

ethnography in the Great Basin during the 1930s. Both Kelly and Fowler were discouraged from pursuing archaeology, but their committed and innovative work in anthropology informs archaeology. In this, Fowler connects the female archaeologists who work in Great Basin archaeology today with a longer history of intellectual achievement. The final two chapters by Rauch and Tushingham and Fulkerson offer closure in their examination of publication practices and conference participation, assessing where and how women influence the transmission of ideas in professional venues.

The value of this book is not limited to early career women but extends to a broad range of readers who might welcome the advice and warmth of the lessons provided. In consideration of current conversations about welcoming diversity in the profession, mentions of race and sexuality are implicit when authors comment about their marriages to or divorces from men. The authors speak about harassment as well as the larger structural expectations of women's roles, and Beck specifically notes the impacts on her mental health. When openly discussed, it appears that women resolved the harassment by recognizing its effects and then finding other paths.

The authors speak about their partners regarding their essential emotional and, sometimes, financial support during periods when these women stepped beyond what others thought they could accomplish to prove themselves. For some, husbands are research partners as well, bringing all the challenges and benefits that accompany such relationships. Finally, as Herzog and Eskenazi rightly note, "almost every chapter demonstrates that the advice, friendship, and support of a few good mentors (both men and women) can be truly transformative" (p. 4). The contributors name and celebrate these people and, in this book, seem to pay it forward to all readers.

Sarah A. Herr

Tucson, Arizona

The Greater Chaco Landscape: Ancestors, Scholarship, and Advocacy. Edited by Ruth M. Van Dyke and Carrie C. Heitman. (Louisville: University Press of Colorado, 2021. 388 pp. 131 halftones, tables, appendix, index. \$43.95 paper, ISBN 978-1-64642-169-5.)

So many scholars have written on the Chaco phenomenon that one might assume another book would only add to the pile of scholarly literature on the topic. However, the alarming rate at which oil and gas development is encroaching on the ruins and surroundings of the Greater Chaco Landscape (GCL) prompted this volume, not esoteric scholarly musings over Chaco and

its “meaning.” The Greater Chaco Landscape is a twenty-first-century product boasting contributions from a diverse team of scholars, Native Americans, and various technical experts. Each chapter links to an online video and some chapters present as videos only.

Following some background information provided in chapters 1 and 2, section II offers detailed overviews of resources and site types—including rock art and enigmatic stone features—that have received insufficient attention yet are critical to understanding how past human societies organized their activities in the GCL. Section III points the reader to online videos presenting the perspectives of four different Native American ethnic groups who claim ancestral and cultural ties to the GCL. Section IV ventures into underexplored topics, including an impressive analysis of soundscapes. This might seem like an esoteric pursuit, but the authors demonstrate how these topics are subject to quantitative analyses that reveal important insights into the spatial organization of local Chacoan communities and their connections to nature. Section V explores cutting-edge digital methods that provide new details of roads and other such features of the GCL and the challenges that fragmented jurisdiction over available management databases. Section VI delves into the complex challenges of resource management, with an example from the Stonehenge landscape in England followed by a chapter outlining specific recommendations for protecting and managing the GCL. The final chapter reflects on the content of the book and contemplates future directions for research, management, and preservation.

Chapter 1 prompted initial suspicion that this volume would follow in the critical tradition with plenty of critiques but few concrete recommendations. Happily, my suspicion proved wrong; the book offers specific recommendations for more thoughtful and effective management and preservation of the GCL. It is a heartening example of when academia-based archaeologists venture out of their ivory towers to team up with Native Americans and data and management specialists to work toward a common and worthy goal. It brings into focus the timeless quality and value of archaeological study that is not always recognized.

The volume has its shortcomings. Most of the graphics in the book are subpar; for example, many figures have text labels almost too small to read, poor contrast that inhibits the differentiation of visual information on most of the grayscale maps, and rock art photos in which the designs or motifs are not easily discernable. Sadly, this reflects a widespread pattern of poor graphics in archaeological literature, despite how the discipline relies heavily on visual communication (and especially so in this volume). The online videos are of variable production quality.

Overall, this volume presents a thoughtful and thorough dive into analyses, challenges, concerns, and hopes entwined with the study and preservation of one of the world's great heritage resources. In doing so, it successfully weaves together science, humanities, and resource management and presents new insights into a prominent chapter in the prehistory of the North American Southwest. Perhaps more importantly, it prompts readers to think differently about cultural resources, their relationships to one another and their natural surroundings, and how we should protect and manage them as an interconnected whole. As such, *The Greater Chaco Landscape* charts new waters in the ongoing evolution and integration of scientific inquiry, Indigenous involvement, and resource preservation and management.

Jim A. Railey

University of New Mexico

From San Francisco Eastward: Victorian Theater in the American West.

By Carolyn Grattan Eichin. (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 2020.

304 pp. 25 halftones, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$60.00 cloth, ISBN 978-1-9489-0838-2.)

Finally, an analysis of Victorian theater in the American West that transcends descriptive, narrative accounts and smartly dissects theater's varied social functions as a cultural force and form and a shaper of regional identity. The focus in Carolyn Grattan Eichin's welcome contribution is San Francisco, the ninth largest city in the nation by 1870, and a theatrical competitor with New York and Boston and the interconnected theater worlds created by and for audiences in smaller cities. Eichin presents a 360-degree view of Victorian theater—its patrons, performers, venues, and performances—grappling with nineteenth-century concepts of gender, ethnic, and racial identities, class, sexuality, and respectability throughout. She contextualizes Victorian theater within the economic-boom-and-bust cycles and the urban development of western towns and cities as “a capitalist endeavor focused on selling cultural forms” whereby “economics ruled the theater, while culture shaped its importance” (p. 1).

From San Francisco Eastward begins by charting theater's growth in San Francisco and its hinterland of smaller towns, giving readers a taste of theater in places such as Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Reno, Carson City, and Virginia City. Chapters then explore the economic power of Irish immigrants and female prostitutes as audience members whose patronage supported theaters that met their needs. Eichin examines the wide variety and cultural work of minstrelsy and sexualized theatrical genres, while tracing the transition to respectable theater and