

betically arranged entries indicates that, as was wont in the early eighteenth century, most of the definitions are ponderous. However, the exhaustive nature of the entries and accompanying definitions do provide a ready check to the basic architectural principals and technology of the time period in England. Although the presentation of the established architectural orders is naive—several better architectural treatises were already available in England when the Dictionary was published—the insight provided into the eighteenth century obsession with mathematical quantification is fascinating. A glance at the entries listed under the word “number,” for instance, will reveal that nearly 40 different types of numbers (such as “unevenly even” and “evenly even” numbers) are presented in detail. Furthermore, in content and treatment, the Dictionary ably reflects the preoccupation of the eighteenth century gentleman architect—those trained in the fine arts and usually landed and wealthy—with the application of scientifically-oriented Palladian theories of proportion and scale in areas that were essentially learned craft traditions. The encyclopedic information provided on all manner of pre-1780 “high style” buildings, for example, receives a disproportionate amount of attention when compared with less grandiose styles.

It is of interest to note that, on the newly copy-righted title page, APT recognizes that the Dictionary is “of benefit to architects, librarians, historians, antiquarians, artists, craftsmen, collectors, restorationists, preservationists, students, etc.” While doubtless of most use to historians, architects, and preservationists who are actively researching the history of technology, the work may also be of some benefit to historical archaeologists. The Dictionary, for example, contains considerable technical and descriptive information on various kinds of building materials, and has especially strong sections pertaining to stone, brick, glass, tile, paving, marble, nails, and mortar. These entries may be quite useful to the historical archaeologist in identifying the various ways in which these materials were used in the eighteenth century, and the section on mortars will be of particular use to the historical archaeologist

or restorationist concerned with the analysis of historic mortar constituents. Similarly, the descriptions and definitions provided for various eighteenth century outbuildings and other structural features ancillary to principal dwellings may be of use to the archaeological researcher in more precisely interpreting information provided in primary documents, particularly insurance surveys or deeds.

In short, the APT reprint volumes of the Builder's Dictionary will doubtless become a ready reference for various segments of the historical, archaeological, and architectural communities. The books are sturdily bound, easy to read, and conveniently structured. While other eighteenth century trade manuals are equally worthy of reprint—Peter Nicholson's 1792 Carpenter's New Guide comes immediately to mind—the Builder's Dictionary represents a prudent choice to make available to a wider audience. Three leading eighteenth century architects (Nicholas Hawksmoor, John James, and James Gibbs) stated in the preface of the original edition “We have perused these Two Volumes of the Builder's Dictionary, and do think they contain a great deal of useful knowledge in the Building Business.” The same can be said today with regard to its reprinting and wider availability to professionals engaged in all manner of historical pursuits.

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Glass Beads.

KARLIS KARKLINS.

History and Archaeology, No. 59, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Parks Canada, Ottawa, 1982. 117 pp., 21 figs. \$7.50, \$8.70 outside Canada, paper.

Although the title is a bit all-inclusive for its contents, this volume is a valuable addition to the literature on beads. As pointed out in the preface,

interest in beads has grown considerably in the last two decades; Karklins himself has been an important contributor to that growth.

The volume contains three complementary essays dealing with glass beads of the last few centuries which were often used as trade beads. The first two sections describe collections of sample cards housed in the Museum of Man, London, the ethnographic branch of the British Museum. The third is a guide to the classification of glass beads found on historical sites in North America.

The essays on the sample bead cards may be considered together. The first describes two collections of beads from the M. L. Levin Company, given to the Museum of Man in 1863 and 1960. Research into city directories allowed Karklins to date the first group of cards to the period 1851–1863 and the second to the years 1857–1869.

The second essay describes what is known as the "Venetian Bead Book," a leather-bound affair with 16 cardboard pages edged in wood. Dating of this collection is problematical. A label affixed to it reads 1704, but the beads seem to be much more recent than that. On the basis of the bead types included, Karklins places the collection in the late nineteenth century.

The "Venetian Bead Book" appears to be an object described by Felix Slade in a volume privately printed in London in 1896. Page 163 of the *Catalogue of the Collection of Glass Formed by Felix Slade* describes a "box or book of (Venetian) beads found in India with beads for use by some trader." The dimensions are listed as $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ in. (compare Karklins' 40×23 cm) and both Slade's book and the one described by Karklins contain 676 numbered bead types. Karklins and I discussed this possibility before he published his work, but unfortunately I did not have the reference to it in time for him to include it.

The beads of both these collections are excellently presented by Karklins. All of the cards are pictured in photographs of fairly good quality taken by L. A. Ross, though one can only wish that the cost of color printing were not so prohibitive for bead plates. Each bead type is classified according to the Kidds' system (1970), with every bead precisely described. A cross-index al-

lows one to refer to the written description after noticing a particular bead on a plate. In short, the nearly 800 types of glass beads in the collection are thoroughly presented.

Sample bead cards like these do not always yield all the information one may wish. Karklins notes two problems in this respect. One is that cards rarely name the source of the beads. The other is that some bead types may be made for long periods of time. A third complication is that cards may be made up from old bead stock to show what kinds of beads were and could be made. A card in the University of Florida collection contains beads matching those published by Karklins, and one might be tempted to date it to the late nineteenth century. However, the colophon on the card shows that it was not assembled until some time after 1948.

The third section of this book is a guide to the classification and description of glass trade beads found on North American sites. Several classification systems are discussed, and the one used here is a modified version of that presented by the Kidds (1970), which has found wide acceptance in Canada and the northeastern U.S.

Karklins has expanded the Kidds system by adding new bead types which have been uncovered since the Kidds' work was done. The open-ended aspect of the system is one of its strengths, and the volume under review is the first major modification of the original system. It is still not complete. There are some wound bead types found in North America which have not been included, and in other parts of the world there are many more, but there is allowance for the system to be expanded in the future.

Probably anyone who has worked with beads would want to quibble with some of the terms chosen for describing some of the beads. The use of "disc" in place of "tabular" or "ribbed tube" rather than "square tube" seem to make little sense. The terms "compound," "complex," and "composite" describing bead bodies are also confusing; why not "multi-layered," "decorated," and "decorated multi-layered?" Karklins did not introduce all of these terms, but by using them bead description is not made any clearer.

The most serious objection I have to the expanded part of the system is the confusion that will doubtless arise over beads which have been molded in some way. Those which were wound and subsequently pressed or molded into shape are classed as "Wound (W)," those which were molded in two-part molds are called "Mould-pressed (MP)" while those apparently made from powdered glass, poured into a mold and heated (the so-called "Prosser" beads) are put into the "Moulded (M)" category. The three types must be distinguished, but the terms chosen are not very helpful.

In addition to expanding the Kidds' classification system, the last essay discusses other attributes essential for describing glass beads and briefly mentions the historical archaeological interpretations that must be considered when discussing beads. A sample form used by Parks Canada to record artifacts is included along with instructions for its use with glass beads.

None of the criticisms offered here seriously detract from the value of this book. *Glass Beads* is a most useful volume and should have a place in the library of all those who work with this long-neglected artifact.

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The Ontiveros Adobe: Early Rancho Life in Alta California.

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Prepared for the Redevelopment Agency, City of Santa Fe Springs. Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, 1982. vi + 221 pp. 25 figs., 2 appendices. \$15.00.

The Hispanic occupation of California, dating from 1769 to 1850, is one of the most interesting and challenging periods of research in the state. Located on the northernmost frontier of Nueva Es-

paña, the settlements existed on the fringes of the Spanish culture areas to the south. They also constituted the vanguard for the introduction of European culture to the natives of Alta California. Questions dealing with the frontier nature of these institutions and with the impacts of Native Americans and Hispanics on each other have provided intriguing research directions for archaeologists.

The vast majority of research, however, has been concentrated on the sites of the highly visible Franciscan missions. The Ontiveros Adobe is particularly significant in representing the culture of the *ranchos*—the privately owned cattle ranches which contributed greatly to the romantic image of Spanish California as well as to the lucrative hide and tallow trade of the first half of the nineteenth century. These excavations will provide valuable comparisons for the material culture of the missions and pueblos.

Excavations at the Ontiveros Adobe have also fortunately included identification of discrete trash features. Most of the artifacts previously recovered from Spanish sites in California, with some notable exceptions, can only be attributed to unstratified grid locations (or worse), severely limiting analyses dealing with specific functional or temporal questions. Artifacts from features associated with the Ontiveros adobe occupation would have been deposited between ca. 1812 and 1835. The excavated collection should therefore provide an important reference body for this time period.

Although it is regrettable that the well-stratified trash pits were apparently largely excavated by arbitrary levels, the association of these artifacts as part of a dated cultural activity implies significant interpretive potential. It would be most useful if the entire contents of the trash features were presented as a collection. The report, however, scatters the items under the overall site discussions of "gunflints," "beads," and "ceramics," for example, making it difficult for the reader to reconstruct the assemblage. As the area was subsequently occupied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is especially important to distinguish the artifacts excavated from the Hispanic-period features from those originating in other parts of the site.