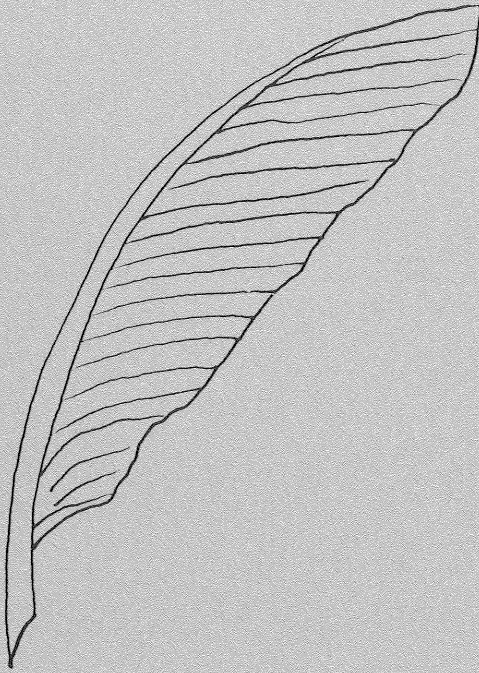


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Rupert's Land
Research Centre

NEWSLETTER



The University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue,
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RUPERT'S LAND RESEARCH CENTRE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 10, #1 (July 1994)

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

FROM TIM BALL

Many individuals, families, and organizations are experiencing cutbacks as the recession and the reaction to deficits bite deeper and deeper. Ironically, the Rupert's Land Research Centre is carrying on as usual. I have often thought that in the event of a global disaster, those already at mere subsistence level would be the ones most likely to survive. As the Boston dowager said when asked after her husband's demise if she would now travel, "Why would I travel, I am already there?" This invites the argument that the impoverished and struggling, but still surviving situation that is Rupert's Land is comparable to Boston. I will not take up either side of that argument. I will say that we continue to pay the bills, and for that I am grateful, but expansion is not possible.

Despite these frugal times, exciting events continue to occur. The best news in many years came with the grand announcement by the Hudson's Bay Company that many more of the Company's documents and artifacts will be turned over to the Province of Manitoba through the auspices of the Manitoba Museum of Man Nature. Rolph Huband was the driving force behind this innovative and valuable action. We must be extremely grateful to him and his career-long awareness of the value of these materials.

One of the important aspects of this donation is that it was done with the future in mind. A trust fund of adequate proportions has been set in place to develop the materials, and make them more accessible to researchers.

Rolph Huband will, of course, say that his efforts to make this important historical material accessible was ably supported by many others. This is undoubtedly true, but much credit must go to him. To use an accountant's phrase in keeping with his profession, the bottom line is that he has a career-long record of promoting, encouraging, and supporting all aspects of preserving the Company's history. For example, for many years he has served diligently on the editorial board of *The Beaver*. Because he is now planning his retirement, this is also his swan song as an active Company employee. We hope, however, that he will continue to be actively interested in preserving and making accessible materials from the Canadian and the Company past. Rupert's Land Research Centre expresses its appreciation of his efforts, and wishes him a happy and productive retirement.

HARINGTON FELLOWSHIP

Rupert's Land Research Centre thanks RICK YARISH for his efforts on behalf of the Centre during his year as the Harington Fellow. One of his many activities on behalf of the Centre during the year was to attend the Rocky Mountain Colloquium in May, where many of you had the opportunity to meet him. His report on the Edmonton gathering is included in this Newsletter. Rick has now successfully completed his Master's degree and is now Marketing Director at the Western Canada Pictorial Index at the University of Winnipeg. Our congratulations and best wishes for his success in the future, as well as our appreciation for his contributions as the Harington Fellow.

The Harington Fellowship for the 1994-95 year has been awarded to BILL TEMPLE, who is entering the Joint Master's Program in history this fall. Bill's background includes a decade of association with the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, during which he lived and worked at fur trade posts in the James Bay and Ungava Bay areas, in northern Manitoba, and at other northern operations of the two fur trade companies. His scholarly interests currently include Commonwealth Studies and Canada-Britain relations.

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SPECIAL BOOK NEWS FOR RLRC MEMBERS

McGill-Queen's University Press has announced the publication of an Arctic Trilogy consisting of a new release plus two new editions of older volumes. The earlier volumes are **To The Arctic By Canoe**, the journal and paintings of Robert Hood, and **Arctic Ordeal**, the journal of John Richardson. Hood and Richardson were members of the first British overland expedition to the arctic coast in 1819-22, led by John Franklin. They will be released in soft cover editions. The third volume and new release is **Arctic Artist**, the journal and paintings of George Back, a third member of the Franklin expedition. The three diaries were edited by C. Stuart Houston. The trilogy is scheduled for release in the fall of 1994. McGill-Queen's has agreed to make the three volumes available to RLRC members at a special discount price. The RLRC fall Newsletter will contain further information on the availability and cost of the volumes.

Rupert's Land Record Society Bulletin
Jennifer S.H. Brown, General Editor

Warmest thanks to Michael Payne, Patricia McCormack, and all the other hard-working organizers of the Sixth Biennial Rupert's Land Colloquium for welcoming about 150 Colloquium participants to Edmonton, May 25-27 1994, for a fine program of events, music, and over 50 papers and presentations. The meetings were the sixth of our lively biennial gatherings of people connected in all sorts of ways with the history of Rupert's Land.

All 1992 RLRC members should now have received their copies of Shepard Krech's newly expanded and updated Native Canadian Anthropology and History: A Selected Bibliography. Our co-publisher, the University of Oklahoma Press, has designed a handsome volume that will serve us well for years to come, and we are most grateful for their cooperation. John Drayton, the Editor in Chief of UOP, attended this Colloquium as well as our 1992 gathering in Winnipeg; we greatly appreciate his interest and support.

In early fall, 1993 members will receive their copies of The Fur Trade Revisited: Selected Papers of the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference, Mackinac Island, Michigan 1991, mailed directly to them from Michigan State University Press. MSU Press, the editors, and the 28 contributors have worked hard to produce a high-quality, well-illustrated volume that we shall all welcome.

If you are uncertain of your membership status for 1992-93, or if your address has recently changed, please send a note to the Rupert's Land Research Centre, attn. Renee Fossett. If you wish to pay now for 1992 or 1993 (\$43.00 per year), we shall arrange for you to receive Krech (1992) or Mackinac (1993) from our office, where we shall be holding a limited inventory of volumes for late-renewing members. See the end of this Newsletter to order our other publications.

Members subscribing for 1994 will receive, besides current Newsletters, a pathbreaking monograph by Eleanor Stardom on HBC Commissioner Joseph Wrigley and his work with the Company as its roles and relationships changed in the 1880s. This work is the last to be sent on the present membership basis from the Rupert's Land Research Centre. Only a series of fortunate co-publishing arrangements has kept the RLRC publications going, at the cost, however, of various delays as negotiations for each volume proceeded. Now we are setting a new course.

The Rupert's Land Record Society Publishing Program

It gives me great pleasure to announce that Philip Cercone of McGill-Queen's University Press has expressed strong support for continuing to publish documentary works in the Rupert's Land Record Society series, despite our lack of a subscription base. Our intent is to maintain the RLRS editorial advisory board and to draw on its and my services, as needed, for the soliciting, reviews, and editorial advice needed to foster the production of high-quality works pertaining broadly to the human history of Rupert's Land.

The first RLRS/McGill-Queen's volume under this arrangement (and the fourth in the RLRS series) will appear later this summer, edited by C. Stuart Houston with commentary by I.S. MacLaren. Arctic Artist: The Journal and Paintings of George Back presents new texts of central importance for fuller understandings of the early Franklin expeditions and their contexts and ramifications. Back's paintings appear in fine colour plates, and the entire volume is a handsome complement to the first two books that Houston has already edited for McGill-Queen's. The Press has kindly allowed Rupert's Land members a discount for Back, or for all three volumes as a trilogy; please see the form elsewhere in this Newsletter.

The Editorial Advisory Board and I are always interested in documentary projects that may prove appropriate for the series. Please contact me or any other Board members listed below if you have a manuscript or proposal to submit:

J.M. Bumsted, History, University of Manitoba; Robert Coutts, Parks Canada, Winnipeg; Harry W. Duckworth, Chemistry, University of Manitoba; Renee Fossett, History, University of Manitoba; Shepard Krech, III, Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI; I.S. MacLaren, Canadian Studies, University of Alberta; Toby Morantz, Anthropology, McGill University; Trudy Nicks, Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; Arthur J. Ray, History, UBC, Vancouver; Sylvia Van Kirk, History, University of Toronto.

The Next Rupert's Land Colloquium: May 1996

At the Edmonton Colloquium, many of us had the pleasure to meet Linda Johnson of the Yukon Archives. Conversations about a venue for the next Colloquium brought from her an enthusiastic invitation to consider Whitehorse, Yukon, as our next location; and the reception of that idea was overwhelmingly positive. It is too early to be definite about plans; but watch for further developments!

MEMBERS SELECTIONS, 1992 AND 1993

The latest news on the 1992 and 1993 Member's Selections is good. The long awaited **Native Canadian Anthropology and History: A Selected Bibliography**, compiled by Shepard Krech and with Foreword by Jennifer S.H. Brown, has recently been released. As members have already been informed, international co-publishing ventures of important projects such as this bibliography are particularly difficult to see through from conception to publication because of the different timetables of the parties concerned. Much to our surprise, we also experienced problems and delays in clearing the books for Canadian members through various complicated customs procedures. RLRC regrets that the 1992 selection was so long delayed, but is delighted with the final result, and presents the Bibliography to you with pride and satisfaction.

The logistics of the process have been complicated; keeping track of 1992 members who are entitled to receive the Bibliography, and who have since changed their addresses, or who have renewed their memberships after a lapse, has not always gone smoothly in our understaffed office. University of Oklahoma Press mailed copies of the Bibliography directly to everyone on our list of 1992 members. We expect, however, that there will be slip ups of one kind or another. So, if you were a member in 1992, or if you special-ordered the volume, and did not receive your copy, please let us know. We would appreciate your dropping us a note; unfortunately the staffing problem does not allow us to keep someone in the office at all times, so phone calls are not the best way to get our attention.

The latest word on our 1993 Members' Selection is also good. **The Fur Trade Revisited** (see below for description) is also an international co-publishing project. Our partner in this case is Michigan State University Press. Their latest word to us was that the book has gone through the final stages of proofreading and editing, and is now at the printer's. We should see it released before September. Arrangements have been made for this new volume to be mailed to 1993 members directly from the Michigan printer using mailing labels which we sent earlier. But, once again, there are a few members who changed addresses without letting us know, and a few who let their memberships lapse for a year before renewing. So, in this case also, if you were a member in 1993 or if you special-ordered the volume, and did not receive your copy, please let us know.

1993 MEMBERS' SELECTION

The Fur Trade Revisited: Selected Papers of the Sixth North American Fur Trade Conference, Mackinac Island, Michigan, 1991. Edited by Jennifer S.H. Brown, W. J. Eccles, and Donald P. Heldman. The new volume is a collection of twenty-eight papers from the 6th North American Fur Trade Conference in fields ranging from history, to archaeology, to literature. Part I focuses on the North American fur trade's intersections with the European market. The papers in Part II examine the Native peoples, and the strategies employed in the trade and their consequences. Part III examines the traders' origins, outlooks, successes, and failures. Part IV takes a look at the Mackinac area fur trade, while Part V focuses on fur trade culture and archaeology beyond Mackinac. Part VI examines the fur trade after 1870. Concluding the book, Part VII contains papers about the historical and literary interpretations and critical analyses of fur trade writings.

This collection of essays resulting from the conference demonstrates that fur trade studies continue to thrive in the 1990s. The original findings and stimulating ideas presented in the papers are meant to encourage new thoughts on the fur trade and to challenge readers to delve more deeply into the issues and problems presented here.

An excerpt from the opening paper, titled "Memories of a Trapper's Daughter":

"Mama would cut the head right off [the sturgeon] and the tail just right up to the spinal cord. Then she would wrap the spinal cord around her hand and pull. They could be up to six feet long. She would tie them in a knot and boil them for ten minutes ... we would wear it around our neck like a necklace and we could chew it. It was like a white long rubber string with a salty membrane through the center ... You could skip with it, you could play tug-of-war with it. You could hit dogs with it. Then you could wash it in the river and then you could eat it."

THE RUPERT'S LAND COLLOQUIUM, MAY 25-27, 1994
at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta

by Rick Yarish
1993-94 Harington Fellow

Thanks to the efforts and generosity of Jennifer Brown, Michael Payne, and the planning committee, I was given the opportunity of attending this year's colloquium in Edmonton as a representative of the Research Centre. Those of you who were also in attendance will have noticed that I spent a great deal of my time pestering people into renewing their RLRC memberships. While I did devote a share of my visit to such efforts, I was also able to take in many of the sessions and of course the special events. So, for those of you who did not get a chance to attend this year's event, and even for those of you who did, here is a brief account of "how I spent my spring holiday!"

For me, one of the highlights was the Thursday afternoon session "Trading with the Siksika and their allies" featuring Theodore Binnema, Margaret Kennedy, David Smyth, and Gerhard Ens. Covering several centuries from both anthropological and historical perspectives, this session provided a wealth of information on the trading practises of these peoples as well as the motivations and reactions of the foothills inhabitants to the controversial Whiskey Trade. On this last point, Gerhard Ens' paper, "Another Look at the Whiskey Trade of 'Whoop-up Country'" was particularly engaging.

Several memorable papers emerged from the Friday sessions, notably William Swagerty's paper, "'The Leviathan of the North': Perceptions of the Hudson's Bay Company by American Fur Trade personnel in the 19th Century" from the session titled "Trade and Trade Strategies." Swagerty's account -- from his American perspective -- of the often difficult American and British-Canadian trade relations in the last century was illuminating especially in light of current trade disputes. From my Canadian perspective I found the parallels rather striking.

I was fascinated by several of the papers and presentations from the Lewis/Orkney sessions on Friday. While it was a treat hearing from all of the Scottish participants, for me the highlight was Alice King's "Tales from the Attic: Letters Home from the Watt Brothers" from the "Family History/Family Letters" session. Mrs. King related her accidental discovery of these letters recently under a baseboard in her attic in Stromness. The vividness of the Watt's accounts and the sheer volume of information found in these letters prompted me to inquire whether she had considered dismantling her vintage home in search of further documentary gems!

Aside from the sessions, the special events planned for the colloquium added a warm friendly touch to the colloquium. With my background in music, I was particularly enthralled by Len Wilson's Thursday night presentation "Fiddle Music of the Fur Trade," comparing the sometimes divergent musical evolution of Orkney and Rupert's Land. Another highlight of that evening was the performance of the Métis Dancers from the Canadian Native Friendship Center. (Who would have suspected that such publishing celebrities as John Drayton of the University of Oklahoma Press and Alison Campbell of the University of Manitoba Press had such hidden talents as "Jiggers"!)

The wind-up barbecue at Fort Edmonton Friday night was the perfect conclusion to the Colloquium proper. While I was unable to attend either the Rocky Mountain House tour or the Peace River tour, from all accounts they were both great successes. Hats off to Michael Payne and the organising committee for a wonderful event and here's hoping we will see you all again in 1996.

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COLLOQUIUM ABSTRACTS

Most of the 1994 Colloquium presenters have sent in their abstracts, and these have been reproduced below. In some cases, abstracts have not yet been received, so the presenter and title have been listed alone. Following our usual procedure, some of the papers will be photocopied and made available to Newsletter readers. Others, however, are slated for publication elsewhere, or are working papers which the presenters are not yet ready to release. Therefore, please do not order papers until you see them listed on the order form at the end of the next Newsletter.

BARBER, Marilyn: The Ties That Bind: Canadian-British Co-operation in Anglican Women's Mission Work in Northern Alberta.

BEATTIE, Judith: The Hudson's Bay Company Archives and the Hudson's Bay History Foundation.

BINNEMA, Theodore, Siksika Trading Behaviour During the Early Fur Trade Era. Trading behaviour of the Siksika (Blackfoot proper) was organized at the band and individual, rather than the "tribal," level. A study of the trading behaviour of residential bands led by two headmen, Old Swan (Ak ko makki) and Big Man (O mok a pee) illustrate that responses of individuals and bands to non-Indian fur traders was not determined merely by how that individual or band perceived the fur traders. An Indian attack on a fur trade post might not indicate any particular animosity toward fur traders. Rather, different fur trading strategies were an integral part of individual and band domestic and foreign policy. Among the Siksika, trading strategy was determined by such factors as the band's relationship with neighbouring Cree,

Assiniboine and Atsina bands, by the proximity of a band's favourite wintering grounds to fur trade posts, and by individual leader's ambition.

BROOKS, Douglas: Studying Boats and Boatbuilding: A Workshop on Documentation.

CARLSON, Arne: The Lead Environment at Rocky Mountain House.

CHOQUETTE, Robert: Friendship Among Statutory Enemies: Catholic and Protestant Missionaries in Rupert's Land. In the nineteenth-century Northwest, Catholic and Protestant missionaries were engaged in an ongoing struggle, the objective being to convert as many Indians as possible for one's church, Catholic, Anglican, or Methodist, while keeping in check the adversary. In spite of the official opprobrium in which each held the other, there were surprising cases of real friendship, trust and fellowship between missionaries in the field.

CLARKE, Margaret: Family and Community Reconstruction in the Social History of the Fur Trade. While much work has been done with specific individuals, families, or geographic communities, there is a dearth of work constructing bridges or links between communities or families.

COUTTS, Robert: Buried on the Bay: The Sloop Creek Schooner at York Factory and HBC Water Transport in the Late 19th Century. In 1990 a team of archaeologists from the Marine Archaeology section of Parks Canada carried out a preliminary survey of the remains of an almost completely buried boat at the mouth of Sloop Creek at York Factory National Historic Site. While the survey was useful in establishing various characteristics of this important marine resource, archival research was required to help identify the boat remains and to determine their level of historical significance. Contextual information was also required regarding HBC transport along Hudson Bay in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, an area of Company history that has received little treatment in the historical literature. In the winter of 1991-92 research was carried out in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives and a preliminary report was complete in February of 1992. The research succeeded in tentatively identifying the buried boat at York Factory and provided contextual information on Company coast boats and schooners, as well as ocean going steamers involved in the Company transport network on western Hudson Bay between 1878 and 1915. The boat at Sloop Creek, while almost completely buried has remained largely intact and has been tentatively identified as the 19th century schooner *Princess*.

CRANE, Louise: Learning From the Elders; Traditional Knowledge and Interpretative Programming at Fort George/Buckingham House. The development of education and public programs for the Fort

George/Buckingham House Provincial Historic Site has led to the use of special methodology related to the participation of Elders and other members of the Native community. New perspectives have been uncovered on topics such as: healing herbs, weather forecasting, Amerindian mapping and Aboriginal communication skills.

de AGUAYO, Anna: "Breaking the Competition": Nineteenth Century Tsimshian Traders and Fort Babine. The establishment in 1821, of Fort Kilmaurs (later Fort Babine) in the New Caledonia District (northwestern British Columbia) was a deliberate attempt by the North West Company and later the Hudson's Bay Company to break the powerful trading networks of the Tsimshian-speaking nations with the interior Athapaskan-speaking peoples. Fort journals reveal a fascinating glimpse into the consequent contest between trading techniques and priorities. Higher prices offered for Athapaskan furs by the Tsimshian traders, though of "poorer quality" American goods, provide an interesting contrast to trade accounts in the East where "discriminating clients" took only the very best. The native traders were also highly successful at solidifying their access to interior furs by offering finely tanned leather rather than food, tools or trapping equipment. The fort's battle to get York Factory to realize the unique nature of the local market and then to produce leather to local specifications are also revealed. The journals indicate the reinforcement of the relationships between hereditary chiefs and hunting territories during this period rather than their dissolution as presented in a number of theories of contact change.

DUCKWORTH, Harry W.: Selling the Canada Furs in London, 1760-1821. Little information is available about how the produce of the Canada fur trade was sold in London in the period between the Conquest in 1759-60 and the amalgamation of the great fur companies in 1821. Letters and accounts from London commission merchants to their Canadian correspondents give only a scattering of information but illustrate selling practices, identify what auction sales were used, and name some fur buyers. Advertisements of fur auctions in contemporary London newspapers provide the basis of a compilation of a schedule of Canada fur auctions held in London between 1760 and 1792. From the auction notices it is clear that two houses, headed by Samuel Robinson and Michael Wiegand, sold essentially all the Canada furs in the 1760s and early 70s, and that Robinson's firm called Robinson, Goad & Row after 1771, had a monopoly of the sales from about 1778 onwards. The Hudson's Bay Company continued to hold its own separate sales, of furs taken out through Hudson Bay, throughout the period. An interesting sidelight is the New York Coffee House, where the fur auctions were held. This coffee house was the first gathering place for London merchants with an interest in Canada, and the scene of many of their meetings for political

purposes. It also served as a *poste restante* for Canadians visiting London.

ENS, Gerhard J.: Another Look at the Whisky Trade of "Whoop-Up Country." Most historical accounts of the Whisky Trade in the late 1860s and 1870s portray it as immoral and destructive, arguing that the banning of the trade by the NWMP in 1874-75 was a great advantage to the natives of the region. These accounts are erroneous or overblown. The whisky trade across the American order had existed at least since the early 19th century, and the crisis on the northern plains in the 1870s was not related to liquor but to the rapidly diminishing buffalo herds and their concentration in what today are northern Montana and southern Alberta. Forces behind the Canadian government's move to stamp out cross-border trade included: the Hudson's Bay Company which could not compete for the prized buffalo robes with American traders like the American companies, I.G. Baker and the Powers Brothers, who wanted to eliminate small independent traders (many of whom were Métis) who could only compete with larger firms by trading whisky; and the American Army which was engaged in numerous Indian wars and saw the cross-border whisky and buffalo-robe trade as a means whereby renegade Indian bands could secure firearms and horses. Shutting down the flow of whisky also affected the free movement of goods across the border and had implications for Métis who had been involved in the buffalo-robe trade.

FENDER, Ann H.: Information on Pricing Strategies of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Early Nineteenth Century: The Isle a la Crosse Account Books. The journals of the Isle-a-la-Crosse post in the early nineteenth century provide useful information as to the tactics which the Hudson's Bay Company employees pursued when faced with the rivalry of the North West Company. The journals relay anecdotal evidence of predatory behaviour actively pursued by both sides in this commercial struggle; the journals, however, cannot answer fully the question of whether the HBC slashed prices below costs so as to drive the competitor from the industry. The journals, letters, and account books can be used together to give a fuller understanding of the Company's behaviour, focusing first on a particular time of special historic interest due to the intensity of competition between the companies, and second on place, of interest both because of the people who worked there in this era and because of its important location at the meeting point of the Churchill (English) River and Athabasca River transportation networks.

FINLAY, J. Cam: Animal Population and Habitat Changes in the Contact Period on the North Saskatchewan. Much fur trade literature notes a decrease in beaver numbers after the establishment of trading post. A five-year study of animal populations as revealed in the fur trade records in the west from 1754 to 1821 shows a decline in other animal populations as well.

Marten and swans began to decline within a few years of becoming tradable items. Large mammals such as buffalo, moose, and elk, and fish stocks such as white fish and sturgeon also suffered population declines. Birch bark for canoes was stripped from trees as liberally as animals were trapped.

FUNSTON, Shelly L.K.: Subsistence Strategies in the Fur Trade; A Comparison of the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies in the Saskatchewan District, 1792-1821. Factors such as ethnicity, Native populations within forts, supply networks, and economic situation affected group subsistence in the fur trade era. Based on the historic record, differences in these factors are apparent between the two companies.

GELLER, Peter: Richard Finnie's Northern Vision: Writing and Filming the Canadian North, 1924-1983. Although often ignored in favour of more traditional written records, some historians have argued for the incorporation of the analysis of still and moving images into the study of history. Richard Finnie, as an author, still photographer, filmmaker, and lecturer, was actively involved throughout his life in presenting a view of the Canadian north. Beginning with his trip in 1923 as a member of the federal government's annual easter arctic patrol, Finnie filmed and photographed the arctic in the interests of the government's norther administration. Yet he was not a career civil servant, and his books are often critical of the state's involvement in northern development. In 1942, Finnie became northern advisor and official historian to the Bechtel Corporation during the construction of the Canol Project and the Alaska Highway. he spent the next 25 years based in California as historians and filmmaker for this American engineering firm. Throughout the period he continued to be interested in the Canadian north, and after his retirement in 1968, he wrote a number of articles, and lectured widely on northern theme. In the 1970s Finnie's work came to the attention of the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments, the National Film Board, the National Museum, and the National Archives of Canada (NAC). According to a NAC Finding Aid, Finnie "made five expeditions by ship to the eastern Canadian Arctic which led to his recognition as an authority on the geography and history of the Arctic and Norther Canada." The existence of the NAC records provides a unique opportunity to compare Finnie's visual representations with his written records, to examine the construction of Richard Finnie as a "northern authority," and to question how film and photography contribute to our perceptions of history.

GOLDRING, Philip: Scottish Whalers on Baffin Island, 1860-1910.

GOLDRING, Philip: Scots in the Northwest Fur Trade, 1821-1890.

HARRIS, Geraldine: Archival Administrative History and the Northern Stores Department.

HAWKER, Peter D.: Fort Edmonton: Fur Trade Entrepot. Fort Edmonton was established in 1795 at the conjunction of the Sturgeon and North Saskatchewan Rivers, and moved four times before it came to rest within the confines of the present city of Edmonton. Even then, a flood necessitated a fifth move to the forward slope just south of the present Legislature. After the merger of the Hudson's Bay and North West companies in 1821, it was mooted to close Fort Edmonton and route trade goods via the Athabasca, or to relocate to another location to the south deep in Blackfoot country. The latter plan proved too risky, and John Rowand's inability to meet Governor Simpson at Fort Assiniboine on the Athabasca River determined that Fort Edmonton would remain where it was, and further, that all trade goods would henceforth be routed along the North Saskatchewan. Fort Edmonton became the headquarters of the Saskatchewan District, and one of the most profitable of the Hudson's Bay Company's operations.

HEBER, R. Wesley: Trade Competition 1959-62, First Hand Observations.... Literature on the fur trade in Canada often alludes to a trade monopoly held by the Hudson's Bay Co. in the northwest, post 1821. The presentation will attempt to refute the existence of any monopoly in the fur trade, both during the French occupation of Hudson Bay, 1697-1713, and after the amalgamation of the North West company and the Hudson's Bay Company, 1821. The paper will include first hand observations of trade competition by the author when an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1959-62.

HEITZMANN, Roderick J, John E.P. PORTER, & Paul D. BAUMAN: The Use of Multiple Geophysical Techniques to identify in situ Archaeological Resources at Rocky Mountain House, national Historic Site.

HOUSTON, C. Stuart, and Mary HOUSTON: A New Look at the First Franklin Expedition: Viewpoints and Information in the HBC Post Journals. The post journals of the Hudson's Bay Company provide information and perspectives on Sir John Franklin's first arctic expedition which help to explain some of the previously misunderstood aspects of the expedition. One example is a more rounded assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of interpreter Pierre St. Germain, the expeditions, most successful hunter, without whom the officers might have perished. Dates and localities, not previously known, become available for some of the natural history specimens collected by Doctor John Richardson. Of special interest is an enigmatic note at Cumberland House concerning a "Captain Livingston" who was attempting to catch up to the Franklin expedition.

JOHNSON, Linda: "The Day the Sun Was Sick -- A Great Map Was Drawn." In 1852, Tlingit people from Klukwan, Alaska, raided Fort Selkirk, Robert Campbell's fur trade post at the confluence of the Pelly and Yukon rivers. The post was located in the

traditional trading area used by these coastal Tlingits and the interior Northern Tutchone people. Campbell and his associates were driven from the post. Fort Selkirk was not rebuilt, but Campbell's explorations along the Yukon River from the Pelly to the Porcupine were permanently recognized on the 1854 Arrowsmith Map of British North America. The Tlingits from Klukwan continued to trade with the Yukon Indians, maintaining a virtual blockade of the coastal passes leading to the Yukon interior until the early 1880s. A Tlingit chief, Kohklux, who had taken part in the raid on Fort Selkirk, drew a map of Tlingit travel routes from Klukwan to Fort Selkirk in 1869. It is the earliest extant map of the southern Yukon. Study of the maps offers many intriguing glimpses into the nature of first contacts between native and non-native people in the northwest.

KEITH, H. Lloyd: The Journals of an Athabasca Fur Trader: James Keith at Fort Chipewyan, 1824-1826.

KENNEDY, Margaret: The Whiskey Trade of the Northwestern Plains. The so-called "whiskey trade" of the 1860s and 70s in the northwestern plains was the concluding chapter in the history of the fur trade in the west. It followed on the heels of the collapse of the American Fur Company, and achieved a measure of success in Blackfoot territory never attained by the Hudson Bay Company. While the infrastructure was laid out by the experiences of the earlier fur trade, the "whiskey trade" was the product of a different era. Between the waning of the monopoly control over the fur trade held by the American Fur Company, and the growth of power held by independent merchant houses in the "whiskey trade," the eastern American states had undergone their own form of Industrial Revolution after 1850. New products, new markets, and new consumers were a result of the surge of industrial capitalism in the east. The "whiskey trade" was one potential vehicle for the diffusion of these new products. Analysis of material culture associated with the trade displays a marked conservatism in trade inventories, while other frontier markets closely associated with the "whiskey trade" distribution networks are far more representative of the new commercial era. The "whiskey trade," the native people, the cultural changes they experienced, and the emergent industrial capitalism of the eastern United States are intricately related.

KING, Alice: Tales From the Attic. Letters written by the Watt brothers in the Hudson's Bay Company to their family in Orkney between 1854 and 1876 give pictures of life in the fur trade at Fort Edmonton, Fort Garry, and York Factory, as well as contemporary understandings of the first Riel Rebellion.

KLIPPENSTEIN, Frieda Esau: Domestic Servants and Fur Trade Households. In 1852 Letitia Hargrave spent a great deal of time in Scotland trying to hire a general maid to replace the woman who had previously served her -- a woman who had been "in the

family" for three generations. Letitia looked specifically for a "plain" or "ugly" woman who was strong, didn't drink, didn't talk much, and was not interested in men. While much has been said about the nature of families in the fur trade, much less has been said about family life or the character of the households at trading posts. In the homes of the Hudson's Bay Company officers in Rupert's land in the mid-nineteenth century, there were an assortment of laundresses, nursemaids, cooks, butlers, men servants, and maid servants. The private correspondence, especially that of women and children in the homes, reveals a good deal about the function, terms of employment, relation to the children in the families, and the changing social and legal status of domestic servants in Rupert's land. Many domestics were imported from Europe, and worked in the households of James and Letitia Hargrave at York Factory, of Donald and Mary Ross at Norway House, of Duncan Finlayson, and of Eden Colville in Red River, as well as other places.

LANGHORNE, Richard, and Roddie MACLEAN: The Men From Lewis: Canadian Fur Traders From The Hebrides. The material culture, housing, music, lifeways, customs, and values of the Lewis men in the fur trade was a major influence in their behaviour as fur traders, as was the religious revival of the early 19th century.

LARMOUR, Judith: The Missionary Experience at Dunvegan in the Peace River District.

LAWSON, Bill: Lewismen with the Hudson's Bay Company, and Returning Home. Large numbers of men from Lewis served with fur trade companies in Canada. Some of them returned home to Lewis, sometimes with families still found in Lewis, while others settled in Canada. Records in Lewis and in Canada have been useful in identifying these individuals and tracing their family histories.

LAI, Ping, and Nancy C. LOVELL: Lifestyle and Health of Voyageurs in the Canadian Fur Trade. The Seafort Burial Site is a fur trade period cemetery located near the town of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. Fourteen skeletons were recovered during salvage excavations between 1969 and 1971, and recent analysis of the remains suggests that three males were voyageurs in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. Arthritis of the spine, shoulder girdle and elbow, herniated spinal discs, and robust muscle attachments provide evidence for carrying, lifting, and paddling or rowing. The presence of accessory joints in the sacroiliac region also may be due to weight-bearing stress. In addition, modifications to joints of the toes may be the result of habitually bending the toes backwards when kneeling in river canoes. Historical writings and osteobiographies are complementary sources which can lead to a better understanding of the biological histories of people in their cultural settings.

McCORMACK, Patricia A.: James and Isabelle Thomson: A Lewis Family in the Canadian Fur Trade. James Thomson of Lewis signed on with the HBC in the 1860s. He returned to Lewis in 1877 and married Isabelle MacIver. In 1880, she made a remarkable trip to Red River to meet him, and they spent about 10 years in fur trade country before returning to Lewis. Isabelle Thomson told her story in Gaelic c. 1926, and it was later published in English in a local history of Tong. Unfortunately, her story ended at the point where they arrived in Fort Chipewyan in 1880. In Lewis, nothing is known about the career of her husband or about their life in Canada. However, the story can be pieced together from the records of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. While James's career may not have been unusual, it was exceptional for a Scottish wife to join her husband. This reconstruction of their life in Canada will contribute to an understanding of the social world of the fur trade and to its later influences in the home community in Scotland.

MACLEAN, Nancy: The Lady From Tong: A Lewis Pioneer in Hudson's Bay. In 1880, Isabelle Thomson travelled from Tong, on Lewis, to join her husband James, a trader with the Hudson's Bay Company. They met in Red River and journeyed along the river routes to Fort Chipewyan. They lived in fur trade country for about ten years, and had three children. They then returned to Tong, where they bought a croft. This presentation, by a granddaughter of James and Isabelle Thomson, tells the story of her trip and something of their family history in Tong.

MAINLAND, Katrina: The Traditional Country Background of the Orkney Mainland Recruited by the Hudson's Bay Company.

MELNYCKY, Peter: Spence of Buckingham House: A Case Study of Genealogy, Local History, and Fur Trade Biography. During site development of Fort George/Buckingham House Provincial Historic Site the problem of interpreting the various peoples of the fur trade society which functioned at this late 17th century site became a focus of historic research. The labourer component of the HBC personnel which was primarily of Orkney origins was to be told partially through the person of William Tomison who rose through the ranks from labourer to inland chief of the company. Also of interest was James Spence Sr., who served at the post between 1793-95. Spence was typical of the thousands of Orcadians who served in the company. He was also the head of an indigenous fur trade family, having married Nestichio, the halfbreed daughter of English trader Isaac Batt. After his death in 1795, his wife and four children who moved to Red River and later formed part of the Métis diaspora which re-emigrated to the northwest during the 1860s. Current research is focusing on Spence family history and genealogy, and identifying all fur trade burials as well as early 20th century homestead burials at the Fort George/Buckingham House site.

MORTON, Anne: "Boys of the Right Type": George Binney and the Recruitment of Fur Trade Apprentices in Britain, 1926-1931.

OHMAGARI, Kayo: The Changing Role of Women in the Traditional Economy in Western James Bay. Contrary to the conventional notion that aboriginal cultures are diminishing under the pressures of acculturation, an increasing number of studies have documented that traditional bush activities are still vital and important in Northern Cree communities. Furthermore, many women still take part in bush activities despite the belief that they are losing interest in traditional bush activities. In the traditional bush economy, women's roles are complementary to men's roles, and women's contributions are essential for survival. A diachronic perspective on traditional women's roles shows how these roles are currently changing and gives a special focus to the transmission of women's bush related knowledge.

PYSZCZYK, Heinz: Historical Archaeology of the North Saskatchewan.

SIMMONS, Deirdre: A History of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

SMYTH, David: The Blackfoot Trade: The Years of Transition and Turmoil, 1821 to 1834.

SWAN, Ruth: Adaptation and Resistance: The Conversion Experience in Sandy Lake. At Sandy Lake the efforts of Methodist missionary, Rev. Fred Stevens, were countered by Chief Joseph Fiddler, who successfully resisted conversion until the intervention of the Mounted Police into the area in the early 1900s. Stevens misconstrued the cultural practices of the people he was trying to convert, although some Sandy Lakers chose conversion for various reasons.

SWAGERTY, William R.: "The Leviathan of the North": Perceptions of the Hudson's Bay Company by American Fur Trade personnel in the nineteenth century. In 1834, Kenneth McKenzie, an agent and partner of the Upper Missouri Outfit, described the HBC as "the Leviathan of the North," in reference to his ongoing frustration in competing for furs and India favors. Throughout the period 1807 to 1870, American fur trade personnel held diverse, often contradictory views of British competitors to the north and west. Many traders did not distinguish between the HBC and the British Government, while other saw the company as just another competitor, little different from other private companies. Current research suggests that although the HBC was both feared and respected by American traders, its operations were seldom correctly understood.

TAPLIN, Karen L.: The Problem of Robert Campbell and Two Journals. Most accounts of Robert Campbell's tenure in the Yukon and northwest British Columbia rely on his autobiographical work,

Two Journals 1808-1851. Recent historical accounts have not significantly incorporated other analytical material or used a cross-disciplinary approach in producing historical accounts of Campbell's time and place. The existence and availability of his journals apparently has shaped the "recovered" presentation of Yukon fur trade history by limiting the range of information available about the trader. Some scholars who have chosen not to incorporate information from that source have done so because it interfered with their models or thesis statements, thereby offering a type of "invented" history. Yet others have had to contend with certain problems associated with access to, and the inherent limitations of, documentary sources held by the Hudson Bay Company Archives.

THISTLE, Paul C., The Twatt Band of Mixed Descent: Ethnic Category to Functional Ethnic Group, 1780-1840. This paper, based on Hudson's Bay Company Archives research finding not employed in an earlier work, will focus on the development of an ethnic category into a functional ethnic group composed of mixed heritage people in the Nipawin, Saskatchewan area who traded into Cumberland House. Centred on Mansack and Willock Twatt, the "country-born" progeny of long-time Hudson's Bay Company Orcadian servant Magnus Twatt, this group became highly respected, valued, and specifically distinguished clients of the Cumberland House establishment. As a preliminary step in a proposed full-scale study of mixed descent groups along the lower Saskatchewan River, this paper will provide insight into the development of a self- and other-identified group beyond, and as a contrast to, the predominant focus on Red River (and more generally plains area) half-breeds in the literature identified some time ago by Slobodin. Mixed descent populations in the north, their distinctive characteristics and history have tended to be overlooked in previous scholarship. A number of research questions will be identified with the aim of stimulating discussion by, and input from, colloquium participants in the initial shaping of the proposed full-scale study of the mixed descent groups in the lower Saskatchewan River region.

TROUP, James: Clestrain in Orphir, John Rae's Boyhood Home. The parish of Orphir was once the site of a Norse earldom hall near which is the fragment of the round church reputedly modelled on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. A sizeable part of Hakon Hakonson's fleet lay in Houton Bay after an abortive expedition against Scotland in 1263. John Rae was born here in a house built by Patrick Honeyman of Graemsay in 1769. In 1919, the German fleet was destroyed here, at Scapa Flow, which was the major naval base of the British fleet in two world wars.

VIBERT, Elizabeth, Gender and Economy in British Fur Traders' Narratives of Plateau Peoples, 1807-1846. British fur traders viewed the Aboriginal societies of the Plateau across not only a cultural, but a gender barrier. Their privileging of men's

activities -- in particular hunting -- had profound implications for their understanding of the roles of women, and as a result for their understanding of Aboriginal subsistence systems as a whole. This paper will explore traders' representations of Plateau economies, focusing on how the narratives were shaped by gender.

WILSON, Bryce: John Rae, Arctic Explorer, 1813-93. A century after his death it is appropriate to assess and highlight the achievements of the explorer Dr John Rae. In the mid-19th century, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, he completed the survey of Canada's Arctic coastline. He traversed thousands of miles on foot, and overwintered his men without starvation or illness. In the process he discovered the fate of the Franklin expedition. His methods, based on native techniques of survival, were scorned by the naval establishment of his time. Today he is recognised as the precursor of the great figures of 20th century arctic exploration, men like Amundsen, Nansen, and Rasmussen. Rae attributed his success in the arctic to his upbringing in Orkney, homeland of many Hudson's Bay Company servants.

WILSON, Dick: Below Decks: Seamen and Landsmen Aboard Hudson's Bay Company Vessels in the Pacific Northwest 1821-1850.

WILSON, Lew: Fiddling in the Fur Trade: The Influence of Scots/Orcadian Music in the Fur Trade. An audio visual introduction to the reels and strathspeys of Orkney, demonstrated on Dr John Rae's fiddle; fiddle playing in Canada in the 1840s with references from contemporary writings, and the role of the fiddle on Dr Rae's Arctic expeditions; the fiddle music of the Kutchin and Cree Indians, illustrated with cassette recording, and demonstration of the similarities to Scot/Orcadian music; examples of Cree tunes played exactly as they are played in Orkney today; recording of Cree and Orcadians playing together in Orkney in the 1970s.

WISHART, Shirley: From There to Here: Circles Within Circles. THE ORKNEY CONNECTION, 1990: What was known then, What is known now, Involvement at York Factory and inland posts. AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE WORKS: The begats began with Isaac Batt, Who was Sir Isaac Bates" Clearing up some misconceptions, Approaching fur trade history with objectivity; Approaching oral histories with tongue in cheek. O WHAT TANGLED WEBS WE WEAVE: Sharing of stories around the circles, Convolutions and coincidences, From there to here and beyond.

WRIGHT, Milt: Remote Sensing and Culture Resource Management of Fur Trade Post Cemeteries: Recent Examples from Alberta. Many western Canadian settlements were founded on the basis of a fur trade post. The remains of these establishments are now buried beneath the city streets and only come to light in the course of urban works projects. Culture resource managers are responsible

for the protection of these fur trade era resources, including the cemetery areas associated with the post. These cemetery areas are often quite large, can contain hundreds of interments, and generally are not well documented in the fur trade post journals. In recent years culture resource managers have benefited from the use of remote sensing technology to help identify the boundaries and specific interment locations for early historic cemeteries. The objective in mapping these sites is twofold: first, determining the site boundaries allows for the establishment of a long term management strategy; second, knowing the location of the individual interments can assist in avoiding impacts through project redesign. Two cemeteries associated with fur trade sites in Alberta, Fort Vermilion (c.1831-1920s) and Fort Edmonton (c. 1801-1880s), have recently been the subject of remote sensing programs. The results of these two studies indicate the relative effectiveness of different remote sensing techniques and the complexities which arise when managing found human remains.

YOUNG, Wanda: Families of the Trapline. Three families participated in an oral history project in 1977. The stories told by the people who were interviewed fit with the systems theory of human development posited by Bronfennbrenner in 1979. The systems theory states that an individual is born into a microsystem where roles are learned, becomes part of a mesosystem in which he/she interacts with an institution such as a school, is then affected by events in the exosystem, and finally becomes part of the macrosystem or culture. Information related to each of the systems through which an individual passes can be found in the taped material from the project.

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CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

The 26th Algonquian Conference will take place 28-30 October 1994, at the Charter House Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The organizers welcome topics from all disciplines relating to the Algonquian-speaking peoples. Papers (30 minutes including discussion) may be delivered in English or French. Registration for conference is \$30 (students \$25.) Contributors should send title and abstract by September 1, 1994 to: David H. Pentland, Dept of Linguistics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2 (Canada). Tel: (204) 474-9596; Fax: (204) 275-0846; E-mail: David-Pentland@umanitoba.ca (internet)

1994 Chacmool Conference, November 10-13, 1994. The theme will be **Ancient Travelers**, with papers on a number of theoretical issues across a wide geographical base, on migration, historic journeys, disease as a traveller, long-distance knowledge as power, ideology of exploration, etc. Please contact: The 1994 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4. Tel: (403)220-5227; Fax: (403) 282-9567; E-mail: LESLEY NICHOLLS <13042@ucdasvml.admin.ucalgary.ca>

The 7th North American Fur Trade Conference, May 24-28, 1995, Halifax, Nova Scotia. This conference, while maintaining a focus on the dynamics of the trade in fur and skins before 1850, will encourage the introduction of new methodologies and approaches in understanding the evolving relationships between human societies and fur bearing populations. Particularly this conference wishes to offer sessions that will bring the study of the fur trade into the 20th century. We invite papers on Native studies, women's studies, ecology and the sciences, comparative studies, history, anthropology, literature, etc, that explores European and Asian connections, conservation, animal populations, etc. The conference will also hold a special session of papers related to the eastern Atlantic region. Please send one page abstract with title, name of author, institutional affiliation (if appropriate) before August 31, 1994 to: 7th NAFTA, Barry Moody and Bill Wicken, Gorsebrook Research Institute for Atlantic Canada, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS, Canada B3H 3C3. Tel: (902) 420-5668; Fax: (902) 420-5530; E-mail: BWicken@Huskyl.StMarys.ca

The Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies will host a conference whose theme will be "De-Centring the Renaissance: Canada and Europe in Multi-Disciplinary Perspective 1350-1700" on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Henry VII's grant of letters patent to the Italian explorer John Cabot on March 5, 1496. The Organizing Committee invites papers based on ongoing research and framed in interdisciplinary ways which reflect a broad representation of fields. Paper proposals should be 300 words maximum, accompanied by a one-page CV, and submitted by October 1, 1994. Papers may be in English or French. Please contact: Germaine Warkentin, Victoria College, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 1K7, Canada. E-mail: warkent@epas.utoronto.ca; Fax: (416) 585-4584.

BOOK REVIEW

No Ordinary Journey: John Rae, Arctic Explorer, 1813-1893

Ian Bunyan, Jenni Calder, Dale Idiens, Bryce Wilson

National Museums of Scotland

McGill-Queen's University Press, 1993.

Reviewed by Tim Ball

This Book is 'coffee table' in style but much more profound than one associates with this type of publication. I have not seen a better blend of photographs, paintings, sketches and maps, all of which combine to a beautiful tribute to a remarkable man, John Rae. It was designed and written to commemorate his life, and accompanies an exhibition which appeared in the centennial year of his death. I knew of the exhibit and worked valiantly but without success to have it appear in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Calgary. Unfortunately, the Royal Ontario Museum and the Glenbow declined, due to costs. Without their involvement, the costs prevented Winnipeg going alone. Oh, what an opportunity we missed. I saw photographs of the exhibit and the list of materials to be shown, and even contemplated flying to Scotland. Now I have read this magnificent book I have more confused emotions. It underlines what I missed, but provides me with a treasury that exists solely because of the exhibition.

A brief preface is followed by a complete cross-section of the man, his life, and considerable achievements. Bryce Wilson, Curator of the Tankness Museum in Kirkwall provides a chapter on Rae's childhood in Orkney. It is fascinating because it provides the usual information but also identifies how the characteristics that stamp his later achievements were moulded.

HMS Investigator in pack ice, a painting by Samuel Gurney Cresswell of the Franklin search expedition, provides the frontispiece for the chapter on early arctic exploration. It illustrates the physical challenge and foreboding of such a hostile environment better than most words. The chapter ends with a photograph of the ice-preserved body of John Torrington, a member of Franklin's crew, from Owen Beattie's exhumation. It is an equally fitting endpiece. In between is Ian Bunyan's clear, concise account of Rae's involvement in discovering the truth about John Franklin's ill-fated expedition.

Undiscouraged by the harrowing lessons of Franklin, Rae spent several years in the arctic exploring, surveying and mapping. By the time he was finished he had mapped more of the arctic coast than any one in history. Jenni Calder dutifully records these events, fleshing them out in the brief space with interesting anecdotes. It appears that Rae learned from Franklin in the same way he learned from his childhood. Lessons never to be forgotten that undoubtedly were the core of his success.

Two chapters by Dale Idiens detail his experiences with Native Canadians and the range of notes, observations, and artifacts collected over the years. He never received credit for his surveying and mapping, which alone should have placed him in the pantheon of arctic explorers. One reason for ostracism was his insistence on reporting the truth of the Franklin expedition; bureaucracies do not like the truth. The other was his insistence on adopting and using native Canadian methods, a practice the Admiralty was to reject as the subterfuge of going native. It was, however, a practice that made Rae successful, respected by the natives and his men, none of whom ever perished on his expeditions.

The final pages provide a listing of leading arctic figures and a life chronology. As with all life chronologies it precis an entire life into twenty or thirty events spread over eighty years. Fortunately the book provides much more. Of course, that was part of the purpose; to redress at least the grievance done to this great human being by the effete, judgmental stay at homes, people who were more interested in image than substance, more concerned with saving face than saving lives, and more concerned with protecting their empire than recognizing the qualities of others.

This is not an academic book. It is a book that I am sure Rae would have been proud of, because it includes the marvellous people, scenery, and events of his life. It is a magnificent montage that will stay on the coffee table year after year, as more people become aware of this man and his achievements. he is a man for all seasons, all climates, and all geographies.

Tim Ball
University of Winnipeg

NEWS FROM THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES

Judith Hudson Beattie , Anne Morton and Geraldine Harris enjoyed the opportunity to meet so many of you at the Rupert's Land Colloquium in Edmonton. The tours before and after were wonderful, and a highlight was the participation by the Orkney and Lewis connections. Congratulations to the organizers on a superb conference.

I hope that the next few months find many of the participants on our doorstep. One note of caution: the Reduced Work Week Program in Manitoba Government means that the Archives will be closed Fridays from July 8 to August 19 1994. Hours of operation during that period will be Monday to Thursday, 9:00 to 16:00, except statutory holidays, resuming Monday to Friday hours the week of 22 August. The week of 12 - 16 September 1994 the Archives will be closed for inventory, but after that date winter hours will commence with Tuesday to Saturday service, still 9:00 to 16:00.

HBC DONATION:

The biggest news here is the new status of the Archives. On 15 March 1994 the Hudson's Bay Company announced the gift to the Province of Manitoba of its archives which had been on deposit in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba since 1974. The Company also presented the Museum Collection, once in the Winnipeg store and more recently housed at Lower Fort Garry, to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. Along with the gift of these two important collections went the establishment of a foundation to pay for capital costs of housing the collections and salaries and operating funding. The appraisal, which made the tax refund and resulting foundation possible, was coordinated by Shirlee Anne Smith, former Keeper of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

STAFF:

The new funding has meant that four new positions will be added to the HBCA. Pam Cormack started as an Archives Assistant in April and will meet many of you in her shifts on the Reception Desk or when she sends out your copy orders or Interlibrary Loan. Rob Ridgen, a Conservator, has joined the staff in the laboratory. Two archivist positions, one an aboriginal initiative, are in the process of being filled. This summer we also have two Archival Interns from the University of Manitoba Archival Studies Program, Martha McLeod creating a database of selected information on the Post Journals, and Rob Teigrob organizing and describing the Robert Simpson Company archives (RG17). We also are fortunate to have Carlos Ericastilla creating a database of our library holdings on INMAGIC and Sylvia Hourie entering data on the Northern Stores records (RG7). A new volunteer, Bev Pike, has been cataloguing the works of art in some selected rare books. In six mornings she has described 130 illustrations depicting fur trade scenes, arctic exploration and ethnographic subjects.

We welcome your questions, comments or suggestions on improvements to our service. Please write to:

Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba
200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1T5

FAX: (204) 948-2008

Tel.: (204) 945-4949

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- _____ Vibert, Elizabeth 1992 Landscaping the Wilds: British Fur Traders on the Northwest Plateau 1807-1846.
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