



Rupert's Land
Research Centre

NEWSLETTER

University of Winnipeg:
515 Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, MB. R3B 2E9



Newsletter

Volume 3, Number 1

The first thing you will notice about this number is the new and more permanent cover that will standardize the Newsletters and make them easier to identify and store. The same covers will be used for all subsequent issues with the Volume and number appearing on the first page, as above.

We hope that all members who joined us prior to December 31, 1986 have received their copies of the first two publications of the Centre and that they meet with your approval. If you did not receive your copies please advise us as soon as possible and we will forward them immediately. Later in this issue there is a report on the status of the publishing from Jennifer Brown, General Editor.

Several things have happened since the last newsletter and most of them are very positive. We continue to receive applications from new members but do not intend to rely solely on word of mouth; therefore a major membership drive is being launched in the first three months of the new year. At present membership is at 396 and increasing at the rate of 4 new members per week. The goal of the drive is to bring the membership up to 1000 by July, a figure that will ensure our economic viability for at least three more years. We are very grateful to those members who showed good faith by signing on for three years as the monies have been extremely valuable in allowing us to pay all the bills in these early and most difficult years.

A membership application form is included with this newsletter and we would encourage you to enrol any friends and colleagues who would be interested in our goals and services. We have made arrangements with Christopher Dafoe, Editor of *The Beaver*, to include an advertisement in the next issue of his publication which will bring us to the attention of the approximately 35,000 readers. Other efforts include circular letters to the heads of all geography, history, and anthropology departments in North America and the United Kingdom. Mailings to those foreign institutes who have their interests in Canadian history, geography and anthropology should expand our membership overseas. It was surprising to find centres of interest in the Fur Trade in West Germany and Australia but it does illustrate the extent of interest.

Proposed Conference: A conference to examine the full significance of the year 1816, widely referred to as the year with no summer, is being planned for the spring of 1988 in Ottawa, Canada. Preliminary approval of the project has been received by Dr. Richard Harington of the Paleobiology Division of the National Museum of Natural Science. The severe weather conditions of that year have become increasingly apparent as the fledgling

study of historic climate delves into more and more North American records. Excellent studies of the period using documents of the Hudson's Bay Company have been published by Alan Catchpole, Cynthia Wilson, and Tim Ball in a series titled Climate Change in Canada in Syllogeus, the house journal of the National Museum of Natural Sciences. It is interesting to speculate on the significance of this year for such events as the shift to inland posts by the Company and the merger with the North West Company; or the Seven Oaks massacre and hardships faced by the Selkirk Settlers. Much of the planned conference will focus upon the evidence of the severity of the year and the mechanisms involved; however, there will also be papers on the socio-economic impact. More details on the conference will be presented in a subsequent Newsletter and abstracts of interesting papers will be published in another Newsletter.

New Publication

The publishing company of Watson and Dwyer recently had a public presentation of their latest fur trade publication, The Apprentice's Tale, by Hugh Mackay Ross. A delightful ceremony was held, most appropriately, in the Georgian Room, the dining room on the 5th floor of the Bay store in downtown Winnipeg. The publishers kindly provided public recognition to the Rupert's Land Research Centre by presenting a signed edition to the Director, who gratefully received it on behalf of the members. The book may be ordered through your local bookstore but if you are unable to obtain a copy please contact Watson and Dwyer Publishing Co. Ltd., 462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

The book records the personal reminiscences of Mr. Ross who was for many years, in the first half of this century, a trader for the Hudson's Bay Company at several posts in northern Canada. As the title implies, Mr Ross was taken on by the Company as an apprentice in the long tradition of many young Scots before him. His recounting of his life after coming to Canada provides many insights into the practices, procedures and lore of a 20th century fur trader in northwestern and northern Ontario.

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The C.R.Harington Fellowship

The Rupert's Land Research Centre is pleased to announce the competition for the C.R.Harington Fellowship for the academic year 1987-1988.

The Fellowship is available to any student who is entering the final year of undergraduate studies and has an interest in the use of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives as a source of information about past environments, particularly climate, and/or their historical implications. The student winning the award would be attached to the Research Centre and carry out functions to assist in the operation of the Centre. The student would be expected to enroll at the University of Winnipeg and arrangements would be made wherever possible to ensure that the courses taken would be eligible as transfer credits at the student's university, if other than Winnipeg. The award is in the amount of \$1000.00 (Can.) and would be supplemented with monies from the Director of the Centre.

The University of Winnipeg has very strong programmes in History and Geography with particular emphasis on the potential of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. The History programme includes a joint Masters programme with the University of Manitoba and offers excellent courses in Western Canada, Canadian Indians, Métis, and Fur Trade history. The geography programme offers courses to the Honours level with a particularly strong programme in environmental studies, historical geography, climatology, and historical climatology.

If you are interested, or know of a student who might be interested, please write to the Research Centre for application forms:

Dr. Timothy Ball
Director, Rupert's Land Research Centre
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Canada, R3B 2E9

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**Selected Abstracts of Papers Presented at the
18th Algonquian Conference, Winnipeg.
October, 1986.**

Many of the papers presented at the 18th Algonquian Conference may be of interest to Newsletter readers. An abbreviated selection of abstracts follows. Conference proceedings, past and present, are edited by William Cowan, Linguistics, Carleton University, Ottawa and may be ordered from there.

1) **J.A. Bennett & J.W. Berry**, Queen's University.

"The Syllabic Script in Northern Ontario"

Across Northern Canada Native peoples have, for generations, been using a form of syllabic writing. This writing, originally invented by a Methodist missionary, James Evans, in northern Manitoba around the year 1840, was spread by the people themselves by a process of person-to-person instruction. Within ten years of its introduction the syllabic script was already in widespread transmission, its nearly total penetration of the Cree speaking population has a close parallel in the spread of the Cherokee syllabic script in the southern U.S. in the 1820's but otherwise appears to be unique in the annals of literacy.

2) **Eleanor Blain**, Linguistics Programme, University of Manitoba.

"The Speech of the Lower Red River Settlement"

The other "language of the fur trade" is Bungee -- the language (or dialect) spoken by the descendants of the Orkney, Scotch and English fur traders and their Indian wives. Many of these fur trade descendants retired to the Red River Settlement during the 19th century where many of their descendants still live today.

The author has recently begun to collect speech samples of some of the older established residents of the area whose dialect still contains some of the old "Red River Twang". This paper will sketch a few of her early findings.

3) **Jennifer S. H. Brown**, Department of History, University of Winnipeg

"A. Irving Hallowell in Manitoba, 1930-1940"

The papers of A. Irving Hallowell have recently become available for research at the American Philosophical Society Library in Philadelphia. This discussion provides an overview of their contents and assesses their very considerable value for Algonquian history and ethnology east of Lake Winnipeg.

4) **Barbara J. Burnaby**, Dept. of Adult Education, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

"English Language Curriculum Development for Algonquian Speaking Children"

This paper addresses the historical and current context of English language teaching to Canadian children who come to school speaking only or mainly an Algonquian language.

5) **William Cowan**, Department of Linguistics, Carleton University

"Ojibwa Vocabulary in Longfellow's Hiawatha"

Longfellow's long epic poem Hiawatha contains a fair number of Ojibwa words and names, some of them quite familiar: Gitchee Gumee, Nokomis, Manito, etc. Since Longfellow himself did not know Ojibwa, he had recourse to other sources for these names, and their meanings in English. This paper is a study of where Longfellow got the words, how he altered them, and how he put them to poetic usage in the poem.

6) **Nicholas Deleary**, Department of Native Studies, Laurentian University

"The Midiwiwin, an Aboriginal Institution: a Traditional, culture-based perspective"

The Midiwiwin, or the Grand Medicine Society, as it is otherwise known, is an Aboriginal religious institution, practised and lived by the Anishnabe people of the Northeastern woodlands of North America. Today, the Midiwiwin is once again on the resurgence, despite the claims made by anthropologists and ethnohistorians that the aboriginal religious institutions are "nearly defunct". For the most part, this type of "death wish" literature has characterized writings about Native Peoples.

The time is now ripe for a refreshing and unique approach to the cultural histories of aboriginal peoples. This new direction must come from the Native people themselves, written by themselves and for their audience.

7) **Emmanuel Désveaux**

"Enigme locale resolution continentale: Nains lithiques et Engoulevent"

La croyance en des nains chthoniens est très répandue en Amérique du Nord, et dans une moindre mesure en Amérique du Sud. Rien d'étonnant alors que les ojibwa de l'extrême Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario partagent cette croyance, mais leurs nains présentent certaines particularités déroutantes: ils sont en pierre et, plus étranges encore, ils se nomment Memekwesuk, "Papillons". En faisant appel à la mythologie d'un oiseau, l'engoulevent, qui

elle aussi recouvre toute l'Amérique nous tenterons de résoudre l'énigme qu'à première vue constituent ces occurrences de papillons sous forme de nains lithiques.

8) Terrance H. Gibson, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

"Advances in Late Prehistoric Algonquian Studies: the Perspective from Bushfield West"

For the past five years considerable archaeological research has been directed to the late prehistoric period in the boreal forest and parkland of Western Canada. Much of the work has focussed on remains strongly suspected to be of Algonquian origin. This paper details the current archaeological studies being undertaken in this subject with reference to one site, Bushfield West, located on the Saskatchewan River near Nipawin, Saskatchewan. The potential returns from such sites will have considerable impact on the thoughts of archaeologists, ethnologists and ethnohistorians in the years to come.

9) Tim E. Holzkamm, University of North Dakota

"A Quantitative Analysis of Ojibway Sturgeon Fisheries in the Rainy River"

Many scholars have associated the fishing aspect of Ojibway subsistence patterns in Northwestern Ontario with Ojibway attempts to reconcile their subsistence routines to the presumed disappearance of large game animals from the region in the 19th century. The returns for the Hudson's Bay Company's Lac la Pluie district will be examined quantitatively to indicate the magnitude of the Ojibway utilization of sturgeon from 1824 to 1885. The author suggests that sturgeon played a more significant role in Boundary Waters Ojibway subsistence than has been assumed by some scholars. Related assumptions concerning changes in Ojibway social organization which favored "atomistic" social division as an adaptation to small game hunting and fishing will be reconsidered.

10) John S. Long, Muskegog Cree Council, Moosonee, Ontario.

"Some History Lessons from the Western James Bay Cree"

This paper compares and contrasts Cree and European accounts of early historical events in first contacts and the early fur trade. Issues such as

(1) piling up furs to the height of the traders guns, (2) the liquor trade, (3) names of trading posts will be addressed.

11) **David Meyer**, Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon.

"Selkirk Archaeology: What Westward Movement of Crees?"

A long held hypothesis has been that the Crees of Manitoba and Saskatchewan moved into the latter regions in the historic period. More recently, some ethnohistorians have questioned this view and the growing data base relating to the archaeology of the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods of these provinces supports the interpretations of these ethnohistorians. It is generally agreed by involved archaeologists that the Selkirk materials of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and western Ontario relate to the direct ancestors of these peoples who became known as Crees in the historic period. A battery of dates from the Nipawin, Saskatchewan region provides convincing evidence that Selkirk occupation there begins about A.D. 1450. In western Ontario, Selkirk may have a somewhat earlier presence. In short, if Selkirk equals Cree then these people were in place in the boreal forests of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan well before Europeans arrived on the scene.

12) **Mary L. Mitchell**, Faculty of Education, Lakehead University

"Developing Algonquian Language Curriculum for High Schools"

The Ontario government has recently legislated Native Language Studies as an official (elective) part of their school curriculum. The resulting demand for a high school text in Introductory Ojibwe has posed a number of interesting research challenges.

13) **Toby Morantz**, McGill University

"Dwindling Animals and Diminished Lands. Early Twentieth Century Developments in Eastern James Bay"

At the turn of the century caribou declined in numbers in the northern regions of James Bay while twenty years later to the south the Cree suffered from a serious depletion of furbearing animals, mainly beaver. It was also a time of active intrusion by white officials into the lives of the Cree and of encroachment by white trappers onto their lands. As a result the

government instituted strictly regulated beaver preserves. Disease and modern technology created other upheavals while the competition between the two fur trading companies raised the standard of living and expectation for some of those years. This study uses oral and archival history to document these critical events and analyses the different social and economic strategies the Cree in different regions developed to help them survive.

14) William Morgan, Anthropology Department, University of Winnipeg

"Cross-cultural Comparison of Social Impact of European Diseases"

This paper examines and compares the known devastating impact of Old World communicable disease epidemics upon Subarctic hunter-gatherer populations and upon post-contact Andean food producing communities.

15) Robert Papen, Département de Linguistique, Université du Québec à Montréal

**"Linguistic Variation in the French Component of Métif Grammar/
La variation linguistique dans la composante française de la
grammaire du Métif"**

In this paper we propose to further the grammatical descriptions of Rhodes 1977, Pesky 1981, Weaver 1982, and Rhodes 1985, concentrating mainly on the rather wide variation which exists in the extent to which French may play a role in Métif.

**16) Laura L. Peers, Joint Master's Programme, Department of History,
University of Manitoba/Winnipeg**

**" Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Chief: Saulteaux in the Red
River Settlement 1812-1833"**

This paper examines the nature of the Saulteaux presence in the Red River Settlement between 1812 and 1833. Three stages are identified in the evolving relations between the Saulteaux and the European colonists.

**17) Richard J. Preston, Department of Anthropology, McMaster
University.**

"Working from Another's Notes: John J. Honigmann's Contributions to the Study of Culture Change at Attawapiskat"

Dating from 1947-48, 1955, and 1956, Honigmann's notes reveal both the expected and the unexpected, both in the data and in his interpretations. The strength of Roman Catholicism in Attawapiskat life illustrates a temporary and perhaps even periodic "letting go" of tradition (even when Honigmann was explicitly inquiring on the topic). The detail on Catholicism, contrasting with vagueness about their pre-Christian past probably arose out of a conviction on the part of most people at that time, that their spiritual beliefs, especially those associated with shamanism and animal spirits, were indeed the result of a past error of being unwittingly involved in devil worship.

18) Sarah Preston, Research Associate, McMaster University

"Is Your Cree Uniform the Same as Mine? Cultural Ethnographic Variations on a Theme"

Anthropologists have generally assumed a cultural uniformity for those northern Algonquian peoples we refer to as James Bay Cree. Significant historical and cultural differences, both from community to community, and also within communities, indicate this assumption may be ungrounded.

19) Richard Rhodes, Department of Linguistics, University of California/Berkeley

"Contes Métif -- Métchif Myths"

The Métchif language has become recently known as a prime example of a mixed language. It turns out that Métchif oral literature is as mixed as the language that expresses it. And just as the language is more fundamentally Cree, the literature is structured in a Cree way.

20) Dale Russell, Saskatchewan Research Council, Saskatoon

"A Re-evaluation of the Distribution and Movements of the Eighteenth Century Western Cree"

It has become established in the anthropological literature that the Cree and Assiniboin of the late 1600s left their homelands in the forest of northwestern Ontario and moved west as a result of the fur trade.

This view, which was strongly advocated by David Mandelbaum in his 1940 study of the Plains Cree, can be traced to Sir Alexander Mackenzie's travel account published in 1801. However, it is not supported by the observations made by earlier western travellers nor by other fur trade documents dating back to the 1680s.

21) Donna Starks, University of Manitoba

"The Concept of a Dialect: The Case of the Woods Cree"

The Woods Cree is identified by the presence of a single phoneme /s/. A synopsis of the basic phonological and morphological structures of South Indian Lake and Pukatawagan, two Woods Cree communities, will be presented. The differences and similarities between the two communities will be discussed in light of three generations of speakers in each community.

22) Ruth Swan, Department of History, Joint Master's Programme, Universities of Winnipeg and Manitoba

"Pictorial Images of Island Lake in the 1920s"

Pictorial representation is a good resource to enhance our knowledge of native people and their lifestyle and technology. The Western Canada Pictorial Index (WCPI) at the University of Winnipeg has a collection of slides of the people at Island Lake, Manitoba, in the 1920s showing their economic activities such as logging and trapping, their camps and transportation methods. The images were taken by Rev. Chapin, a missionary in the area.

23) Mary Ann Tisdale, Department of Anthropology & Sociology, University of British Columbia

"Late Woodland Settlement Dynamics in the Central Boreal Forest: Clues from Pottery Technology"

Boreal archaeologists have traditionally used pottery remains for relative dating and the definition of cultural units. We have attributed the spread of pottery technology into northern Canada either to stimulus diffusion or the migration of ancient Algonquian populations, and its disappearance to replacement by European trade goods, but we have generally denied it any significance in our attempts to understand prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns. In other parts of the world, however, there is a growing awareness of the sensitivity of pottery

Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

The following is a complete copy of the report by Donn Downey that appeared in the Globe and Mail in November and is a fitting tribute to an important writer of the fur trade.

"Marjorie Wilkins Campbell, the author of books mostly related to the Canadian fur trade, died Sunday night of lung cancer in Grace Hospital in Toronto. She was 85.

Mrs. Campbell, who was not a smoker, had been living alone, with some household help, until she entered hospital a month ago.

Although she was born in London, England, Mrs Campbell moved to Saskatchewan as a young girl and lived for seven years on a farm near Fort Qu'Appelle. There she formed an attachment to the land that never left her.

Her last book, published in 1983, was a slight departure from her usual subject - an affectionate and moving recollection of her mother titled The Silent Song of Mary Eleanor.

After attending schools in Saskatchewan and Toronto, Mrs. Campbell worked for a string of magazines, including Magazine Digest, Canadian Magazine, Maclean's, Saturday Night, Canadian Home Journal and National Geographic.

She published her first book in 1939, the novel The Soil is not Enough. There followed a series of history books starting with The Saskatchewan, which was part of the Rivers of America series. Published in 1950, it won the Governor General's Award.

Four years later she won the Governor General's Award for juvenile books for the Nor'Westers, a simplified history of the Northwest Company that was part of the Great Stories of Canada series.

Her other books include: The Savage River, a recounting of Simon Fraser's harrowing trip down what was then an unnamed river; The Northwest Company and McGillivray: Lord of the Northwest, which are histories of the company; Ontario, a travel book; and No Compromise, the story of the founder of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Edwin Baker.

She left an unpublished book, Lachine, which is a history of the demise of the Northwest Company.

From 1971 to 1976, Mrs. Campbell was a consultant to the Ontario Government on the restoration of Fort William. In 1978, she was made a member of the Order of Canada

Her husband, Dr. Angus Campbell, was head of the department of eye, ear, nose and throat at Toronto General Hospital before he died in 1962.

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Press Release

A Call for Articles on Canadian History

The Beaver, established in 1920, has been known for many years as a popular journal of northern and western Canadian history. It has a growing readership, in Canada and abroad, that has now come close to 30,000 on a bi-monthly basis. Efforts are being made to expand the subscription list.

The Beaver now hopes to establish itself as Canada's major popular history magazine, with an interest in the history of all regions of the country.

The editor is seeking contributors able to write informative, thoroughly researched, accurate and interesting articles on various aspects of Canadian history. A particular need exists at the moment for articles on the history, recent and remote, of Ontario, Quebec and the East.

The Beaver pays on acceptance. Articles should be written to appeal to a well educated but not necessarily expert audience.

Queries and articles can be sent to Christopher Dafoe, Editor, The Beaver, 77 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 2R1.

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IN-PRINT VOLUMES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY RECORD SOCIETY

The following Volumes are available from Ms. Pat Easton, Hudson's Bay House, 77 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Volumes I to XXVII are now out of print.

Volume XXVIII, Peter Skene Ogden's Snake Country Journals, 1827-1829
Introduction: David E. Miller & David H. Miller. Editor: Glyndwr Williams
Price \$40.00.

Volume XXIX, London Correspondence Inward from Sir George Simpson, 1841-1842. Introduction John S. Galbraith. Editor: Glyndwr Williams. Price \$30.00.

Volume XXX, Hudson's Bay Miscellany, 1670-1870. Introduction: Glyndwr Williams. Editor: Glyndwr Williams. Price \$30.00.

Volume XXXI, The Letters of Charles John Brydges, 1879-1882. Introduction: Alan Wilson. Editor: Hartwell Bowsfield. Price \$30.00.

Volume XXXII, Letters From Fort Victoria, 1846-51. Introduction: Margaret A. Ormsby. Editor: Hartwell Bowsfield. Price \$30.00.

Volume XXXIII, The Letters of Charles John Brydges, 1882-89. Introduction: J.E. Rea. Editor: Hartwell Bowsfield. Price \$30.00

Above prices quoted in Canadian funds.
Make cheques payable to Hudson's Bay Company.

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Rupert's Land Publishing Activities

Jennifer S. H. Brown, General Editor.

The next publication of the Rupert's Land Research Centre is hoped to be the first in a new documentary series. Professor Harry W. Duckworth of the University of Manitoba has prepared a definitive edition of what appears to be the earliest surviving North West Company journal and account book (1786) evidently kept by Cuthbert Grant Sr., and pertaining to the Athabaska - English River country. The document, housed in the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg, is a rich mine of records about Traders, Indians, trade goods, and other aspects of the fur trade in that period, and also includes a Cree vocabulary. Harry Duckworth, on the basis of more than a decade of research in the H.B.C and Montreal archives, has greatly enhanced the value of the text by his meticulous editing and annotations, his carefully crafted Introduction, and his Appendices on the Traders and Indians mentioned in the manuscript.

We are currently awaiting word on whether it will be feasible to publish this volume with a university press, and with the help of a subvention. If so, it should be possible to produce a more elegant book than

heretofore. In any case, we expect this volume to be available to our 1987 members, as part of their benefits for that year.

Several other manuscripts are in various stages of preparation, review, and revision. We propose to continue offering at least one volume a year, as our budget and membership numbers allow. Since our present production runs are rather small, the best way to guarantee receipt of the volumes is through membership; and in turn, memberships will help us to predict demand.

We continue to solicit manuscripts that offer fresh perspectives and data on any aspect of historical human activity and human-environmental relations in Rupert's Land (which we define in generous terms, both temporally and spatially). The most frequent suggestions we have received urge that we publish more North West Company - related materials, properly annotated and placed in context; among fur trade documents, these have long been too neglected. Perhaps Duckworth's English River Book will be the first of a series. In any case, proposals and submissions along these and other lines will all be welcomed and carefully considered.

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Note

If you are planning to come to Winnipeg and want good reasonable accommodation we suggest the newly completed Relax Inn located at the corner of Portage Avenue and Memorial Boulevard, directly across from the main Hudson's Bay Company store and one short block from the Hudson's Bay Company Archives. We have made a special arrangement that allows our members to stay in any room for a remarkable \$36.00 per night. The price is good until June of 1987 and can be obtained by advising the desk when phoning or checking in of your affiliation. If there is any question the staff will confirm your status with the Centre.

Announcement

The Rupert's Land Research Centre will begin to distribute its first two publications in September 1986. These volumes will come without further charge to those members who have paid their fees by December 1986 (see the membership form at the end of this Announcement). They will also be individually priced for sale to non-members. Since our print runs are limited, order now to avoid being disappointed.

The Fur Trade of the Little North:

Indians, Pedlars, and Englishmen East of Lake Winnipeg, 1760-1821

by Victor P. Lytwyn

In 1981, Victor Lytwyn completed a Master's thesis in historical geography at the University of Manitoba, where he is now in the Ph.D. programme. The thesis attracted highly favourable attention, and we are pleased to publish an extensively revised and augmented version of the text as our first monograph. The work is pioneering in its detailed reconstruction of the fur trade in an area much neglected in earlier research. Lytwyn shows, through careful tracing of individuals and their interactions and movements, and through intensive study of company records, that the region was a central sphere of fur trading activity and Indian-European encounter for six decades.

Lytwyn has researched and written numerous papers and reports on the historical geography and ethnohistory of the York factory area and the Bloodvein River, and on the fur trade of the Little North. He has also been an active collaborator on the fur trade maps for the forthcoming Historical Atlas of Canada.

Canadian Native Anthropology and History:

A Selected Bibliography

by **Shepard Krech III**

Shepard Krech III, Professor of Anthropology at George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, has compiled a bibliography of over 2000 entries on Canadian native peoples. An extensive Introduction affords a useful overview of the source material and guides the reader in the use of the listings. Researchers working in Canadian native studies are bound to discover countless new and valuable entries to aid their work. The Bibliography has particular value for professors and students in native history and anthropology, for it lists by area, in one volume, enough materials to serve any teaching or research need at the undergraduate or beginning graduate level. We strongly encourage the use of this book in courses and can negotiate discounts on orders of ten or more. If demand is sufficient, we shall consider reprints and updated versions in future.

Shepard Krech specializes in Northern Athapaskan ethnology and ethnohistory, and has published widely, mainly in those fields. He is editor of two major books: Indians, Animals and the Fur Trade: a Critique of Keepers of the Game (University of Georgia Press, 1981), and The Subarctic Fur Trade: Native Social and Economic Adaptations (University of British Columbia Press, 1984).