

would not have gone amiss. It might have prevented a reference to the *Niagara*, a “palace” steamboat whose hull was too large for the Welland Canal (and thus to navigate the lowest of the Great Lakes, Lake Ontario) having arrived at Ogdensburg (on the St. Lawrence River) in late 1846. (65) The utter lack of imagination of ship owners has led to multiple vessels of the same name operating in adjoining waters in the same years, and thus to the confusion of those of us engaging in research via keyword searches. Beyond this, the only editorial misstep this reviewer noticed was to 400-foot-long shipping containers (145).

Stories from the Wreckage is much more than its title suggests. It is a serious effort to explore several dimensions of the maritime history of the Great Lakes region, with a weather eye to the larger Atlantic maritime context, and to bring together the scholarship of the underwater archaeologist with the historian. It is worthy of consideration by a readership well beyond the limits of the state of Wisconsin and the Great Lakes watershed.

Walter Lewis
Grafton, Ontario

Philip Jowett. *Images of War. Japan Triumphant. The Far East Campaign 1941-42. Rare Photographs from Wartime Archives*. Barnsley, S. Yorks: Pen & Sword Military, ww.pen-and-sword.co.uk, 2019. vii+184 pp., photographs. UK £14.99, US \$24.95, paper; ISBN 978-1-52673-435-8.

During the period 7 December 1941, when Imperial Japanese forces attacked American military installations at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands and the British colonies of Hong Kong and Malaya, through 4 June 1942,

when the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) suffered a massive defeat in the Battle of Midway, the IJN and the Imperial Japanese Army were unstoppable. In *Images of War. Japan Triumphant*, Philip Jowett has compiled a very useful work of little-known photographs accompanied by short, accurate explanatory narratives.

Jowett’s book comprises an introduction offering background to the 1941-45 Pacific War, followed by fourteen chapters. Jowett rightly states that Japan’s success in 1941-42 was the end of a continuum of conflicts that began with the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese War, then the 1904-05 Russo-Japanese War, Japanese involvement in the First World War, the 1931 Japanese Invasion of Manchuria, and the full war with China beginning in 1937.

After that useful introduction, the book’s chapters are: Japan Prepares for War, 1940-1; (*sic*) The British Empire in the Far East Prepares, 1941; ‘Defence on a Shoestring’—The Philippines Army, 1935-41; ‘The Forgotten Army’—The Army of the Netherlands East Indies, 1941; The Japanese Empire Versus the USA—‘Japan Strikes, 1941’; ‘For Reasons of Prestige’—The Fall of Hong Kong, 1941; The Malayan Campaign, 1941-2; ‘The British Army’s Greatest Defeat’—The Fall of Singapore, 1942; Battle for the Philippines, 1941-2; The Burma Campaign, December 1941-February 1942; The Burma Campaign, March-May 1942; The War at Sea, December 1941-May 1942; The Conquest of the Netherlands East Indies, 1942; and Japan’s Spreading Tentacles, 1941-2.

Each chapter has a well-written introductory narrative of two to three pages in length, which, while necessarily brief, contains much accurate information on its topic.

The photographs and their accom-

panying captions are the heart of this book. Only a very few of the photographs were familiar to this reviewer; the captions are relevant and well-written and enable the reader to learn much from the accompanying photos. This reviewer found no errors in the captions worth mentioning. The photos give depth and meaning to the narrative and were taken from all sides in the Pacific War—American, British, Dutch, and Japanese. The reproduction quality is excellent including many details; such as propaganda posters and photos from obscure battles such as the invasion of the island of Guam. All these are valuable, connecting the reader with what actually happened.

Besides the above comments, the chapter subjects stand out. The book covers topics not well-described in standard histories of the Pacific War. For example, the chapters on British and American war preparation mention such locally-raised forces such as the Burma Defence Force, the Tongan Defence Force, and the Philippine Army. Further, the chapters on the Hong Kong disaster and the Netherlands East Indies Army and conquest thereof are important; most histories of the Pacific War simply mention the defeat at Hong Kong and touch only briefly on the Netherlands East Indies campaign. The chapter on the War at Sea has photographs of many ships—often written about, not always pictured.

The only criticisms that can be made of this book are 1) that there could have been included a page of “Recommendations for Further Reading,” noting at least some of the many works on the Pacific War; and 2) perhaps some way of stating the sources of the many photos could also have been included..

Still, this is a very useful book. It is not a comprehensive history of the first few months of the Pacific War, but it was never intended to be such. It is, rather, a helpful reference book for the

student of the Pacific War and/or a good introduction to that war for the novice. It is recommended.

Robert L. Shoop
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Joseph Kelly. *Marooned. Jamestown, Shipwreck, and a New History of America's Origins*. London, UK: Bloomsbury, www.bloomsbury.com, 2020. Pp. etc. UK £10.99, paper; ISBN 978-1-63286-778-0. (E-book available.)

The traditional founding story of America is the Pilgrims, those religious dissenters who sought freedom in a new land, befriended the Indians and started Thanksgiving. *Marooned* challenges that tradition and posits that America's true founding story is Jamestown. It draws its title from a Spanish derived word indicating those who run away, separate themselves from civilization to become “savages”. The early history of Jamestown was a tug between the ordered life of Europe with its standards and laws and the life of the marooned, uncivilized, unrestrained, free to establish their own civilization.

This saga begins with a reference to Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, drawn loosely on the accounts of a 1609 shipwreck that left Jamestown's Third Supply Fleet “marooned” on Bermuda. It then traces the Jamestown story from its 1607 beginnings. The first settlers left who London were contracted with the Virginia Company, sponsors of the colony. They were listed as “gentlemen” (presumably with military backgrounds), councillors, labourers, bricklayers, carpenters, surgeons, “boys”, a mason, a fisherman, and a sailor (good to have one on a Trans-Atlantic voyage) and divers others. With the distribution of occupations, a successful enterprise was not a given, in fact the road was rocky.