

## Reviews

Edited by Charles R. Ewen

*Archaeology and Heritage: An Introduction.*

JOHN CARMAN

The Continuum Publishing Group, New York, 2002. ix + 228 pp., fig., tables, bibl., index. \$29.95 paper; \$115.00 cloth.

*Archaeology and Heritage* is, in the words of the author, an overview of British heritage management and cultural resource management issues wherein numerous assumptions, perceptions, and definitions are examined. John Carman calls this text a “discourse,” intending it as an examination of how heritage management works and arguing that heritage practices are integral to those of archaeology.

Carman sees “heritage” as the past that is inseparably and always present. All that we both see and do not see is heritage; it is both global and local; and it belongs to all of us. The archaeological record, the resource, and the heritage are addressed in terms of objects of inquiry and objects of management. They are problematic concepts with numerous definitions, each including certain and differing criteria while leaving others out. Discussed is the issue of domain, exercised by the professional discipline as compared to the law, and public perception—each with its consequential, often conflicting, terms and valuations. Carman states that much of the literature reduces heritage to a few principles and practices. He argues that these principles and practices are instead complex and interrelated. Establishing his argument for complexity, he introduces seven heritage themes: “value; categories of material; semiotics of the material world; aesthetic and emotional responses; otherness, alienation and commodification; dissemination of information; and the role of archaeology and related disciplines in society” (p. 24).

Carman identifies three heritage object categories: portable items; buildings, sites, or monuments; and landscapes. Portable items

are movable; structures, monuments, and sites remain in place and are preserved; and “heritage places” are natural or cultural landscapes. Each of the three general heritage categories is defined and described: the portable with its assemblage and collection issues and vulnerability to looting and trading; the site/building/monument with its boundary definitions, use, alteration, rehabilitation, restoration, and protection issues; and the landscape as container for both natural and cultural heritage, usually shaped by human activity, and an “invented space” determined by viewpoint and interpretation. Traditional heritage interpretations of natural and cultural can establish restrictive physical or conceptual boundaries around objects.

Addressing the function and authority of institutions of heritage, Carman uses UNESCO as an example of a global organization with a hierarchical authority heritage management system. Other organizations are briefly reviewed in terms of their purpose and function; jurisdictional strengths and weaknesses; support for ethical behavior and professionalism; and as heritage/CRM funding sources, regulators, repositories and employers.

Museums as institutions for collecting, inventorying, and preserving heritage objects introduce an underlying issue that emerges throughout the rest of the book: what is “the public”; as public institutions designated to serve the public, do museums truly make heritage objects available to their publics? According to Carman, it is time to re-examine the definitions and realities of “public institutions,” and “public service” in heritage and cultural resource management. He examines the definition of “the public” in “public archaeology,” finding it lacking in that “public” as currently practiced is an abstraction or an institution. “Public good,” “public interest,” “public institution,” and “public service” are in reality rhetorical terms. Government agencies are the institutionalized stand-ins for these abstract concepts. Laws control heritage management practices and cultural material management, and they control and limit public access, interest, and involvement. Carman suggests that the heritage legal system is

successfully designed to serve institutional self-interest at the expense of public access.

Significant narrative is devoted to transforming “the public” into real people. In its currently entrenched, abstracted, and institutionalized sense, Carman sees bureaucratization of archaeology performed “in the public interest” as isolating archaeologists as human beings from the public human beings for whom they work: “the public” and “archaeologist” have become impersonal, disconnected entities, which results in the disengagement of discourse between the archaeologist and his/her public.

Chapter 5 is one of two particularly thought-provoking chapters addressing public issues. It is clear that defining the “people” in “public” and meaningfully drawing them in to the heritage narrative is of considerable importance to Carman who uses the most concise and straightforward of his arguments for expanded value and meaning in heritage and cultural resource management. It is here where this proponent of interpretive archaeology speaks with a passion. He targets museums as institutions capable of making radical changes in how they approach their interested public, which, for all intents and purposes, they are mandated to serve. Traditional institutional “teaching” and “telling” do not actively engage those outside the heritage disciplines but simply encourage passive receptivity. Carman argues for two-way, shared communication and active participation to revitalize public engagement. He reminds archaeologists that it is important to assess their roles of authority, service, and partnership in the communities in which they work. Ethics, laws, and a shift in reflexive awareness within the heritage disciplines is fostering considerably more consultation and dialogue between archaeologists and the communities they study. The author sees these activities as a shift in service to communities rather than as a drain upon them. Additionally, museums need to change with the contextual changes and interpretations of culture. Carmen lists a half-dozen examples of contemporary interpretive exchanges used by museums and interpretive institutions around the world—the quality and depth of dialogue by several of them between visitors and museum/site guides have moved the traditional museum/visitor relationship beyond basic questions and answers, beyond simply show-and-tell.

Finally, Carman presents the idea of “value debate” in archaeology. Differing values compare and contrast in their determination of what is heritage and its purpose; what are heritage objects, where are they housed, maintained, and interpreted? Three areas are considered: institutional financial accountability, archaeological evaluation of heritage significance, and heritage preservation. All three value the heritage material objects rather than heritage practices. While the heritage themes have been addressed independently, they are, nonetheless, recognized by Carman as intertwined. Bureaucratization of heritage management has tended to fix and standardize practices and valuation, thus effectively failing to take into account values ascribed by the culture or community, which may differ from those ascribed by the archaeologist. Carman emphasizes in his summary that “We all do not think the same, we do not all share the same ideas about what our heritage is composed of and we do not share common assumptions about its most appropriate treatment” (p. 201).

Carmen believes there is a need to rethink global heritage and cultural resource management practices and to redress the growing schism between heritage management and its public. It is clear that an emerging self-awareness within heritage disciplines in Britain and abroad supports the author’s argument that the interested public often sees few opportunities for meaningful heritage participation. Now it is time to reinvigorate public ownership and involvement in our heritage.

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*The Archaeology of European Expansion in India: Gujarat, c. Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries.*

DILIP K. CHAKRABARTI

Aryan Books International, New Delhi, India, 2003. xvi + 188 pp., 18 illus., 13 figs., bibl., index. \$40.00 paper.

This book illuminates an area of the world that has received little attention in historical

archaeology, namely India. The title is somewhat misleading in that it contains little to no details of an actual “archaeology of European expansion.” What it does offer, however, is a basic “historical frame of the European presence in Gujarat between the 16th and the 18th centuries ... [that puts] ... our understanding of the possible dimensions of the archaeology of that presence within this frame” (p. 163). As the author explains in the preface, this book forms part of a larger research project and is the result of preliminary fieldwork to assess the potential of doing archaeological fieldwork in the Gujarati city of Surat. As such, this book is a welcome preface to what will hopefully become the archaeology of European expansion in India.

Dilip K. Chakrabarti achieves two related tasks in this volume. First he places the archaeology of European expansion in south Asia within the general context of historical archaeology as a discipline, and, second, he situates it within the overall historical context of south Asian and Indian archaeology. Chakrabarti argues that the presence of Europeans in India, prior to the colonial period of the 1850s, should not be seen as an abrupt break with what preceded it but, rather, as a part of the Mughal era of Indian history. We should thus expect the historical archaeology of India to have a slightly different character than elsewhere in the world where the arrival of Europeans did represent a dramatic break with previous traditions.

The character of European expansion between the 16th and 18th centuries is presented as part of the long history of trade and contact in this part of the world, largely defined by the trading networks of the northern Indian Ocean. Gujarat has an extremely long coastline, and two of its three major geographical divisions are peninsulas, thus maritime trade has always been significant in the economy of this region. Drawing on archaeological reports, classical and historic-era documents, maps, illustrations, and the surviving material record, Chakrabarti traces the history of factors that are relevant to the question of European expansion: maritime and terrestrial trade networks, trade goods, the physical presence of the Europeans on the landscape, and contemporaneous sociopolitical conditions.

The book is divided into five chapters. The first two expand on the historical context of the

study. Chapter one contains a brief discussion of the general disciplinary development of historical archaeology and the distinguishing characteristics of Indian historical archaeology. Chapter two places Gujarat’s maritime trade during the period of European expansion in the 16th and 18th centuries in its historical context, tracing the roots of the trade to the period preceding 1600. Here, the Gujarati port cities and their inhabitants are viewed as part of a single economic interaction zone that spanned the northern area of the Indian Ocean, inclusive of the entire Indian coastline between Makran and Calcutta, the Gulf region, the Arabian coast, and east Africa from Zanzibar northwards. He backs up this argument with a review of the archaeological and documentary sources relating to the pre-1600 period, beginning with the Indus Civilization (where minor archaeological finds indicate that there may have been some contact between the Indus Valley and the Gulf) and continuing up to the beginning of the 17th century, at which point the Portuguese had introduced themselves into the northern Indian Ocean trading network.

Chapters three and four are a description and discussion of the port cities in Gujarat that had a European presence during the period in question. The first of these chapters is devoted to the port of Surat—an important center for the redistribution of varied commodities from all parts of its trade network and important in the overall history of European expansion in India. It is the one place where European traders were incorporated into the pre-existing trading networks of the Mughal empire. Chakrabarti’s discussion of Surat and, in chapter four, of Broach (Bharuch), Ahmedabad, Cambay, Diu, and Daman covers a lot of ground, including the basic history of each port as well as a description of the places associated with the presence of, and trade with, various European groups: the Portuguese, Dutch, French, Austrians, and British. Trade items, forts, trading “factories,” city walls, city planning, and burial grounds along with the contemporaneous sociopolitical situations are all touched upon.

In chapter five, Chakrabarti places the arrival and impact of the Portuguese involvement on the maritime trade in the region in perspective and discusses the nature of their physical presence on the landscape, in particular the

character of their forts. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to outlining the protocol for future archaeological work that could be carried out in the region. It is proposed that there will be an emphasis on detailed studies of the plans and general architecture of the Portuguese buildings. Excavations within these forts and at the harbor will further help to delineate the details of everyday life during this period. Archaeology will also contribute to our knowledge of aspects of this history that are not included in extant documents, such as the plans of the custom house and mint, the bazaar areas, the European “factories,” and additional European burial grounds.

This is an extremely dense book that covers a wide range of topics relating to the material aspects of the period of European expansion in India. In addition, it contains a number of useful maps and illustrations, along with photographs of European tombs that convey the flavor of the material record. While extensive archaeological investigation has yet to be carried out, this book bodes well for future work and promises some interesting insights into this historical place and period. There are no doubt many archaeologists, working in other areas of the globalizing trade network of which India was a part, who will eagerly await such future work.

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*Archaeologists and Local Communities:  
Partners in Exploring the Past.*

LINDA DERRY AND MAUREEN MALLOY,  
EDITORS

Society for American Archaeology,  
Washington, DC, 2003. xiii + 193 pp., figs.,  
ref. \$26.95 paper.

More than a few archaeologists wince on hearing or reading calls for public involvement in research. Most look forward to sharing what they have learned with the public, but involve nonprofessionals! The more pragmatic ask how; the more skeptical, “you want *who* to decide *what!*” It is an uncertain road to travel and a potentially hazardous one—politically, finan-

cially, and professionally. *Archaeologists and Local Communities*, a compilation of ten case studies on developing partnerships between archaeologists and communities, offers guideposts to ease the way. The essays, implicitly, raise some important theoretical issues about the nature of archaeology and the role of archaeologists in developing community identity.

Each paper offers first-hand experience (Australia, Belize, and eight case studies in seven U.S. states) and “Lessons Learned” or “Tips.” Some tips are readily deducible by anyone with a little experience in public archaeology; others are well considered and insightful, without being abstruse and ideological. The essays are decidedly positive and assured, with little of the defensiveness that characterized earlier publications and conference papers promoting public archaeology.

Several of the authors, including Bob Kelly in his foreword, advocate activism and diplomacy, archaeologists as “middlemen in intellectual conversation.” Kirsti Uunila writes about building community bonds through archaeology and embracing public participation—particularly that of a descendent family—in the interpretation of Sukeek’s Cabin, an African American house site in rural Maryland. Linda Derry follows a similar route with her work at Cahawba, near Selma, Alabama. Both Derry and Uunila clearly see themselves as community members working for positive social change. Rick Knecht also sees himself as part of Unalaska, an island community of 4,000 people in the Aleutian chain. Public participation in his research improved the quality of the work and bridged political rifts in the community, and, perhaps, helped him make a life for himself in that remote place.

Politics—local politics—pervades this book, and that is especially true in the piece on *Alexandria Archaeology* by Pamela Cressey, Ruth Reeder, and Jared Bryson. Easily among the longest lived and most successful ventures in U.S. public archaeology, this program has become a landmark on the political and bureaucratic map of a northern Virginia city lying directly across the river from the nation’s capital. The authors list projects successfully undertaken with—not just for—various groups in the city and note the multiple products derived from each. They point out for those squeamish about playing so prominent a role in political life that

the archaeologist need not, indeed should not, take a central role. Community archaeology is about community needs, not the aggrandizement of a scholar with dirty fingernails.

Katherine Dowdall and Otis Parrish, working among the Kashaya Pomo on the California coast, and Carol McDavid, working with a descendent African American community outside of Houston, Texas, also are thoroughly enmeshed in the politics of their respective research communities, although Dowdall and McDavid live apart from theirs and are ethnically different. (Parrish is a published anthropologist and museologist, and a member of the Kashaya Pomo Tribal Council.) Dowdall and Parrish's work served both the Kashaya Pomo and California's Department of Transportation. Laurajane Smith, Anna Morgan, and Anita van der Meer, working with Waanyi women in Australia's northern Queensland, and Anne Pyburn, working in a Belizean village, similarly worked within community political structures but lived outside. All adopted a common strategy, surrendering some of their power and authority to the people they served, allowing those communities to express what they needed and explain how archaeologists and archaeology might best help them meet those needs.

The idea of a government agency surrendering any part of its power and authority is almost unimaginable, but Della Scott-Ireton describes Florida's underwater archaeology preserve program as significantly driven by the interests of local residents and businesses. She cites several formal and informal community organizations that petitioned the state for the creation of underwater preserves. Each researched and promoted their respective sites and most continue to play a role in resource protection.

Patrice Jeppson and George Brauer, both longstanding figures on the public archaeology landscape, discuss their very successful educational program in Maryland's Baltimore County school district. They emphasize that such programs are not just consistent with but are integral to meeting the ethical demands of professional archaeology. They fret unnecessarily over those antagonistic towards teaching students how to excavate, knowledge that might endanger archaeological resources by those armed with excavating tools but little knowledge. (The same criticism might be leveled at university field schools.) Those who continue in their

antagonism either have not paid attention to the public archaeology discussions of the past two decades or are simply set against such practices for reasons that surpass understanding.

While each of the contributors clearly describes his or her experiences, at times at a very personal level, few address theoretical issues. Beginning with Maureen Malloy's introduction and ending with Derry's conclusions, none of the contributors comes to grips with the concept of community. Derry and McDavid seem to realize that community is as much about shared interests as it is about geography (McDavid's Internet approach defies distance), but neither they nor their fellow contributors explicitly examine the role of the archaeologist as a definer of community, a mediator in the creation of identity, an anthropological activist who is more participant than observer, a creator rather than documenter of culture.

Without exception, Western democratic liberalism infuses the papers, although the Waanyi and Kashaya Pomo studies convey an appreciation for preserving experience as much as things (the latter a Western fetish occasionally challenged by performance artists and sculptors like Claus Oldenberg working in ephemeral media). Promoting a more inclusive, democratic archaeology that might contribute to a more democratic society might gain the approval of most readers, but is that not projecting the values of the Western archaeological community on other peoples? What are the implications of community partnerships for collections as private property under U.S. property law and in reference to the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979? Does the Internet promote democratization and accessibility, or does it obfuscate by providing too many choices, too many possible directions in the Western marketplace of ideas?

The studies also have ramifications for how archaeologists define their discipline. If a community becomes a true partner in an archaeological study, is it still just archaeology, or is it something more? Does public outreach and education enhance the prestige of archaeology, portraying its practitioners as more than eccentric hobbyists, adventurers, and egg-headed curators? Are community archaeologists engineers without slide rules?

Clearly, the theoretical aspects of partnership have not been worked out by the contributors,

but they have progressed beyond the strident calls of the 1980s and 1990s for community involvement. They provide reference points from which others might measure their own progress in this strange and otherwise unmapped terrain.

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*Delivering Archaeological Information  
Electronically.*

MARY S. CARROLL, EDITOR  
Society for American Archaeology,  
Washington, DC, 2002. xii + 115 pp., fig.,  
ref. No price given.

This small paperback book, published by the SAA, is the result of a symposium at the 1999 SAA annual meeting in Chicago. There were nine papers and two discussants in the symposium, but only seven of the papers are published here. Each author seems to have had an opportunity to provide a short update, where needed, in 2001. Given the swift changes in technology, this is helpful.

The introduction is actually Harrison Eiteljorg's discussion paper, so one gets a summary of the important points of the papers right at the beginning. Mark Aldenderfer was the other discussant, and his contribution at the end is actually a paper in itself. Not a discussion of the symposium or the individual papers, Aldenderfer's contribution discusses the future and the "Larger Context of Digital Data Dissemination and Preservation in Archaeology."

The rest of the papers are a mixed bag, as is so often the case in edited symposia. Each deals with a different topic within the larger one, and, thankfully, each is prefaced by an abstract.

In "The Nature of Data in Paper and in Electronic Media," Christopher Chippindale asserts, "Data is not a fixed given but is itself created and shaped to make knowledge" (p. 1) and that "A mixed-media future is becoming the present in which different media have overlapping and complementary roles" (p. 1). Chippindale is concerned that in this environment, the "hidden" and "deceptive" costs, both in terms of money

and quality of the knowledge being distributed, are not being taken into consideration. Publishing via the Web or other electronic wizardry is not free; the start-up costs alone are beyond some people's resources. How, he asks, is quality control maintained if either peer or editorial review, or more often both, is bypassed when, for example, a CRM report is put on a Web site by its author? He also suggests that changing the way data is presented will change the way data is thought about.

"Online Not in Line: Geospatial Data, Decision Support, and the Internet," by James A. Farley, "examines the range of technologies and strategies that combine to support delivery of a variety of geospatial data and information to the desktops of decision-makers, researchers, and policy-makers" (p. 17). Farley emphasizes the need for standards in delivery of data. He uses as an example of what is possible with advanced technology a program developed by the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas and called Seamless Warehouse of Arkansas Geodata (SWAG), which serves local and state government agencies and academia. "When completed, SWAG will exceed one terabyte in size and will house metadata, attributes, and spatial geometry for vector and raster data, and will support data delivery, data mining, and data warehousing applications via domain specific, spatial middle-ware" (p. 20). If the jargon of high-tech computereze is understood, the details of this SWAG project (which became operational in 2001) will give some idea of the magnitude of what is possible. There is little here about the application of these technologies to archaeological projects, although its potential for archaeology is obvious.

In an effort to enhance teaching methods and increase interest and participation by students, David L. Carlson has successfully used a class Web page and the Internet in his anthropology classes at Texas A&M. His experiences are described in "Surfing Indoors: Bringing the Net into the Classroom" and include developing interactive quizzes, tutorials, exercises in critical thinking and research. Carlson provides the Web address of many sites he has found useful, which could inspire one's own teaching experiments.

Web publishing is Hugh Jarvis' topic, and he uses data on computer use, international growth

of Web sites, and the tremendous increase in home commercial use of the Web to indicate that journal publishing has already jumped on this bandwagon. In "Publishing Learns New Tricks: Journal Databases Evolve on the World Wide Web," a table indicates that in 1991 there were 110 electronic journals and newsletters, and six years later there were 3,414. These are mostly journals in the hard sciences—"the American Chemical Society now has full text equivalents online for all its journals" (p. 51). The advantages are many: reduced publishing costs, speed of production, and distribution; ease of access; and savings in space and funds to process for archiving. Jarvis also lists 15 other minor "value-added features." The downside includes high start-up costs, including personnel with expertise, and constant upgrading of technology. A change that is already happening in some journal Web sources is that articles may not be "bundled" as in a bound periodical but published "ASAP—As Soon As Publishable" (p. 55).

In "Where Have All the Data Gone? Issues in Website Design," Mary S. Carroll and Bart Marable provide a detailed discussion of the process of development of a "useful, accessible website that delivers substantive information" (p. 63), using the designing of the Web site for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. They give advice, for example, about the planning that should be done before tackling the design of the content and presentation itself. The epilogue indicates that in spite of the fact that much has changed in the technology since this paper was written, the basic approach to planning a Web site remains the same.

Archaeologists in federal agencies are making use of the Internet for a variety of activities, from management to public education, from e-mail and listserves to the Web, interactive databases, and publication. There is, however, considerable variation among the agencies and considerable difference in the amount of time and money managers have been willing to invest in equipment and trained personnel. In "Federal Archaeology on the Internet: Current Status and Future Directions," S. Terry Childs explains, "Regular data updates and maintenance is an especially serious issue" (p. 81). Childs suggests "new directions" for federal archaeologists' use of the Internet—a veritable wish list of

things that she feels agencies should be able to do. Finally, her update in 2001 indicates that in three short years there have been great changes in the federal development of Internet resources; for example, it is now possible for users to "search for a particular subject, such as archaeology, across all federal websites" (p. 88).

Like several of the authors, Peter McCartney is concerned about cost, personnel, and long-term commitments to archiving digital data. In "Long-Term Management and Accessibility of Archaeological Research Data," McCartney asserts, "Without standardization of protocols, documentation, and commitments to maintaining data integrity, the value of our current holdings of electronic data is likely to depreciate rapidly" (p. 91). He believes that digital technology will be with us forever and that planning for the needs of future researchers should happen now. "Amongst the most pressing problems facing all scientific disciplines today is the long-term survival of research data" (p. 81). Archaeologists are now recording most of their primary data electronically but often are not providing detailed documentation about storage, access, and retrieval, much less the basic recording system and sampling design. On a larger scale, primary data must be managed, upgraded, accessible, and archived. "What is needed is a network of data repositories that can reasonably make this commitment" (p. 94). This sounds much like the cries for "regional repositories" for curation of artifacts, records, and photographs, which went the rounds in the early 1980s and has still not been solved. McCartney's experiences with the development of the Teotihuacán Mapping Project at Arizona State University provides the background for an extremely useful discussion of current problems and what is possible and needed in the future to solve the most urgent of the difficulties predicted now. The profession should take his final shot very seriously: "The only thing standing in our way is our own ability to think far enough ahead to build the kinds of infrastructure that will let us apply data to research and to real-world problems in the manner we want to be able to" (p. 99).

There is no way that discussions on this book's topic are not going to be out of date by the time they are published in this "traditional" media. However, there are those who

understand what is happening in this high-tech world, have experience and knowledge of its potential, and, through these kinds of presentations, are sharing their expectations and providing their warnings. Several authors include the addresses of useful Web sites for the topics of their discussions. All agree that NOW is the time to prepare for including the costs of new and upgraded technology and for assuring that appropriate digital data is archived and accessible. Suggestions are given by several authors on how to work towards these goals, but McCartney's and Aldenderfer's papers are particularly useful in this regard. The papers also make one realize how vast have been the changes in the last five years.

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*Landmarks of the American Revolution.*

GARY B. NASH

Oxford University Press, New York, 2003.  
 160 pp., b&w photos, illus., index. \$30.00  
 cloth.

Few readers of this journal would deny that using historic places to teach history or other subjects is a fruitful approach to educating young people. An introduction to the importance of place and an engagement with the material world help students think about their subject within a more experiential framework and make connections that text alone may not. This seems to be what the creators of the 13-volume American Landmarks series strive to do in presenting American history through sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. *Landmarks of the American Revolution* is one of these volumes, and prolific author and historian Gary B. Nash does a very fine job of presenting the people, places, and events of that period within such a framework. Through 12 chapters, each highlighting a theme and a group of related sites, he combines descriptions of events, ample illustrations, and selections from primary sources to provide something of a "you are there" feel for the subject and the times.

While sites selected for inclusion are all National Register properties, Nash has also

emphasized sites that are administered by the National Park Service and open to the general public. Those treated in depth include Independence Hall, Valley Forge, Faneuil Hall, the Adams House, Old South Meeting House, and Yorktown Battlefield. In fact, only two NPS-related Revolutionary sites seem to be slighted, Fort Stanwix (which receives a mere mention) and Ninety-Six. Most non-NPS sites are National Historic Landmarks, including Lexington Green, Marblehead Historic District, the Peyton Randolph House (Williamsburg), Johnson Hall, Old Saint Mary's Episcopal Church (Burlington, New Jersey), and the Francis Hopkinson House (Bordentown, New Jersey).

Each chapter presents one of the abovementioned sites as the focus for discussion of some issue, such as Native Americans in the Revolution, or religion and revolution. Not intended to be an architectural or site history, many aspects of the sites that are not directly relevant are left out. Rather, each is used as a springboard for elaboration of the theme. A fact box lists pertinent details, such as address, Web site, and National Register information. In addition, three or four other sites are drawn into the presentation to add diversity to the chapter. While 12 sites are given a detailed treatment, 40 others provide breadth of coverage. Speeches, poems, songs, and newspaper clippings are combined with paintings, photos, and maps to create an attractive package.

One of the problems that a standard-format series like this must overcome is how to give proper coverage to important and complex topics in a deliberately limited space while providing sufficient background and context for younger readers to follow. One might argue about which sites to include and which are thematically redundant, what information to emphasize about the rich and often dramatic history of these sites, and how to maintain scholarly integrity and still keep the book's narrative straightforward enough for readers without much background. This reviewer has many minor criticisms in this regard. For example, in terms of prominent persons, Nash successfully weaves Lafayette through several chapters of the book but barely mentions Benedict Arnold, whose emotional appeal is equally strong, albeit quite different. With regard to historic sites, Nash sometimes stresses aspects of particular



sites that one might not perceive as central to their role or interpretation in order to fit the chapter's theme (e.g., West Point in the section on women and the Revolution). Finally, in matters archaeological, he falls down. Nash notes that archaeological work has been done at several sites but does not provide much information on what was done or how it has informed interpretation, nor does he include photos of excavations or pictures of artifacts. Such a discussion would only enrich the book's coverage and add to its appeal.

In the end, however, Nash and series editor James Oliver Horton have created a text that survives quite well under scrutiny, given its goal of centralizing the importance of place in the American Revolution. It should serve middle- and high-school level students, the educators who work with them, and the general public.

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*Maritime Heritage.*

C. A. BREBBIA AND T. GAMBIN

WIT Press, Billerica, MA, 2003. 212 pp.,  
illus., figs. \$136.00 cloth.

*Maritime Heritage* consists of 18 papers presented at the First International Conference on Maritime Heritage held at Malta. Individually and collectively emphasizing the need for interdisciplinary methods and cooperation to make advances in maritime studies, promoting awareness of the field's significance, and making valuable suggestions about how this can be done, these papers cover diverse topics and issues concerning archaeology, history, prehistory, architecture, ethnography, education, oceanography, and museum studies. Each addresses specific, important regional maritime events, objects, issues, or projects and most discuss problems, propose solutions, and assess their success. The quality, and thus the value, of the papers range from excellent to mediocre. Cumulatively, the contributions convey the international scope of efforts and, thus, progress in maritime studies.

A number of papers pertain to countries such as South Africa, Sri Lanka, and Malta, which,

despite long-established and notable maritime cultures, have not been in the forefront of developing maritime studies. These papers show, however, through recognizing problems and formulating solutions, that these areas are striving to develop and promote the field and so enter the mainstream through increasing public awareness and support, preservation, establishing educational programs, developing museums, archaeology, and promoting government legislation.

B.E.J.S. Werz's discussion of the development of shipwreck archaeology in South Africa exemplifies these particular papers. The area is rich in underwater cultural resources, but to move forward, the country's comparatively new program to develop them has had to overcome a number of obstacles. Werz outlines the progress made with cultivating public support, dealing with relic hunters, and establishing protective legislation: all efforts reflecting the need for mutual support among different parties.

Illustrating the emphasis on creating public awareness and the need for interdisciplinary approaches is V. Salamon's excellent paper on an education program developed in Croatia. Designed to promote interest in regional maritime culture, this model program also recognizes a problem with today's youth, too much emphasis and reliance on the computer. It is intended to counter that trend by offering first-hand experience to participants. Involving hands-on model building, sailing, and even boat construction; viewing films and art; listening to nautical poetry, songs, and music; and experiencing the tastes and smells of traditional regional foods, the program successfully achieves its goals by focusing on stimulating all five senses. This well-rounded approach serves as an excellent model for educators everywhere, regardless of their particular field of emphasis. Also, Salamon offers a truly succinct and articulate explanation of why ships and, thus, maritime studies are culturally important.

Other papers propose interdisciplinary cooperation to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of archaeological research and methods. Two articles show the advantages of establishing closer ties between oceanographers and archaeologists. J. Weirich suggests that archaeologists work more closely with hydrographers. The precise, systematic survey methods employed

by hydrographers frequently detect underwater sites, making such a relationship practical. Two procedures could be combined as one, significantly reducing costs, time, and efforts. J. T. Wells and J. E. McNinch also show how oceanographic research can aid underwater archaeology. They point out that tidal inlets are often the sites of shipwrecks. Asserting that the actions of inlets are predictable, patterns for an inlet's dynamics can be established. They then propose a model for the effects of tidal inlet activity on scouring, exposing, and burying shipwrecks which, when used in association with the knowledge of an inlet's actions, should prove valuable for wreck-site location, management, and recovery.

Perhaps the most important section of the book is the last, consisting of four related and thoughtful papers pertaining to problems that have arisen with caring for the famous *Vasa* and her associated artifacts. The issues and solutions outlined are pertinent not only to the management of historic ships and wooden artifacts recovered from underwater but also for museum environments in general. The authors are refreshingly candid in admitting that despite every effort having been made to select the best options for conserving, housing, and displaying the *Vasa*, the state-of-the-art facility designed for her has proven insufficient in terms of climate control, storage, and exhibit space. Consequently, the vessel and associated artifacts are suffering structurally from the development of damaging sulphur, changes in the ship's dimensions, and inadequate storage and display systems. Following L. Malmberg's introductory paper that discusses these problems in general, explains their interaction, and proposes a long-term management program, in part calling for interdepartmental cooperation, I. Hall Roth and L. Del, J. Jacobson, and I. Lindblom present papers relating in detail the causal elements. Each offers a frank discussion of how and why the situation evolved, a solution is proposed, and the degree of success, real and potential, is assessed. They stress the need for determining methods to neutralize negative chemical affects; replacing materials integral to keeping the ship structurally sound; establishing a geodetic measuring system which, when used in association with laser scans, can be used to monitor changing dimensions; and creating a separate, off-site

storage facility. The lesson is that the care of ships and underwater artifacts entails an ongoing commitment and responsibility in terms of time, money, and efforts to ensure longevity. There can be no complacency.

Although the reader should not expect to find any groundbreaking historical information, a considerable amount of good, interesting, general historical data is presented throughout, which allows insight into the significance of various maritime-related activities in different locales. For instance, T. Gambin presents an excellent, concise maritime history of Malta, and R. Parthesius shows the importance of Galle, Sri Lanka, as a port in the Dutch East India Company system before explaining the archaeological importance of the wreck, *Avondster*.

A few papers, such as two on historic breakwaters in Japan by K. Takahashi et al. are primarily descriptive, outlining the history of a specific object. Furthermore, while interesting, these concentrate on rather obscure subjects. Still, within the overall plan of the book, by emphasizing these objects' cultural value, these papers do convey the growing awareness of maritime heritages.

Problems with this volume are almost universally technical in nature. The numerous maps do not always sufficiently define locales or complement the text. The image quality of the many photographs and illustrations suffers from blurriness.

Given the international scope of the contributors, logically, English is a second language for some. Consequently, several papers are grammatically rough, and there is some confusing use of terminology. This, in combination with a fair number of typos, sometimes affects the clarity of the writers' meanings. This publication should have undergone another round of editing before going to press.

Finally, there is the prohibitive price of \$136.00, which will certainly limit acquisition to large or specialized institutions, thus reducing ready access to some important views, methods, suggestions, and educational information.

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*Mer et Monde: Questions d'archéologie maritime.*

CHRISTIAN ROY, JEAN BELISLE, MARC-ANDRÉ BERNIER, AND BRAD LOEWEN, EDITORS

*Archéologiques*, Collection Hors Série 1.  
Association des Archéologues du Québec,  
Québec, 2003. xii + 235 pp., illus., tables,  
ref. \$20.00 paper.

Earthenware, glass bottles, artillery, pipes, timbers, naval equipment, and remains from shipwrecks have always been the concern of underwater archaeologists. Who have here an occasion to observe these "Archaeo-logics" in a work published by the Association des Archéologues du Québec, with the financial help of the Montreal Stewart Museum. The book is a first thematic issue for a brand new collection called "hors série" *Archéologiques* dedicated to the study and promotion of all sorts of archaeological heritage.

After the short foreword by the editors, the book opens with a preface by the chief of the Underwater Archaeology division at Parks Canada, Robert Grenier, on the chronology of the governmental interventions in this field of research since the early 1960s. The book holds 14 articles written in French or English by an international panel of researchers related to underwater archaeology or to the study of artifacts. The editors have done what has become an obligation over the years in archaeology: a comparative matching of topics. This complementary presentation is particularly successful in the case of the shipbuilding techniques or dugouts where they found specialists from Europe and America on these specific themes. The papers concern mainly wrecks (ranging from dugouts to steamers from the medieval to the 19th century), but they also deal with the study of the material culture as well as the conservation of archaeological remains.

The texts do not always follow a strict thematic division, but several sections can be identified. A first theme gathers three papers dedicated to shipbuilding (G. Wilson, "The Culture of Shipbuilding in Canada"; J. Gawronski, "Shipway of the VOC Shipyard in Amsterdam..."; B. Loewen et C. Cloutier, "Le chantier naval royal à Québec"), while a second group of two articles is highly specialized on dugouts (E. Rieth, "La

pirogue 2 de Mortefon ..." et D. Laroche, "Précis sur l'existence et l'usage de pirogues... au Québec et en Amérique"). A third set of three papers is devoted to the identification of artifacts from European and American sites (P. E. Pope, "The European Occupation of Southeast Newfoundland: Archaeological Perspectives on Competition for Fishing Rooms 1530–1680"; R. J. Ringer, "Underwater Archaeology at Canso: Investigating the Underwater Component of a 17th- to 19th-Century Nova Scotia Fishing Community"; J. Allan "Pattern of Artifact Consumption and Household Usage in the Ports of South-West England, ca 1600–1700"). A fourth section deals with two wrecks found on both sides of the Atlantic: a troop carrier and a corsair (C. Bradley, P. Dunning, and G. Gusset, "Material Culture from the *Elizabeth* and *Mary* (1690)..."; M. L'Hour et E. Veyrat, "Analyser la culture matérielle maritime d'époque moderne: la contribution des épaves de la *Natière*, *Saint Malo*"). A fifth set concerns two 19th-century ships from Montreal, one which sank near this city and the other near Melbourne in Australia after a long trip from Canada (J. Belisle et A. Lepine "La salle des machines du vapeur *P.S. Lady Sherbrooke*"; M. Staniforth, "Early Trade between Canada and Australia and the Wreck of the *William Salthouse* [1841]"). There are finally two papers that cannot be coupled to any other, which concern naval strategy and archaeological conservation (M.A. Bernier "La Guerre du Golfe: étude nomothétique de la stratégie navale en Nouvelle France à travers les épaves du golfe du Saint Laurent"; A. Bergeron et K. Morin, "Conservation archéologique et patrimoine maritime: même combat").

Underwater Archaeology is a discipline in transformation, and shipwreck recovery still constitutes the main subject of underwater archaeology. However, many of the papers show that it is not the only concern of this discipline. Of course budgetary reasons often limit the efforts to site excavation and conservation. The study and publication of the results are still the poorest children of this process. True, instruments like forums on the World Wide Web have, over the years, helped to create new links that bypass national frontiers, but the work rarely goes beyond that point for other reasons. Archaeologists are often discouraged to go further than the recording of the wreck

or making an inventory of the artifacts due to the complexity of archival research and the existence of a very old international trade market for objects (see for instance Allen; L'Hour et Veyrat; or Staniforth).

This book gives many examples of what an archaeological study can be. It is an important point for a publication because many basic reports are extremely inconsistent in their analyses or purely incomprehensible to the uninitiated. Too often, the authors simply pin a series of artifacts on a well-known historical sequence, while the complexity of a site surpasses, in most cases, the realities taken from our history books. Most texts published in this book show that the objects found in a site (household earthenware, military weapon, naval equipments, etc.) do not automatically reflect the nationality of a wreck. The development of paleobotany, paleo-entomology, archaeometallurgy, etc., has brought answers to some debates on the origins of many artifacts, but these disciplines have also raised new unanswered questions.

If the order of the papers in the volume and the absence of an index are questionable, this book still remains a quite thoroughly enjoyable work that will please the specialists as well as the great public interested in maritime archaeology. The numerous photos and line drawings of artifacts as well as maps, figures, and graphs give a good insight into most of the subjects. The papers presented in this collection deal with so many subjects that all could find a theme appropriate to their preferences. I especially recommend this book to persons teaching archaeology or those who wish to have a good example of material sources at hand in French or English.

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*Monuments to the Lost Cause: Women, Art, and the Landscapes of Southern Memory.*  
CYNTHIA MILLS AND PAMELA H. SIMPSON,  
EDITORS

The University of Tennessee Press,  
Knoxville, 2003. 296 pp., figs., index.  
\$45.00 cloth.

Dead men may tell no tales, but their public monuments speak aplenty. Editors Cynthia

Mills and Pamela H. Simpson have constructed an impressive and illustrative collection of essays that explains the meaning and function of Confederate memorials in the South. This anthology demonstrates the variety of memorials, tensions, and controversies surrounding monument construction, the character of national reconciliation, and the role of memory in the production of history. While the essays on historical preservation and architecture are good, it is this volume's attention to gender, race, and reconciliation that makes it an important scholarly contribution.

*Monuments to the Lost Cause* examines statues and memorials that 20th-century southerners have steeped in myth and romance, historicizes them, and offers deeper and more satisfying meanings for 21st-century readers. Lee Chapel, Monument Avenue in Richmond, and Stone Mountain in Georgia, among others, are demystified and de-romanticized as the authors examine historical processes surrounding the monuments' construction. According to the editors, this volume "seeks to shift the focus" of Lost Cause scholarship "to the realm of the visual, including sculpture, architecture, and human performance on the landscape." Previous scholarship by David Blight, Gaines Foster, Charles Regan Wilson, and others infuses the essays here, but the focus on the built environment is unique and offers new perspectives on broad historical themes. Perhaps the most significant recurring theme is the vital role that white women's clubs played in shaping southern memory and Lost Cause history. Some essays here argue that women's clubs sponsored construction of public monuments not only to shape southern memory of the Confederate past but also to reinforce segregation and white supremacy in the 20th century.

Fourteen essays are divided into four thematic parts. Part 1, The Rites of Memory: Differing Perspectives, probes the role of memory in creating Lost Cause history. Catherine W. Bishir examines the politics of monument building and women's forceful leadership in ladies' memorial associations in Raleigh, North Carolina. Catherine W. Zipf demonstrates that the Union imposed its own perspective of history by spreading Federal cemeteries throughout the South. Kathleen Clark explores African American efforts to institutionalize black public

memory in Augusta, Georgia, from 1865–1913, despite white resistance. Fitzhugh Brundage contextualizes 20th-century white women's commemorative campaigns by contrasting European and American traditions to explain why women were able to assume leadership in the first place. These four essays establish the themes that the rest of the book must follow.

Essays in part 2, *Heroes and Heroines of the South*, examine the construction of specific monuments or clusters of monuments to memorialize particular men and women. Pamela H. Simpson continues to explore the theme of influential women's clubs begun in part 1. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, she argues, spoiled men's ambitious plans to rebuild the chapel that houses Robert E. Lee's remains at Washington and Lee College. Richard Guy Wilson explores the controversies that surrounded statutory construction on Richmond's famous Monument Avenue. M. Anna Fariello probes the motivations, steeped in gender politics, behind George Julian Zolnay's sculptures in the Davis Family Circle in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. David Currey argues that southerners commemorated their dead to counteract forces of modernization.

The essays in part 3, *Celebration and Responses to the North*, bear fewer thematic connections to one another than essays in the previous parts, except that the monuments these authors explore are not intended to commemorate any particular person but to memorialize Confederate men and women in the abstract. Karen L. Cox explores meanings of sectional reconciliation with the 1914 unveiling and construction of the Confederate monument at Arlington Cemetery. William M. S. Rasmussen explains the architectural planning behind the Confederate "Battle Abbey" in Richmond, and Cynthia Mills explores the gender and race politics that produced monuments to Confederate women throughout the South.

Part 4, *Changing Times, Reshaping History*, offers three essays that examine monument controversies that either lost momentum so that no memorial was erected or resulted in extensive campaigns that lasted decades. Micki McElya probes the politics of sex and race that inspired the idea for a National Mammy Monument and

demonstrates how African American protests eventually killed the project. Grace Elizabeth Hale explores changing representations of white southern identity in the protracted construction of the memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Brian Black and Bryn Varley offer insight into late-20th-century race politics by exploring the historical process behind the construction and unveiling of Arthur Ashe's statue on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia.

As a collection, *Monuments to the Lost Cause* possesses a few shortcomings. For example, 6 of the 14 essays have little or nothing to do with women, an observation that remains enigmatic because the editors have taken great pains to emphasize this theme in the title and introduction, and the other 8 essays incorporate women and gender so successfully. In addition, most of the essays address monuments in the Upper South. While four essays examine monuments in the regional or national context, nearly half consider monuments in Virginia. The others focus on Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. Most western and deep South states remain largely underrepresented. The reader is left wondering if memorials exist in these states and if the themes represented here apply evenly across the South as a whole.

However, shortcomings aside, *Monuments to the Lost Cause* is a fine volume indeed. The most successful essays here examine public memorials as "texts." The political and social power of these monuments come alive as historians methodically examine relevant primary documents, newspapers, minutes from meetings of both public and private organizations, artists' journals, letters, and drawings produced before, during, and after construction. While all of these essays provide meaningful interpretations, some are exceptional in insight and incorporate the latest in historical methodology. In these essays, Simpson and Mills not only have provided interesting accounts of historical preservation but also have raised the bar for students of southern and public history.

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*Submerged Cultural Resource Management: Preserving and Interpreting Our Sunken Maritime Heritage.*

JAMES D. SPIREK AND DELLA A. SCOTT-IRETON

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2003. xii + 185 pp., figs., refs. \$45.00 paper; \$85.00 cloth.

James Spirek and Della Scott-Ireton's *Submerged Cultural Resource Management* is the first volume produced concerning issues dedicated to underwater cultural resource/heritage management. The publication is separated into three major sections, part 1: Theory and Concept (three chapters); part 2: Preserves and Parks (six chapters); and part 3: Trails (four chapters). The chapters are produced by a small but relatively diverse group of heritage professionals composed of academics and cultural resource managers living in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia. The content of publication varies from the practical and descriptive to the "theoretically inclined" and covers subjects such as the nature of historic preservation, tourism, public education, training schemes, recreation, interpretive modes and products, and access to heritage resources. Despite the intention of the book to communicate the breadth of underwater cultural heritage management, it is more accurately summarized as a document describing the failures and successes of cultural heritage management as seen from a range of isolated examples. Here the work has some undoubted value.

One initial criticism pertains to the structure and naming of sections of this book. In particular one wonders where the *theory* is in the Theory and Concept section. With the possible exception of the chapter by Todd Hannahs, "Underwater Parks Versus Preserves: Data or Access," it is difficult to comprehend the rationale for the naming of the first selection of chapters. Daniel Roche's chapter, "A Review of Cultural Resource Management Experiences in Presenting Canada's Submerged Heritage," for instance seems to be cited as "theory" for no reason other than because he asks questions about the nature of "access." The Kenneth Vrana and Gail Vander Stoep chapter cites cultural landscape models and, in particular, Christer Westerdahl's notion of the maritime

cultural landscape as having potential for use in cultural resource management but does not engage in any substantive discussion of what the theory itself proposes or what the ramifications of this theoretical framework may be for management. This is not to unduly criticize these particular chapters (which are actually very good) but, rather, to call into question the structure and need for separation within the publication. It seems that many of the subsequent chapters could be said to be equally if not more "theoretical" in content and inclination. Indeed, many of the other chapters concerned with parks, preserves, and trails may have easily absorbed much of this first section or have been integrated under different subject headings.

*Submerged Cultural Resource Management* also seems to be plagued with other problems. Following in the vein of the diverse nations and people involved, so too the quality of individual chapters fluctuates considerably. Some chapters, like Cassandra Philippou and Mark Staniforth's "Maritime Heritage Trails in Australia: An Overview and Critique of the Interpretive Programs," are noteworthy for their explicit and unashamedly critical content in discussing the degree to which marketing and promotion should be part of the design and implementation processes involved in trail development. Praise can also be attributed to the chapter by Scott-Ireton on "Florida's Underwater Archaeological Preserves" for its discussion of the ethics of site "enhancement," as well as Tim Smith's submission on issues pertaining to the role of the public in the ownership of shipwreck trails. Such examples have worth because of their communication and discussion of substantive issues, rather than being confined to simply reading off the many events and occurrences in the development of particular cultural heritage resources. In sometimes-stark contrast, other chapters, like Bruce Terrell's work in the Florida Keys, are interesting because of the lessons learned from consultation and community resistance but do not achieve their potential due to simplicity and lack of discussion. This can also be said of other parts of the work, such as Richard Lawrence's descriptive history of the USS *Huron* historic shipwreck preserve, a case study at best and an example totally lacking much of the analysis, discussion, and critique set out by other contributors.

The real problem with this work relates to a number of issues pertaining to layout and editing. In particular, the layout of the work is substantially compromised throughout. This is most evident in the large blank spaces noticed in many chapters. Pictures have been pushed from the bottom of pages to the top of the next, leaving large blank spaces in their wake. Where images are positioned appropriately, the caption is often cut in half and pushed to the top of the next page. Also regularly encountered is an absence of additional lines between images, captions, and the continuation of text. In some places, the layout of pages makes no sense at all, and it appears as if an old version was sent for printing. This suspicion is further strengthened on page 156 with the addition of what appears to be some kind of editor's markup, "[double space?]" included at the bottom of the page! Other problems include extended, indented quotations that are often split in two and put on separate pages as well as inconsistency in the indentation of figure captions, and the italicization of shipwreck names in citations (in some places italicized, in others italicized and underlined). Also noted is the attachment of major headings to the body of preceding paragraphs.

This is unfortunate for editors and contributors alike, illustrating to a large degree that this series is in a tailspin of quality, despite the consistently high prices asked for the volumes in the Plenum Series in Underwater Archaeology.

There are also issues with referencing. In the reference list of the Arthur Cohn chapter on Lake Champlain, the term *ibid.* is used in the place of an author in the reference list (apparently the work of Cohn et al.). The chapter by Philippou and Staniforth has particular problems. Authors and works mentioned in the text are missing from the reference list altogether (such as Smith, 2002), and in some places, the names of authors are misspelled (Broxham, for example). This chapter also has works cited in the reference list but makes no mention of them in the chapter itself (as with Jeffery 1990b). The misspelling of place names such as "Tazmania," instead of "Tasmania" in the reference list is also noted. Such glaring problems are probably evidence of some kind of amendment to the manuscript without the knowledge of the authors. On a more general

level, in many places throughout the work, the citation of multiple authors follows no standard, being neither consistently alphabetical nor chronological. Such errors are obviously attributed to some level of poor editing and lack of attention to detail.

As the first published book on underwater cultural heritage management, this work is a significant contribution. However, it is in the precedence of the subject matter alone that the book can be seen to be a valuable resource. While undoubtedly an advance and hopefully a sign for similar publications in the future, it is hoped that new works will more adequately reflect the true breadth and depth of this ever-changing and extremely significant area, and that much more attention will be paid to the details of any such work's production.

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*Three Sixteenth-Century Mohawk Iroquois Village Sites.*

ROBERT E. FUNK AND ROBERT D. KUHN  
New York State Museum, Albany, NY, 2003.  
167 pp., 73 figs., 44 tables, ref. \$29.95  
paper.

This attractive volume from the New York State Museum presents a final report on the 1969–1970 excavations of three Mohawk sites by the late Robert E. Funk. Funk pursued the analysis and publication over the past 30 years, and he was joined in 1987 by his coauthor, Robert Kuhn. The analysis and publication of old investigations can be a very tricky business, but Funk and Kuhn navigate around most of the difficulties. The study succeeds in providing many of the primary data from these three important sites, providing detail to the 16th-century Mohawk. The report will be required reading for all archaeologists in the Northeast.

The volume contains five chapters and is well illustrated with excellent artifact photographs, field photographs, site plans, and feature drawings. Too often settlement-pattern researchers present only their interpretation of post patterns in a generalized site plan. Funk and Kuhn are

to be commended for providing both raw post patterns and, separately, their interpretations. The 167 pages are packed with data, and tables are used effectively to reduce the text. Knowing that this report was written over a 30-year span, the reader might be concerned about the currentness of the references. Funk and Kuhn are extremely current; this 2003 publication includes references from 2002. English measurement units are used throughout the report; it would have been nice if metric equivalents had also been included.

The first chapter introduces the research perspective (settlement pattern analysis), study goals ("presentation of the long-delayed Klock and Smith-Pagerie site reports and re-evaluation of the Garoga site" [p. 3]), history of investigations, and environmental setting of the Middle Mohawk Valley of New York. It is important to note that in the late 1960s to early 1970s, settlement pattern archaeology was generally pursued through the hand- or machine-assisted removal of the unscreened plow zone from large site areas, followed by the mapping and selective excavation of features and postholes. If Kuhn were excavating the same site today, it is likely that plow zone sampling would be conducted to address spatial patterning and the potential for multiple, overlapping components.

Chapters 2–4 present site reports on Klock, Smith-Pagerie, and Garoga, respectively. Feature descriptions/distributions and intrasite settlement patterns are discussed for each site. Summaries are presented for major material culture classes, including stone tools, sherds, bone/antler tools, and shell items.

The Klock site revealed the remains of at least eight longhouses and a palisade. Of the more than 16,000 sherds recovered, only 422 were assigned to a type. No vessel profiles, minimum number of vessels, rim diameters, or thickness measurements are presented, and the ceramic data are discussed only in general terms (e.g., "the typical tempering agent was plagioclase feldspar" [p. 34]). A single brass scrap from the plow zone is the only possible trade item recovered. The Klock site yielded three radiocarbon dates (calibrated, two-sigma ranges of A.D. 1483–1649, A.D. 1326–1439, and A.D. 1492–1656), and the second date was dismissed as not conforming to the expectations of the authors.

The Smith-Pagerie site contained portions of at least 15 longhouses, a palisade, and possibly smaller houses. A tubular brass/copper bead and an iron object represent possible European goods. The site yielded 12,396 sherds, of which only 386 were typed. Two Accelerated Mass Spectrometer (AMS) dates on maize kernels yielded calibrated, two-sigma results of A.D. 1435–1493 and A.D. 1428–1482. These statistically identical dates are dismissed "as there is currently no evidence that the site is multicomponent" (p. 81).

A palisade and at least 10 longhouses (including two that overlapped the palisade) were discovered at the Garoga site. More than 12,000 sherds were recovered, of which 546 were typed. One fragment of brass or copper represents the only possible European trade item. A standard radiocarbon date on charcoal (calibrated, two-sigma A.D. 1280–1420) and four AMS dates on maize (calibrated, two-sigma A.D. 1494–1650, A.D. 1431–1610, A.D. 1428–1479, and A.D. 1304–1409) were generated by the excavations.

The final chapter is centered on a ceramic seriation of the three sites. Kuhn authored the ceramic analysis in this final chapter, and he wisely chose attribute (rather than type) seriation to suggest temporal ordering among the three study sites. Kuhn examines 10 attributes that he feels are likely to have strong temporal trends, and his sample size is 1,457 rim sherds. He utilizes the late-15th-century Elwood site and the early-17th-century Wagner's Hollow site to anchor his seriations. The 10 attributes most commonly suggest a sequence of Elwood, Garoga, Klock, Smith-Pagerie, and Wagner's Hollow. The results are also examined using the Brainerd-Robinson Coefficient of Agreement and cluster analysis.

Kuhn utilizes the derived chronology to address settlement change in the 16th century. He argues for two major village relocations from Garoga 2.3 mi. to Klock, and then from Klock 2.8 mi. to Smith-Pagerie. He feels that there was a single, relatively stable population that occupied all three villages. Using multiple methods to estimate site populations, Kuhn sees no evidence of adverse effects of European diseases among the 16th-century Mohawk.

One major concern with this report is the issue of single or multiple components at



each of the study sites. If there are multiple occupations at each site, seriation should not be expected to yield a reliable chronology. It would be impossible to know the relative contribution of the 16th century and earlier components to the sample. The authors admit that Garoga is a multicomponent site. Their dismissal of an A.D. 1326–1439 date from Klock and two 15th-century dates from Smith-Pagerie (the only two dates from the site) raises the possibility that these sites are also multicomponent. Because the seriation is the basis for the chronology, the discussion of settlement relocation, and the demographic modeling, it is important that the seriation be flawless. Readers are encouraged to carefully consider the issue of multicomponenty.

Archaeologists faced with reporting older excavations often find themselves “damned if they do, damned if they don’t.” In this case, Funk and Kuhn chose the right option, and their significant contribution to Mohawk archaeology is not to be damned. They have provided crucial data on 16th-century developments, and the three villages report will serve as a valuable resource for researchers in Iroquoia. I strongly recommend this volume.

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*The Use of Oxygen-Free Environments in the Control of Museum Insect Pests.*

SHIN MAEKAWA AND KERSTIN ELERT  
Getty Publications, Los Angeles, CA. 224 pp., 6 color and 50 b&w illus., 25 drawings. \$60.00 paper.

The authors have written an in-depth resource book that experienced conservators and novices will find useful. Shin Maekawa and Kerstin Elert have produced a text that offers a number of practical applications for using oxygen-free environments to eradicate insects from museum collections. Reassessing the conservation mandate of “doing no harm to an object,” the authors outline an integrated approach that includes assessment, preventive procedures, and active treatments for the management of collections that are more environmentally and artifact friendly than meth-

ods traditionally used for museum assemblages. The authors make a convincing argument that long-held traditions of using dusts, sprays, and fumigants to eradicate pests have fallen into disfavor because the treatment methods themselves leave residual materials in contact with the assemblage being treated. To support their concerns about the widely adopted use of methyl bromide, sulfuryl fluoride, and ethylene oxide, the authors contend that these materials react within the matrix of the materials conserved, forming complex chemical compounds. They observe that these compounds are deleterious to paintings and environmentally harmful.

The book is subdivided into five chapters and five appendices. Chapter one discusses insect mortality using anoxia. The authors outline major factors influencing insect mortality, including temperature, relative humidity, and oxygen concentration. Chapter two effectively outlines pertinent information for conducting anoxic treatment strategies. Topics include choosing the best mode of anoxic treatment, oxygen barrier films, tents, oxygen monitors, and analyzer and data collections during anoxic processing. Chapters three and four discuss small-scale anoxia using oxygen absorbers and large-scale processing using external nitrogen sources, respectively. Chapter five outlines the practical issue of choosing an appropriate treatment protocol, followed by a number of case-study examples, ranging from basic and inexpensive anoxia procedures to larger commercial processes. The five appendices provide an excellent synopsis of critical information needed to conduct anoxic treatment strategies. Experienced conservators may skip earlier chapters in the book and simply proceed to the data outlined in the appendices. For less-experienced conservators, however, material included in the opening chapters of the book help to flesh out applicable treatment strategies.

Included in the inside back cover of the text is a CD-ROM containing a complete Adobe Acrobat file of the book. Using the “find” command in Acrobat, it is easy to search and access information in the electronic document. This is a particularly nice feature, allowing computer access to technical data, supplier addresses, and numerous Web sites. The book is well written and illustrated and offers the reader an exhaustive overview of the topic of anoxic treatment

strategies for the control of pests in museum environments. One drawback, however, is the absence of recent citations from conservation literature and material science studies literature to support concerns about the damaging effects caused by residual chemical interaction associated with traditional treatment strategies. Possibly, this is an area for future research since, in time, conservators may need to correlate the lasting effects of residual materials with problems that may arise in organic materials in the future. This omission is minor considering the abundance of useful information that the book offers.

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 of Sudley Post Office (44PW294), Manassas  
 National Battlefield Park, Manassas,  
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This monograph, prepared through a cooperative agreement between the University of Maryland and the National Capitol Region's Regional Archeology Program of the National Park Service, details investigations at the Sudley Post Office (44PW294), located on what is now the Manassas National Battlefield Park. These investigations were conducted to identify and evaluate archaeological resources that may be impacted during emergency stabilization of the Sudley Post Office—a building that had been home to three different households between the 1840s and the 1930s. "Views of a Changing Landscape," however, goes beyond these stated goals and contributes to the larger archaeological research agendas at work in the region and in historical archaeology in general. Although the main analytical lens is the small-scale landscape, the comparative and chronological way

the diverse households who occupy the site are handled is admirable.

The first chapters provide a brief introduction and historical background of the project area, respectively. The first occupants, the Thornberry household (1846–1871), operated a wheelwright shop on the property connected with Sudley Mill, while the smaller Mathew household (1871–1904) operated the local post office out of the home—it is this occupation that gives the site its name. Joe Davis, an African American farm laborer, and his family were the final full-time residents (1910s–1920s) of the Sudley Post Office site.

Not surprisingly, the historical background chapter also explains the importance of the Civil War to this site. Not only is the Thornberry residence commandeered as a triage center/military field hospital following the First Battle of Manassas, the war reverses the economic fortunes of the Thornberry family as it profoundly restructures the surrounding community—leading the Thornberrys to abandon the wheelwright shop and finally sell the property to the Mathew family, moving to a nearby village.

Interestingly, Reeves introduces material culture recovered from the site excavations directly into the historical background chapter. To some readers it may seem disorienting to discuss artifacts prior to the chapters that outline the context of their discovery, but the author seems to be consciously juxtaposing the historical and the material record. Artifacts, such as the various military artifacts recovered from the kitchen rubble, are used to illustrate the concrete connection between historical events and the archaeological record. This is type of integration, although not entirely successful in this instance, should be encouraged in archaeological monographs which tend toward sterile, non-interacting topical chapters.

Chapters 3 and 4 detail the methodology and results of the excavations at Sudley Post Office. Here project researchers deploy a three-pronged approach to identifying archaeological loci within the four-acre property. A combination of systematic shovel tests, a metal detector survey, and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) are used in conjunction to identify three seemingly discrete middens, four potential out-buildings (including a privy), the location of the

Thornberry wheelwright shop, and a prehistoric occupation on the site.

The researchers should be applauded for their use of multiple methods to identify archaeological deposits on a single site, but it is admittedly disappointing that they were unable to ground truth the anomalies detected by the GPR survey (they do, however, utilize material recovered from shovel tests and the metal detector survey to interpret the anomalies). Likewise, it might have been nice to see the researchers broaden their remote-sensing approach to include different technologies (e.g., magnetometry, resistivity, conductivity, etc.). This would have been consistent with both their own advice (p. 3.13) and their overall approach using different methods to enhance and corroborate each other.

The real “meat” of this monograph, in this reviewer’s opinion, can be found in the two chapters that provide thematic analyses of the excavated material: chapters 5 and 6. Chapter 5 deploys the landscape perspective on the four-acre site and, in turn, relates it to the larger context of the community. As each of the diverse households to occupy the Sudley Post Office interacted with the broader public sphere differently, this chapter follows the changing use of public and private space on the small-scale landscape. Thornberry’s work as a wheelwright out of a shop near the road, Mathew’s Post Office operated out of the house itself, and the Davis family’s need for privacy in a very public part of the community during the Jim Crow South are all examined along with their implications for the site landscape. Additionally, household size and makeup, including the slaves held by the Thornberry family, are tied into the evolution of the site landscape with

particular attention given to the occupation of household members and domestic activities of the household. The author thus follows the site through to its current status as a national space dedicated to commemorating the Civil War.

Chapter 6 examines consumerism in the Davis household (the only household assemblage deemed large enough for analysis). Although the conclusions of this chapter are not as strong as the previous landscape analysis, Reeves does muster evidence that the Davis family was participating in both the larger cash-oriented economy and the local community-oriented economy, including evidence for recycling and repairing.

The volumes wraps up with conclusions, recommendations, and, for the researcher looking for comparative data, 154 pages of appendices—including excavation unit summaries and complete artifact inventories. Additionally, the author and the National Park Service have established a supplemental Web site for the Sudley Post Office project <<http://www.nps.gov/rap/exhibit/mana/text/sudley00.htm>>.

In closing, aside from its obvious value as a site report with much comparative potential, this volume provides case examples of what are some of the most prevalent and promising analytical themes in contemporary historical archaeology—household archaeology, landscapes, and consumerism. Although it is not without some rough edges, this report will be very valuable to researchers who are working with similar approaches.

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