

Wade, Edwin L.

1980 "The Thomas Keam Collection of Hopi Pottery: A New Perspective," *American Indian Art Magazine*, 5(3):54-61.

Wade, Edwin L. and Lea S. McChesney

1981 *Historic Hopi Ceramics: The Thomas V. Keam Collection of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology*, Harvard University Peabody Museum Press, Cambridge.

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Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archaeology, edited by Charles E. Orser, Jr., Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, 1996. 477pp. 47 figures, 47 tables, references

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When searching for a reader in historical archaeology this volume is the place to start. Charles Orser has collected some fine examples of historical archaeology for this publication that spans over a decade of research. They introduce method, theory, the underlying philosophical issues behind theory, and the application of all of these to archaeological data sets of the historic period.

The volume is organized thematically into six sections each with its own introduction. In all there are twenty chapters and Orser's introduction to the volume. The first and final sections offer perspectives on the state of historical archaeology as an endeavor, both in the United States and abroad. The remainder of the volume presents case studies in several categories. Though these categories seem somewhat arbitrary given the breadth of the material covered, they do serve to juxtapose articles facilitating an appreciation for the complementarity of varied approaches.

Part I (Recent Perspectives) includes two papers that provide both retrospective and contemporary views that situate historical archaeology as a discipline. Kathleen Deagan's (1982) paper reviews historical archaeology past and present, examining the sometimes competing definitions for the practice, as well as its orientation that has variously drawn more or less heavily upon the fields of history, archaeology, or anthropology. Barbara Little (1994) literally picks up where Deagan leaves off, identifying the change in focus that has emerged in the intervening decade. She discusses the role of historical archaeology as the archaeology of capitalism, and advocates the field's responsibility to correct histories drawn exclusively from documents. Combined, these two papers provide an excellent overview for the theoretical perspectives presented in subsequent chapters.

People and Places (Part II), presents a number of case studies, projects of varied scope and duration, that graphically demonstrate the development of the discipline itself. David Hurst Thomas's fifteen year study of the settlement at the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale parallels the expansion of historical archaeology in general as the project is transformed to incorporate the regional landscape to explore interactions between European settlers and the indigenous population. In a completely different methodological approach, Michael Parrington, Helen Schenck, and Jacqueline Thibaut compile excavation data collected by a half dozen different investigators for four encampments at Valley Forge. The diversity of encampment structures and arrangements presents a striking contrast to Washington's orders for the standardized construction of these bases. The two chapters that follow examine aspects of disenfranchised people, poorly represented to documentary sources. Plantation slave archaeology is the subject of Theresa Singleton's chapter in which she provides a sweeping review of current studies in the archaeology of slavery, while Edward Staski distin-

guishes between assimilation and acculturation of the Chinese workforce after the completion of work on the western railroads. Donna Seifert's paper concludes this section with an examination of changes both in the organization of prostitution and in the structure of an urban neighborhood in turn of the century Washington.

A particular class of material culture is the subject of Part III (Historic Artifacts: A Focus on Ceramics), in which four papers demonstrate differing approaches to material culture studies. Methodology is emphasized in the paper by Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh in which she creates a reference set for lead-glazed redwares. For Susan Henry, ceramics are a durable commodity and comprise one data set in her study of economic decision making at the level of the household. Leland Ferguson uses colono wares as the basis for his thesis that slaves actively maintained their culture in the face of a dominant ideology presented by plantation owners. Mary Beaudry, Lauren Cook, and Stephen Mrozowski's article on the Boott Mills project, follows with a discussion of hegemonic discourse as a shifting prevailing consciousness that is distinguished from a dominant ideology, because of its incorporation into subordinate groups. All of these papers rely on material culture associated with the consumption of food to explore resistance and identification or membership with social groups and classes.

Interdisciplinary methods applied in historical archaeology are the subject of Part IV (Interdisciplinary Studies). Gerald Kelso and Faith Harrington rely on pollen analysis to reconstruct a model for land use, fine tuning pollen interpretation and dating based on depositional factors. Faunal analysis provides the archaeological portion of a study by Christine Szuter that examines butchery and patterns of meat consumption at a frontier trading post. This section's last chapter is a forensic identification of an individual assumed to have participated in the Battle of the Little Bighorn and the Reno Retreat Crossing, by Douglas Scott and Clyde Collins Snow. The chapters in this section demonstrate the utility of botanical, zooarchaeological, and physical anthropological methods to address particular types of historical archaeological questions.

Part V (Landscape Studies) combines several papers that examine landscape and land use at different spatial and social scales. William Paca's garden is the vehicle for Mark Leone's examination of the manipulation of space to reinforce a dominant ideology. Orser and Annette Nekola research the use of space over time through the political and social transformation of post-Civil War independence for slaves. They are interested in how freed slaves, remaining to become tenant farmers, chose to position themselves on the former plantation. The final paper in this section is Scott Hamilton's analysis of resource exploitation and depletion across a broad network of Canadian outposts engaged in fur trade.

Part V (International Historical Archaeology) includes papers by Patricia Fournier-Garcia and Fernando Miranda-Flores, Martin Hall and Ann Markell, and Neil Asher Silberman that provide access to the state of historical archaeology in Mexico, South Africa, and Israel, respectively. In the first and last of these articles, the status of historical archaeology is discussed relative to prehistoric archaeology and the interests of the state. Enthusiasm and support for historic period sites is less than intense in these countries where ancient ruins dominate both the view and tourist's currencies. Hall's research is in colonialism and its impact on indigenous populations, for which there are strong parallels in North American historical archaeology.

Several of the chapters in this volume conclude with interesting and practicable methodological discoveries, sometimes arising from strategies that proved less than successful for a particular application. Parrington, *et al.*, realizes that the sampling strategies employed for military encampments like those at Valley Forge rely on the presumed regularity of the enclosure. In these cases though, the irregular army may have created a somewhat irregular compound that has evaded the archaeologist's test trenches. Henry's small and homogeneous sample size makes it difficult to isolate the type of socioeconomic indicator for consumer decision making at the level of the household. Though her tactic of using related durable and non-durable commodities as analytic data sets in conjunction with historical data is extremely coherent.

Finally, several of the papers present excellent statements of purpose with respect to the theoretical assumptions behind the research. Explication of hegemonic discourse by Beaudry *et. al.* is well developed and articulated as is Henry's discussion of consumer behavior within the context of group decision making. Hamilton's development of the significance of food and the role that rank played in access to preferred resources is illuminating. Taken as a whole this collection of papers illustrates many of the points made in the first two chapters of the volume. They demonstrate a diversity of the uses and orientations researchers take toward historical source material. The archaeology of capitalism is often apparent as a defining paradigm. Attempts to identify interest groups, ethnicity, classes, and subcultures on the basis of the archaeological record is problematized in many of the papers. In several cases, processual methodology is alive and well in the employ of historical archaeologists asking significant social questions that utilize a middle range approach. Finally, issues of scale are addressed repeatedly in research that seeks solutions to difficulties with appropriate units of analysis. Little's assertion that historical archaeology is, and has been its own discipline, is supported by this volume.

Pueblo Bonito, by George H. Pepper. Preface by David E. Stuart. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, xviii, Illustration Section, 398 pages, notes, index. 1996. ISBN 0-8263-1735-9, Cloth, \$45.00. ISBN 0-8253-1736-7, Paper \$20.00.

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Pueblo Bonito was originally published in 1920, twenty-five years after the Hyde Exploring Expedition first began work at the site in 1896. The re-issue of this volume, long out-of-print and difficult and expensive to obtain, marks the 100th anniversary of the onset of the excavation of Pueblo Bonito. The book is a most welcome addition to the list of historically important works on American archaeology and anthropology that have been reprinted during the last several decades. The University of New Mexico Press is to be commended for undertaking to republish this report, especially at such a reasonable price for the paperback.

The Hyde Exploring Expedition was funded by Frederick and Benjamin Talbot Hyde, heirs to the Babbit Soap fortune. Professor Frederick Ward Putnam of Harvard University and the American Museum of Natural History was in charge, but day-to-day field operations were directed by his former student, George H. Pepper, assisted by Richard Wetherill. Pepper was only 23 at the time and had never before been in the Southwest; Wetherill was 38 and experienced in Anasazi archaeology. The two did not get along well. Years later, Pepper expressed neither regrets nor sympathy to Wetherill's widow, Marietta, when he learned of Richard's murder (22 June 1910).

When *Pueblo Bonito* first appeared in 1920, it was thought to be a complete account of the excavations at the site. Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History, wrote in his Foreword, "The author is to be commended for his frankness in thus placing before us his field record in full..." (p. 2). Wissler recognized, however, "that what is here published are his [Pepper's] field notes, supplemented by descriptive data for the most important specimens" (p. 2). We now know that Pepper did not publish the "field record in full" (Reyman 1989). Indeed, knowledgeable readers at the time would have known this as well because Pepper referred to other published reports in the text of *Pueblo Bonito* (e.g., p. 163, p. 194) and did not include most of the data from the earlier publications in the book. He also refers to the work of others at the site (e.g.,