

rienced a nervous breakdown, his removal to a sanitarium caused extra strain on the fledgling bureau. Albright rose to the challenge, stepping into and filling the leadership void. He steered a steady course through a minefield of difficult issues related to resource exploitation within national parks. As tough decisions were made, he strove to do as Stephen Mather would have done.

It is clear that Albright's accomplishments could not have been realized without Mather. Despite long absences, Mather's shadow enveloped every action and conversation as Albright invoked his mentor's name to attain Service objectives. Indeed, Albright claimed authorship of the so-called "Lane letter," a manifesto of NPS policies and goals that derived from countless discussions on park business. Lane, a key figure in the rape of Hetch Hetchy, lacked the knowledge and interest to craft such a detailed directive. To his credit, Lane permitted his subordinates to operate the new bureau as they saw fit.

With the passage of seven decades, factual errors understandably have crept in to a manuscript so rich in dialogue and detail. For example, concerning Hot Springs Reservation, renamed a national park in 1921, Albright recounts their first visit in 1915. Remarking that both were "quite impressed" and that Hot Springs was "one of Mather's favorite spots" (p. 114), inaccurate geography places Hot Springs Mountain "fifty miles away, but still hovering over it," when the mountain is immediately within the park. He also places it in the Ozarks, not the Ouachita Mountains. Even sensory perceptions are in error in reference to drinking that "awful mineral water" (p. 116); the Arkansas park's thermal water is both tastelessly pure and odorless. An anti-Hot Springs bias more characteristic of the post-World War II era appears when Albright comments that Hot Springs "never seemed like a national park" (p. 114). This statement is incongruous in that both men supported the area's change in nomenclature to national park.

Albright chose to remain silent until his final years, when he experienced a compulsion to come clean and set the record straight. By this late hour, all the principal players have passed from the scene and it is doubtful that historians will allow him the last word. Despite his best intentions to the contrary, Albright's candor has dulled Mather's image while elevating his own. Regardless of these reservations, the book is an easy read for both a general audience and subject matter experts.

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Amidst Ancient Monuments: The Administrative History of Mound City Group National Monument/Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio by RON COCKRELL. Omaha, Neb.: National Park Service Midwest Support Office, 1999; xii + 378 pp., photographs, maps, notes, appendices, bibliography, index.

Surely building the prehistoric mounds of southern Ohio hundreds of years ago could not have been much more difficult or exhausting than saving their remnants has been over the past century. Indeed, one puts down Ron Cockrell's labor of love, *Amidst Ancient Monuments: The Administrative History of Mound City Group National Monument/Hopewell Culture National Historical Park*, an administrative history of what has now become Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (but was for many years known simply as the "Mound City Group") in Ross County, a few miles north of Chillicothe, with admiration for the selfless devotion of several generations of archaeologists, public officials, and local enthusiasts. But what a struggle it has been!

Ephraim G. Squier and Edwin H. Davis, a local Chillicothe physician, first made "Mound City" famous in their classic 1848 mounds survey published by the Smithsonian Institution, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Squier and Davis soon had a bitter falling-out, and twenty years later Davis sold his Ohio artifact collection—including extensive, unique Mound City materials—to the Blackmore Museum in England; despite several efforts during the 1970s (detailed by Cockrell) to use the good offices of the U. S. State Department, the Davis collection has never returned to Ohio.

In the next phase of fieldwork, during excavation and collecting in the area for the upcoming Chicago World's Fair of 1893, Warren K. Moorehead coined the name "Hopewell" (from the local farmstead of Mordecai C. Hopewell) for the prehistoric peoples whose embankments, burials, and funerary remains occupy the landscape; in 1902, William Mills of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society further distinguished between the older Adena, the Hopewell, and the more recent Fort Ancient cultures of the region. Confirmed by a second phase of excavation at the Mound City Group in 1920-21, Mills's categories have generally stood the test of time.

The bulk of Cockrell's careful, detailed history concerns seventy-five years of a twisted, turning development from National Monument (1923) to National Historical Park status (1992). For seventy years after Squier and Davis—until World War I—the Mound City Group was largely neglected. But then the federal government took the land for a major military training site during the war, followed by use of part of the site for veterans' facilities after the war. From this point (the early 1920s) the story gets unbelievably complicated, with various agencies of the federal government, the Ohio Historical and Archaeological Society in Columbus, and many local interests competing for use of the lands and proprietorship of artifact collections. Some frustrated heroes emerge: William C. Mills, Henry C. Shetrone, custodian Clyde King ("Mr. Moundbuilder"), John Corbett, and a series of National Park Service regional archaeologists who gradually transformed the mound landscape from agricultural fields to picnic grounds to protected national historical sites. This history is particularly valuable as a case study of the extended twentieth-century process through which local definitions and community horizons have been superseded by federal institu-

tions and interests, and the roles that professional archaeologists and public servants have played. The results of this fascinating political and social process have been neither inevitable nor invariable. Indeed, in the 1940s the Mound City Group came very close to being “disestablished” after only twenty years as a National Monument; the site might very well have ended up as a state park of Ohio, or even a city park with swing sets and baseball fields, while its artifactual collections remained in Columbus rather than on site. One finally comes away from Cockrell’s account with a strong sense of the unpredictable results from combinations of personalities, external events (wars, economic depression, cold war), and the flux and interplay of local institutions—from Little League baseball to the Chillicothe Sand and Gravel Company.

Although the photos are barely adequate, Cockrell provides a useful series of appendices (including a chronology of events), an adequate and well-organized bibliography, and a handy index. Many details of this study are of purely local interest, but seen in a larger frame, the twentieth-century local struggles and negotiations over Mound City and adjacent ancient earthworks are valuable and even inspiring in the ongoing struggle to preserve America’s cultural resource base.

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