

The chapters of the data recovery section are arranged in chronological order with a separate chapter devoted to each season's work. Within each chapter there are subsections for specific areas such as rooms and trash concentrations. Descriptions of data recovery are supported by black-and-white photographs and grayscale figures. The figures are clear, making it easy to distinguish the location of individual artifacts, which helps greatly in understanding the narrative. The photographs are of lesser quality than the figures and it is not always easy to distinguish details that are important to understanding their significance.

The six chapters of the historical investigations section follow the same order as the data recovery chapters with an additional chapter on "Army Doctors and Frontier Medicine." Grinstead has done a thorough job in pulling together sources that paint a picture of daily life at Fort Craig. Readers will have a good understanding of the buildings and the constant battle to maintain them. Roofs were a continuing source of problems and the attempts to repair and maintain them are well documented. Each chapter is fully annotated. The lack of clarity of some of the figures in these chapters, however, is troubling. Readers need to refer to reproductions of historic plans to fully understand the narrative, but the quality of the plans also is very poor and it was difficult to identify important text such as room names.

In the artifact analysis section, 10 chapters are divided by material or artifact type. Each assesses the range of activities represented by the artifact to place the artifacts within a chronological framework. Gerow used specialist authors for these chapters who have done a thorough job of describing and presenting the data. The chapter, "Glass Artifacts," is excellent. The narrative, tables, and figures combine to tell the story of life at the fort. The analysis of the bottle glass includes illustrations of all of the embossed body pieces found at the site, including remains of beer, wine, and patent extract bottles. This one chapter helps con-

siderably in painting another picture of daily life at Fort Craig.

This report effectively answers important research issues related to the fort and will contribute to further understanding everyday life at other southwestern frontier forts. Construction historians, like this reader, will gain tremendous insight into military construction methods of the period, particularly the reliance on local materials, labor, and expertise. The historical investigations provide a thorough description of the work needed to keep the fort's buildings in serviceable condition.

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Presenting the Past

By Larry J. Zimmerman. *Archaeologist's Toolkit* Vol. 7, Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira Press, 2003; 162 pp., notes, index; cloth \$70.00, paper \$24.95.

Larry J. Zimmerman's book, *Presenting the Past*, is the latest in a series of books published by AltaMira Press collectively entitled *The Archaeologist's Toolkit*. Although targeted at a relatively small audience, this book has the potential to affect anyone who enjoys reading, watching, or studying archeology and how it brings the past into the present.

Presenting the Past is the seventh volume in the series. Written by professional archeologists, each volume is designed to cut through the fog and mystery that surround the fundamental aspects of modern archeology such as developing research designs, survey methods, excavation techniques, artifact analysis, the principles of archeobiology, museum curation, and how archeologists present the past to different audiences and cultures. The series should be a primer for anyone who is or wants to be an archeologist.

The series is intended to be equally useful to both the student and professional archeologist. The theme common throughout the series is that archeologists are confronted with myriad intellectual choices but far too often they forget that what the public perceives depends upon presenting the right menu, to the right audience, at the right place. Throughout the text, Zimmerman skillfully uses examples of archeologists and projects that got it right—and wrong—to illustrate the principles of communicating archeology to different audiences.

Modern archeology has become vast, technical, and so complex that many archeologists are forced to adapt to technological advances by becoming jacks of all trades and masters of none. And while it is important to have a graduate degree, today's public archeologist needs, above all, to be an effective team player, team builder, and communicator. Zimmerman believes that herein lies the future of archeology: either build new, nontraditional alliances focusing on the consumers of archeological information or lose relevance in an ever-changing and rudderless world of computers and the information revolution.

Traditionally, archeologists have conveyed their discoveries through reports, articles, and books, some of which include photographs, but few archeologists can write like Henry David Thoreau or take photographs like Ansel Adams. Thus Zimmerman identifies several sure-fire methods for folks grappling with what to say when interpreting artifacts from an archeological project. He aptly demonstrates that being an effective writer is only one facet of being an archeologist, for the future will belong to those who master (or at least understand) the rapidly emerging phenomena of visual archeology targeted at nontraditional audiences.

With the computer, specialized software programs, and the Internet, archeology is now accessible to new audiences who historically have been underserved or overlooked. A surprising number of archeologists now spend more time reaching new

audiences and less time preparing project reports or worrying about the publish-or-perish axiom. Zimmerman argues that the meaning of "publish" has been forever changed by technology and now includes using all types of visual media, such as video and films, public and community events, museum and digital exhibits, CD-ROMs, DVDs, websites, and yes, even cartoons and archeological fiction to show what can be found in the dirt.

Much of what Zimmerman discusses is not taught or learned as part of the university experience. Some graduate programs offer technical writing or public speaking courses, but most schools leave graduates unprepared for a vastly important aspect of modern archeology—communication. Zimmerman knows well what he preaches. His own expertise in archeological communication has been honed through years of experience in the field, both as a successful archeocrat (who dug through more paper than dirt), and as a public speaker on the social and civic organization circuit. Throughout, he has remained an academic lone wolf worshiped by fascinated attendees at national and international conferences.

Zimmerman persuasively and skillfully demonstrates that presenting the past involves explaining succinctly why archeology is important in the daily life of every citizen. Gone are the days of traditional, cloistered archeologists. Today's professionals must adapt to an ever-changing world. Zimmerman's "toolkit" offers the old archeologist new tricks of the trade and injects a new vitality into the profession.

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