

presents in synthesis papers given at the 1970 fall symposium at Ringwood, New Jersey:

- Helen Camp, "Pemaquid Lost and Found";
 Jack Chard, "Historic Ironmaking";
 Vincent P. Foley, "Continuing Archaeology of 18th Century Bethlehem";
 Dick Ping Hsu "The Joys of Urban Archaeology";
 James Hurley, "Weeksville: A Community Dig";
 Frank J. Kravic, "Artifacts from Colonial Crown Point";
 Donald McTernan, "Tools of Disappearing Trades and Crafts";
 Edward S. Rutsch, "Beverwyck Manor and New Jersey Highway Salvage Anthropology";
 Mead Stapler, "Evidence of Pre-Columbian Europeans in New England";
 Robert E. Stone, "Megalithic Mystery Hill";
 Iain C. Walker, "The Manufacture of Clay Tobacco-Pipes".

The most important of these articles is that on Dutch clay pipes by Iain C. Walker which is well illustrated and presents a scholarly resume of his more extended observations published elsewhere. The Chard article on iron-making is a brief, but useful sketch of the progress of technology in iron-making.

The Council comprises an eclectic group, including both professionals and amateurs, whose interests and abilities range from scientific inquiry to enthusiastic speculation.

On the back cover of the booklet appears the ethical standards adopted by the Council which stress "accepted basic standards of the profession" and the conservation of both artifacts and data founded upon initial comprehensive historical research effort.

One cannot ask for much more.

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→ **Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, No. 1.** Articles by John H. Rick, Kenneth E. and Martha Ann Kidd, and Margaret Coleman. National Historic Sites Service, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, 1970. 97 pages, 28 illustrations (five in color). \$1.50.

The Canadian Historic Sites Service has made an impressive entry into the publica-

tion field. The format is virtually square with an attractive three-column page allowing a great deal of variation in illustration size. The soft binding, including a color cover, lends itself well to the concept of a field guide, as suggested by the Kidd article. The work is remarkably free of typographical errors and errors in bibliographical entries.

The lead article by John H. Rick, Chief, Research Division, National Historic Sites Service, entitled, "Archaeological Investigation of the National Historic Sites Service, 1962-1966," is an extremely useful summary of the historic archaeology in Canada during the early formative years of the Service. Historical descriptions by those in a position to make such evaluations are quite rare in North American archaeology, and Rick is to be congratulated for his foresight in making this record available. The article is enhanced by select photographs of the various sites and a very complete bibliography including not only published works but also pertinent manuscripts on file with the National Historic Sites Service. It is hoped that Rick will find sufficient time in the future to periodically bring his summary up-to-date.

The second article, the long awaited "A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists" by Kenneth E. and Martha Ann Kidd begins with an excellent summary of the technology of glass bead manufacture. The publications of this tidbit only whets the appetites of the bead community for the Kidds' *magnus opus* on bead technology.

The bead typology itself is based on a unique but logical progression of manufacturing techniques developed by the Kidds. The manuscript of this article was distributed to members of a bead symposium held at the Second Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Tucson in 1969. At that time several suggestions were made with the intent of enhancing the usefulness of the typology. It is unfortunate that some of these suggestions could have not been included. For example, the use of the Munsell color charts so well known in scientific and industrial areas would seem preferable over the little known Container Corporation of America designations. The size designations based on ranges are very imprecise and would fail to make distinctions that were made by the women decorating ethnographic clothing from the Plains and Plateau regions.

The Kidds state that such terms as "pound," "seed," or "Cornaline d' Allepo" "are of no

assistance to the archaeologist." Such terms have been and will continue to be useful means of communication between archaeologists. I would agree that some indefinite terms are best avoided in the precise description of a bead, but I think the term green center, Cornaline d' Aleppo, seed bead would mean more to most historic archaeologists than IVa 5 redwood over apple green. The system is further plagued by the variability which can occur in the fancy wound varieties (WIIId) nor does the system take into account pressed and hollow-blown types of beads. As a typology for understanding the manufacturing of beads and for ordering our thinking in bead classification, the work of the Kidds will always remain a landmark. As a typology for the description of beads in future archaeological reports, I fear that acceptance will be less than enthusiastic.

The final work by Margaret Coleman entitled, "The Roma Settlement at Brudenell Point, Prince Edward Island," constitutes a brief, historical outline of the attempt by John Pierre Roma to establish a fishing settlement on Prince Edward Island. The use of this historical report by the reviewer in the excavation of the Roma site in the summer of 1968 places me at an unfair advantage.

In addition to a general chronological outline of Roma's difficulties in setting up the settlement and its eventual destruction, the report also provides information so necessary to the archaeologist and so often neglected by the typical historical researcher. Information such as the length of the point on which Roma built, the amount of material used in building piers, the number and size of various buildings, the amount of material used in these buildings, and the extent of gardens and fields surrounding the site are all presented. In spite of the presentation of this type of information the report does not go far enough into the available archival records. This is a common complaint of historical archaeologists in general and may account for many of us insisting upon doing our own historical research. It is time we faced the fact in both the National Historic Sites Service and the United States National Park Service that the historical archaeologist needs competent historical researchers working directly under his control and not within a historical division separate from the archaeological division. It is the rare historian indeed that can be both archival researcher and mind reader of the archaeologist.

On a personal note, I would argue with the statement in the final paragraph that "there

has been considerable shoreline recession over the years on the point."

In summary, I have found all three articles to be well written, of high readability, and of obvious necessity to any historical archaeologist in North America. John Rick and his staff in the Canadian Historical Sites Service are to be congratulated on their initial publication. It is hoped we will see frequent additions to the series.

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World Archaeology. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. Volume 1, Numbers 1-3, 1969-1970. \$8.00 per year post paid.

The birth of a new journal is often a painful process. Such publications are usually sponsored by institutions or organizations and have an areal or topical bias. They are usually underfinanced and the first several numbers, if not beyond, are clearly the work of inexperienced editors. Against such a background, *World Archaeology* stands in pleasing contrast. Worldwide in scope, it is designed as a journal of debate rather than record. From its first number, it has been a polished and professional publication. Rather than being sponsored by an organization, it is published by the respected firm of Routledge and Kegan Paul.

There is a decidedly British cast to the journal since the executive editor and six of the seven members of the editorial board are currently at British Universities. The editors seem to anticipate the restrictions of this bias and have established a 19 man advisory board with a truly worldwide base. It is unfortunate, however, that a journal whose stated policy is to be the voice "... of a fresh generation of professional archaeologists" should establish an advisory board consisting of senior individuals; the very people who tend to be out of contact with, if not actually hostile to, the audience that the editors of the journal are trying to reach.

Each number of this journal is loosely organized around a central theme; Recent work and new approaches, Techniques of chronology and excavation, and Analysis are the central topics of the first three numbers. Of particular interest to readers of *Historical Archaeology* is a number on Urban archaeology which has appeared as a more recent issue of the journal than those under review. All issues, however,