the development of this theme that makes McGiffert's book unique and well worth reading.

The author stresses the fact that the most distinguishing characteristic of higher education in Colorado was a devotion to the democratic ideal which often became a democratic dilemma for administration and faculty. According to this theory the public colleges and universities were founded on the principle that they were to serve all the people of the state. Equality of educational opportunity was stressed from the time the cornerstones were laid, and if the institutions did not give the promised services to the commonwealth they were subjected to criticism by the press, the politicians, and the public. But the time was to come when responsible educators realized that the democratic ideal was being exploited for selfish interests and steps were taken to correct the abuses.

This is a good book, well organized and well written. It is not a complete history of higher education in Colorado, nor does it pretend to be. It is a historical study of the relationships between colleges and society. While there is a chronological pattern, the treatment is topical and selective. The reader looking for a detailed account of the founding and development of each college in Colorado will be disappointed.

The documentation of this study appears to be adequate. In preparing the book the author used a variety of sources including institutional histories, newspapers, administrative records, journals, minutes and reports of faculty groups and boards of control, and bulletins of educational associations on the state and national level. Government documents and the papers of Colorado's governors proved to be valuable sources, but much of the correspondence of the college and university presidents was unavailable for research purposes. It is conceivable that a collection of these letters might have enriched the detail in Professor McGiffert's book.

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From time to time general accounts of New World prehistory appear in the archaeological literature. The first was written, prematurely, in the nineteenth century; since, notably in the last twenty years, the remarkable advance of archaeological knowledge has permitted much more complete and meaningful summaries to be compiled. The most recent, and clearly the best to date, is this collection of regional outlines of New World prehistory which consists of lengthier versions of papers presented at Rice University in November, 1962.

The objective of the symposium and volume—to review and appraise the facts and theories involving the prehistoric peoples and cultures of North and South America in "language any educated reader might
follow"—has been achieved in a series of specialized chapters by eighteen recognized authorities. Twelve areal surveys, each organized chronologically, treat the entire New World in major regions that exhibit basic cultural unity. In addition there are chapters devoted to the period of the earliest occupation of the New World (Early Man), to North and South American relations, to Trans-Pacific contacts and the uses of linguistics in broad reconstructions in archaeology. The Northeast Woodlands area, of which Indiana is a part, is reviewed by James B. Griffin and accurately depicted as one of relatively diverse environments which were the scene of complex sequences of habitations from at least 10,000 B.C. onward.

American archaeology has experienced revolutionary change in its relatively brief history. From early antiquarianism and unfounded speculation has evolved a scientific discipline based on a great bulk of detail that has become so extensive in the past two or three decades that archaeologists must be topical or, more often, regional specialists. The development of many new investigative techniques, both in field methods and in analytical procedures, and the ever-increasing amount of field work have produced a vast accumulation of data that have led to the formulation and refinement of concepts of culture history. The time has long since passed when one man could claim expert status in more than one, or possibly two, areas of study.

For this reason the most difficult problem facing the editors was to mold into a coherent volume a series of articles from all sections of the New World without sacrificing major points or intelligibility. The task has been carried out with distinction; credit is due Jennings and Norbeck for their obviously thorough and knowledgeable editing. At the same time, the papers are a testimonial to the fact that American archaeologists can write general prehistory that is substantive yet comprehensible beyond the ranks of professionals. Of course some sections present a more obscure view than others; some are more distilled than others; all necessarily involve a sampling of the complexities of archaeological nomenclature. There are as well, and fittingly, the inevitable variations of interpretation. Still, a surprising degree of uniformity and integration has been achieved which seems the more remarkable in view of major differences in the understanding of regional prehistories across the two American continents.

The volume is a complete primer of New World archaeology for the literate lay reader who might otherwise become confounded in the abundant literature. The bibliographies accompanying each paper list the most important works accomplished, and a detailed index enhances the utility of the volume as a general reference. It will serve the professional who seeks an outline of events outside of his specialization and will be a welcome overview of prehistory for those who teach and for their students. For years to come it will be cited as the most comprehensive inventory available.

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