

Size, Proportions, Shape, Age and cultural affiliations, Distribution, References and remarks. Ritchie commonly states the nature of the flint from which the particular types were made, and he has identified examples from several specific flint quarries. This is a highly significant attribute which is frequently ignored, but in terms of broader comparisons over widespread areas, it may become of critical importance. Ritchie's concern for such detail exemplifies his scholarship and the knowledge contained in this report. A bibliography of cited references completes the text.

For the person interested in learning more about projectile points from New York or for the archeologist concerned with the distribution of point types in the United States, this bulletin will be a necessary guide. Although focused upon one state, Ritchie has concerned himself with broader relationships and similarities with other described types. This adds considerably to the value of his report. As more work is done with projectile points, it is becoming increasingly clear that many styles are widespread and that they tend to occur at approximately the same time periods in all sections of the country. The time has certainly arrived for someone to make distributional studies on a continental basis for the information they may provide on the nonceramic assemblages.

→ *Oneida Iroquois Glass Trade Bead Sequence, 1585-1745.* PETER P. PRATT. (Indian Glass Trade Beads Color Guide Series No. 1.) Rome, N. Y.: The Fort Stanwix Museum, 1961. 20 pp., 1 chart, 4 colored plates. \$3.00.

Reviewed by ROBERT E. FUNK, *New York State Museum and Science Service*

The reviewer finds this booklet to have little utility. Trade beads in collections from various Oneida sites are placed in sequence by first deriving a sequence for the sites. It would seem more logical to attempt to trace the beads to their times and places of origin, especially since the site sequence is obtained by methods of dubious reliability. The author suggests definite bracketing dates for the sites, where most excavation has been quite limited and far short of professional standards. These dates are obtained by a most uncritical use of meager historical and archeological data, involving estimates from refuse depth and village size, relative proportions of European and native materials in collections, and shaky identification of one site with a village in Dutch accounts.

No documentation is provided regarding methods of excavation, finds, and statistics. Worse yet, names of collectors are, ironically enough, substituted for site names "to protect the sites from looting," a most unnecessary and unscientific procedure which can only frustrate other researchers.

This report's main value lies in excellent color drawings of the trade beads by the author's wife.

América Indígena. LUIS PERICOT Y GARCÍA. Segunda Edición. (Tomo I, El hombre americano—los pueblos de América; Historia de América y de los pueblos americanos.) Barcelona: Salvat Editores, S. A., 1962. xxiv, 1182 pp., 308 illustrations (8 in color), indices, 61 maps, notes. n. p.

Reviewed by DONALD W. LATHRAP, *University of Illinois*

This is a book which is awe-inspiring both because of the magnitude of its design and because of the depth of scholarship which it displays. The book is quite possibly the most useful single volume reference work on New World culture history. It will continue to be of highest value to the Americanist for many years to come.

The first section gives a brief but very helpful sketch of the history of studies of the American Indians. The major sources are listed by chronological periods, and the