

addresses the faunal remains from the excavations, as well as studies of several categories of artifacts. I have no complaints with the reports in this section but remain curious why only a few classes of artifacts were chosen for study. The "Ancillary Studies" report on geotechnical research, post-depositional factors that affected the site, botanical materials from the excavations, skeletal materials and field conservation of the artifacts.

Volume II contains reports from the second season of field work. A major focus in 1982 was the excavation of a mound locally reported to contain the remains of a ceremonial house (*qargi*). This was corroborated archaeologically by architectural features, artifacts and faunal remains, although the evidence from the excavations did not meet a number of expectations that were based on ethnographic information. One such expectation was that architecturally the *qargi* used on north Alaska was essentially a larger version of the domestic dwelling. Instead, the Utqiagvik structure was small and apparently had been built along quite different lines. Other reports in the second volume describe the continuation of the coring program and summaries of excavations in several additional structures, including tent platforms.

Volume III focuses on the archaeology of the Mound 44 house and its contents, with the exception of the human remains which have been reported on in detail in *Arctic Anthropology* 21(1) (1984). The nature of the archaeological remains, combined with evidence of trauma exhibited by several of the corpses, indicates that the house had been crushed. The most likely explanation for such an event is described in Inupiaq as *ivu*, the rafting of sea ice on shore, and in this case continuing up the edge of the bluff on which the house sat. It is interesting to note that the contents of the house were not intact; for example, blubber lamps, stored food and other evidence for sudden abandonment were lacking, suggesting that some materials had been removed following the catastrophe. No explanations are given, which unfortunately could leave readers with the impression that the site had been looted following the disaster. The question that came to my mind in reading this was what explanations could the local residents provide to account for the removal of these materials?

As there are far too many individual reports in these three volumes to be reviewed individually, it is more appropriate to comment on the collection as a whole. I am somewhat bothered by the organization of the information and would have preferred a more traditional approach to reporting in which the information from all three volumes is pulled together and presented by topic, somewhat along the lines of the first volume. Because of this editorial decision, and also due to the technical nature of the reports, these volumes will probably be of interest mainly to northern archaeologists who are willing to hunt for the information that interests them, although researchers whose interests lie in other areas will likely be interested in reading about the methodological approaches used in the field research. Another complaint is that the artifact plates have been reproduced on microfiche in order to reduce printing costs. Unfortunately, this renders them inaccessible if the reader is not in a library.

Among the strong points of these reports is that they present a wealth of archaeological information on north Alaskan Inupiat culture of the pre-contact and early contact periods. Both are eras that had been poorly documented prior to the Utqiagvik excavations. Also useful is information on the methodology employed to gather data from a large archaeological site, as well as on the protocols developed to handle cataloguing and conservation on site, which required an estimated 30% of the staff time. Equally relevant to many archaeologists working in the Arctic today are observations on the social environment in which the research took place. As eloquently stated by A. Dekin (Vol. 1:6): "We come north as exploiters of the research base, mining the heritage of the North Slope and the Inupiat for the benefit of our own interests and those of science." The archaeologists realized from the start that it was essential to include local people in the research as well as in the decision making required to manage a project of this nature. By doing so, the archaeologists benefited considerably from local knowledge and at the same time the experience contributed to a better understanding among local people of the value

that archaeological research can have in exploring their heritage. In a sense, this project was as much a study in anthropology as in archaeology. It is worth pointing out as well that the human remains from Mound 44 were reburied once the analysis was completed and that artifacts from the excavations are intended to be repatriated to the community once a museum has been built to handle them. These policy decisions, which satisfied the research needs of the archaeologists while respecting the desires of the local community, predated the passage in 1990 of the Native Grave Protection and Repatriation Act in the United States and are a testament to what can be agreed to through negotiation rather than imposed through legislation.

The Utqiagvik excavations were, by northern standards, a monumental undertaking. My criticisms aside, the editors and all of the contributors are to be commended for making the data available in a comprehensive form.

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FOR PURPOSES OF DOMINION: ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF MORRIS ZASLOW. Edited by KENNETH S. COATES and WILLIAM R. MORRISON. North York: Captus University Publications, 1989. 274 p. Softbound. Cdn\$28.00.

Morris Zaslow is a prominent Canadian historian. As Ken Coates and William Morrison note, "A generation ago, northern Canadian history stood far outside the mainstream of historical research" (p. 1). But Professor Zaslow's *The Opening of the Canadian North, 1870-1914* left its mark. From that point on "it became impossible for historians to ignore the region." Thus, *For Purposes of Dominion* is a fitting tribute to an individual who literally expanded the frontiers of the study of Canadian history.

The book brings together the work of 16 experts on the North, primarily historians but also anthropologists, political scientists, sociologists, and one historian-environmentalist. It is a series of original essays, and while most of the arguments are not new, each offers a succinct interpretation of northern Canadian history. The introduction by Coates and Morrison is an expression of the devotion and esteem former students and scholars have for Professor Zaslow.

I first met Professor Zaslow a few years ago when he was a visiting scholar at the University of Calgary. During the term I had the privilege of sitting in on his lectures on northern history. Frankly I was awed by the enormous detail he could muster on different aspects of northern Canadian development. The material used in the course was the basis for his most recent book, *The Northward Expansion of Canada, 1914-1967* (1988). In other works he demonstrated the same systematic precision: *Reading the Rocks: The Story of The Geological Survey of Canada, 1842-1972* (1979), and his editing of *A Century of Canada's Arctic Islands, 1880-1980* (1981).

For Purposes of Dominion is divided into five sections, the first being "Government and Knowledge of the North." Terry Cook, of the National Archives, has the lead essay, and in "Paper Trails" he traces the evolution of northern administration by examining the records sections. This history provides an invaluable insight into the ebb and flow of northern bureaucracy. Gerry Nixon, on the other hand, tackles the intriguing problem of the "Politics of Government Research." He is critical of the defensive response often taken by policy makers in face of outside criticisms and calls for a more open process that would nurture "frank discussion, debates and even dissent within public bodies" (p. 44). Shelagh Grant writes on "Northern Nationalists" before, during and just after World War II. This decade of northern Canadian policy (1940-50) should be required reading for all interested in the very tough give and take of Canadian-United States relations as Canada begins to exert its sovereignty.

Section II involves the way government operates in the regions of the North. Kerry Abel, for example, writes on "Government and the Mackenzie Missions, 1870-1921." The author describes a government

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preoccupied with western expansion on the prairies, with little interest in the North. Policy at the time was reactive to pressures by the churches or the Hudson's Bay Company. It is not until the discovery of oil on the Mackenzie in 1920 that the federal government begins to change its policy orientation.

Thomas Stone's focus is on the Klondike. His interest is "Urbanism, Law and Public Order." He contrasts the differences in law and order on the American and Canadian sides of the border. Obviously, the Mounties make a difference; Sam Steele's objective is "to make this large mining camp tolerable for respectable people, particularly wives and families of those who have settled down in the country" (p. 110). But an effective police also depends on "a given system of legal rules and institutional mechanisms" (p. 102).

Ken Coates also focuses on the Yukon, examining the relationship between economic development and the role of the federal government. His findings indicate that the "federal interest in the North fluctuates according to the pace of resource extraction, threats to Canadian sovereignty, and the costs of developing the region" (p. 117).

Section III covers "The Provincial North." Patricia McCormack examines an unholy fusion between two ethnic bands, the Cree and the Chipewyan. This fusion is a pragmatic one that enables both groups to take advantage of hunting in Wood Buffalo National Park and to protect themselves from an intrusion of southern hunters and trappers. John Wedley describes a good case of "post-war provincialism" in British Columbia. He traces the diminishing role of the federal government in "The B.C.-Ottawa P.G.E. Talks, 1945-53."

The heartland of the North is the subject of Section IV, "Barrenland and the Inuit." Stuart MacKinnon leads off by tracing conflicting government policies in the Keewatin. Initially the government discouraged Inuit from clustering in settlements. By 1958, however, the policy was reversed; settlements were created so that administrators would have greater control of the developmental process for Inuit. Richard Diubaldo also used the case of Inuit to illustrate frustrations with government policy. Again, the initial effort by the northern administration was to keep the "Native Native." Changes, however, were too pervasive, and finally "white-dominated Inuit policy was increasingly a thing of the past, as Inuit themselves began to participate in earnest in the process" (p. 185). And William Waiser has an almost comical piece on "Canada Ox, Ovibos, Waolox. . . Anything but Musk-ox." This is an interesting essay, revealing a great deal about Vilhjalmur Stefansson as he does battle with Ottawa over his vision of northern development. Louis-Edmond Hamelin has the final article in this section on "Barren Ground-Terres Steriles: Geographic et Terminologie." He suggests that for outsiders, the term Barren Lands is a misnomer that does not do justice to this heartland of the North.

The final four essays are in Section V, "Contemporary Issues and Debates." Robert Page again calls to our attention the importance of the pipeline debates in the mid-1970s. The contribution of the Berger Inquiry should not be forgotten, because not only did it raise the public's awareness of this important issue but inside government it changed administrative procedures for handling environmental issues. Gurstan Dacks then argues that perhaps a consociational form of government offers the best way for interests in the North to forge a "partnership." This form of government also might be more compatible with ideas of a "consensus" government in the North. William Wonders discusses "The Dene/Inuit Interface in Canada's Western Arctic, N.W.T." This superb piece will be essential reading for anyone interested in the current debates over a "division" of the N.W.T. And in the final essay William Morrison discusses the comprehensive claim process in the North. He indicates that in spite of the new and attractive rhetoric by the federal government, in the final analysis Ottawa's same old foot dragging is still apparent.

This book is an anthology of short, concise essays on important aspects of northern history. While scholars may be interested in only specific topics, the collection stands as a well-deserved honour to the contributions of a profound and dedicated Canadian historian.

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OUT OF THE NORTH: THE SUBARCTIC COLLECTION OF THE HAFFENREFFER MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, BROWN UNIVERSITY. By BARBARA A. HAIL and KATE C. DUNCAN. Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology Studies in Anthropology and Material Culture Vol. 5. Bristol (RI): Brown University, 1989. Distributed by University of Washington Press. 301 p., color plates, b&w photos, maps, drawings, bib. Softbound. US\$25.00.

This book is much more than a catalog of a museum collection. Like two other recent volumes on collections from North America and the circumpolar region — *Lost and Found Traditions*, by Coe (1986) and *Crossroads of Continents*, by Fitzhugh and Crowell (1989) — it crosses the boundary between ethnohistory and the study of contemporary Native material culture by offering an in-depth analysis of the people who produced the items as well as the objects themselves. It also follows in the footsteps of a series of excellent recent volumes on Athapaskan material culture by VanStone (1981; Simeone and VanStone, 1986), by Krech (1989), now the director of the Haffenreffer Museum, and by Duncan (1989) herself, all of which attempt to marry a catalog of material objects with detailed archival research. Krech's (1989) previous volume and the current work are also similar in that they attempt to retrace the steps of a Victorian traveller of the late 19th century who was responsible for amassing a large collection of northern artifacts.

In the present case, the collection was made by one Emma Shaw Colcleugh, a Rhode Island journalist and teacher who travelled widely in the North American Subarctic between 1888 and 1897. During that time she collected 68 ethnographic items, which she sold in 1930 to the Haffenreffers; subsequently, they became part of the collections of the Haffenreffer Museum. They were accompanied by a detailed notebook and an annotated list, both of which provided an important ethnographic context.

In their introduction to the volume, Hail and Duncan note that Emma Shaw Colcleugh was "one of a select group of 19th century women who chose to venture into unknown lands for professional purposes of journalism and pursuit of adventure" and that she was sponsored in that regard by New England newspapers to which she sent travel reports. The context for the collection thus includes these travel articles and two later books, along with the collection documentation. The authors also researched the relevant archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, and the *Providence Journal*.

The principal focus of the Colcleugh subarctic collection is ornately embroidered objects, particularly floral beadwork forms, obtained from an area ranging from Labrador to the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The volume describing and analyzing the collection is a collaborative work between two women, one of whom (Duncan) is an art historian primarily interested in the development of regional beadwork styles (*cf.* Duncan, 1989), and the other of whom (Hail) is an ethnohistorian interested in placing these objects within a social and historical context. The authors carried out joint ethnographic fieldwork from 1985 to 1987, retracing Colcleugh's footsteps from Winnipeg to Selkirk on the Red River, to the Cree communities of Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River, and to the various Athapaskan communities in the Athabasca-Peace-Slave-Mackenzie River drainage, as well as in British Columbia. A large number of interviews were conducted, using color reproductions of items from the Colcleugh collections and others, in order to solicit additional information on earlier styles, techniques, forms, and materials and to determine what percentage of earlier styles still survive. Thus, an important contribution of the book is in the area of oral history, and much of these data are effectively integrated into the volume.