

seum of Natural History. He remained in South America for eleven years, compiling extensive notes on the many sites he visited, including Tiahuanaco, Chanchan and Pachacamac.

Bandelier's last three supporters were successively Columbia University, the Hispanic Society of America, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington. For the Carnegie he went to Spain for archival research in Seville and it was there that he died in 1914. Throughout his career he was constantly in precarious financial straits, always searching for ways to support himself, yet continuing to work indefatigably and to publish a substantial volume of scholarly reports. It is typical of his tireless approach to fieldwork that when he visited Cushing at Zuni in 1883 he walked the 30 miles from the nearest railroad stop to the pueblo. Part of his success was due to his ability to make friends and secure their support everywhere he went. Again and again, however, as the authors point out, he was in financial difficulties and "begged, borrowed, or scrounged."

Bandelier's career and personal life are excellently chronicled in the volume here reviewed, based on a scrupulous examination of a vast number of often obscure sources. It goes far beyond the authors' excellent *The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier* (in four volumes, 1966-84), and provides an full account Bandelier's achievements and tribulations. Repeatedly the authors add valuable background information on people, institutions, and places, to assist the reader in appreciating the circumstances of Bandelier's career or of specific activities. They fairly evaluate his achievements in the perspective of his time. In archaeology there was little or no awareness of chronology and of the significance of ceramic differences. In ethnology the compilation of isolated facts was the practice of the time.

This biography can be read as a major contribution to the history of archaeology and also as a fascinating account of a remarkable person who overcame constant difficulties to achieve his scholarly ambitions. The photographic illustrations are excellent but the book would have benefited from more, and better, maps, and perhaps a chronology of Bandelier's always changing affiliations and constant travels. A useful and impressive appendix (pages 239-251) lists all of his publications, Bandelier review in four languages. All in all, this fine biography should restore to his rightful place a pioneer in archaeological, ethnological, and documentary research in the New World.

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History of Science in the United States: A Chronology and Research Guide, by Clark A. Elliott, Garland Reference Library of the Humanities Vol. 1711, Garland Publishing, New York, 1996. x + 543 pp., index. \$83.00.

Reviewed by

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There are four parts to this volume - a chronology of events by year, a chronology of leading scientists grouped by the decade in which they reached 25 years of age, a research guide, and a research bibliography. The author has written extensively on American science, including co-editing the volume *Science at Harvard University* (reviewed in BHA 2(1):17-19).

The volume covers mostly what are termed the "hard" sciences (-e., chemistry, biology, geology, etc.) and touches upon the social sciences only rarely. The chronology, that takes up two thirds of the book, extends from ca. 1493 to 1990 and includes only three archaeological events. An example of these entries follows:

1877. ARCHAEOLOGY

Ephraim George Squier (1821-1888) published *Peru: Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas* (New York and London). Herelated his discovery of Latin American civilizations that predated the Inca. (p. 114)

The scientist cohorts by decade also focuses upon the hard sciences, although three men are singled out from archaeology F. W. Putnam, N. H. Winchell, and T. M. Prudden - a peculiar sample of American archaeologists indeed!

The research guide provides a brief introduction to reference and other resources on the history of American science. A section on electronic resources carries the proviso that this area is fast changing.

The bibliography is fairly short (30 pp.) but provides a good list of essential resources. The index lists all scientists, journals, institutions, and projects mentioned in the first two sections of the book.

This volume is a good resource for those historians of American archaeology wanting to place their subject into context in broader American science. Although it may be a bit too specialized to recommend for personal bookshelves, it is definitely a book that should be available in your local reference library for consultation.

Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake, edited by Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, 1994. xiv + 384 pp. \$49.00, cloth.

Reviewed by

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This volume is a good attempt at presenting an overview of the land-based historical archaeology that has been on-going in the Chesapeake region over the last fifteen years. It brings together articles by academic, CRM, and public sector archaeologists, and includes work by both well established and promising young researchers focused on the Chesapeake region. The volume is organized into four thematic and chronological sections, covering time periods from the earliest European settlement of the region to the nineteenth century.

Following a well-organized and informative introduction to the region by the editors, the first section of the volume presents five essays concerned with seventeenth-century life in the Chesapeake. The opening chapter of this section “Whereby We Shall Enjoy Their Cultivated Places” by Stephen Potter and Gregory Waselkov, uses conventional archaeological survey techniques to examine whether assumptions made about early English settlement patterns are in fact valid. The authors conclude that the earliest English divisions of Virginia’s Northern Neck correlated quite closely to pre-existing Algonquian chiefdoms, suggesting that these Europeans did indeed coopt existing spatial logics in this context, when establishing their first settlements. Matthew Emerson’s piece presents a descriptive interpretation, based on his dissertation work, of locally made clay pipes. Based on his stylistic analysis, Emerson concludes that many of the pipes found in seventeenth-century contexts were made by Africans, not as commodities for trade, but as personal items. Ann Markell’s essay, “Solid Statements: Architecture, Manufacturing and Social Change in Seventeenth-Century Virginia”, considers architecture as a class of artifact. In examining an earthfast, cellared house and the manufacturing debris associated with this homestead, Markell contends that the owner of this house may