

attributes, both functional and technological, can be seen to vary in relation to the predominant use of the hoe or to changes in the way it was made, the most notable examples being the angle of blade to the haft and the diameter of the collar. In addition, he discusses other attributes of the hoe, such as evidence of repair, maker's marks, and initials. All of these discussions are well-illustrated, and each hoe discussed in the text is described in some detail in the appendix.

The only shortcoming of this study arises in the author's attempt to relate the archaeological evidence regarding the use of hoes to that afforded by primary sources from the region such as merchant and plantation account books. The latter do suggest that quite a broad variety of styles and sizes was recognized and considered to be important. The extent to which terms such as "narrow" and "hilling" or "broad" and "weeding" were fully interchangeable remains problematic, as does the question of the relative importance of these different styles within the assemblage of hoes in use on a plantation during a particular period. The selection of primary sources quoted in Egloff's study were drawn from Pat Gibb's unpublished study of agricultural implements in use on Tidewater Virginia plantations, produced in 1976 for Colonial Williamsburg's Research Department. Although these sources do not lend themselves to quantitative analysis they indicate that the temporal distribution of different functional types is most likely different than that reflected in the archaeological assemblages considered in this study. Store and plantation accounts from the mid-eighteenth century contain numerous references to hilling and narrow hoes while there is negligible representation of these forms in the 35 hoes making up Egloff's Type III sample (1740-1780). It is clearly too early to reconcile such disparity between documentary and archaeological evidence of hoe use, but the results of Egloff's analysis should stimulate other archaeologists to pursue the question through more systematic analysis of the primary sources pertaining to the size and style, availability, and price of these artifacts.

All in all, then, this is a most useful monograph of those archaeologists and curators who seek to

identify the function and provide a general date for the hoes in their collections. This study will also provide them with the information they need to describe the manufacturing techniques evident in their sample. More importantly, by finding the time to do this analysis and taking advantage of the many excellent collections from Tidewater archaeological sites, Keith Egloff draws attention to both the potential and need for this kind of careful comparative scholarship in historical archaeology based on what has already been excavated. It is a shame that archaeologists working in the Tidewater and elsewhere have produced so few of them.

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Susquehanna's Indians.

BARRY C. KENT.

Anthropological Series, No. 6, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1984. 438 pp., 112 figs. \$15.95.

Perhaps history does belong to the winners. So it would seem from studying native American people in northeastern North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From the arrival of Europeans through the American Revolution, it is the Five Nations Iroquois, or their Huron cousins, who dominate the literature. Other equally significant groups have remained vague and shadowy at best.

Fortunately, archaeology is somewhat less partisan. Both the victors and the vanquished left their own particular material record behind. If someone is willing to collect the data, collate the surviving evidence, then a group's cultural evolution, whether winner or loser, can be reconstructed. *Susquehanna's Indians* is a case in point. Through the efforts of Pennsylvania State Archaeologist

Barry Kent, the Susquehannocks, along with their forebearers, descendants, and immediate neighbors, have been restored to their rightful place in the history of the Northeast.

Following a brief methodological introduction, Kent presents his data in four chapters. The first, "Evidence from History," provides a detailed and thorough summary of the information available from documentary sources. These range from John Smith's 1608 account through the mid eighteenth century. A strong effort is made to correlate the various "villages," "forts," and "towns" mentioned in documents with known archaeological sites. While the emphasis is on the Susquehannocks (Andaste, Conestoga), several of the region's other native groups are also discussed.

The next two chapters present "Evidence from Artifacts." The first focuses on native material culture. The chapter begins with a fairly detailed discussion of pottery which both reviews past studies and summarizes new information. The intent is to use ceramics as a probe, exploring the problematic issue of Susquehannock origins as well as their pre-contact relationship with the better defined Shenks Ferry and Monongahela groups. Of particular interest is the discussion of the "McFate-Quiggle" people and their role in the evolution of Susquehannock shell tempered pottery. This section does not resolve the question of origins. It does, however, provide a concise statement of the problem and a clear summary of what is currently known. Subsequent sections examine other artifact classes such as pipes, lithic tools, shell, and bone and antler among others. Coverage in many of these sections is cursory and oriented more towards a lay than scholarly audience. Two concluding sections briefly touch on foodways and physical anthropology. Here again, specialists are more likely to find these frustrating than fulfilling.

Chapter 4 focuses on European materials and their implications for the acculturative process. The sub sections are primarily defined by material—brass, iron, glass—although some topical groupings such as "Guns and Gunflints" are also employed. The emphasis is again on broad patterns, especially the identification of temporally diagnostic forms. This is a lot of ground to cover in

one chapter and as a result coverage varies considerably from section to section. Some, such as "Items made from Brass," are superficial at best. Others including "Guns and Gunflints" and "Coins, Jettons, Medallions, and Crosses" are cogent and detailed summaries of the data.

Glass beads receive considerable attention, and with good reason. They are one of the most sensitive indicators of chronology, and they are common enough to be analyzed quantitatively. Tables are used to present both the distribution of horizon types over time as well as summarize the bead types which occur on each site. Two problems mar this otherwise useful section. Beads are discussed according to two different typological conventions. One is Kent's own system; unfortunately it is not described or referenced anywhere in the volume. It would have made a useful appendix. The other system is that devised by Kenneth and Martha Kidd. This is great for it allows Kent's data to be used comparatively. The problem is in the typing of particular specimens. For example, the common chevron or "star" bead is typed by Kent as 3ml. Many other researchers have typed this same bead as IVk4. This is less a criticism of Kent than a caution to those who will use his data. Facile comparisons are misleading if not dangerous. Serious researchers will want to examine the type collections from each site and not rely solely on the published descriptions.

Chapter 5, "Evidence from Excavations," provides a comprehensive review of past fieldwork including that sponsored by the PMHC as well as other professional and amateur groups. The emphasis is on settlement pattern over time with sites presented in chronologically organized clusters. Although a great deal of information is handled in this chapter, the presentation is well organized and controlled. As a result, the Susquehannock sequence is presented for the first time in a clear and understandable manner. This has not been the case before, in part because many of the sites are located in close proximity and considerable overlap does exist among their myriad components and cemeteries. Finally, it is possible to see how all these pieces go together.

This is an ambitious book, both for what it

attempts to cover and for whom it tries to reach. In terms of coverage, Kent's goal is to establish a long baseline, one against which all of the data, whether documentary or archaeological, can be plotted. Only then can the more interesting and complex issues of cultural evolution and adaptation be discussed. This approach is not without its tradeoffs. Depth is often sacrificed for breadth. This will annoy specialists who want precise and specific information. Now, at least, one knows what kinds of data are available and where to go for greater detail.

The book is praise worthy for a second reason. It was not written primarily for the scholarly community, but to explain to "as wide an audience as possible" what archaeology is and why it is worth doing. It is, after all, the tax paying public who supports much of the archaeology done in this country, whether through a state program such as Pennsylvania's or an NSF (or other federally backed) grant. If we want that support to continue, then it is our responsibility to convince the general public that the funds invested in archaeology are ones well spent.

While *Susquehanna's Indians* has its shortcomings, it successfully accomplishes what it sets out to do. It brings the Susquehannocks back from obscurity, and it offers one model for how archaeological information can be returned to the public who made it possible.

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Models of Spatial Inequality: Settlement Patterns in Historical Archaeology.

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Academic Press, New York, 1982. xiv + 302 pp., 49 figs. \$28.00.

The purpose of this book is to explore settlement patterning as it reveals social stratification in the

Connecticut River Valley in the first half of the nineteenth century. The data base is documentary and includes no archaeological data per se. Paynter argues that settlement pattern reinforces other aspects of social stratification which deny equal access to wealth by all members of a society. The first two chapters examine how long-distance relations and settlement systems have been studied by archaeologists and geographers. Chapter 3 presents the study area in some detail. The next three chapters explore various statistical modeling techniques whereby the study area can be shown to have different core-peripheral relationships through time, as these relate to changes in elite's control over resources like production and transportation.

According to Paynter, settlement patterns provide an important means of studying long-distance interaction because these are observable through archaeological survey, a body of theory is available, these "reflect the aggregate interaction effects" (p. 19), and are less biased by the kinds of problems like differential preservation and variable dumping activities affecting artifact studies. But how far can we accept this argument? Settlement patterning in Euroamerican society is undeniably a reflection of long-distance flow of ideas adapted to a particular environmental setting. But the initial settlement pattern is somewhat fossilized, in that earlier road networks may be maintained and that towns built for one purpose may no longer have that reason to exist. Houses and outbuildings are artifacts, and as such are subject to intentional discard, preservation, and recycling. And because the patterning of structures on the landscape is far more ideational, idiosyncratic, and symbolic than simple discarded trash, we must account for many more variables as well, as attested in this book. Furthermore, many kinds of sites, like tenant farmer house sites, are nearly invisible during archaeological survey without accompanying detailed oral histories.

In 1966, Eric Wolf described peasant surplus as containing a replacement fund, ceremonial fund, and rent fund; Paynter adds to this a settlement fund and a transportation fund. These are useful constructs when considered as part of the neces-