's disappeared, that the topicality of the volume became wholly unavoidable:

> The terminology of war was intended to legitimize the violent activities of the state, framing the actions as a necessity and therefore not an abuse of human rights. General Videla ... defined a terrorist in a now infamous statement: "A terrorist is not only the person who carries a gun or plants bombs; he is also the person who spreads ideas contrary to Western and Christian civilisation." As this illustrates, the definition of "terrorism" was sufficiently nebulous that anyone could be accused.

So any pretence of total academic objectivity on my part in this book review is probably pointless; the themes and topics are far too close to the realities of today.

With that disclaimer out of the way, I can turn to reviewing the book, and it's with some relief that I can note that the recognition—both implicit and explicit—that the experience of conflict is by its very nature inherently subjective is one of the real strengths of this excellent volume. Where many academic tomes shun the first person pronoun, many of the chapters in *Matériel Culture* almost revel in its use; this won't be to everyone's taste, but within this context it works. The most personal chapters are undoubtedly Gabi Dolff-Bonekämper's personal narrative on the preservation of the Berlin Wall, and Jody Joy's discussion of the shifting meaning within her family of her grandfather's DFC [Distinguished Flying Cross] medal. The latter in particular is a miniature triumph; what could have been a cloyingly sentimental disaster turns out to be a moving and meaningful discussion of its topic. But even beyond these very personal chapters, the malleability of the meaning of *conflict* remains a very important subtext of the book, and there can be little doubt that that perception is both subjective and malleable. Imagine, for example, that someone were to write, "the impending war in Iraq is an immoral conflict artificially foisted on the world by the Bush administration—itself an illegitimate regime unconstitutionally installed by judicial fiat rather than the will of the electorate." Whatever your reaction to that statement, whether enthusiastic assent or vehement denial, I doubt you would react from a position of objective neutrality. Perhaps the only note of dissent in the book in this regard comes in Anne George's chapter on exhibiting documents relating to violent events with its statement, "Archive institutions must preserve a neutral stance" (p. 302)—a commendable goal, but one which the reader of this book may eventually come to question as to its absolute practicality.

Another definite strength of *Matériel Culture* is the diversity of regions, periods, and conflicts covered. We find ourselves moving from the material culture of Great War shells (Nicholas Saunders) to military structures in Micronesia (Henrik Christiansen) to the killing fields of Cambodia (Helen Jarvis), and the physical remains of conflict in Northern Ireland (Neil Jarman) within the one volume. This diversity of topics serves as a useful reminder of the massive worldwide potential of an archaeology of recent conflict. I'm sure we'd all have our quibbles as to topics included or excluded. I might have personally included one less chapter on the forensic archaeology of genocide and war crimes and then, perhaps, included a chapter on sub-Saharan Africa, other than the Republic of South Africa. It's not as if there's been a shortage of 20th-century conflicts in that part of the world. The period before World War II is also underrepresented. But as the introduction notes, "the volume doesn't constitute a complete record in any sense" (p. 3), so it would seem churlish on my part to castigate the book for gaps that it itself admits it has. Nonetheless, there is one major omission that I can't quite let go: the Middle East. While I recognize that any inclusion of a chapter dealing with the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine (and other neighboring states) would have opened up some very sensitive ideological issues, this is surely one 20th-century conflict too significant to ignore. To take but one example, the use of the Crusader citadel of Beaufort during the Israeli occupation of south Lebanon amply demonstrates the potential multilayered and transforming use of the archaeological past within the region's recent history of violence.

A third strength of the book is more specific to our own subdiscipline of historical archaeology. As with many of the Routledge One World Archaeology books (this is the 44th book in the series), *Matériel Culture* is blessedly free of some of the more doctrinaire uses of received historical archaeology cant that sometimes mar our literature (and I'm no more or less guilty of this than any of us). Very few of the contributors to *Matériel Culture* are practicing historical archaeologists in the common North American sense of the term (Australia's Denis Gojak and South Africa's Antonia Malan are amongst the exceptions), and only Rebecca Saunders, in her discussion of human rights abuses in Guatemala and the former Yugoslavia, seems to feel any real need to define her study vis à vis "traditional" historical archaeology. In the long term, it can surely only benefit our discipline to be able to include new and interesting perspectives on what constitutes historical archaeology, and it is to be particularly welcomed that this volume includes contributions from outside the Anglophone (and Quebecois) perspectives that constitute the majority of work within our discipline.

As to the individual contributions themselves, I'll freely admit that I preferred the chapters with a more overtly ideological content over those that offered more descriptive discussions on the practicalities of conservation and recording, but I have little doubt that each reader will have different favorites in this regard. Time and space preclude me from discussing each of the 26 chapters individually, but I can at least acknowledge a few of what were to me the highlights of the volume—though listing these should in no way be

presumed as implying that I think the other contributions are inadequate: N. Saunders's convincing and powerful study of the transforming (in many senses) power of the culture of Great War shells, particularly as regards trench art; Ulla-Riita Kauppi's study of the practicalities, ideological and otherwise, of conserving Finland's World War II Salpa Line; Jarvis's chapter on Cambodia's killing fields, which reminds us that preservation can be a matter of a very tangible wider legal need, not just abstract conceptions of heritage; P. Bion Griffin's wide-ranging yet focused summary of Indochinese war sites from the perspective of the heritage industry; William Gray Johnson's thought-provoking study of how the material culture of atomic war affected wider American culture (though I'm perhaps not entirely convinced by his conclusions); and Roland Fletcher's concluding essay on the "collision between materiality and the social world of everyday life" (p. 306). I also greatly enjoyed the previously mentioned chapters by Crossland and Joy.

In conclusion, just in case there was any doubt as to my opinion on the matter, *Matériel Culture* is a success on almost every level. If the three underlying themes (as stated in the introduction) are the "diversity and form" of the material record of conflict, the inherent value of matériel culture, and the role of matériel culture within the contemporary world, there can be little doubt that the authors and editors have succeeded admirably in addressing these as well as offering a strong grounding for the expansion of this type of study in the future.

But I will admit that a part of me wishes that it wasn't so horribly, terribly, unavoidably relevant.

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The Arctic Voyages of Martin Frobisher: An Elizabethan Adventure

ROBERT MCGHEE

University of Washington Press, WA, 2001. 200 pp., 52 color illus., ref., index. $40.00 cloth.

Robert McGhee's *The Arctic Voyages of Martin Frobisher: An Elizabethan Adventure* transforms an obscure chapter of postmedieval exploration into a readable and well-researched glimpse into the worldview of the late-16th century—a world with no clear distinction between fact and fable, logic and desire, or alchemy and chemistry. Though obviously more appealing to a specialized readership, McGhee's work is an excellent complement to recent works on the history and archaeology of the Frobisher voyages.

On 4 May 1493, Pope Alexander VI, in a nod to his constituencies in Portugal and Spain, issued a papal bull that divided the world on a line of longitude 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. By the simple act of laying a stroke on a map, the Holy See unleashed an avalanche of historical events that irrevocably shaped the postmedieval world. In the decades following Alexander's decree, England was unable to confront the Catholic Church directly and, with its commercial ambitions for a link to Cathay foiled in the Atlantic by Spain and in the Indian Ocean by Portugal, turned to the inhospitable reaches of the north Atlantic in search of a passage to Asia. A northwest passage, rumored throughout the 16th century, could bypass both Spanish and Portuguese centers of control and allow England direct access to the spice treasures of the Indies.

McGhee's work focuses on Martin Frobisher, erstwhile pirate, criminal, and world traveler, who sailed northwest from London in search of the passage on 17 June 1576. By 10 August, the expedition had successfully skirted the icebergs of Greenland and landed on a small island at the southern tip of Baffin Island. Drawn northwest through the straits now bearing his name, Frobisher became increasingly certain that he had found the fabled passage to Cathay. Frobisher returned to London convinced that he had opened a route to Asia, yet what most excited the city was a small black rock he returned with as a token of the Queen's possession of the newly discovered land. Assayed by an Italian of dubious qualifications, the rock was declared to be gold ore of the highest quality.

Capitalizing on his presumed successes, Frobisher sailed for Baffin Island the following summer to explore his passage further and to return with more samples of the black ore. By August 1577, Frobisher's expedition had done little further exploration westwards but had loaded more than 200 tons of the black rock on his ships. Inconclusive and tardy assaying of the recovered ore led to a third expedition of 15 ships before the true worth of the ore was determined.

The fleet sailed in spring 1578 charged with recovering as much ore as possible, establishing a year-round settlement at the mine site and, almost as an afterthought, continuing the push northwestwards through the straits towards Asia. After a harrowing summer of ice, hardship, and near disaster, the expedition returned to England, largely intact, with tons of Baffin Island's black rock—both the settlement and further exploration for the Northwest Passage had been abandoned.

In what can only be properly termed the aftermath of the third expedition, multiple assays of the Baffin Island rocks failed to produce indications of precious metals in the recovered ores. The expedition collapsed in a flurry of vicious recriminations, allegations, and lawsuits between investors and organizers. Michael Lok, one of the principal backers of the third voyage landed in debtor's prison. Strangely enough, Frobisher recovered from the scandal, redeemed himself enough to sail with Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish Armada, and was finally killed in 1594 from wounds suffered while leading troops against a Spanish fortress in Brittany.

McGhee's command of the historical material relating to Frobisher's voyages is clear and his scholarship, meticulous. Full of beautiful photographs of the Canadian north, the work provides a good sense of place for Frobisher's epics, successes, and ultimate failure.

The sense of place, while one of the books strengths, is also one of its weaknesses. McGhee worked as an archaeologist on excavations of the Frobisher site and has clearly spent considerable time in the area. His discussions of personal experiences in the area add tremendously to the story and draw the work into the realm of some of the best travel writing in the style of Bruce Chatwin and Peter Matthiessen. These passages are, unfortunately, few and far between in the book. McGhee provides a fascinating discussion about the

effects on native Inuits from wood, iron, and other treasures left behind after Frobisher's final expedition.

I was disappointed by the scant discussion of material remains recovered during the three seasons of excavation on the site and by the relative dominance of the historical sources in the book. Having said that, however, I found the manner in which McGhee deftly insinuated an anthropological slant to the work, particularly heartening in a time when scholars seem to be moving away from, rather than towards, a synthetic and holistic approach to the human past. Of particular note to this regard is McGhee's juxtaposition of the Bre-X mining scandal of the early 1990s with its compelling parallels to the Frobisher expeditions. Seeing ourselves as prone to the same follies, failings, and delusions as our ancestors is humanistic archaeology at its very best.

In July 2000, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police vessel *St. Roch II* successfully sailed from Vancouver to the east coast of Canada via the arctic, suggesting perhaps that global warming may make possible what Elizabethan desire could not. While the Frobisher expeditions were an immediate failure in almost every sense, McGhee rightly points out that, just like the actions of Pope Alexander, the reverberations of these faltering moves to the northwest by England transformed the New World in ways that nobody at the time could begin to comprehend.

McGhee's careful scholarship and readable style makes this a work of interest for those studying both arctic exploration and the manner in which past humans engaged their world. Coupled with his explicit commitment to minimum impact archaeology and his willingness to demolish the tacky cairns left on a site of tremendous historical importance by self-aggrandizing tourists, McGhee proves to be a colleague and a writer worthy of our admiration and support.

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International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology

CAROL V. RUPPÉ AND JANET F. BARSTAD, EDITORS

Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology, Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York, 2002. 881 + xxviii pp., illus., tables, ref., index. $175.00 cloth.

The International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology is an impressive body of work. With 50 contributors representing 19 countries and 48 chapters spanning 881 pages, the handbook is a handful. The volume is heavily oriented towards the United States, with a substantial portion of the book covering American state, federal, and university underwater archaeological research. Maine, Massachusetts, Lake Champlain, Lake George (New York), Rhode Island, Maryland, the Chesapeake, North and South Carolina, Florida, Texas, the Missouri River, the Great Lakes, Hawaii, and the northwest Pacific Coast are highlighted. A solid effort was made to make the handbook truly international. Valuable essays by contributors from Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, British Columbia, Cayman Islands, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Ireland (Northern and Republic of), Mexico, Scotland, South Africa, and Sweden are also provided.

While not explicit in the title, most of the chapters emphasize the decade from 1988 to 1998. This unfortunately left out many important developments of the last four years. Projects of international significance such as the *La Belle* shipwreck in Texas and the CSS *Hunley* in South Carolina are not addressed in detail. Although the title might suggest that the work is oriented towards method and theory, the *International Handbook* is in fact oriented towards the actual practice of underwater archaeology by individual nations and states.

The arrangement of the work by geographical areas (first by states within the U.S., then by nations or regions) provides a detailed survey of underwater archaeology projects and programs around the globe. Even at its size, the editors regretfully note gaps that occurred in preparing the volume. Certain contributors were unable to participate as significant work in countries such as Greece, Canada, and Russia receives only brief attention.

Most authors chose to provide either a project-by-project review of recent underwater archaeology in their geographic area, an overview of program development in their state/nation, an overview of their maritime history and related resources, or usually a blend of these topics. A few chose to address larger research problems and questions. Carl Olof Cederlund exemplifies this approach, devoting most of his chapter to exploring the theoretical background and research issues of archaeology in Sweden's marine environment.

With approximately 12 to 18 pages per chapter, these essays represent significantly greater detail on individual state and national programs than may be found in conference proceedings or comparable works such as the *Encylopedia of Underwater and Maritime Archaeology* (James P. Delgado, ed., 1997, Yale University Press, New Haven, CT). Of course, the level of detail varies by author and comes at the expense of geographical coverage as certain regions were addressed briefly or not at all. Some readers may be disappointed to find their area of interest did not receive sufficient space or a detailed treatment. To display my own parochialism, I would have liked to see more space allocated to the Great Lakes region with at least two of the states and the Province of Ontario warranting individual chapters. To be fair, many large and significant areas of the globe received far less attention.

The geographical arrangement of the handbook results in a focus on the development of governmental programs, which are geographically defined and less on the development of academic and nonprofit archaeological programs that are often geographically less homogenous. Clearly for many areas of the world, academic and not-for-profit organizations have a crucial role in the development of underwater archaeology. Academic differences in theoretical and methodological approaches have defined much of the basis on which today's underwater archaeology is practiced. The *International Handbook* does not attempt a discussion of theoretical and methodological "schools of thought" in underwater archaeology, although these certainly exist amongst the various institutions.

Although the international program overview comprises the largest part of the book, a large section on "Issues in Underwater Archaeology" provides additional depth, exploring law, ethics, public education, and public programs. A subsection on technology explores applications of deep diving, remote sensing, geographic information systems, the Internet, preservation, conservation, site management, and monitoring. Another subsection profiles three principal U.S. government underwater archaeological programs, those of the U.S. Navy, the National Park Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

While the *International Handbook* recognizes archaeological conservation as an area of great technological advancement and of critical importance to the development of underwater archaeology, the subject receives detailed treatment in only one chapter, a welcome and very technical discussion of in situ corrosion monitoring. The book could not begin to combine a full, technical treatment of conservation; nonetheless, it must be noted that this vitally associated discipline does not receive broad attention in the *International Handbook*.

The book is well indexed with both a subject and author index. Unfortunately, portions of the index appear to be slightly out of sequence. In several parts, the reader will need to flip a page or two from the specified page to find the subject/author in question. This is a disappointing technical oversight in an otherwise well-produced work. The glossary is also a minor disappointment. Rather than encyclopedic, it is curiously eclectic. Commonly used and commonly confused archaeological terms such as *conservation* and *preservation* do not appear, yet one can find definitions for neoterms such as *edutainment*, a sampling of regional maritime terms and vessel types, and a few technical terms. The *International Handbook* is not heavily illustrated, but those graphics that appear are generally of good quality. The most useful illustrations are the archaeological site plans, vessel drawings, maps, and black and white photographs provided by the chapter contributors. A few of the more generic illustrations seem like unnecessary filler.

Probably the greatest strength of the book is its international cadre of contributors, which is a small "Who's Who" of the profession. Many additional names are cited in the author index, including the work of many (though certainly not all) principal practitioners in the discipline. The detailed bibliographic citations that follow each chapter are particularly valuable. The book will be of special importance to those attempting to gain a broad international perspective on the discipline of underwater archaeology. The work will appeal to scholars and nonscholars, students, avocationalists, and archaeological resource managers. The rather steep price may unfortunately place it out of reach of many archaeology graduate students who may be the book's most important users. The editors speak hopefully of future volumes to broaden the scope of the *International Handbook*. Perhaps this and future volumes could also become available in a more affordable compact disk format.

The *International Handbook* closes with a look ahead to the 21st century. Fittingly, George Bass was chosen to both look back on where underwater archaeology has been and where it may be going. The impacts and benefits of developing technology are considered as well as the advancement of new institutional programs, the expanding public interest in shipwrecks, and developments in shipwreck preservation law. Elsewhere, contributors allude to other challenges of the future and to difficult questions in ethics, management, and in preservation philosophy. While there is a natural assumption that the profession will continue to grow and develop, thorny questions of what challenges the profession will face in the years ahead are somewhat avoided. How can underwater archaeology advance in an era of competing public needs, static or dwindling public funding, and continued destruction of underwater archaeological resources? Can underwater archaeological preservation efforts position themselves to effectively utilize new technology, or will they become another casualty of the technology? Bass has no crystal ball but promises only that "ours is an exciting field, bound to become even more so" (p. 806).

The *International Handbook of Underwater Archaeology* is an interesting look at where we have come from as a relatively new subdiscipline and where we have arrived. It is part review of method, part a glimpse of theory, but principally a review of individual archaeological programs. Its subtext is the patient, determined, collective stitching together of the intellectual and physical framework of underwater archaeology around the globe. The volume is not an attempt to create a grand synthesis of maritime archaeological thought but, rather, a bringing together of an archaeological community with hopes of developing such a synthesis. It shows the work "in the trenches," while alluding to broader cultural, historical, and anthropological ideas that can unite this work. In realizing so much of where we have been, it is also a realization of how much further we have to go.

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Cattle for Beads: The Archaeology of Historical Contact and Trade on the Namib Coast.

JILL KINAHAN

Studies in African Archaeology 17, Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Uppsala, Sweden, and Namibia Archaeological Trust, Windhoek. xii + 119 pp., 62 figs. (including 15 color pls.), 22 tables. No price given, paper.

Cattle for Beads is one of an impressive array of volumes in the Studies in African Archaeology series produced by the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Uppsala. This series primarily includes doctoral dissertations, master's theses, and fieldwork reports on archaeology in eastern and southern Africa (reflecting the orientation of the department) but also touches on issues with broader interest.

Submitted as her doctoral dissertation, Jill Kinahan's study of 58 archeological sites on the Namib coast of southwestern Africa is both readable and substantive. The first four chapters provide a context for studies of African-European

interactions in southwestern Africa and a brief examination of the varying perspectives and paradigms that have been used to interpret the transformations and eventual collapse of Khoikhoi society in the centuries following European contact. These opening chapters are followed by the presentation of the archaeological work undertaken (chap. 5) and the artifact assemblages recovered (chap. 6). Detailed discussions of the major artifact classes are dealt with in chapters 7 (trade beads) and 8 (ceramics). These provide a detailed presentation of data and analyses that are too often omitted from publications. Chapter 9 reviews Kinahan's conclusions concerning the nature of European-Khoikhoi interactions. A catalog of the beads (Appendix I) and the chemical analyses of select type-varieties (Appendix II) further enhances the volume's value as a comparative resource.

The text is both readable and informative, and there is little extraneous information. The exceptions are in the "Historical Archaeology Review" (chap. 2) and "The Research Environment" (chap. 4). While the latter provides some useful information on the natural environment, the general discussion of definitions and developments in American historical archaeology in the former reads as an aside to Kinahan's otherwise concise discussions of the historical context and contact archaeology of southern Africa as presented in the Introduction (chap. 1) and in the "History of the Namib Coast" (chap. 3). Chapter 2 could have been usefully trimmed to afford more space for discussions of culture contact, varying models of African-European interactions, and Kinahan's own perspectives.

Archaeological data plays a key role in understanding the transformations that occurred in indigenous societies in the era of the Atlantic World. Underrepresented and misrepresented in documentary accounts, the contact story of indigenous pastoralists of Walvis Bay meeting with European traders can be better told by the archaeological record. Kinahan uses the trade materials to chart Khoikhoi settlement distributions and regional trade networks and to establish a chronology. She posits three phases of social and economic change in Khoikhoi society: an initial phase, which lasts until the mid-19th century when wealthy pastoralists controlled trade; a middle contact phase, ca. 1855–1874, when British merchants set up trading stations at Walvis Bay and the indigenous exchange systems start to collapse; and a final phase characterized by the complete collapse of indigenous pastoralism and dependency on wage labor, charity, and scavenging.

The production of volumes in the Studies in African Archaeology series is uniformly excellent, including more color illustrations, graphics, and illustrations than is typical in most series, even those published by major presses. The Kinahan volume is extremely well illustrated, with 62 figures, including 15 color images of archival drawings and photographs. The latter includes pictures of the 72 different type-varieties of beads recovered, which greatly enhances the value of this volume as a comparative resource.

Earlier contributions in this series were all produced in Uppsala by the university. Kinahan's volume, however, was prepared and printed through the Namibia Archaeological Trust. This greatly reduced costs and made the volume much more available within Africa. The volume must be ordered through the author, which can done fairly easily. Shipping, complexities of payment, and the problems in returning overstock to the publisher from the United States make the volume somewhat difficult to use as a course reading, but these disadvantages are offset by the book's value as a nicely presented case study. Researchers with a general interest in culture contact and specifically in European encounters with indigene will equally find this a useful volume.

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Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town

KATHLEEN DEAGAN AND JOSÉ MARIA CRUXENT

Yale University Press, New Haven, 2002.
416 pp., 164 illus., ref., index. $60.00 cloth.

Kathleen Deagan and José Cruxent's *Archaeology at La Isabela: America's First European Town* presents the methodology used and technical results of a comprehensive series of historical and archaeological investigations undertaken between 1987 and 1996. The project was staffed by an impressive multinational array of archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, and conservators, under the jurisdiction of the Dirección Nacional de Parques of the Dominican Republic. *Archaeology at La Isabela* was published simultaneously with a companion volume produced by the same authors: *Columbus's Outpost among the Taínos: Spain and America at La Isabela, 1493–1498*. *Columbus's Outpost* was created to provide more background history and theory to the general reader as well as to accommodate the differing approaches to archaeological methods and philosophy advocated by the two authors who shared principal investigation over separate facets of the project.

Isabela was settled in 1494 on Hispaniola's northern shore. On his second voyage to the Indies, Christopher Columbus led a fleet of 17 vessels that held nearly 1,500 soldiers, sailors, and "adventurers." Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabela endorsed the venture and supported their goal "to establish a permanent colony that would serve as a base for trade with the people of this new land" (p. 4–5). The expedition was fraught with problems related to food, supply, sickness, and rebellion. Surviving less than four years, the settlement was abandoned by 1498.

Archaeology at La Isabela succinctly details the basic geographical, environmental, and historical data that influenced the settlement. Meticulous detail is used to describe a multitude of prior site disturbances and to outline how these affected the creation, implementation, and evolution of the project's 1987–1996 research design. This information is most valuable in later analysis of the findings (such as the scarcity of viable faunal remains.)

A chapter on the "Taínos at La Isabela" describes the inhabitants of Hispaniola whom Columbus encountered through an examination of the Native-American cultural material assemblage. The reader is referred to *Columbus's Outpost* for an in-depth look at the history of Taíno society.

The authors point out that Isabela "represents a medieval Iberian concept of colonization" and thus provides an

> extremely important archaeological reference point from which to study the development of the diverse and distinctive cultural mosaic of the post-1500 Americas. It is also an essential datum from which to measure the direction and intensity of changes in the material worlds of both Europeans and Native Americans as they made cultural adjustments to one another (p. 2).

Subsequent chapters are organized to explain life at the 15th-century settlement of Isabela through an examination of the archaeological record and the artifacts recovered. These chapters include spatial organization and site layout; the buildings (style, features, and method of construction); subsistence (including faunal remains, acquisition technology, and ceramics related to food preparation and consumption); and daily life (personal adornment, health and sanitation, religious life, and commerce). A chapter on "Soldiers and Horsemen" details armament, ammunition, and armor. Trades and crafts at Isabela are outlined in a chapter featuring sections on blacksmithing, woodworking, metallurgy, and ceramic production. Tables, photographs, and illustrations are extremely well utilized to organize, analyze, and present information about the variety and types of recovered cultural material.

Cross-references to *Columbus's Outpost* are frequently inserted throughout the text for readers seeking more in-depth historical and theoretical information. Although the references are not distracting, they can be frustrating to a reader who does not have access to this companion volume. Archaeological information richly supplements formerly sporadic and sometimes subjective historic documentation to create a new and thorough depiction of this outpost in the New World.

A final chapter compares the information gleaned from the excavations at Isabela to two later settlements that were established on Hispaniola: Concepcíon de la Vega (ca. 1502) and Puerto Real (ca. 1504). Deagan and Cruxent argue that the understanding of life in 15th-century Hispaniola that is displayed in the archaeological record at Isabela shows that Spain's failure in its initial colonization attempt led to the "recasting of Spain's approach to America from a mercantile to an imperial venture" (p. 3). The authors use analysis of artifact types recovered from all three settlements to demonstrate the "lifestyle changes that took place after La Isabela" (p. 285).

Deagan and Cruxent state in the preface that their two-volume approach to the publication of their work at Isabela is in response to a dilemma faced by "those archaeologists committed to a multidisciplinary, integrated perspective that can transcend the individual site or to an archaeology that is both methodically rigorous and accessible to interested non-archaeologists" (p. xxii). Judging by reading *Archaeology at La Isabela* alone, they have succeeded admirably. The volume is a precise, well organized, and thoroughly illustrated (with photos, tables, maps, and drawings) site report of the excavations at Isabela that will prove invaluable for comparative research. A series of appendices outlines individual artifact quantity, frequency, type, class, and distribution. *Archaeology at La Isabela* is eminently readable and contains enough background and analysis without reading *Columbus's Outpost* to obtain a thorough understanding of the site, with theoretical overtones that indeed "transcend the individual site."

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Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500–1800: Volume 2: Portable Personal Possessions

KATHLEEN DEAGAN
Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC, 2002. 528 pp., b&w photographs, ref., index. $60.00 cloth.

The dust jacket proclaims this book as the "long-awaited sequel to Kathleen Deagan's first volume on ceramics, glassware, and beads." I was curious as to how the passage of 15 years (volume 1 was published in 1987) would affect Deagan's organizational scheme, interpretations, and general approaches to the study of material culture. Unlike some archaeologists who tenaciously cling to their original paradigm, Deagan has embraced many of the new questions being asked in current archaeology while retaining the core values and methodological rigor that has made her one of the key figures in historical archaeology.

At first glance, this volume appears to follow in the organizational footsteps of the first and does to some extent. Whereas the artifacts in the first volume were organized according to their physical composition (e.g., ceramic and glass), Deagan found that organizational basis untenable for the second volume. She writes (p. 5),

> This study ... attempts to provide a non-exhaustive synthesis of the formal, temporal, functional, distributional, and social associations for personal, portable possessions ... I concentrate on personal items because they ... are among the best material sources in the archaeological record for hypothesizing the nature of individual agency, identity, and ideology.

Like the previous volume, the subject matter is divided into two categories: contexts and artifacts. This time, however, the contexts section is much more detailed and provides the historical and theoretical underpinnings for the rest of the volume. Deagan begins with a personal observation of how the profession's and her own archaeological perspectives have changed over the past decade and a half. Most significant is the shift from system-wide questions concerning structure and chronology to more particular interests concerning race, gender, and cultural identity.

The provenience for the artifacts in this study includes both terrestrial and underwater sites. Her criteria for inclusion were based on the archaeological integrity of the contexts from which the artifacts were recovered. Deagan concludes the contexts section with a discussion of politics and economics in Spain and the Caribbean. This seemingly tangential discussion is actually very pertinent to answering questions concerning how the material came to

be deposited on the sites in which they were found. Does a piece of Rhenish stoneware indicate a German presence on Hispaniola? Why were some ports like Puerto Real on Haiti's north coast not legally trading with anyone and forced to rely on the *rescate* (illegal trade) to meet their needs? These and other questions are addressed in chapter 3. Especially valuable is a timeline (table 3.1) that concisely lists the political events affecting distribution of goods in the Spanish Caribbean and Florida.

Chapters 4 through 14 comprise the discussion of artifacts. These chapters are grouped into three sections: Religious, Ritual & Adornment (religious items, amulets and magical items, popular jewelry, and bells); Clothing (clothing fasteners and ornaments, buckles, strap ends, belt hooks, and sewing equipment); and Personal Items & Accessories (items of comfort and grooming, coins and weights, personal firearms, and pastimes). An excellent historical background is provided for each of these categories, including when and where the articles were made, how they were used, and who would likely have been the owner of such an item. The chapters are profusely illustrated, incorporating artifact photos, contemporary artwork, and documents showing these items actually in use. The discussions of clothing items and jewelry will be especially helpful to those who recover such items on sites but are unsure as to their precise use or meaning. The section on Spanish coins is also excellent.

This volume, like its predecessor, is a well-written, well-organized, nicely produced reference work. It is far more readable than many artifacts guides and incorporates several lines of evidence in the discussion of the various artifact types. The shortcomings are few and probably better referred to as trade-offs rather than weaknesses per se.

Probably the biggest concern for most will be that the illustrations are only in black and white. Though less of a drawback than it would have been with the first volume, color would have been useful for some of the jewelry illustrations. Color prints, however, would probably have put the cost out of reach of most students, since the book is available only in hardback.

Another concern is that the book is geographically restricted to Florida and the Caribbean. As Deagan makes no claim to look beyond these borders, she cannot be criticized in this regard. She does refer to Spanish sites in the southwestern United States and even Africa where appropriate. I suspect that adding material from the southwestern missions would have added another volume as well as another decade to the project!

I will admit that this book is probably not for everyone, but it has far broader appeal than I would have originally thought. If you are working on a Spanish colonial site in the New World, this is an essential reference. If you are interested in material culture studies and how they influence and are influenced by archaeological interpretation (as all of us in the profession should be), then this book would make a nice addition to your library.

The obvious question, that those who have been anticipating the present book will ask, is "will another book be contemplated that will address the rest of the Spanish colonial artifact record?" Yes! Deagan states (p. 6), "a future volume is intended to address artifacts associated with military items and weaponry, architectural items, household and domestic activities, horse equipment, commercial technology, craft production, cottage industries, and tools." Let's hope we don't have to wait another 15 years for it!

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Archaeological Pathways to Historic Site Development

STANLEY SOUTH

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2002. 362 pp., ref., index. $115.00 cloth.

How does an archaeologist balance scholarly research with the needs of public education? Should these be separate pursuits? Is there a place for archaeologists in public education? Thirty years ago, Stanley South appears not to have worried about such questions: he assumed archaeologists could and should involve themselves in the development of historic sites. *Archaeological Pathways to Historic Site Development* recognizes the opportunity of sharing results from a publicly accessible site (Albemarle Point in Charleston, South Carolina) with the people who visit, but it also implicitly asserts that the archaeologist must have a seat at the planning table and possibly at the head. More than that, *Pathways* is a 30-year-old scrapbook that grandpa finally decided to bring down from the attic and share with the grandkids, a work that is only a half-dozen years younger than this journal. Unpublished until 2002, *Pathways* contributed, along with investigations at Brunswick and Bethabara, North Carolina, to South's more mature theoretical discussions of the late 1970s and represents, as such, an interesting bit of history in its own right.

Pathways is a quirky book, which will come as no surprise to scholars familiar with the menagerie of epistemological and processual charts that inhabit South's later publications. Some of the peculiarities are minor: three prefaces (two appearing as appendices); two tables of contents, the more detailed of which appears as an appendix; a list of figures of unprecedented detail and length, also an appendix; and an introduction by Robert L. Stephenson, dated 1971, that is more preface than introduction in a volume already well endowed with the former. The "pathway" concept seems unnecessary, and the book could have been titled "Archaeology and Historic Site Development" without any loss of clarity and without the introduction of an ambiguous concept. The book is not a methodological primer, but that is one implication of the title.

Substantive chapters include a documentary history of the European settlement and rapid abandonment of Charles Towne between 1670 and 1680; archaeological methodology (but, curiously, no discussion of archival methods); findings and interpretations of the fortified 17th-century settlement, 18th-century tar kilns, a 1780 Hessian redoubt, and the 19th-century Horry-Lucas plantation with attendant "Negro Settlement"; and five chapters summarizing and interpreting prehistoric artifacts (principally pottery) and features (especially a moundless ceremonial center site, eventually

destroyed by the construction of new park facilities) of the Archaic, Formative, and Developmental periods. Nearly one-half of the text treats the prehistoric components of the site. The book lacks a summary chapter.

In some ways, *Pathways* is within the mainstream of archaeological thought; in others it stands fast against the current. *Pathways* exhibits none of the philosophical angst about the scholar's privileged position in historical interpretation. South also bucks the trend toward specialization, already evident in the 1960s, insisting that sites have multiple occupations, and archaeologists can't discount any one of them, leaving prehistoric materials for some mythic archaeologist in the future to analyze and report. *Pathways* tackles centuries of archaeological data, prehistoric and historic, with unabashed zeal and without apologies. South loves what he does, and it shows in his personal, often first-person treatment of all archaeological data, itself a break in the trend towards the mechanistic, contrived third-person, formulaic writing that pervades archaeological literature. He is "spellbound by shadows from the past" (South 1999).

South's concern for producing knowledge with value outside of the academy will find favor with many readers as will his view of historical archaeology as process rather than discipline, a way of learning that, in his words, weaves the weft of documentary data through the warp of archaeological data. Unlike current trends, though, there is no well-defined body of theory—no selvage (to continue the textile metaphor) providing structure to his interpretive fabric. South developed his cultural evolution framework several years later in several prominent publications and did not revise this work to reflect his later thinking. He wrote *Pathways* in the early 1970s, not as theoretical exegesis but as a commissioned technical report for a client (the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission) concerned with the 17th-century European settlement at Albemarle Point. The reader should never lose sight of those facts. But South was as aware then, as now, of the importance of question-driven archaeological research, and *Pathways* provides a datum against which we can measure how rapidly thinking within the field changed during a single decade. South offers several substantive but site-specific questions calling for description at the beginning of each chapter. Only one of the questions, "what archaeological evidence indicates decline?" approaches a theoretical (processual) level, and he asks it in connection with the abandonment of the late-prehistoric ceremonial center.

South has returned to Albemarle Point, conducting additional excavations to identify house sites within the fortifications. No doubt he will turn his theoretical eye to this new undertaking, informed by recent developments in anthropological and educational theory, and formulate questions that will interest scholars and site visitors alike. It isn't clear in *Pathways* what he expected the public to take away from the site, but a commitment to exploring contemporary issues such as the role of government in urban planning, development, and environmental degradation, and balancing individual aspirations with community defense, health, and safety needs would demonstrate that theory and public interest can intersect.

Idiosyncrasies aside, *Pathways* suffers from several problems, not the least of which is its hefty price tag, about twice what archaeologists are accustomed to paying for books from academic publishing houses. The book's layout, especially the maddening array of cut-and-paste maps of greater and lesser readability, and its numerous copyediting deficiencies are irksome; but they might be overlooked in a volume retailing at a quarter of the list price. The content split between prehistory and historical archaeology also will reduce this expensive book's attractiveness to potential buyers in a profession with a well-earned reputation for penury and specialization.

In the 30 years since Stanley South wrote *Pathways*, the issue of whether and to what extent archaeologists should be involved in educational programming and historic site development remains unresolved. *Pathways* offers no solutions, but it illustrates how rigorous archaeological data collection, analysis, and reporting can provide a solid foundation upon which to build public sites and programs that embrace diversity and recognize the educational possibilities of a rich, well-documented past.

REFERENCE

SOUTH, STANLEY
1999 Dedication. *Historical Archaeology in Wachovia: Excavating Eighteenth-Century Bethabara and Moravian Pottery*. Kluwer/Plenum Press, New York.

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Uncovering a Chinese Legacy: Historical Archaeology at Centerville, Idaho, Once the Handsomest Town in the Basin.

PRISCILLA WEGARS
Idaho Cultural Resource Series, No. Five. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, ID, 2001. xvii + 211 pp., 176 figs., 2 tables. $5.00 paper.

Centerville was a short-lived Gold Rush town, established in 1862 northeast of Boise, Idaho. Largely destroyed by fires and further disturbed by placer mining during the Depression, the buildings have not survived, although surface evidence of the past is visible. The Bureau of Land Management now administers the area. A 1989 survey documented 33 sites. This publication was prompted by a mine claim owner's plan to test parts of the site for gold by digging the soil with a front-end loader. The BLM prepared a Data Recovery Plan posing five research questions and four secondary, less theoretical questions to be addressed at locations where Chinese residences were predicted.

The project investigated portions of 13 sites (p. 53) in 1993 by a combination of techniques: surface collection at 4 sites, trenching at 5 sites, excavations at 3 sites, and a surface collection plus trenching at 1 site. The project was a cooperative effort among the BLM's Lower Snake River District that supplied financial and logistical support; the Idaho State Historical Society, credited for organizing the

26 volunteers and loaning equipment; and the University of Idaho Laboratory of Anthropology that provided Wegars's supervision as team leader and four field school students.

The report presents separate chapters on the history of Centerville's Caucasian community (pp. 1–14) and the history of the Chinese in Centerville (pp. 15–51). Each chapter is divided into chronological periods. In the Chinese chapter, this makes for redundant subheadings such as miners, women, businesses, or daily life, making it difficult for the reader to follow a single thread, name, or topic. Subsequent chapters are devoted to fieldwork, cultural materials, results of the research, and conclusions. There is no list of figures or tables.

A particularly handsome and well-illustrated publication, the volume is frank to state that it is "user friendly" (p. ii). Therein arises both its appeal to lay readers and frustrations to those who may seek quantitative data, technical descriptions, and a broader context. There are only two citations in the whole volume, despite the numerous and lengthy quotations, and one of the two references, "Hardesty 1980" (p. 55), is not in the bibliography. For the benefit of the nonprofessional reader, there are digressions to explain income taxes (p. 17), Chinese funerals (pp. 36–37), tobacco tags and bottle mold numbers (p. 80), and British registration marks (p. 85). Yet, at the same time, certain remarks appear too facile and perhaps misleading to the unsophisticated audience: for example, that a bottle with a stopper finish would have held liquor, while one with a crown finish probably contained beer (p. 81).

The BLM formulated the research questions that, in turn, predicated the choice of four sites believed to be areas of Chinese habitation or use and the placement and methods of fieldwork, but inconsistencies in method lessen reliance on the conclusions drawn. For example, controlled surface collection was conducted as a training exercise at two sites, and only most of the gridded area was actually collected. While all artifacts recognized as Chinese were gathered, only diagnostic Euramerican materials were retrieved (p. 56). At 10B0496, quantities within the surface inventory were estimated, but only two of the estimated 902 total artifacts were actually collected for study. From the 12 trenches placed along a 150-meter line, a few of the objects were collected from the total of 1,433 (pp. 67–68). The selectivity clouds the credibility of the analysis. Some features such as two wells (p. 176) were not described or pursued.

It is not clear what constitutes a site, or the relation of one to another, or how representative these may be among the 33 sites reported in 1989. Along the 150-meter line, if any segment of a trench yielded a single artifact and was not within the boundaries of a recorded site or associated with a named residence, it was assigned a new site number. If a trench yielded artifacts that were not retained, however, the location was not designated as a site. Only one of the excavated sites yielded Chinese artifacts. One of the other recorded sites did contain artifacts both on the surface and in excavated units, but it was "merely a depression amidst placer tailings" and not considered as a site (p. 177). There is no map of Centerville to depict the previously known and newly added site numbers, the distance and relationship between the sites that were investigated, or the coincidence between the chosen sites and the named residences, businesses, or mined areas. A portion of the 1912 plat is provided as the very last page in the volume. Sketch maps in the historical chapter drawn in 1994 of buildings said to be present before 1910, about 1920, and between 1918 and 1924 are congruent only in two attributed residences. If those drawn so long after the fact are regarded as credible, there has been substantial change in ownerships, settlement pattern, and the location of roads and buildings. None of these maps depicts the areas investigated.

Chapter 4 discusses the artifacts within functional categories. For purposes of the analysis, all of the materials from the surface, trenches, and excavations are lumped and described by function without attribution to site or depth. The utility of the discussion is further limited by reliance on quantifiers such as *few, some, numerous, abundant*, or *most*. Some of the Euramerican objects were dated by their marks, but there is no representation of the proportions between these and Chinese artifacts. Following the discussion of artifacts are 76 pages with 155 excellent line drawings. Some seem redundant. For example, there are eight illustrations of Four Seasons plate fragments, six of them full page. There are four full-page drawings of small sherds assumed to represent the same shape of teapot, and two full-page graphics of wide-mouth jar lids. Although Bamboo, Four Seasons, and Double Happiness patterns are all depicted, we are given no clue about which was the most popular and their relative depth in the deposits. One can, from the figure captions, backtrack to the site that yielded the artifact but not recover its position or associations.

The publication is very attractive, with legible double columns and Chinese characters enhancing the titles and headers. There are some gaps in the BLM editing. Lengthy quotations are sometimes italicized, sometimes indented in plain face (cf. pp. 5, 7), and occasionally occur with a single quotation mark (p. 37). The word *none* is used with a plural verb at least seven times, and both *Euro-american* and *Euroamerican* appear in the same line (p. 177). The mining term *grizzly* should have been explained where it first appears on p. 8, rather than on p. 12. A few tables providing artifact quantification, distributions, and comparisons could have provided the hard data for those who will miss the facts. One has to read the decade-by-decade chapters on both Caucasian and Chinese history to reconstruct Chinese population from 1870 (52.6%) to 1920 (none), where a simple table would have been both user-friendly and dramatic in illustrating the response to a boom-and-bust mining economy.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment is the conclusion that the archaeology failed to address any of the research questions, and only the historical research contributed to the secondary questions (p. 188). It is not clear to what degree the choice of sites, limits on the excavation, or constraints on the analysis is responsible. That the deposits were disturbed or mixed is offered as the reason, since one precondition advanced was that "the features needed to be intact, both physically and chronologically, with their ethnic identity capable of being determined" (p. 55).

The search for an unmixed Chinese residence site, and disappointment in not finding one, may have precluded answering the research questions. The text states that the Chinese patronized both Chinese and Euramerican stores and acknowledges that no Chinese site probably lacks material

of Euramerican origin (p. 178), but the focus on unmixed deposits has dulled the tools of archaeology. The potential to recognize socio-economic class from the economic scaling of table porcelains is acknowledged but deemed not applicable here because the sites were not discrete and pristine (p. 180). No comparisons of relative quantity, quality, or chronology between the Euramerican and Chinese artifacts are offered, and faunal remains were not identified. Given the conservatism of Chinese ceramics, association with datable Euramerican ceramics and glass would be helpful in ascribing chronology and socioeconomic scale and approaching subsistence patterns. Such data might have supported conclusions about adaptations, boundary maintenance, chronology, interactions, and other questions.

The volume contributes a wealth of historical documentation but does not tell us why Centerville was the "Handsomest Town in the Basin" or how it differs from or resembles other mining towns in Idaho or elsewhere. What is offered about the lifeways of its Chinese residents comes from uncritically accepted historical sources and oral accounts 100 years after the facts, not the archaeology. While the history emphasizes the flux in population statistics, mining methods, residence patterns, and local commerce, some of what is undervalued on the basis of mixing may equally well reflect changes that might be visible and recoverable in the archaeological record.

Looking at Centerville as an historic landscape, it was anything but static. In a boom-and-bust cycle, mining methods changed from placering to hard rock, dredging around the turn of the century, a revival of placering, and renewed activity during the Depression. Access to the economic resource, its depletion, and evolution of mining technology certainly influenced the settlement pattern. Fires affected the built environment in 1870, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1910, and burned-out areas were subsequently mined. The relocation of Chinese homes and shops within a larger community is not unique, as reported in Ventura, Los Angeles, and elsewhere, and here suggests greater isolation in later years than in early Centerville

One wonders how much more the future can reveal. Apparently mining is reviving in the district. The BLM has evaluated some of the Depression-era mining remains as not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (the author suggests reconsideration). A substantial portion of this collection has been reburied, faunal remains were never studied, and the preconditions imposed on this study seem too prioritized for it to be accepted as data recovery. The report does not meet the needs of the professional community for context and comparative data but offers to the general public an image of what life could have been like in one Chinese mining town. At its modest price, it has value for everybody.

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Practicing Archaeology: A Training Manual for Cultural Resources Archaeology

THOMAS W. NEUMANN AND ROBERT M. SANFORD

AltaMira Press, Walnut Creek, CA, 2001. xii + 384 pp., illus., ref., index. $75.00 cloth.

Practicing Archaeology is one of the most recent additions to a series of widely used books on heritage management published by AltaMira Press. Tom King's treatise on historic preservation laws and policies is perhaps the best known of these. Thomas Neumann and Robert Sanford's book is the first in the series, and perhaps the first anywhere, to provide a broad overview of archaeology done in the service of heritage management in the United States.

The authors have extensive heritage management experience in academia, government, and private practice. Neumann currently manages the Diachronics Division at the Pocket Park-Wentworth Analytical Facility, and Sanford is on the environmental science faculty at the University of Southern Maine in Gorham. The authors are to be congratulated for making such a book possible, which is likely to be used in university classes in heritage management, by professional archaeologists in private industry and government agencies, and by those who wish to know what the archaeology of heritage management is all about.

Practicing Archaeology is the companion to the authors' introductory text *Cultural Resources Archaeology*, which is intended as a basic introduction to cultural resource management. The back cover of the introductory text states that *Practicing Archaeology* is a "training manual" for the professional archaeologist. It expands upon and adds to the topics covered in the introductory text, thus making it suitable as a reference book and as a textbook for more advanced university classes in the archaeology of heritage management.

The authors state in the preface to *Practicing Archaeology* that it is "an abridged rendering of what a person needs to know … to do professional archaeology in the United States after he or she gets out of college" (p. ix). "Professional archaeology" to the authors takes place in private industry or in government regulatory agencies rather than in universities or museums. It involves the conduct or review of archaeology intended to comply with governmental laws and regulations. It accounts for what is done by about 80% of all the archaeologists working in the United States. The authors, therefore, consider professional archaeology to be what is often called "cultural resource management" (CRM) archaeology. (This meaning of professional archaeology should not be confused with the more general and inclusive meaning of the name as implied, for example, by the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The Register includes as professional archaeologists those working in academic, museum, private industry, and government settings who meet a minimum set of qualifications in education and training and who adhere to a Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance.) *Practicing Archaeology* is intended "to inform the reader about what is involved in doing professional archaeology, with particular attention given to those things that normally are *not* taught in a university setting but that *are* expected

to be known by the student when entering private or government practice" (p. 4).

Practicing Archaeology contains nine chapters and two appendices. The first two chapters establish the foundation of CRM archaeology. Chapter 1 reviews the history of CRM archaeology in the United States. Here, the authors discuss the key historical events that gave rise to CRM archaeology. They include, for example, the archaeological programs of the Works Progress Administration (a Depression Era jobs program in the 1930s and early 1940s), the Missouri River Basin Surveys from the 1940s to the 1960s, and the preservation and environmental legislation of the 1960s and 1970s. The chapter also contrasts and compares the present-day structure and practice of academic archaeology in universities or museums with that of archaeology in private industry and government. In this case, the authors conclude that universities often do not prepare students for the needs of CRM archaeology. Appendix B (Basic Training) then provides an outline of the curriculum (classroom, field, and laboratory instruction) and infrastructure that the authors recommend for training students to do CRM archaeology as a career. Chapter 2 surveys the legal and regulatory framework within which CRM archaeology takes place. The chapter provides an excellent overview of federal laws and policies that affect cultural resources and focuses upon the Section 106 process. It also briefly discusses state and local regulations. Appendix A (Core Federal Regulations and Standards) includes the full text of 36 CFR Part 60, 36 CFR Part 800, and the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

The remaining chapters lay out the "nuts and bolts" of practicing CRM archaeology. In chapter 3, the authors turn to the fundamental task of doing business in CRM archaeology: the acquisition of contracts from government agencies and private industry to do archaeological compliance work. The chapter focuses on how to put together a bid package to respond to Requests for Proposals and includes such topics as preparing statements of qualifications, technical proposals, and competitive budgets. Chapters 4 through 9 discuss the methodological steps taken to do CRM archaeology.

The first step, as covered in chapter 4, is the research and preparation of background material for the project. Topics discussed in the chapter include how to research and prepare the history of the undertaking, the history of the project area (e.g., interviews, site files search, map research), and environmental background. The next three chapters cover the compliance steps of inventory, evaluation, and mitigation, and include sections on labor estimates, staffing needs, field logistics, and equipment and supply needs. Chapter 5 discusses the inventory and identification, or Phase I, process. Chapter 6 reviews the testing and evaluation process or Phase II. Chapter 7 surveys Phase III or the mitigation and data recovery process. The authors dedicate the last two chapters of the book to what happens in CRM archaeology after the completion of fieldwork. Chapter 8 covers laboratory processing and analysis, and chapter 9 details the preparation and production of technical reports.

All who practice, teach, or want to learn about CRM archaeology should have this book on their shelves. *Practicing Archaeology* is a good overview of how the profession is conducted and offers helpful guidance on a wide range of relevant topics and issues. A few changes in future editions would make the book better.

First, the word *ethics* appears several times in the text, but a detailed discussion of archaeological and business ethics is missing. The Register of Professional Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standards of Research Performance and the Code of Ethics of ACRA (American Cultural Resources Association), for example, are included as an appendix in the authors' text *Cultural Resources Archaeology* but are missing in this volume. A chapter on professional ethics would be a good addition.

Second, the only product or deliverable of the compliance process that is discussed in detail in the book is a technical report giving the results of a data recovery process. What about other products of the compliance process such as public education, museum exhibits, interpretive trails, and the like? A chapter on public archaeology is needed. The authors do include a sidebar on "public relations and the media' (p. 213) in a section on "local contacts, public relations" (pp. 212–214).

Third, the examples, case studies, and discussions in the book clearly reflect the authors' personal experiences in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially in the chapters dealing with the Phase I, II, and III processes. Given the vast amount of public land in the American West and the practice of CRM archaeology taking place there, a future edition of the text should include more Western examples. California alone is a gold mine of examples.

Fourth, chapter summaries and recommended readings, both found in the introductory text, would have been useful in this expanded version.

Finally, *Practicing Archaeology* is expensive, which is fine for a reference book but makes it less appealing as a text in a university class in CRM archaeology. All in all, the book is a much-needed and welcome contribution to the literature of heritage management.

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Before and After Jamestown: Virginia's Powhatans and Their Predecessors

HELEN C. ROUNTREE AND E. RANDOLPH TURNER, III

University Press of Florida, Gainesville, 2002. 272 pp., 7 maps, 63 b&w photos, 30 drawings, notes, bibl., index. $39.95 cloth.

As stated in the Preface, the two authors approached this project with the idea of developing a "popularly oriented book—free of footnotes and jargon." Although both authors had published previous works looking at specific aspects of Powhatan history and culture, a collaborative effort between the two that took a holistic, diachronic view of the Powhatans from the Late Woodland period to the modern day had not been done, and, thus, the idea for this book emerged.

Given the long timespan of the book, more than 1,000 years, the authors had to necessarily rely on many non-Indian sources of information. The authors readily admit this and are reflexive enough to acknowledge that the sources they do use all have inherent biases. The authors make use of both direct and indirect evidence throughout the book. Direct evidence consists of archaeological data from excavations and written records in the form of accounts by contemporaries. Indirect evidence is employed through the use of ethnographic analogy as well as living history, or what is also sometimes termed "experimental archaeology."

The first chapter starts by providing a description of Powhatan life in the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 900 to ca. A.D. 1500). The authors cover the gamut of Late Woodland culture, discussing environment, settlement, subsistence, status symbols, warfare, burial practices, family, and religion. Though much of this chapter is based on archaeological data, references to Contact period contemporary accounts along with several ethnographic analogies are employed for those sections dealing with status symbols, family, and religion.

Chapter two deals with the Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1607). This chapter is much more historical in nature and discusses the rise of Powhatan as the paramount chief and the movement and coalescence of individual tribes in the coastal plain region. This discussion uses the introduction of new ceramic wares, archaeological evidence of palisaded towns for defense, and the presence of more substantive structures and high-status goods that indicate the presence of chiefs, as evidence for the development of chiefdoms and the formation of alliances during this period. Also discussed are the few, brief encounters with the Spanish and the failed attempt by Jesuits to establish a mission along the York River in the 1560s. The last half of this chapter is devoted to Powhatan lifeways during this period and uses case studies of three archaeological sites representing Patawomeck, Weyanock, and Paspahegh towns to provide information about such things as palisaded towns, architecture, and dispersed-house town settlements.

Chapter three deals with the Powhatans at the time of initial English contact in 1607 and uses the detailed accounts of three Englishman—Henry Spelman, John Smith, and William Strachey—to explicate the nuances of Powhatan life at this time. This information is presented in a delightfully different manner. Acknowledging the limitations of a linear narrative in attempting to describe the interrelated and simultaneously functioning aspects of culture, the authors use the approach of describing the life cycles of two actual Powhatans, a female named Winganuske and her brother Machumps. Using this narrative vehicle, the authors aptly describe the roles, responsibilities, and daily activities of Powhatan males and females from infancy to old age.

Chapter four discusses the recent archaeological excavations at Jamestown Fort and how this data informs us about relations between the English and the Powhatans. The discussion deals with both military and peaceful interactions. Military interactions are seen through the arms, armor, and Late Woodland triangular projectile points found within the fort walls. Peaceful interactions are seen through the gifts of food brought to the fort by the Powhatans and through the "trading kits" of items assembled by the English to trade with the Powhatans. Archaeological evidence of these gifts of food is seen through analysis of faunal assemblages and Native American ceramics. Evidence for the trading kits is provided through the presence of glass trade beads and copper sheets and trinkets.

Chapter five deals with the first century after English contact. The myth of Powhatan generosity during the "starving times" of 1607 and 1609–1610 is dispelled, based on the facts surrounding the drought, devaluation of trade goods, and the English wearing out their proverbial welcome. The majority of the chapter deals with the Powhatan introduction of tobacco agriculture to the English and its resulting effects—namely, the English's imperialistic tendency for acquiring more and more land for planting and the subsequent cycles of war, peace, and treaties that ensued with the Powhatans. This period also saw the outmigration and/or coalescence of tribes and the rise of the reservation system with its concomitant laws aimed at reducing the legal status of nonreservation Native Americans as a means of social control.

Chapter six discusses the period between 1705 and 1900. The overriding theme of these two centuries is the attempts by both the English and the United States at social control of the Powhatans through Euro-American encroachments onto the reservations and the lack of federal recognition of the Powhatan tribes after 1790, given that their treaties were with the English and not the United States. Also discussed in some detail are significant changes in Powhatan lifeways that occurred during the 18th century in material culture, sociopolitical organization in the loss of chiefs, naming practices through the adoption of English names, loss of native languages and, somewhat more reluctantly, in religious practices.

The last chapter deals with the Powhatans in the 20th century and their attempts to retain their legal identities as Native Americans in the face of social genocide through legal maneuvering and census manipulation. Attempts by Powhatan tribes to retain their Native American identities both in the court of law and in popular culture are discussed and include attaining state recognition, the development of tribal festivals and pan-tribal organizations, and the building or refurbishment of tribal centers and reservation schools.

The book ends with a listing of places to visit including reservation museums, living museums, and archaeological sites that are open to the public. The book also contains an extensive bibliography dealing with the Native Americans of Virginia's coastal plain.

Overall, the *Before and After Jamestown* is an unsurpassed work on Powhatan culture both in terms of the time span covered and the shear amount of information brought to bear on understanding Powhatan lifeways. Geared to a popular audience and free of jargon and footnotes, though there is a sparing use of endnotes, the book uses innovative literary techniques, interesting and often underutilized sources, and a writing style that is at once engaging, informative, and reflexive. Though it requires professionals to make a conscious mental shift away from traditional works overladen with jargon and citations, these two respected leaders in their field have woven together a definitive work that should serve as a model for the type of publications that the professional community should emulate. The book

succeeds in conveying the narrative of indigenous lifeways in Virginia's coastal plain in a holistic, diachronic sense and provides both etic and emic perspectives of Powhatan culture spanning 400 years of cultural interactions with the dominant Anglo culture.

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Reconstructing Fort Union

JOHN MATZKO

University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 2001. xvi + 231 pp., 22 illus. $45.00 cloth.

Fort Union, North Dakota, was built in 1828 and was demolished in 1867. For almost 40 years, it was the center of the fur trade on the upper Missouri. This book presents some background history of the site for context, but it is neither history of the fort nor a technical manual on how to reconstruct a fort. Rather, *Reconstructing Fort Union* is a history of the political and bureaucratic machinations of rebuilding the fort. The book also attempts to explain the context for the real dichotomy between the preservationists and the recontructionists. The idea of interpreting the past to the public is not always as straightforward as it may seem.

In addition to the 13 numbered chapters, the book contains a list of illustrations, list of maps, acknowledgments, introduction, 2 appendices, list of abbreviations, notes, selected bibliography, and index. The chapters cover historical reconstruction and the National Park Service, historic Fort Union, the neighboring ruin, Ralph Budd and the Upper Missouri Historical Expedition, depression years, state ownership, a new national historic site, winning congressional authorization, reenergizing the project, winning the appropriation, groundwork for reconstruction, reconstructing Fort Union, and the business of a park. The two appendices cover the "old tunnel" and the Snowden Bridge.

While the chapter on historical reconstruction may only be just over eight pages long, it is well referenced and does an excellent job of presenting the broad history of historical reconstructions. *Historical reconstruction* is defined as the complete rebuilding of an historic structure that no longer exists on its original location for interpretive purposes. *Renovation* of historical structures and their environments are currently referred to as *historic preservation*. Readers who are unfamiliar with the terms should realize that reconstruction was not distinguished from historic preservation in the first half of the 20th century. Early projects that started out as restorations of an historic structure, such as Sutter's Fort and Fort Ticonderoga, "were so extensive that they verged on reconstruction" (p. 1). It was also interesting to learn that the Historic Sites and Buildings Act of 1935 authorized the National Park Service (NPS) to reconstruct historic buildings, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 defined preservation to include reconstruction. John Matzko details many of the successes and failures (some of which were spectacular) of NPS's historical reconstructions. From the 1960s to the 1970s, anti-reconstructionist sentiments prevailed within the agency. The author clearly gives the impression that after that period, reconstructions were only permitted when the NPS was politically browbeaten into doing so.

The 11-page history of Fort Union is meant only to provide background information and outline the site's history. A painting of the fort and an historical photograph of the factor's house are provided, along with references to complete the history. The chapter provides context for the fur trade, information on fort construction and outline, background on the lifestyles of the inhabitants and those with whom they traded, weather, natural history of the area, and company operations.

The next chapter on "The Neighboring Ruin" presents Fort Union's interrelationships with Fort Buford, 2 mi. to the east (1966–1895, in its three incarnations); the intermittently occupied village of Garden Coulee (1869–1884) by the Hidatsa (Gros Ventres), located a few hundred yards east of the fort; the town of Mondak, Montana, (1904–1928) located about a half mile to the west side of the fort across the state line; and the construction of the Great Northern Railroad (1912–1913) 2 1/2 mi. west of Mondak. Alcohol may have been a prime seller at Fort Union, but Mondak was actually founded to peddle alcohol. Mondak's heyday was during the construction of the railroad, but Prohibition, drought, and rural ownership of automobiles sent the community into slow, irreversible decline. The town was renamed Fort Union in 1925, but three years later the last remaining business burned in a fire thought to be started by sparks from the railroad. Three more chapters present information on Ralph Budd and the Upper Missouri Historical Expedition, the Depression years, and state ownership. While the interior construction of the historical material within the chapters may not be in the straight-line historical progression some would prefer, they all provide fascinating reading.

Interest in the historic sites near the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers began to grow in the 1950s and early 1960s. Fort Union National Historic site was created by an act of Congress in June 1966 and signed into law shortly thereafter. The machinations of obtaining political support and acquiring the land are suitably complex. Between 1964 and 1968, 23 new historical units were added to the National Park system. Competition for financial and personnel resources could be intense. The author summarizes the archaeological work conducted at the site. No one at the time realized how large a project it would actually be. The excavations were erratically funded. Between 1968 to 1980, with most of the larger scale work done from 1968 to 1972, there were six or seven different supervisors with differing and conflicting methods of record keeping. The archaeology envisioned for the fort was the traditional methods used by the NPS where excavation was only conducted to determine structural details and recover artifacts. Archaeologists of the time, however, viewed archaeology as a discipline of anthropology, and expected time and funding to retrieve a more complex level of information than that wanted by the NPS. Another problem during that period was that historical archaeology was not viewed as respectable. Adrienne Anderson, one of the project supervisors during the mid 1970s, taught the only university course in the subject (anywhere in the Plains states) at the NPS Mid-West Archeological Center in an evening seminar. It is still debated whether the subject was considered appropriate for daytime classes on campus or whether the lack was due to availability of archaeologists with experience in the field.

The chapters entitled "A New National Historic Site," "Winning Congressional Authorization," "Reenergizing the Project," and "Winning the Appropriation" are complex, involved, and detail many local and NPS personalities. Anyone who has gone through this process, or may have to go through it, may want to read this example. While it may be hard to follow the complexities of congressional funding, conflicting personalities, and differing expectations from the project promoters and from the NPS, these sections illustrate the many real problems and reactions of the players in the drama. This is the stuff of real history.

The chapters entitled "Groundwork for the Reconstruction," "Reconstructing Fort Union," and the "Business of a Park" are more straightforward to the readers who are not familiar with the local, regional, and bureaucratic personalities in the foregoing sections. The author overviews local and agency support for the project, three seasons of archaeological excavation begun in 1986, the contractors actually doing the construction, and the interrelationships of these groups. The final reconstruction of buildings such as the Bourgeois House, with an historic exterior and modern interior, represents one of many compromises between the adherents of restoration and reconstruction.

Until I read this book, I had never really considered "The Business of a Park" (unless it had a good store where I might gleefully purchase replica artifacts for use at a buckskinner's rendezvous). The discussion ranged from the temporary wayside exhibits and mimeographed leaflets of the early 1970s, through living history demonstrations, erection of a teepee village, to the actual reconstruction. The author describes attempts to involve nearby Indian tribes in both the interpretation effort and as employees. He also briefly discusses park management problems such as atrocious account software, where to locate the offices, curatorial facilities, restrooms, and parking lots. There are interpretive problems such as deciding on whether they wanted a site that was properly cleaned, painted, and shined or should they go for the "ratty" look. Should there be the authentic smell of hides, horse manure, and human waste or should modern sanitary conditions prevail?

Matzko makes a telling point in the concluding chapter of the book. It may seem that the subject matter is only the development of an "obscure park in a sparsely populated section of the country," (p. 145) which might seem of little importance. The importance of this history is the reporting of the many larger issues that surrounded it. This book provides a compelling history of the 30-year struggle to reconstruct Fort Union. Matzko is an unapologetic proponent of reconstruction. The thousands of visitors to the fort over the years might agree, "History is too important to leave to historians." The broad-brush approach to a complicated and often contentious project presents interesting and useful information for archaeologists, historians, cultural resource managers, "friends of" associations for historical sites, the historic preservation community, and even general readers. They will all also understand that the reconstructing of an historic site is not for the meek.

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Unearthing Gotham: The Archaeology of New York City

ANNE-MARIE CANTWELL AND DIANA DIZEREGA WALL

Yale University Press, 2001. x + 374 pp., 130 b&w photos, maps. $39.35 cloth.

Contrary to prevailing belief, the term "Gotham" is not cartoonist Bob Kane's re-creation of New York as the fictional setting for his DC Comics superheroes Batman and Robin. Gotham was and is an old English village located in the county of Nottinghamshire, not more than a stone's throw from Sherwood Forest. But according to the *Encyclopedia of New York City* (Kenneth T. Jackson, ed., Yale University Press, 1995, p. 475), Gotham also has a much more fabled American identity, being an "Anglo-Saxon name meaning 'goat town …' popularly applied to New York City (that) came into use after 1807 when Washington Irving … used the name satirically in several essays … to suggest a city of self-important but foolish people." New York City has long left behind its image as a "goat town" if, indeed, it ever rightfully had such an image, and even the city's harshest critics can hardly refer to its denizens as "foolish"—a bit "self-important," perhaps, but not foolish. In truth, the term Gotham as applied to New York City has come in and out of vogue several times in the past two centuries. That the co-authors of this book, both partisan New Yorkers, have prominently resurrected the term surely signals that it is back in vogue. It also probably signals their familiarity with the old English saying that "more fools pass through Gotham than remain in it."

In *Unearthing Gotham*, Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diana diZerega Wall have resoundingly succeeded in bringing to life the "buried past" hidden deep below the bustling streets of New York's five boroughs in the interstices of the labyrinthine below-grade infrastructure of basements, cables, pipes, conduits, and tunnels. Yet they have not lost sight of the inseparable connections between all who have shared and lived on the 300-square-mile intertidal piece of land we now call New York City. In so doing, they have convincingly shown that the late Bert Salwen, "the father of New York City's urban archaeology," was considerably ahead of his time when, at least four decades ago, he was single handedly arguing that a vast, largely untapped archaeological record lay beneath New York's streets and buildings and, indeed, beneath the streets and buildings of most cities. Today, of course, we know that Salwen was right all along in his "archaeology in the city and of the city" approach, an approach unapologetically championed by Cantwell and Wall in *Unearthing Gotham*.

Modestly worrying in the Acknowledgements section that "we found it extremely difficult to turn this gargantuan subject into a coherent narrative" (ix), allow me emphatically to state that the authors have succeeded in producing a coherent narrative. Moreover, Cantwell and Wall have managed to strike just the right balance between accessibility for the layperson and scholarly rigor for the professional archaeologist. The Society for American Archaeology recognized the excellence of the book by awarding it the organization's 2002 Book Award. The citation reads, in part, that *Unearthing Gotham* is an "outstanding contribution to

the public understanding of archaeology," while still being grounded in "sound archaeological scholarship."

The authors' love for New York City and its archaeological past is evident on nearly every page of this book, and it can only be hoped that their unbridled enthusiasm will bring a goodly number of New Yorkers pause during their busy lives and allow them to know their city in a way they never have before. The authors have made a compelling case that we are all "heirs to a great estate" (p. 300), and that, all capitalistic urges aside, we do not own the land that we so briefly occupy or the archaeological record contained in it. Cantwell and Wall instead remind us that we are stewards of the land for future generations to inherit as stewards for even later generations, a concept difficult for many to perceive—especially, perhaps, for inhabitants of New York City where real estate prices are so high and sense of ownership so inviolate.

The book is divided into four parts that are further subdivided into 17 chapters that logically and in part chronologically take the reader on an odyssey of discovery from 11,000 B.C. to the turn of the 20th century. In chapter 1, the authors provide a brief discussion on the nature of archaeology "in and of the city" as well as the regulatory framework in the United States that protects archaeological resources. In chapter 2, Wall presents a personalized account of her early-1980s collaboration with Nan Rothschild on the Stadt Huys archaeological project in Lower Manhattan. Chapters 3 through 8, written by Cantwell, chronicle the Native American presence in the New York City vicinity from Paleoindian through the Contact periods. Here the reader is treated to brief glimpses of Port Mobil, Ward's Point, Throgs Neck, Morris-Schurz, Orient, Aqueduct, Fort Neck, and other New York prehistoric and protohistoric sites, as well as the exploits of early New York archaeologists such as William L. Calver, Reginald Pelham Bolton, and Alanson Skinner.

Chapters 9 through 16 present the archaeology of the "recent past," ca. A.D. 1600 to the early-20th century. In these chapters, the consistently chronological presentation found in the Native American chapters is abandoned in favor of a mixed bag of chapter headings. Here, such traditional topics as "Daily Life," "Urban Space," "The Waterfront," and "Urban Backyards" vie for the reader's attention with eye-catching headers such as "A Tumultuous Encounter" and "The Global Economy." An important chapter on the "African Presence in Colonial New York" is also presented. A partial roster of archaeological sites that are discussed includes 175 Water Street, Assay, Broad Financial Center, Barclays Bank, Sullivan Street, Five Points, 7 Hanover Square, the Ronson Ship, Telco Block, Sandy Ground, and the African Burial Ground. Interwoven throughout these chapters are discussions on numerous thematic topics embraced over the years by New York archaeologists, including daily life, foodways, urban neighborhoods, ceramic and brick sourcing, the separation of home and workplace, setting the table, working class immigrants, sanitation and health, buried ground surfaces, and landfill as an archaeological resource. Nearly 20 pages are devoted to a dispassionate treatment of the unprecedented political, public, educational, and scientific opportunities presented by the 18th-century African Burial Ground, arguably one of the most important urban sites excavated in the United States to date.

In an unfortunate twist, *Unearthing Gotham* first hit the bookshelves at about the same time that the terrorists hit the World Trade Center. In a fortuitous selection of visual images, however, the book designers from Yale University Press illustrated the dust jacket of the book with a 1949 photographic image of the Lower Manhattan skyline without the twin towers, thus avoiding a graphic reminder of the unfortunate timing of the publication of the book. Indeed, the book contains no images of the New York skyline showing the twin World Trade Center towers.

And there is yet another tragic circumstance surrounding New York City's archaeology and the events of 11 September 2001. Although certainly of small consequence when compared to the terrible loss of life, a major New York City archaeological collection from one of the sites highlighted in Cantwell and Wall's book also fell victim to this cowardly and devastating attack. While awaiting transfer to a permanent repository, the Five Points collection had been temporarily stored by the General Services Administration in a basement laboratory at 6 World Trade. Sadly, except for 18 artifacts that had been loaned to the Archdiocese of New York for an exhibit and duplicates of records and photographs, the entire Five Points artifact collection was lost. In contrast to the Five Points collection, however, most of the artifacts associated with the African Burial Ground, also stored at 6 World Trade, miraculously survived intact (the human remains themselves were never stored in the World Trade Center).

Unearthing Gotham is an exceptionally good book. To read it is to share in the enjoyment of the first-hand archaeological experiences of Cantwell, Wall, and a host of other New York archaeologists in one of the greatest metropolitan centers of the world. More importantly, it puts a new face on a city that steadfastly has had difficulty in creating a meaningful connection with its storied past. However, the book could have benefited from a richer array of illustrations. It could have provided more exhaustive treatments of the archaeological contributions of Calver, Bolton, Salwen, Ralph Solecki, and Carlisle Smith, surely the most noteworthy pioneers of New York City's archaeology. It also could have been more comprehensive in its treatment of less-celebrated archaeological excavations in the city by providing a more inclusive bibliography to satisfy the professionals' needs for comprehensive referencing from the unpublished cultural resources management literature. And it could have avoided a smattering of outdated terminology such as "contract archaeology," a term that somehow has entered the academic lexicon, despite the lack of professional analogs such as "contract architecture," "contract engineering," or even "contract history." In spite of these minor drawbacks, *Unearthing Gotham* is a distinct pleasure to read, and it will proudly take its place alongside a small but rapidly growing number of books on the archaeology of major American cities that now includes Philadelphia, Denver, Pensacola, and St. Augustine. It also serves well as a volume complementary to a spate of recent volumes on New York City's past, including Edwin G. Burrows and Mike Wallace's Pulitzer Prize-winning *Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898* (Oxford University Press, 1999); Tyler Anbinder's *Five Points* (The Free Press, 2001); and Rebecca Yamin's *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class Life in Nineteenth-Century New York*, U.S. General Services Administration, 2000). In short, Cantwell and Wall provide

a wonderfully readable account of Gotham's archaeological past that should satisfy even the most demanding reader, and they are to be congratulated for so competently accomplishing the task.

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The Gondola ***Philadelphia*** *and the Battle of Lake Champlain*

JOHN R. BRATTEN

Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 2002. 235 pp., illus., maps, bibl., index. $34.95 cloth.

John R. Bratten's *The Gondola Philadelphia and the Battle of Lake Champlain* fills a long-empty void. This small but significant vessel played an important role in the ultimate success of the American Revolution but, until now, has not been subjected to detailed archaeological scrutiny. Although a team from the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology (now the National Museum of American History), Division of Naval History, led by museum specialist Howard P. Hoffman, documented the vessel in a series of drawings in the early 1980s, Bratten's work is the first attempt to bring all available data together in a single volume. This includes a comprehensive historical context, a discussion of the gondola's salvage in the 1930s and eventual display in the Smithsonian, and an archaeological analysis of the gunboat and its associated artifacts. The volume is particularly timely given the recent discovery of *Philadelphia*'s sister-gondola, *Spitfire*, in Lake Champlain, which offers an equally well-preserved example of this vessel type and the chance to investigate it in an archaeologically sound manner.

The first five chapters of the book are a concise history of Anglo-American actions in the Champlain Valley and a detailed account of the Battle of Valcour Island, including *Philadelphia*'s loss. Bratten discusses the historical importance of the Champlain corridor as an invasion route between Canada and New England. First used by the British to invade Canada during the French and Indian War (1758–1763), the corridor was later used by the British to push into American territory during the American Revolution. Although the Americans were defeated at the Battle of Valcour Island, the naval arms race leading up to the battle served as a delaying action that postponed a British invasion of the Champlain Valley until the following year. By that time, American forces had been mustered and prepared, and the British were soundly defeated at Saratoga, costing them an important campaign in the war.

Philadelphia's history after its loss is interesting, and one is left amazed that it survived the 26 years after its recovery in 1935 until being acquired by the Smithsonian in 1961. It seems *Philadelphia* was subjected to the same fate as many early American vessels, raised by well meaning but over-zealous history enthusiasts, with no plan or budget for conservation or curation. Happily, as Bratten notes "The ultimate fate of the *Philadelphia* and its associated artifacts, however, has been far better than many other historic wrecks raised from Lake Champlain in later years" (p. 74). By all appearances, the gunboat and its associated artifacts seem to have held up well during their years as a traveling historical exhibit. Considering the state of nautical archaeology at the time, the public should be pleased that a significant piece of American cultural heritage ended up in a major public repository for everyone's benefit.

Bratten devotes a chapter to the nuts and bolts of *Philadelphia*'s construction, and includes the drawings completed by Hoffman and his Smithsonian team. These are extremely detailed and well-executed renderings of the vessel but are unfortunately reproduced at such a small scale that much important detail is lost. Each of these drawings could have benefited from full-page treatment. For anyone not versed in wooden ship construction, this chapter could be a little confusing without the benefit of referring to detailed drawings.

The chapter discussing *Philadelphia*'s artifact collection is a fairly straightforward description of each object with some interesting analysis that begs for more answers. For example, *Philadelphia*'s 12-pounder cannon, found sitting in its original slide carriage in the gunboat's bow, has the letter *F* inscribed on one of its trunnions. According to Bratten, this cannon was likely cast in Sweden in the late-17th century and sold to the Danish Navy. This is an intriguing fact, but no speculation is offered as to how this gun could have come into the possession of the Continental Navy more than a century later or what that can tell us about military procurement for the inland navies.

Bratten's discussion of the artifact collection, along with the catalog and photographs included in an appendix, lays the groundwork for a more anthropological analysis of the collection at some point in the future. By necessity, the first step in the archaeological interpretation of an artifact collection is descriptive in nature. With the basic catalog and description of each object completed, researchers at some later date can begin to ask important questions of the artifacts, such as what these objects can tell us about the nature of naval warfare on inland waterways in the late-18th century, and how they can complement the historical record to bring new insights to our current understanding of this subject.

Finally, Bratten includes an interesting discussion of the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum's construction of a replica, *Philadelphia II*, and an analysis of its sailing characteristics. This type of reconstruction provides additional data not available in the material record and also allows for hands-on public participation in the archaeological process.

Overall, Bratten's *The Gondola Philadelphia and the Battle of Lake Champlain*, is a good resource about a ship that has caught the imagination of many thousands of visitors to the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. The book also offers interesting insights into a little-known aspect about our nation's fight for independence.

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An Archaeology of History and Tradition: Moments of Danger in the Annapolis Landscape

CHRISTOPHER N. MATTHEWS

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2002. 162 pp., 28 illus., 5 tables, ref., index. $69.95 cloth.

Christopher Matthews concludes his book with a quote from Karl Marx, "men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please, they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given, and transmitted from the past" (p. 137). This idea is central to Matthews's exploration of how histories have been created in Annapolis and how the city became known as the "Ancient City." *An Archaeology of History and Tradition* is an important book that shows how histories and memories are created. The author shows how a contextualized archaeology and a careful reading of the nuances of material culture can illuminate how and why these histories are created and changed.

Using narratives and archaeological information, Matthews provides an important synthesis of Annapolis history, from its beginnings in the 17th century through the early-20th century. He uses the archaeology from the Bordley-Randall House, built in the early-18th century by a well-known citizen near the State House, as a case study to illustrate how the town developed, was left behind during the industrial revolution, and then capitalized on its past. While much has been written about 18th-century Annapolis, the strength of the book lies in the author's ability to synthesize and contextualize the 19th-century narratives of the town.

While impermanent architecture dominated 17th-century Annapolis, Thomas Bordley broke with this tradition in the early-18th century and constructed one of the first permanent structures in the town. His stone foundation advertised to his neighbors that he was opting out of a maintenance relationship that characterized the earlier building tradition and choosing a form of social relations based on individuality. By the 1760s, large brick Georgian mansions began to fill the Annapolis landscape, and the following two decades became known as Annapolis's "Golden Age."

Annapolis is sometimes referred to as the northern-most southern city. While it did not originate in the South, it invented a southern tradition when it could not keep pace and transform into an industrial center like Baltimore. The Annapolitan elite chose to embrace the old order while creating a new identity. By the 1830s townspeople began to refer to Annapolis as the "Ancient City" with the idea that it was old and interesting. This new image justified the idea that the city was worth preserving, including all of its cultural institutions, like slavery and paternalism.

In 1845 the U.S. Naval Academy was established in Annapolis, causing great tension between the city and the new institution. The academy supported a growing professional and working class that gained its independence from the old Annapolis elite. In order to retain the status quo, Annapolitans continued to refer to the town as the "Ancient City," to provide an antimodern and antimaterial alternative to the academy. So while a northern and southern Maryland existed in the antebellum era, two Annapolises develop before the Civil War.

After the Civil War, Annapolis was ready to modernize, but attempts to industrialize failed, and the town once again continued to remember itself as a familiar ancient southern town. At the end of the 19th century, city leaders capitalized on their past by making the town a commercial success with new ventures in tourism that focused on their 18th-century past. New buildings were constructed to look old, and in the case of the Bordley-Randall house, a rear extension mirrored the 1770s facade of a well-known Georgian mansion in Annapolis. Other buildings were sacrificed in order to create a coherent 18th-century landscape. The city chose to emphasize the town's relationship to American history rather than relying on its connections to local or regional pasts. Annapolis lost a history in order to fabricate a past. Rather than preserving what Annapolis had become, the new landscape reflected something that city leaders thought outsiders wanted to see. It is a preservation ethic still held true to some extent.

Matthews's book is a worthwhile read for any archaeologist who is interested in the memory and politics of the past, an important topic for anyone working with communities. The book is not only about revealing invented traditions that exist today, but it is also about looking at the historic material record and recognizing that humans are continually creating traditions. While many preservationists hope to preserve an 18th-century Annapolis, the town is really a 20th-century landscape that reflects its long-term struggle with modernity, as its form and meaning continue to be reconstructed. Matthews's book challenges historical archaeologists to go beyond description and filling in the historical record or creating functional interpretations of the past. As archaeologists, we have the capability to critically understand the cultural production of the past, and we can illuminate how people come to know who they are. *An Archaeology of History and Tradition* is a bold look at how and why a city chooses to remember a history and how this decision can change the landscape.

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Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition—Part One.

DEAN THOMAS

Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA, 1997. iii + 342 pp., 527 figs., index. $40.00 cloth.

and

Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition—Part Two: Federal Breechloading Carbines and Rifles.

DEAN THOMAS

Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA, 2002. vii + 528 pp., 493 figs., index. $49.95 cloth.

For archaeologists who must identify and type Civil War era bullets, there are a number of sources available, mostly arising from the collector literature and derived from typologies created by collectors from their specimens. Some of those sources are well done, while others leave much to be desired. With these two remarkable volumes from Dean Thomas, and a forthcoming final volume on Confederate bullets and Union and Confederate pistol bullets, the void of scholarly research on Civil War ammunition is finally filled. Thomas's volumes should be on the shelf of anyone who deals with mid-19th-century military sites as well as later sites where military surplus weaponry and ammunition components occur in the archaeological record. Curators and collections managers will also find these volumes invaluable.

Thomas presents his exhaustive research on the history and development of ammunition from the second quarter of the 19th century through the turbulent Civil War years in a lucid and readable style. His work is well documented in endnotes, and he makes extensive use of primary archival sources to support his points and assertions.

The first volume presents a detailed history and study of .36-caliber to .73-caliber ammunition, both spherical ball and conical. He addresses, in depth, both arsenal and private contract ammunition procured by the U.S. government. Thomas does an excellent job of placing the procurement of ammunition in historical and technical contexts. He traces the history of small-arms ammunition development beginning well before the Civil War and discusses the remarkable technological leaps in the manufacturing process that occurred just prior to the war and during the conflict. He has extensive documentation on the various U.S. and state arsenals and their capacities for manufacturing various ammunition calibers. Each section is elaborately illustrated with period photographs and line drawings.

I was particularly impressed with his discussions of the bullet and cartridge making process. He explains these very well, and an especially useful discussion is the development of improvements in bullet making techniques. He fully explains the differences in casting versus pressing and turning of bullets, again with excellent illustrations of the bullet making machinery.

Archaeologists will find his illustrations of cartridges and bullets most useful. Thomas describes and illustrates ammunition crates and labels, individual cartridge packets, and, most importantly to our field, he provides measurements of bullet diameters and weights for hundreds of specimens. He has included relic-collected specimens and archeological specimens as well as unfired examples from many private and public collections. By illustrating so many bullets and cartridges, Thomas demonstrates the range of actual variation that is inherent in any nominal caliber production. For instance, he lists hundreds of variations of the .58-caliber conical hollow-based ball intended for use in either .577-caliber or .58-caliber rifled muskets. He shows that diameter varied widely from a few thousandths of an inch to a few hundredths of an inch, even from one arsenal's production runs. Regardless of how archaeologists type bullets from a Civil War site, the vast majority will be identifiable using Thomas's innovative work. My only quibble with this volume is that the source collections are not provided in enough detail to identify which bullets are from what collection (i.e., publicly owned or privately held).

The second volume is as remarkable as the first in its content and scope and deals exclusively with breechloading weapon ammunition procured by the Union during the war. The story of Federal breechloading arms development and procurement is fascinating in its own right, and Thomas has done the story real justice. Since most breechloading weapon cartridges were first developed for specific guns, Thomas not only discusses the details of cartridge production and procurement, he also places them in the context of the development and procurement of the associated firearm. It will be no surprise to learn that many less-than-remarkable firearms and their ammunitions were purchased by the War Department, not on their merits but because of the political connections of the arms makers.

Thomas provides detailed information on the design and patents of these firearms and amply illustrates each section with not only photographs and patent drawings of the weapons but of the cartridges as well. He provides well-constructed and reasoned arguments on the merits and deficiencies of the various cartridges. Thomas gives us detailed measurements of the cartridges and their projectiles as well as high quality photographs that will help any archaeologist properly identify any specific cartridge or bullet.

Both volumes have extensive appendices that many readers will find of real value. There is a fine overview of the U.S. patent process, listings of ammunition production at various arsenals throughout the war, and tables of deliveries of Spencer rimfire ammunition by way of example. Thomas's lucid and engaging writing style more than makes up for the technical nature of the content. However, it is this technical data that most archaeologists will find the most useful in identifying small arms ammunition from the Civil War era. The volumes also provide a wealth of background information on manufacturing technology, sources of procurement, and quantities of production during the war.

The books, well edited and beautifully illustrated with high-quality images, are produced on heavy stock, slick paper that enhances their quality and demonstrates the care with which they have been published. If you deal with firearms ammunition of the mid-19th-century, then you will find no better source than these two handsome volumes. One can only hope the final volume will be as well produced and available soon.

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Integrated Marine Investigations on the Historic Shipwreck ***La Surveillante****: A French Frigate Lost in Bantry Bay, Ireland, January 1797*

COLIN BREEN, EDITOR
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Monograph Series No. 1, University of Ulster, Coleraine, Northern Ireland, 2001. vi + 141 pp., 60 figs., 7 tables, ref. No price given, paper.

The *La Surveillante* project was a cooperative effort funded by the National Committee for Archaeology (Ireland), the Royal Irish Academy, Dúchas (the Irish Heritage Service), and the University of Ulster. The project was conducted with input from a substantial list of professional and avocational maritime archaeologists and other technical experts. As the title suggests, this was an integrated investigation involving not just the history and archaeology of *La Surveillante* but also the geology, biology, and ecology of the site. This is an approach strongly to be commended and is reminiscent of the excellent work done by Roger Smith and others on the Emmanuel Point shipwreck site.

La Surveillante was a French frigate built at Lorient in 1778 and was part of a fleet of 48 ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Morard de Galles that left Brest in December 1796 with 13,000 troops and cavalry on board. The aim of this expedition was to invade Ireland, but the invasion attempt proved unsuccessful, largely as a result of extreme weather conditions. *La Surveillante* was damaged in the stormy weather during the crossing to Ireland and arrived in Bantry Bay in such bad condition that a decision was made to deliberately scuttle the vessel near Whiddy Island in January 1797. The wreck was relocated in 1981. After some years of what could be called "neglect" by the authorities, the vessel became the focus of professional maritime archaeological investigations in the late 1990s.

It is always nice to see a comprehensive project report properly published within a relatively short time after the project was undertaken (in 1998 and 1999). Those involved in this publication are to be congratulated. The book is a good quality production using high quality paper with an excellent full-color cover. The clear layout and design work are first class, which is not a feature of all maritime archaeology project reports. Most of the images are generally clear and sharp with the odd exception (figures 1.5 and 1.7, for example). The drawings and plans are a real feature of the report. Image presentation is generally good, but one or two figures would have benefited from being reproduced at a larger size, particularly the contour plots in chapter 4.

The report includes two chapters providing the historical context for the invasion (chap. 2) and the history of *La Surveillante* as an example in the development of 18th-century French frigates (chap. 5). One of the great strengths of the work being done in Ireland at the moment is in marine geophysics. Chapter 4 provides the results from a marine geophysical investigation of the wreck site using dual-frequency side-scan sonar, Chirp subbottom profiler, and a marine proton magnetometer. Chapter 6 covers the archaeological survey of the wreck and focused on three selected types of artifacts: copper sheathing, armaments, and anchors. The discussion of the French use of copper sheathing is a useful supplement to a number of papers on the British invention and early use of copper sheathing, but it is hard to get enthusiastic about anchors. Some of the benefits of involving postgraduate students in this type of work are evident in Ciara Herron's chapter on wreck-site formation processes (chap. 7). Chapter 8 contains some very interesting general thoughts by Ian Oxley on how to establish an effective management plan for the site. One hopes that Dúchas will devote sufficient resources and staff time to ensuring that such a management plan is actually implemented.

There is a lack of comparative material discussing the archaeological evidence from similar late-18th-century naval vessel sites, which is a pity as a considerable number of such vessels have been archaeologically investigated around the world in recent years. As a result, this report suffers from the problem of focusing on a single site without investigating the full possibilities of comparative analysis. The problem, of course, is not a new one as this reviewer has previously pointed out when reviewing *Excavating Ships of War* (*Historical Archaeology*, 34(2):139–140), and it is likely to continue well into the future.

There is a problem with consistency in the report with the flexible use of capital letters (fig. 3.6 on p. 34 and fig. 3.6 on p. 35, for example) and some inconsistent in-text referencing (for example, p. 9). The report would have benefited from a good editor. There is a very useful glossary, but if you are going to have a section on geology for nongeologists (pp. 27–28), then perhaps the glossary should include terms like *synclines, anticlines, sills,* and *drumlin swarms* for the geologically challenged. Overall this was a good publication and hopefully just the first in an ongoing series of such monographs to come out of the University of Ulster.

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Maritime Archaeology in Australia: A Reader
MARK STANIFORTH AND MICHAEL HYDE, EDITORS

Southern Archaeology, Southwood, South Australia, 2001. x + 337 pp. Outside of Australia USD $17.00 + $15.00 shipping; inside Australia AUD $30.00 + $10.00 shipping, paper.

This information-packed volume is a collection of 46 articles, book chapters, and papers written by Australian maritime archaeologists and submerged cultural resource managers between 1986 and 2000. As Mark Staniforth states in the Foreward, this book is intended to serve as a reader for graduate students taking an introductory course on Australian Maritime Archaeology at Flinders University. The 13 chapters correspond to the themes of the weekly seminar topics and were selected to provide an introduction to the history of maritime archaeology in Australia; the various theoretical approaches followed by some practitioners; the scope of maritime sites and artifact studies; and issues surrounding ethics, protection of submerged heritage sites, and legislation. Unlike other basic texts on maritime and underwater archaeology or the 1998 Plenum Press *Maritime Archaeology*, edited by L. Babits and H. van Tilberg, this volume tends to focus on the nondiving aspects of the discipline. As such, it does

not have any articles specifically on the practical aspects of survey and excavation techniques.

While the papers in the first chapter focus on the history, practice, and future of underwater archaeology in Australia, the second chapter on "Theoretical Approaches" has wider application to the study of historic wreck sites anywhere but particularly in North America. Michael McCarthy's article, entitled "The Study of Iron Steamships Wrecks: Is This Archaeology?" presents a very coherent argument for the validity of examining modern sites and how they can contribute to our understanding of social behavior, regional differences, and industrial technology, as well as historic and economic factors. It should be read by anyone contemplating an investigation of an industrial-age site. Several papers in this volume stress the need for a broader theoretical approach to maritime archaeology, one that goes beyond the traditional artifact-oriented historical particularism.

The chapters on "Individual Shipwreck Sites Case Studies" and "Artefact Studies" contain nine well-researched and well-written papers on the history and analysis of various shipwreck sites. The series of papers on the wreck of the *William Salthouse* include the history of trade between Canada and Australia, the analysis of 19th-century butchering patterns, and the casks and wine. These papers are illustrative of the dependence of Australia and, by extension, other colonies worldwide on shipping for the importation of material goods and people for their development, material culture, and traditions.

Technically oriented scholars will benefit from "A New Process-Based Model from Wreck Site Formation" by I. Ward et al. This chapter builds on Keith Mukelroy's 1978 descriptive flowchart models of site formation. The authors demonstrate how environmental processes (especially biological and chemical) of the depositional environment can contribute to our understanding of site formation through quantitative modeling. The figures and explanations give a good introduction to a complex topic.

The archaeology of immigration, shipwreck survivors' camps, prehistoric occupation of now-submerged sites, and experiments in Pleistocene seafaring speak to the range and universality of topics that this reader covers.

The Code of Ethics of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology is the first article in chapter 9 and is a good backdrop for the following three chapters dealing with both the history and issues affecting shipwreck legislation, underwater heritage management, and maritime museums. Jeremy Green's "Management of Maritime Archaeology under Australian Legislation" is perhaps the most comprehensive overview in this volume about the various federal and state acts and laws in Australia. This article also provides a useful comparison to British and American legislation and includes an extensive bibliography on the subject.

In the light of the recent UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, the protection, interpretation, and display of maritime heritage and shipwrecks as well as the training of professional and avocational divers are issues facing almost every jurisdiction. As such, many will benefit from the four articles in the last chapter on cultural tourism and diver education.

This volume offers North American and European researchers an opportunity to understand both the scope and substantial contributions that are being made by our colleagues "down under," especially since a significant number of the reprints come from the generally harder-to-access *Bulletin of the Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology* and the *Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology*. It is an affordable, well-presented text that has much wider application than its title may convey and one that I have relied on as a source and text for my own students.

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Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes
AMY L. YOUNG, EDITOR
The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, 2000. 294 pp., 42 illus. $29.95 paper.

A book about cultural landscapes is a welcome addition to anthropology and the broader field of social sciences. A book of this kind, devoted to historical archaeological landscapes in an urban setting, is particularly noteworthy since few books have entered into this arena of study. Yet there is such a great need for examples of such studies and comparative information. Landscape studies have blossomed in the cultural resource management field as they have in more academic settings. One of the reasons landscape studies are of particular value, whether it be within architecture, geography, anthropology, or, more specifically, within prehistoric or historic archaeology, is because it provides a holistic model within which to better understand the articulation and relationships among individual features within the larger whole. In archaeology, the study of landscapes in both temporal and spatial planes allows for a more refined understanding of changes in land use and human behavior over time. Combined with the documentary record, landscape studies have the potential to provide a rich, full understanding of sites and features within sites.

Archaeology of Southern Urban Landscapes provides an excellent example of how this kind of research and analysis may be carried out within a regional setting to provide a clearer understanding of themes of that region. The book also gives important insights into generalized and even specific aspects of landscape use and patterning applicable in much wider geographic settings. Amy Young has assembled 11 essays by different authors, all focusing on historical archaeology and landscape within a variety of southern United States urban settings around the theme of Southern culture as it is manifested in distinctive social, geographic, and material ways. This study provides evidence that Southern culture is not necessarily confined to what is generally understood, geographically, to be "the South." Rather, it is exhibited in many urban centers, which could be considered quite peripheral to this geographic region. This fact is well illustrated by a number of the chapters in this book.

As a whole, the book is well laid out, textbook sized, and is indexed—something not always seen in an edited volume. All references are in the back of the book, making perusal of them more user-friendly than if they were following each

chapter. Black and white photographs, line drawings, and tables are found throughout the volume, most being quite useful understanding the author's discussion. The book represents a volume of papers that were originally delivered in a symposium at the Southeast Archaeological Conference in Birmingham, Alabama, November 1996. The authors work within a representative cross-section of the historical archaeology profession as it exists today. There are three academic authors, two program directors of archaeological programs, three curators or laboratory supervisors, one research archaeologist, a graduate student, and three archaeologists working in the private sector for several different companies. All regularly work within the South or peripheral areas or have worked there extensively in the recent past.

As a whole, the primary goal of the collection of papers, as Young notes in her Introduction, is to present it to "... other historical archaeologists and professionals in history, geography, and other related fields" (p. 1). Too often we, as archaeologists, write for and to ourselves. We need to widen our reading audience, to reach out to other professionals as well as to the public. This latter group is that often-poorly-envisioned body of individuals who, in many cases, fund the very work that we carry out. This is particularly true in historical archaeology. There are so many other fields that impinge upon and crossover into ours and vice versa. In fact, we are often the pivot point among fields because of our eclectic perspective of the past. Our perspective is unique because, unlike so many other professions, we study the material culture of the mundane, the everyday life of individuals. And of particular note in the archaeology of urban landscapes, we deal with "urban detail," those material objects and features in the landscape that provide such an important understanding of the larger context of urban life.

The 11 chapters in this book represent data gathered from historic urban sites in both cultural resource management and academic oriented projects. Different scales of landscape are also included, from those of single sites, to neighborhoods, up to towns and cities. In addition, the authors relate different ways of understanding landscape, including symbolic, political, and economic realms, and how these facets of society relate to towns, Southern identity, and archaeology. Temporally and geographically, there is a spread across the South, with studies focusing on the earliest occupation at Jamestown, through colonial times, and to the 20th century. Geographically, the studies extend from Charleston and Jamestown in the east, to New Orleans in the west and south, to Covington, Kentucky, in the north.

As noted above, the scale and focus of the 11 chapters of the book vary considerably yet provide the reader with a most interesting excursion through urban life in the South as no historical text could provide. To some extent, however, this variety also contributes somewhat to the unevenness of the contributions. While most of the chapters tie together archaeology and landscape, with a few, the connection is tenuous. Not surprisingly, different styles and approaches make a complete read through the book somewhat difficult. Choosing among options, depending upon one's interest, however, provides an often-fascinating look into Southern urban culture and changes through time. For instance, Audrey Horning's chapter about the attempt to apply an English model of urban planning and development to Jamestown is excellent. The attempt was a failure in Jamestown, largely because it was a successful model applied to the wrong geographic setting. Martha Zierden's use of a single cultural landscape feature, Charleston's Powder Magazine, to examine changes to the city over time, is also exceptionally interesting. Here, changes in the city around the powder magazine and the changing role of the magazine to the citizens are compared against one another to bring about a unique understanding of Charleston's changing landscape.

Other chapters focus more intimately upon single sites and draw out detail that are not possible to discuss in broader brush studies. For instance, Shannon Dawdy's article on landscape and Creole ethnicity in New Orleans is discussed with reference to a single domestic site. Young, too, provides an examination of the evolution of the frontier and commercial stages of history in Knoxville as identified on the Blount Mansion site. This is the museum home of the first governor of the newly created Southwest Territory, dating from the late 1700s.

A number of chapters focus upon broad Southern landscape themes. J. W. Joseph's article on archaeology and the African American experience is one of these. Christopher N. Matthews compares the history and landscape changes through time between Annapolis and Baltimore, and Paul R. Mullins and Terry H. Klein provide a broad discussion of Southern urban life and what has been done in the field of urban archaeology to better understand this. Finally, Linda Derry provides a landscape study of Cahawba, Alabama, from a "self-narrative" perspective of the townspeople themselves.

Other chapters focus on a variety of subjects. These include Bonnie L. Gums and George W. Shorter, Jr.'s, examination of the history of Mobile through examination of the archaeology of a single city block. Robert A. Genheimer discusses the history and archaeology of Covington, Kentucky, and its relationship with nearby Cincinnati and the wider world. Finally, Patrick H. Garrow examines and analyzes historical archaeological projects in Tennessee's urban centers through time.

Overall, the book provides quite a useful examination of landscape within a region from a perspective not frequently shown. While many other kinds of archaeological studies in the field are valid in many contexts, this study achieves its goal by avoiding the myopia of artifact and feature intensive analysis. Broad themes are extracted from a variety of data sets, even single sites, to provide a rich understanding of Southern culture. More importantly, however, the book reveals the unique potential offered by historical archaeological landscape studies in any geographic context.

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Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites

JEFFERY F. BURTON, MARY M. FARRELL, FLORENCE B. LORD, AND RICHARD W. LORD; FOREWORD BY TETSUDEN KASHIMA

University of Washington Press, Seattle, 2002. 472 pp., 925 illus., ref., $27.50 paper.

Executive Order 9066, passed by Franklin D. Roosevelt on 19 February 1942, sanctioned more than 30 facilities for incarcerating people of Japanese ancestry for the duration of World War II. This 2002 reprint of a comprehensive National Park Service report, headed with a new foreword by Tetsuden Kashima, is a catalog of the buildings, features, and artifacts present at the relocation sites. The book begins with an introduction to the interpretation and history surrounding the sites and then leads into an interpretation of camp life composed by Eleanor Roosevelt in 1943. The remaining chapters provide in-depth discussions on each of the 15 assembly centers, 10 relocation centers, and 8 of the additional citizen isolation centers, internment camps, and penitentiaries. These chapters introduce the history and purpose of each camp, list its structures in the central and outlying areas, outline the security features, and record the interpretation for the site now present at the location, which includes the displays and memorials that convey the site's history to the public.

Readers will be surprised to learn the amount of federal cooperation involved in the establishment of the camps. Multiple agencies, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the United States Army, the War Relocation Authority (WRA), and a civilian agency created to handle the relocation of the evacuees, worked together to bring persons of Japanese ancestry to the isolated camp sites. Purposefully built in punishing environments, the camps surrounded land that was extremely dusty and hot, swampy, or rocky and cold, each drastically different from the temperate homes of the internees. Once the evacuees were situated in the camps, the WRA administrated the development of these sites into individual self-contained societies complete with motor pools, hospitals, residential barracks, and schools. The camps were designed to be monetarily self-sufficient, but they ultimately cost the federal government an enormous amount of money. The lack of freedom in the camps was emphasized by the noticeable presence of security features such as searchlights, barbed-wire perimeter fences, watchtowers, and military police and officers' quarters. Although many internees were eager to leave the camps, some feared returning to their homes or lacked the finances to do so. The WRA resorted to forced evictions, eventually closing all of the centers by the end of 1945.

Confinement and Ethnicity matches historical photographs, architectural blueprints, diagrams, and charts to present-day pictures and excavations of camp sites to reveal the remnants of structures and deposits of artifacts. Unique features created by residents are distinguished from governmental structures. The decorative gardens, fish ponds, trees, Japanese and English inscriptions, and graffiti on rocks and walls reflect the residents' actions to make their landscape more amenable and reveal individuals' identities at the sites. Americans outside of the camps may have perceived persons of Japanese ancestry as living differently from themselves. Yet in many cases, only the presence of Japanese ceramics sets apart refuse assemblages in the camps from typical American trash deposits outside the camps.

The final chapter of the book includes discussions on a set of internment centers, camps administered by the Justice and War departments and not mentioned in previous reports. In addition to relocating almost 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from California, western Oregon and Washington, and southern Arizona, the United States government imprisoned approximately 7,000 of these persons of Japanese ancestry. These people were from Alaska, Hawai'i, Latin America, and the contiguous United States. They were sometimes held with German and Italian prisoners of war. The imprisoned internees were not held in accordance with Executive Order 9066 but with the 1798 Alien Enemies Act, which confined nationals of countries with which the United States was at war. Before the publishing of *Confinement and Ethnicity*, information on these smaller internment camps that operated between 1941 and 1947 had been classified as secret and not included in historical accounts or archaeological overviews. The internment camps, like the relocation centers, operated as self-supplying agricultural and work sites, though different ethnic groups at the camps were often separated.

All of the relocation camps were intended to be temporary, yet many structural features are still intact more than 50 years after their construction. The black and white photos of the barracks, benches, foundations, and steps of the camp buildings powerfully recall the surroundings of the former internees. The images allow readers to imagine walking through the camps while simultaneously seeing the standing structures and areas of human activity in the sites. Archaeologists can use the book to plan for further excavations or to use as reference material and guide for visiting the sites.

Confinement and Ethnicity sets a new goal in federal reporting of the relocation centers in attempting to reconstruct the patterns of life at all of the sites rather than focusing on one or a group of sites. The authors blend excavation reports and archival research with field visits and oral histories from former camp residents to create generalized portraits of life at the camps. The complete sum of the government's action against persons of Japanese ancestry is also considered. The relocation centers were not death camps, but they forcibly isolated most persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast from normal American life. As a result, these people suffered great financial, material, and personal losses.

At most of the sites, some archaeology has been done. But further excavations have more to reveal. Archaeologists have often focused on specific deposits surrounding buildings, such as factories and hospitals, which have been targeted by relic collectors. Since so much historic documentation has been done and so much of the oral history of the sites is still left to recover, large-scale excavations have generally not been undertaken. This volume leaves archaeologists and historians with the awareness that a layout of the relocation sites only begins to create understanding of life at the camps as well as the processes that have affected their residents during occupation and beyond.

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Gifts from the Celestial Kingdom: A Shipwrecked Cargo for Gold Rush California

THOMAS N. LAYTON

Stanford University Press, 2002. 233 pp., b&w illus., maps, ref., index. $21.95 paper, $55.00 cloth.

All archaeologists are trained with a specific focus such as prehistoric archaeology, historical archaeology, underwater archaeology, or urban archaeology. Rarely do archaeologists cross over into the other specialties of the larger discipline. Yet when that occurs, there is often surprise at how different the other specialties are, even though all the subdisciplines come under the same aegis of archaeology. Thomas Layton is one those fortunate or unfortunate scholars whose data from his Northern California coastal Pomo Indian archaeological site transported him not only into a different era of archaeology (prehistoric to historic) but also into another realm of archaeology (underwater).

Layton began his scholarly trek excavating a small Pomo Indian hamlet along the Mendocino coast only to find reworked Chinese porcelain and green glass mixed with traditional Native American artifacts. Instead of ignoring the pesky finds, he went in search of an explanation. From Three Chop Village, locals led him to the California Gold Rush shipwreck of the clipper-brig *Frolic*. The *Frolic*, on route from Macao to San Francisco, wrecked on the dangerous rocky coast of Northern California, only 100 miles from the vessel's destination. The *Frolic* was salvaged, then forgotten for decades until recreational scuba divers began visiting the shipwreck site and retrieving mementos. Layton tracked down the divers and their collections and then began to reconstruct the career of the *Frolic* and its role in the mid-19th-century China Trade. His work and enthusiasm mobilized an entire county. In the early 1990s, the communities of Mendocino produced two excellent exhibits, a powerful play, and broached modern-day community issues through the historical ramifications of the wreck of the *Frolic*. In the same decade, Layton published two, well-received pieces, a monograph on Three Chop Village, and the book *The Voyage of the Frolic: New England Merchants and the Opium Trade*.

Now, in *Gifts from the Celestial Kingdom*, Layton revisits his 13 years of research from three different perspectives: a prehistoric archaeologist working in the realms of historical and underwater archaeology, the material culture of the *Frolic*'s final voyage, and a semifictional treatment of how the *Frolic*'s final months played out. The three perspectives are intermingled through seven chapters and draw from personal experience, rich historical data, known archaeological finds of the *Frolic*, and the extensive Kelton Foundation China Trade Collection.

I readily admit I was taken aback as Layton introduces the underwater site as a jumble of unintelligible artifacts strewn through rocks at Point Cabrillo. To archaeologists familiar with the dynamics of underwater versus terrestrial sites, there are patterns even in dynamic surf sites. But, as Layton explains the obstacles and biases he overcame to switch from prehistoric archaeology to historical archaeology and then the attempt to dive on a highly dynamic underwater site normally reserved for only advanced divers, I realized how professional it was to bare his *I*-bias and inexperience in these areas. I commend him on his frank introspection regarding his own research.

In the following chapters, as Layton began weaving the story of the *Frolic*'s final months, he had my undivided attention. I liked the portly character of John Everett and enjoyed the depiction of California swinging from conventional colony into the boom years of the Gold Rush. I was fascinated by the depiction of China's European enclave Macao as Everett negotiated the cargo with Chinese craftsmen and placated his naive American employer. Familiar with the Kelton Collection, I recognized many of the objects and pieces of art Layton incorporates into his narrative as really existing. It was thoroughly enjoyable to have well-documented pieces of art and decorative art enlighten us about the boom export industries in China and reveal the global trade network between New England, China, and California, each worlds apart. At key points in the story, Layton drops back into scholar mode and makes an in-depth examination of specific historical documents and comparable voyages, such as the voyage of the *Eveline* undertaken only one year earlier by the same merchants. The switch between semi-fictional story and historical analysis struck me as illuminated footnotes that did not detract from the story in the least. To the contrary, it kept the story historically honest without losing the emotional verve important to good storytelling.

At the conclusion of the *Frolic*'s story, Layton once again brings the archaeological collections into focus. He compares what survived, mainly incomplete fragments, with complete examples surviving in museums and private collections throughout the United States. The treatment of artifacts is thorough, including the cargo manifest and cargo invoices of the *Eveline* as well as the Bill of Lading for the *Frolic*. His artifact analysis provides an excellent reference for future comparisons of China Trade collections and economic history.

I highly recommend this book. Once again Layton has raised the bar regarding how well-done archaeological research can touch modern communities, address modern issues, utilize existing collections in provocative ways, and bring historical events alive.

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Grave Undertakings: An Archaeology of Roger Williams and the Narragansett Indians.

PATRICIA E. RUBERSTONE

Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC, 2001. 248 pp., 30 figs. $40.00 cloth.

Patricia Ruberstone's work on the Narragansett Indians attempts to fuse written text, archaeology, and memory into a translation of the lives of the Native peoples at the end of the 17th century (p. xiii). For the most part, this study succeeds in merging the information provided by Roger Williams in his 1643 work, *A Key into the Language of America*,

with the Narragansett people buried on an ancestral ground a few decades later (RI-1000). While some scholars may question the validity of relying upon the memory of 20th-century individuals to interpret 17th-century motifs and material culture, the author has succeeded in providing a much fuller interpretation of past events by using this approach.

The study is divided into three parts: an historic review of Williams and his work, a criticism of *A Key* and the environment in which it was produced, and an interpretation of Narragansett lives through archaeology. The first part of the book provides a brief biography of Williams, his transformation from obscurity to hero, and a short history of *A Key*. While the biography is factually sound, it does not place Williams in an historical context. Besides a brief note that his early appointment as a private chaplain would not have been uncommon, the reader is left guessing why Williams's life was so different from other English Protestants. French Catholic Jesuits studied Native languages, but how common (or uncommon) was this for other ministers in New England? This failure to develop a strong historical context can also be found in the author's criticism of Cambridge's inability to provide Williams with the tools for studying Native societies (p. 5). Since no institution in the world offered such skills in the 17th century, how relevant are such comments? Similar misrepresentations occur in other chapters. The use of the word *savage* in the 17th century did not necessarily have a negative meaning. It was an archaic French word meaning "forest dweller" (p. 95).

Attempts to trace Williams's ascent to hero and the Narragansett in the 19th and 20th centuries are more informative. Fusing minutes of committee meetings with anecdotal information, the author illustrates the creation of the Williams myth. Unfortunately, Ruberstone provides little insight into how this particular deification compared with others in the European-American pantheon. Perhaps the most insightful part of this lengthy section is how the European-Americans transformed the surviving Narragansett into a people of mixed blood and labeled them "Negros" (p. 62). Most disconcerting for scholars is how Williams's scholarship was used to divorce the current Native population from their past and at the same time create a Native American icon.

Ruberstone's criticism of the weakness of *A Key* in interpreting Narragansett society, especially in the pre-Contact period, is useful as is her review of other 17th-century descriptions of New England. While *A Key* remains the primary historical text, the author states that the work is no Rosetta stone (p. 65). Williams did spend time with the Narragansett and was able to communicate with the Native peoples, but the level of language proficiency achieved remains unanswered. Ruberstone argues that Williams was sympathetic to the Natives but never came to see the world through their eyes (p. 95). Nevertheless, according to the author, "One can hear the voices of the Narragansett people" (p. 97). This is strong criticism of what others, such as Perry Miller, have called one of the earliest objective anthropological studies (Miller 1953:53).

A Key, however, was not an anthropological study. Williams composed it to serve as a guide for Europeans dealing with Native peoples in order to facilitate trade and religious "enlightenment." Ruberstone remains aware of this and fills in its omissions rather convincingly. In areas where *A Key* is silent, such as the role of women, Ruberstone relies on scattered references and "thus temper[s] insinuations and claims about male dominance" (p. 108). In other areas, such as Williams's criticisms of rituals, Ruberstone successfully explains his exclusions by drawing parallels to his attacks on the pageantry in English Christianity (p. 110).

The final chapters of the book deal with the archaeological evidence. A short introduction of the discovery of the burial ground places the cemetery within the Narragansett cultural landscape. Although the archaeological data has been published earlier, the author attempts to give meaning to the discoveries (Turnbaugh 1984). Focusing on evidence including similarities in body orientation, the author concludes that "the careful and consistent treatment of the corpse as revealed in these graves suggests ordered ceremonies, presumably carried out under the guidance of clan elders versed in sacred traditions" (p. 134). The continuation of burial traditions, however, would not have required the presence of elders, only those who chose to continue the same burial traditions. At times the text speaks selectively, discussing glass beads always being used in patterns of contrasts, dark and bright (p. 138), yet glossing over such items as mica ovals backed with paper printed with an engraved picture of Jesus Christ. The use of European religious imagery, either in its intended form or in a different role, is a good indicator of cross-cultural interaction and needs further interpretation; attempts to identify patterns from piles of glass beads are less likely to lead to tangible results.

What sets the book apart from other archaeological studies is its sophisticated interpretation of material goods. Rather than listing (or relisting) the items recovered, the author infuses meaning into the way items were used and what they tell us about these people. Thus, the presence of grave goods with three- to four-year-old children is evidence of named individuals who were expected to survive, while the skeletons that exhibit the effects of long-term illness are found without any grave offerings. Burials of older women did not contain any beads, necklaces, bracelets, or rings, since they "were not defined in relation to someone else" (p. 155). Older female burials often contain used and reused agricultural and cooking implements, which "underscore the association between Narragansett women, the land and cultivation" (p. 156). Unlike the graves of women, the younger adult males were not distinguished from the older ones by the lack of decorative items, although none of the male burials included glass beads. Male burials often included worn European pipes (either made in Europe or native copies of European white ball clay pipes) and tool assemblages not found in female burials. While age and gender differences may account for a different treatment of the deceased, Ruberstone reminds us that some individuals may have been more adept in certain areas. This accounts for the presence or absence of particular grave goods. It may also reflect the availability of grave goods at the time of interment and the preferences of those individuals who conducted the ritual. Since the Narragansett used the burial ground for approximately 20 years, the circumstances of each particular burial would have been different. In spite of these small issues, however, the author has successfully demonstrated the Native people's maintenance of tradition and "Indianness" during the later half of the 17th century.

Clearly, the dating of the cemetery is important. According to William Turnbaugh's study of the site's material culture, the cemetery dates to the mid-17th century. Ruberstone

is less specific about the cemetery's exact date but suggests that it may date as late as the last quarter of the 17th century (p. 118). This distinction is important, since in 1675 the United Colonies destroyed the Narragansett refuge in the Great Swamp and drove the surviving members into exile (Simmons 1978:195). If the cemetery was indeed used after 1675 by the Narragansett, as Ruberstone argues on the basis of an 18th-century intrusive burial shaft that is dated from a single creamware sherd (p. 169), then there is significant evidence to argue for not only the survival of the Narragansett but also of their culture. However, even if all the burials predate the 1675 destruction, the cemetery still serves to show how Native people survived in an ever-changing world.

In short, this work is worthy of attention. Through words carefully chosen for modern sensibilities, the author has shown the shortcoming of Roger Williams's 1643 publication and successfully increased our knowledge of a Native people's survival through the colonial process.

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Drawing on the Past: An Archaeologist's Sketchbook

NAOMI F. MILLER

University of Pennsylvania Press 2002. 112 pp., 63 color illus., 49 b&w illus. $19.95 paper.

Once in a great while, a work that is readable, enticing, and of great use to the students I serve, arrives on my doorstep. Naomi F. Miller's, *Drawing on the Past: An Archaeologist's Sketchbook,* is just that. This small book, replete with sketches and watercolors recording her personal work in the field from 1974 through the present, is strung together with lines of prose both practical and poetic.

Mine is a complicated threshold. It is the gateway to a high school science classroom full of all the tragedy and triumph of adolescent inquiry. In our school, students from ages 15 to 18 experience science in the field and the lab as they take math, English, and social studies classes that integrate their science interests. It is a blessing not to hear the question, "What will I ever do with this ...?" though it sometimes hangs thick in the air during the unloved chemistry unit, the vagaries of the digestive system, or the particulars of pollen.

Increasingly spurred by reruns of Indiana Jones films and the new season of "CSI," interest in archaeology emerges in the classroom, only to be confounded with a dearth of material that puts the sensational bits of the film industry to rest, leaving the creativity and attraction of scientific endeavor.

While very popular in college curriculums, archaeology has been largely absent from the high school classroom. How to explain what archaeologists do, or why they do it, and what they must know in order to do it is a hefty task in a secondary education environment.

Miller's book answers many of the questions students have about "How can I ever use this ...?" as she artfully slips in information about archaeological digs. Who practices archaeology (men and women)? How does one identify a place to dig? How is it funded? What does one do to locate artifacts, and what might they look like? ("Until they are washed, one dirty potsherd looks much like another. Every so often something exciting [that is, out of the ordinary] turns up- ...") (p. 19). How are they conserved? All this is informatively and well written for an audience unaccustomed to reading journals.

For most high school students, however, the art of the book holds greatest influence. The watercolor landscapes and smaller illustrations depicting a piece of the day, or a bit of an excavation, or a local scene are the hook on which the prose hangs. A recently graduated student, who painted her way through her journal on her first dig, commented about the book, "These are really cool pictures!" Her eyes lit up with enthusiasm as she read through the prose. Coincidentally, the response from an archaeologist friend was nearly identical.

Many science educators believe that if students will draw something, they will see it in different and important ways. And that if they see it more clearly, the scientific observations they can make will also be clearer. This book is an encouragement to all those who teach and learn to record scientific observations in line and color as well as in numbers and letters.

Finally, Miller's work depicts an understanding of the people who live in the world where the digs are conducted. It has befallen educators to "teach" multiculturalism, a directive that eludes many. Perhaps we ought to be more interested in sharing a common thread of humanity within the scope of an endeavor. This is most excellently done in Miller's small book. She includes sketches of some of the people she stayed with in Iran, "just before the Iranian Revolution" (p. 26). A discussion of the daily life at the Giordion project, again with watercolors, includes a schedule and vignettes of the day. An accounting of change in Turkmenistan, includes a difference in the way people saw Americans from 1983 to 2000, and ends on the note:

> Archaeologists may study old dead things, but when our work takes you repeatedly to so many places for extended periods, the people and places you encounter enrich your experience even as they teach you about a world in constant flux ... (p. 79).

This is the best sort of multicultural learning: experiencing change over time and sharing that change wherever it may lead. Putting a face on "the other" is what makes us understand that "the other" is us.

This is a fine book for students, adults, or anyone interested in archaeology as art and science. Maay we learn to observe carefully, interpret kindly, and respond with respect. Miller has given us a grand model in a small book.

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