

imate fate of the *Philadelphia* and its association, however, has been far better than many other vessels raised from Lake Champlain in later years." In a sense, the gunboat and its associated artifacts held up well during their years as a historical exhibit. Considering the state of nautical archaeology at the time, the public should be pleased that a piece of American cultural heritage ended up in a repository for everyone's benefit.

It devotes a chapter to the nuts and bolts of ship construction, and includes the drawings of Hoffman and his Smithsonian team. These detailed and well-executed renderings of the unfortunately reproduced at such a small scale that detail is lost. Each of these drawings benefited from full-page treatment. For anyone interested in wooden ship construction, this chapter could not be read without the benefit of referring to the original drawings.

In discussing *Philadelphia's* artifact collection, the author provides a straightforward description of each object with an analysis that begs for more answers. For *Philadelphia's* 12-pounder cannon, found sitting in the carriage in the gunboat's bow, has the letter "A" on one of its trunnions. According to Bratton, it was likely cast in Sweden in the late-17th century and sent to the Danish Navy. This is an intriguing speculation offered as to how this gun could have come into the possession of the Continental Navy more than a century later or what that can tell us about military technology of the inland navies.

The discussion of the artifact collection, along with the photographs included in an appendix, lays the groundwork for a more anthropological analysis of the collection in the future. By necessity, the archaeological interpretation of an artifact collection is descriptive in nature. With the basic catalog of objects completed, researchers at the collection can begin to ask important questions of such as what these objects can tell us about inland warfare on inland waterways in the late-18th century and how they can complement the historical record. This new insights to our current understanding of the collection.

The book includes an interesting discussion of the Maritime Museum's construction of a replica of the *Philadelphia II*, and an analysis of its sailing characteristics. This type of reconstruction provides additional information in the material record and also allows for greater participation in the archaeological process. The book's *The Gondola Philadelphia and the Battle of the Clouds*, is a good resource about a ship that has attracted the attention of many thousands of visitors to the National Museum of American History. The book provides interesting insights into a little-known aspect of the city's fight for independence.

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*An Archaeology of History and Tradition: Moments of Danger in the Annapolis Landscape*

CHRISTOPHER N. MATTHEWS

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2002. 162 pp., 28 illus., 5 tables, ref., index. \$69.95 cloth.

Christopher Matthews concludes his book with a quote from Karl Marx, "men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please, they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given, and transmitted from the past" (p. 137). This idea is central to Matthews's exploration of how histories have been created in Annapolis and how the city became known as the "Ancient City." *An Archaeology of History and Tradition* is an important book that shows how histories and memories are created. The author shows how a contextualized archaeology and a careful reading of the nuances of material culture can illuminate how and why these histories are created and changed.

Using narratives and archaeological information, Matthews provides an important synthesis of Annapolis history, from its beginnings in the 17th century through the early-20th century. He uses the archaeology from the Bordley-Randall House, built in the early-18th century by a well-known citizen near the State House, as a case study to illustrate how the town developed, was left behind during the industrial revolution, and then capitalized on its past. While much has been written about 18th-century Annapolis, the strength of the book lies in the author's ability to synthesize and contextualize the 19th-century narratives of the town.

While impermanent architecture dominated 17th-century Annapolis, Thomas Bordley broke with this tradition in the early-18th century and constructed one of the first permanent structures in the town. His stone foundation advertised to his neighbors that he was opting out of a maintenance relationship that characterized the earlier building tradition and choosing a form of social relations based on individuality. By the 1760s, large brick Georgian mansions began to fill the Annapolis landscape, and the following two decades became known as Annapolis's "Golden Age."

Annapolis is sometimes referred to as the northern-most southern city. While it did not originate in the South, it invented a southern tradition when it could not keep pace and transform into an industrial center like Baltimore. The Annapolitan elite chose to embrace the old order while creating a new identity. By the 1830s townspeople began to refer to Annapolis as the "Ancient City" with the idea that it was old and interesting. This new image justified the idea that the city was worth preserving, including all of its cultural institutions, like slavery and paternalism.

In 1845 the U.S. Naval Academy was established in Annapolis, causing great tension between the city and the new institution. The academy supported a growing professional and working class that gained its independence from the old Annapolis elite. In order to retain the status quo, Annapolitans continued to refer to the town as the "Ancient City," to provide an antimodern and antimaterial alternative to the academy. So while a northern and southern Mary-

land existed in the antebellum era, two Annapolises developed before the Civil War.

After the Civil War, Annapolis was ready to modernize, but attempts to industrialize failed, and the town once again continued to remember itself as a familiar ancient southern town. At the end of the 19th century, city leaders capitalized on their past by making the town a commercial success with new ventures in tourism that focused on their 18th-century past. New buildings were constructed to look old, and in the case of the Bordley-Randall house, a rear extension mirrored the 1770s facade of a well-known Georgian mansion in Annapolis. Other buildings were sacrificed in order to create a coherent 18th-century landscape. The city chose to emphasize the town's relationship to American history rather than relying on its connections to local or regional pasts. Annapolis lost a history in order to fabricate a past. Rather than preserving what Annapolis had become, the new landscape reflected something that city leaders thought outsiders wanted to see. It is a preservation ethic still held true to some extent.

Matthews's book is a worthwhile read for any archaeologist who is interested in the memory and politics of the past, an important topic for anyone working with communities. The book is not only about revealing invented traditions that exist today, but it is also about looking at the historic material record and recognizing that humans are continually creating traditions. While many preservationists hope to preserve an 18th-century Annapolis, the town is really a 20th-century landscape that reflects its long-term struggle with modernity, as its form and meaning continue to be reconstructed. Matthews's book challenges historical archaeologists to go beyond description and filling in the historical record or creating functional interpretations of the past. As archaeologists, we have the capability to critically understand the cultural production of the past, and we can illuminate how people come to know who they are. *An Archaeology of History and Tradition* is a bold look at how and why a city chooses to remember a history and how this decision can change the landscape.

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*Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition—Part One.*

DEAN THOMAS

Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA, 1997.  
iii + 342 pp., 527 figs., index. \$40.00 cloth.

and

*Round Ball to Rimfire: A History of Civil War Small Arms Ammunition—Part Two: Federal Breechloading Carbines and Rifles.*

DEAN THOMAS