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Rhoades gives us a collection of essays that provides a good overview of Indian health. It is a comprehensive starting point for the serious student and an easy reference for the health professional. The overall value of this text is that it draws on experience and knowledge of the professional corps of the Indian Health Service as well as academic research. The result is a single text that is a comprehensive resource on Indian health. No volume on American Indian health is complete without a discussion of history, politics, culture, and health status and Rhoades successfully addresses all four.

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The Archaeological Northeast. Edited by Mary Ann Levine, Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Michael S. Nassaney. Westport, CT: Bergin and Garvey, 1999. 313 pages. \$75.00 cloth; \$29.95 paper.

This edited volume is one of the first books in Bergin and Garvey's new series, *Native Peoples of the Americas*. It consists of fifteen chapters organized in five parts, along with a series foreword by Laurie Weinstein, a foreword by Alice B. Kehoe, a preface co-written by the volume editors, a references section, an index, and brief biographical information about the contributors. The book is intended to honor the distinguished career of Dena F. Dincauze, who recently retired from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, and the profound impact of her scholarship on northeastern archaeology. Indeed, all fifteen authors were Dincauze's graduate students and, as her "intellectual progeny," they dedicated the volume to their mentor. Consistent with Dincauze's vast research interests and experience, the articles cover a wide range of topics from the earliest Native American settlement in New England by Paleoindians to the contact period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As the editors state in the preface, "The organization of the volume similarly reflects the thematic diversity of Dena's influence" (p. xvi).

Most authors address what Dincauze recognized as a misconception about prehistoric New England and other areas in the northeastern United States: the wrongly held notion that the region is a marginal cultural and archaeological outlier. Following Dincauze's lead, many of the book's articles call for a "centering" of northeastern archaeology to challenge and correct this common misunderstanding.

Part one, "Ancient People, Ancient Landscapes," contains three articles on human-environmental interactions. In chapter one, Mary Lou Curran presents two data sets (one metric and one lithologic) that may allow for a restructuring of Paleoindian site chronologies, population distributions, and social correlates. Chapter two, by George P. Nicholas, addresses numerous instances of Holocene landscape changes induced by nonagricultural populations. He critically examines the facile assumption that such groups "left a light footprint" (p. 37). Frederick J. Dunford

further demonstrates the significance of human-land relations in his piece on the effects of postglacial sea-level rise on Middle Archaic settlement and subsistence systems on Cape Cod.

The three articles in the second part, "Rethinking Typology and Technology," focus on lithics, soapstone, and ceramics. Chapter four, by John R. Cross, explores the typological and technological basis for Middle Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.E.) stemmed bifaces in the Northeast, drawing on insights from a site in Massachusetts. In his discussion of soapstone vessels in the Northeast and Southeast, Kenneth E. Sassaman compares the development of these artifacts with that of ceramics. He claims that soapstone vessels in both regions do not fit neatly into technological sequences, thus necessitating increased attention to the particular historical and cultural contexts of alternative cooking technologies. In analyzing the technical attributes of late Woodland (C.E. 1000–1600) ceramics from three sites in the New England interior, Elizabeth S. Chilton argues that such a study is the key to understanding ceramic traditions and cultural dynamics in the region.

Part three consists of four articles that offer "critical perspectives on entrenched assumptions," by questioning deeply held beliefs about the archaeological Northeast. David M. Lacy reveals two unsubstantiated "mythical" premises about prehistoric Native American use of the mountains of Vermont: (1) that such use was shunned, and (2) even if the uplands were utilized, "the resulting sites would be insignificant, hard-to-detect, low-density scatters" (p. 115). Lacy cautions against a heavy reliance on known site inventories as a basis for determining how past populations used the landscape. In her paper on critical theory, Elena Filios emphasizes social variables in relation to hunter-gatherer use of space and mobility during the third millennium B.C.E. in southern New England. By presenting a model that highlights the social environment and social interactions, instead of natural variables or technology, as the sources of cultural change, Filios maintains that we may see variation in the archaeological record in new ways and be able to explain the variation differently. Robert J. Hasenstab in chapter nine asks why there appears to be a lack of Algonquian late Woodland village sites in New England (in contrast to abundant Iroquois village sites elsewhere in the Northeast during the same period) and concludes that the misunderstanding is due to ethnohistoric biases, poor preservation, and inadequate field techniques. In his piece on community and confederation in seventeenth-century southern New England, Eric S. Johnson calls for an end to the use of solid boundary lines separating tribes on maps of Native groups in the region. Not only do such maps often exclude the location of communities, but they also reflect and perpetuate a flawed model of political geography.

Part four, "Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Northeastern Prehistory," contains three articles that illustrate the benefits of integrating archaeological research with results and approaches derived from zoology, geology, paleoceanography, physics, and statistics, among others. Catherine C. Carlson provides an overview of the century-long history of New England zooarchaeology, including several examples of studies of precontact faunal remains. Chapter twelve, by Mary Ann Levine, critiques the "Lake Superior-centric"

model for explaining Native American copper procurement by presenting geological evidence that native copper deposits occur in the Northeast and that these sources are not as rare and as localized as many previously thought. Elizabeth A. Little contends that carbon 14 dates of marine samples appear older than contemporary terrestrial samples. She effectively describes adjustments that are required to calibrate the radiocarbon ages of marine materials to approximate calendar years.

In the last part, two articles examine contributions to the archaeological Northeast made by cultural resource management (CRM). In an attempt to demonstrate how northeastern archaeology and archaeologists can reach a wider audience and contribute to issues of broad anthropological importance (i.e., “centering”), Michael S. Nassaney discusses three CRM projects from a locale in western Massachusetts. He reminds us that sites lacking “cultural superlatives” may still be significant for the information they contribute to the larger fields of anthropology and history (p. 233). Chapter fifteen, by Mitchell T. Mulholland, describes a CRM study that combined archaeology, architectural history, and historic archival research to investigate two seventeenth-century houses, which were once occupied by Pilgrims, near Plymouth.

There is much to recommend about this valuable and refreshing addition to the archaeological literature on the northeastern United States. Anyone familiar with the archaeological record of this region will likely agree with the editors’ description that it is “sometimes evasive, particularly complicated, and always fragmentary” (p. xv). Not only do the articles address various theoretical and methodological difficulties faced by northeastern practitioners, but many also offer thoughtful and innovative responses to such challenging conditions. A minor shortcoming of the volume, which presumably has the northeastern United States as its geographical focus, is that all but a few chapters are based on data and sites from New England (principally southern New England). Similarly, discussion in both forewords and the preface refers interchangeably to the region under study as northeastern North America, northeastern United States, and New England. Nevertheless, as a whole, the book contributes to centering northeastern archaeology. It contains the ingredients to inspire future research to do the same.

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Battle for the Soul: Métis Children Encounter Evangelical Protestants at Mackinaw Mission, 1823–1837. By Keith R. Widder. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1999. \$24.95 paper.

Keith Widder’s thought-provoking *Battle for the Soul* provides insight into three neglected aspects of United States history: the role of Protestant missionaries in “Americanizing” Métis residents of the early-nineteenth-century Great Lakes area; the impact of evangelical Protestantism on Indian and Euro-American relations; and, to a lesser extent, the attitudes of the mixed-descent