

the things to which probability theory does or does not apply are agreed upon, when in fact they are subject to debate.

An unfortunate feature of reviews is that one tends to give most space to a book's faults. I should reiterate that most of what Peatman says about most things is sound. There are worse books as well as better ones.

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The W.B. Nickerson Survey and Excavations, 1912-15, of the Southern Manitoba Mounds Region. Katherine H. CAPES. Anthropology Papers of the National Museum of Canada, Number 4, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, 1963, 178 pp., 2 tables, 19 plates, 33 figures, 6½" by 9½".

Mr. William Baker Nickerson was a nonprofessional archaeologist and just as Alfred Hill, Theodore Lewis and later Ellison Orr, his penetrating interest in the antiquities of man led him to explore and record archaeological remains in a sophisticated manner. Although Nickerson had worked earlier in the middle Mississippi Valley, this article is based upon his field notes and manuscripts compiled while an employee of the National Museum of Canada. The investigations pertain to sites in the valleys of the Souris, Pembina, Assiniboine, White Mud and Red rivers of southern Manitoba. The site data are organized into the above regional areas and each area is introduced with a brief geographical description. Some of the sites visited by Nickerson had been investigated previously by Henry Montgomery, George Bryce and Alfred Gould, and Nickerson discusses their observations. Many other sites had been disturbed by relic hunters and agricultural operations and a few were found undisturbed. As reflected in the title, most of this article is relevant to burial mounds, however, a tabulation of the various archaeological manifestations shows a much broader scope. The sites include conical, elliptical, effigy and linear mounds, linear mounds with expanded ends, earthen enclosures, circular and rectangular depressions, campsites, villages and a historic Indian grave site.

The task of organizing these data into a publishable form, searching out artifacts and photographic collections, arranging for restorations and specimen identifications, and analyses by various specialists, was undertaken by Katherine Capes. Through the use of Nickerson's notes and the introduction of more recent literature, the author supplies us with sections relative to other mound excavations in the region, comparative materials, detailed artifact descriptions, and a summary and conclusion.

It is in the last two latter sections that I find some questionable statements and inferences. For example, the author believes that there is little evidence for any extensive time period of mound building and that all of the tumuli

exhibit features indicative of the Late Prehistoric Period. From the data presented, I do not follow this reasoning. Her ceramic descriptions show Manitoba Cordmarked Ware as being found at the Elliot Village, in the Arden "area" and as a pot from Mound R. Regina Ware was not recovered from a mound. The Mandan Ware was retrieved from an old sod line level under Mound R and the Winnipeg Fabric-Imprinted was associated with a premound feature at Mound B (p. 43). Suffice it to say that the majority of the tumuli did not yield pottery and ceramic evidence of a late period of mound construction is very dim. Nor is the presence of grooved axes diagnostic of a late period. Their archaeological and artifactual associations are quite different in Mound G, Moore C and Calf Mound, and none of these three contained Plains Side-notched projectile points which supposedly mark the Late Prehistoric Period. Although the Southern Cult is considered to be protohistoric in Manitoba, only two tumuli, the Calf and Lone mounds, have rather niggardly collections that may be Southern Cult. Nevertheless, marine shell pendants, gorgets and beads, even when associated with native copper, do not necessarily connote Southern Cult. The author also relies upon physical anthropological evidence identifying the skeletal remains as Lakotid and thus protohistoric. We are not told how many or which bones were measured; presumably skulls. But from which tumuli? Nor am I sure that Hrdlicka's measurements of 63 adult, Dakota, male crania, upon which the Lakotid Variety was based, will stand the test of time.

I am in agreement with the author when she states that southern Manitoba mounds show influences from various areas in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but unlike her I see a succession of influences that began 1,500 years ago and extended up into the early historic period.

The maps, charts and plates are clear and the publication will be useful. The price of the book is not stated.

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The Fern and the Tiki. An American View of New Zealand National Character, Social Attitudes, and Race Relations. David P. AUSUBEL. New York, Toronto, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965. 232 pp. \$1.95 paper.

The author of this work, which was first published in Australia in 1960, has several purposes, some explicit, some implicit.

The most serious claim, and the one which is least well performed, is that this is a systematic study of New Zealand national character, based on the view that national character is formed during the whole of the lifetime of individuals and through the operation of national institutions, rather than