

presented in this publication could profitably pursue. For example, the validity of the first conclusion cited above might be questioned on purely methodological grounds, since the "variables" employed do not in some cases appear to be truly independent observations. Population estimates are based on house counts and estimates of average size of family per house, which in turn may in some cases be estimated from the size of the houses. If on analysis it could be shown that there were not in fact independent observations, then a demonstrated allometric relationship could be a measure of their non-exclusiveness rather than of their correlation. In addition to the questioning of the stated results, one may also question the rationale for the use of regional means in regression analysis as opposed to actual tabulations by site. Further, it would appear necessary to study the distributions of the several variables by region to determine whether or not they were in fact unimodal distributions for which a mean value would have some summary meaning. Such checks do not appear to have been made by the authors.

In spite of some questionable methods, this study marks one of the few attempts in archaeology to study the relationships between variables and to specify in quantitative terms such relationships. As such this is a major contribution and one which can be viewed as a pioneer in a field to be further developed. In addition, it is a good source of tabulated and organized data presented in usable form so that those interested in the problems of settlement and demography can find abundant comparative data.

LEWIS R. BINFORD

University of California at Los Angeles

*

*

*

Readings in Early Anthropology. J. S. SLOTKIN, ed., Chicago, Aldine, 1965. xv-530 pp. \$9.75.

As Sol Tax points out in the foreword to this volume, the late J. S. Slotkin was a scholar of great erudition and considerable linguistic fluency. In the course of his career he systematically followed the habit of recording from original sources and maintained a classified file. One of Slotkin's great interests was in the history of anthropology, in all of its branches and aspects. The present work is a posthumous product of this interest. Although the work was substantially completed in 1946, publication was delayed until 1965. Until his death in 1958, Dr. Slotkin added to the manuscript.

This is a most welcome volume, partly because of the historical range of its coverage and, also, because it fills a need in the anthropological literature as the expansion of programs of training of graduate students proceeds rapidly these days. Most anthropologists perhaps think of the history of anthropology as dating from the late nineteenth century and no doubt there is much justification for this view if one thinks of anthropology primarily in the sense of a separate well-organized and professionalized field of endeavour. It is, however, well to remind ourselves that our discipline, as we know it, from the nineteenth

century on, has deep and frequently significant roots in the works of thinkers who, while they would not today be regarded strictly as anthropologists, nevertheless expressed ideas and provided data of an anthropological kind over a long span of pre-nineteenth century history.

Readings in Early Anthropology is organized into a series of chapters beginning with an initial one on anthropology up to the end of the fourteenth century, followed by subsequent chapters on the fifteenth and sixteenth century (taken together), the seventeenth and eighteenth. Slotkin devotes chapter five to a discussion of the problem of man's nature as seen by eighteenth century thinkers; chapter six takes up the matter of theories of degradation versus progress in the work of the same century; and chapter eight is devoted to a consideration of the institutionalists and the Scottish school during the eighteenth century. There follow detailed footnotes organized according to the pages to which they refer, and an analytical index.

Within each of the various chapters, up to and including chapter four, Slotkin organizes his material according to the various branches of anthropology: social, linguistic, physical, archaeological, etc. Within each of these headings, he takes up the work of individual thinkers and the treatment is to cite, at length, the verbatim writings of the various thinkers to exemplify the point of view which they represented. In the later chapters on man's nature, degradation versus progress, and the institutionalists and the Scottish school, all pertaining to the eighteenth century, the treatment is by men and here, again, the procedure is to quote, frequently at some length, from their original works to indicate their point of view. The various writers cited in the latter three chapters are grouped according to schools of thought about the particular problem with which they dealt.

This book should be useful to all professional anthropologists as a reference work and may be used selectively or in whole for graduate courses on the history of anthropology. The Wenner-Gren Foundation is to be congratulated for originally bringing out this book as Number 40 in the Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology under the editorship of Sol Tax.

CHARLES S. BRANT
The University of Alberta

*

*

*

The Sherpas of Nepal: Buddhist Highlanders. CHRISTOPH VON FÜRER-HAIMENDORF. London, John Murray, 1964. xix-298 pp., 1 appendix, Bibliography, Index., 55 illustrations, 2 maps.

A book by Prof. Haimendorf is always a pleasure to receive. The present work continues and expands the ethnography of the Sherpas, Tibetans of Nepal, promised by previous articles dating as much as ten years back. It is the most extensive anthropological account of Sherpa economy, social organization, and values available to scholars concerned with the Himalayan region. Though a