

Book Reviews

Archaeology on the Great Plains, edited by W. Raymond Wood. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1998. 522 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, timeline, bibliographies, index. \$29.95 cloth.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM GREEN, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The environmentally diverse area known as the Great Plains has supported human populations for more than 13,000 years. Since the 1930s, archeologists have worked hard to overcome a tendency to overlook the extent and intensity of human occupation in many regions of the Plains. In the middle decades of the century, Waldo Wedel and others documented a long and rich human history for the Plains, discovering not only thousands of years of sophisticated hunting-based lifeways but also sedentary occupations in countless agricultural villages long before European contact. Wedel's *Prehistoric Man on the Great Plains* (1961) supplied an admirable overview of archeological discoveries by mid-century. Since the publication of that baseline work, the scope and pace of Plains archeology have grown, producing a staggering amount of new information requiring synthesis.

In *Archaeology on the Great Plains*, Ray Wood and 16 colleagues organize and present the latest information on the ancient peoples of the Plains. As the first area-wide overview since Wedel's book, its chapters supply—by design—primarily descriptive cultural-historical summaries rather than speculative ruminations. Most of the chapters cover specific time periods and regions. Two others provide useful and well-written summaries of environmental contexts (by Marvin Kay) and the history of Plains archeology (by Richard Krause). Because of its consistent application of the culture-history framework, the book as a whole complements and counterbalances two relatively recent books that supply different perspectives on aspects of Plains archeology: a "postprocessual" compendium (*Beyond Subsistence: Plains Archaeology and the Postprocessual Critique*, edited by P. G. Duke and M. C. Wilson [1995]) and an incautious archeoethnic reconstruction (the concluding one-quarter of *Plains Indians, A.D. 500–1500: The Archaeological Past of Historic Groups*, edited by K. H. Schlesier [1994]). Wood's volume builds the traditional culture-historical foundation upon which alternate

approaches must rely, so neophytes wishing to delve into the Plains archeological literature should read this book before moving on to the others.

By saying the book's chapters present straightforward descriptions of archeological units, I do not mean to imply that the chapters are not engaging or useful. They tell interesting stories even if the storytelling is largely restricted to the archeological "facts." Among the more compelling chapters are those on Paleo-Indian cultures (by Jack Hofman and Russell Graham) and the Oneota tradition (by Dale Henning). The former treats us to a sweeping summary of the first peoples to inhabit the Plains and the remarkable technologies and subsistence economies they developed at the end of the Ice Age in order to flourish in rapidly changing environments. The latter examines people at the other end of the time scale, between about A.D. 1100 and 1700, who participated in a network that fostered numerous similarities in material culture, from bison hunters of eastern Kansas and Nebraska to lakeshore dwellers of eastern Wisconsin. Rather than limiting his treatment to the Plains-Woodland interface, Henning incorporates data from throughout Iowa and regions beyond the Great Plains to comprehend the entire Oneota tradition.

Iowa data also take center stage in Terry Steinacher and Gayle Carlson's chapter on the Central Plains tradition, which summarizes recently generated information on Glenwood earthlodges and associated material from southwest Iowa. Peter Winham and F. Calabrese's chapter on the Middle Missouri tradition makes good use of northwest Iowa data from Mill Creek sites near Cherokee and Sioux City. The chapter on Plains Woodland traditions by Ann Johnson and Alfred Johnson notes that David Benn's northwest Iowa excavations "provide the most detailed Woodland sequence for the Eastern Plains" (204). The Cherokee, Simonsen, Turin, and Lewis Central School sites in western Iowa anchor important parts of Marvin Kay's discussion of the Archaic period.

Douglas Scott's chapter on the archeology of non-Indian sites is of interest to historians and to those archeologists unsure of their discipline's ability to extract significant data from historic era sites. Scott demonstrates archeology's vital role in understanding recent culture and history from studies of fur trade posts, military posts, shipwrecks (such as the steamboat *Bertrand* in western Iowa), homesteads, and urban centers.

The chapter authors are well-respected experts who ably summarize the cultural richness revealed by archeological studies of the Great Plains. Most of the book's maps and other figures are clear and help-

ful, although many of the artifact illustrations fail to tell readers where the artifacts were found. This book admirably serves two main audiences: nonspecialists seeking an introduction to the long and rich history of Plains Indians, and archeologists and students for whom its nearly encyclopedic coverage and extensive lists of references will facilitate further research.

The Second Bank of the United States and Ohio (1803–1860): A Collision of Interests, by Marion A. Brown. Studies in American History. Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, 1998. ix, 286 pp. Notes, index. \$89.95 cloth.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM FRIEDRICKS, SIMPSON COLLEGE

Marion Brown explores the history of the Second Bank of the United States (BUS) by juxtaposing it with the development of Ohio's financial system. In so doing, she examines the evolution of national-state relations. The study breaks new ground in two ways. First, with a broad time frame, the book considers Ohio's banking history from its territorial period to the Civil War; and second, it provides much greater detail on the BUS branches in Ohio.

According to Brown, the early fight against autocratic territorial governance led Ohioans to be wary of the federal government. During their first decades of statehood, people of Ohio worked to develop a stable economy and create a banking system to provide credit. Many in Ohio saw the formation of the BUS in 1816 and especially the founding of branch offices in Cincinnati and Chillicothe as the intrusion of an alien, outside monopoly that threatened their rights and freedoms. The policy of appointing cashiers for these branches from the home office in Philadelphia, for instance, seemed to confirm Ohioans' fears. The Panic of 1819 increased hostility toward the BUS when it called in loans. The severe collection policy was viewed as unreasonable and, coupled with the bank's lack of understanding of local conditions and problems, fueled a growing anti-BUS sentiment throughout the state. Even BUS advocates reconsidered their position. Moves by the Ohio legislature to tax the bank's branches and in 1821 to forbid its operation in Ohio reflected this antipathy.

When Nicholas Biddle took over the bank's presidency in 1823, he worked to improve relations with branch offices. Throughout the decade, attacks on the BUS declined until the recharter debate. Concerned about President Andrew Jackson's growing animosity toward the bank, Biddle sought rechartering early. Congress passed such a bill in 1832, but Jackson vetoed it and survived reelection. States across the nation

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