Trade in America, 1610–1820

Indian Culture and European Trade Goods. GEORGE IRVING QUIMBY. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1966. 231 pp., illus. $5.

The present volume is a summary of the scanty archeological work done in the western Great Lakes region in Indian sites of periods labeled Early Historic (A.D. 1610–1670), Middle Historic (A.D. 1670–1760), and Late Historic (A.D. 1760–1820). Niggardly with maps, generous with bibliography, and perhaps too much a thing of shreds and patches of previously published essays, it is, as the author says, "little more than a beginning."

The book is not a history of people. Rather, it is chiefly a detailed discussion of the kinds of material goods (such as farming tools, household utensils, ornaments, and firearms) traded by Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Americans to Indians for furs in the eastern half of the United States and Canada. The traded object, rather than the trader, is the focus of attention. Although problems involving cross-cultural diffusion, acceptance, alteration, or rejection of material objects are raised under the heading of "categories of change" (pp. 9–11), they are abandoned in the rest of the book.

Historical archeology, which has only recently come into vogue among excavators of North America's past, holds much promise for anthropology, for there is no better place to test the means of arriving at the inferences on which the interpretation of prehistoric remains always rests than in historical ruins, concerning which there are often written as well as material data. Much of that promise is lost when we cast our reporting in the prehistoric mold. Unfortunately, that appears to have happened here.

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Berzelius

Jac. Berzelius. His Life and Work. J. ERIK JORPES. Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm, 1966. 156 pp., illus. $8.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences published H. G. Söderbaum's extensive biography of Jöns Jakob Berzelius in 1929–1931, and Arne Holmberg's seven-volume *Bibliografi over J. J. Berzelius* between 1933 and 1953.

Jöns Jakob Berzelius, 1779–1848.

From these sources J. Erik Jorpes, emeritus professor of physiological chemistry, has skillfully selected the material for the present short biography, which has found a congenial translator in Barbara Steele.

Berzelius published his first book, a treatise on galvanism, in 1802, and in 1803 he discovered compounds of a new metal which he named cerium. He continued the threefold activity of writing, discovering, and naming for 46 years. He combined originality in the manual work of analysis with a philosophical interest in systems and philological inventiveness in nomenclature. His names for four elements and for the concepts of isomerism, catalysis, and protein have remained in chemistry. In addition to his textbook, of which he left the fifth edition almost completed, he published 12,000 pages of his Annual Survey, and his printed scientific correspondence comprises about 5000 pages. With this in mind, we are scarcely surprised to read that, before his marriage in 1835, he "had been in the habit of writing from 6:30 in the morning until 10 at night" (p. 118).

Jorpes is weak in "defending" Berzelius for his theory of a general electrochemical dualism, when others may feel that Berzelius did not take his theory as seriously as it deserved. Perhaps for lack of space, Jorpes does not mention the thoughts about a force of life, which for Berzelius was not tainted with metaphysics any more than was the "power" of catalysis.

The story is accompanied by illustrations, many of them in color, from the great collection in the Berzelius Museum, including the daguerreotype of 1844 by J. W. Bergström, reproduced here. In addition to the 23 numbered figures, there are four more of great charm and historical interest. The book thereby becomes a real treasure to be enjoyed by all chemists. For the historian in particular, Jorpes has appended part of Söderbaum's report on the analytical work, 1808–1821, with all the references.

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New Books

Anatomie des Blattes. vol. 1, *Blattanatomie der Gymnospermen.* Klaus Napp-Zinn. Borntraeger, Berlin, 1966. 383 pp. Illus. DM 120.

Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry, 1965. Cornelius K. Cain, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 352 pp. Illus. Paper, $7.50. Thirty-one papers.

Amazon Soils. A reconnaissance of the soils of the Brazilian Amazon region. W. G. Sombroek. Centre for Agricultural Publications and Documentation, Wageningen, Netherlands, 1966. 298 pp. Illus. Maps. $12.50.

Australian Mineral Industry: Production and Trade, 1842–1964. Compiled and edited by Z. Kalix, L. M. Fraser, and R. I. Rawson. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, Canberra, 1966. 483 pp.

Biochemical Genetics. Hubert J. Van Peenen, Ed. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1966. 350 pp. Illus. $12.75. Six papers.

Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society. vol. 12. Royal Soc., London, 1966. 572 pp. Illus. $15. Twenty-eight biographies.

Biologie der Meereshöhlen. Topographie, faunistik und ökologie eines unterseeischen lebensraumes eine monographie. Rupert Riedl. Parey, Hamburg, 1966. 636 pp. Illus. DM 186.

The Cellular Slime Molds. John Tyler Bonner. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J., ed. 2, 1967. 215 pp. Illus. $7.50.

The Chemical Bond. A brief introduction to modern structural chemistry. Linus Pauling. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1967. 279 pp. Illus. Paper, $3.95. An abridged version of *The Nature of the Chemical Bond* (ed. 3).

Clinical Evaluation in Breast Cancer. Proceedings of the First Imperial Cancer Research Fund Symposium (London), October 1965. J. L. Hayward and R. D. Bulbrook, Eds. Academic Press, New York, 1966. 308 pp. Illus. $14. Nineteen papers.

Comparison of the Properties of Open-Hearth and Basic Oxygen Alloy Steels. American Soc. for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, 1966. 20 pp. Paper, $1.50.

Computation in Linguistics: A Case Book. Paul L. Garvin and Bernard Spol-

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