

Overall, *When is a Kiva?* is an eloquent biographical tribute and a fine showcase of Watson Smith's wisdom and wit. No one can truly know Southwestern archaeology without knowing Watson Smith, and this book provides a wonderful introduction -- or re-introduction, as the case may be -- to both.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/bha.03108>

***Georges Cuvier: Annotated Bibliography of His Published Works*, edited by Jean Chandler Smith, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 1993. \$48.00, pp. vii-xx, 251 pages (Cloth)**

by

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For those who are interested in the intellectual development of the ideas of Georges Cuvier, this volume will go a long way to satisfy that interest. The editor has arranged all Cuvier's published source material in a series of both convenient as well as documentary "stages" that will aid the researcher in looking up published bibliographic references. The book is organized along the following types of documentation: Journals (records 1-566), Annual Review of Science (records 567-652), monographs (records 653-823), Contributions to Encyclopedias (records 824-908). The volume contains a chronology of Cuvier's life, a forward by Stephen Jay Gould, random statistical notes, a personal name index, and a subject index. The volume is extremely well organized and it is easy to use. The editor has done a fine job of pulling together the Cuvier's published materials from disparate sources. The researcher interested in Cuvier's work will find this volume indispensable.

***The Archaeology of Regions*, edited by Suzanne K. Fish and Stephen A. Kowalewski, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington D.C. 1989. \$39.95, xiv + 277 pp., 11 tables, 54 figures (Cloth)**

by

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Eight papers report on full-coverage archaeological survey of regions, plus three commentator's discussions, argue for the value of full coverage rather than sampled surveys. As several authors note, no one would reject the potential of full-coverage surveys, yet it is a historical fact that most American archaeologists assume these are impractical and unnecessary, or worse, naive. Kowalewski and Fish, in their concluding chapter, claim that the New Archaeology's fetish of Science meant much attention to designing "scientific" samples, against the "unsystematic" surveys based on "intuitive" evaluation of likely locations for sites in a region. Supposedly, the traditional reconnaissance was biased by assumed or projected culture histories and conventional understanding of site placement. Kowalewski and Fish see a disdain for work that didn't dramatically develop methodological points. They place the advocates of sampling designs in the school led by the North Americanists trained at the University of Chicago, and attribute the full-coverage practitioners to the training received at the University of Michigan or under Adams in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. This is confusing unless more names are specified, since the Chicago North Americanists were strongly influenced by the University of Michigan.

This volume was not prepared for the history of archaeology. Its relevance lies in its presentation of case studies from Mexico, Mesopotamia, Coastal Peru, Georgia, and Arizona which are discussed as a counter-trend to the prevalent emphasis on sampling design. Thus, it serves more as a source of data than as derived history. Aside from that question of relevance to the history of archaeology, the discussions of the critical value of full coverage surveys in revealing variation and counter-intuitive data make the volume very interesting to thoughtful archaeologists.