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themselves. The Indian treaty minutes, as the editor clearly recognized, could be utilized in a variety of research areas: Indian speeches, Indian politics, Indian land, inter-tribal relations as well as Indian-white relations in politics and war. The materials, despite the availability of some of them elsewhere, would have been more useful to historians for their many different purposes if they had been published in toto, or at least in a substantial part with a more rigid editorial framework, chronological or topical, instead of being integrated in the essay. Specific points of comparison and contrast with other sources could be easily and clearly indicated, and extensive repetition could be avoided by abridgment. In order to bring out the inherent nature and value of the materials, it would be necessary to reproduce the materials in the original pattern, instead of making a compartmentalized presentation. This notebook was apparently prepared for the newly appointed governor of Massachusetts for him to grasp in a nutshell the background of the wilderness diplomacy among the English, French, and Indians. Was the document useful to him, for whom it was prepared? A brief examination of Governor Burnet's Indian policy might have provided an interesting clue to the intrinsic value of the notebook.

On the whole, however, the booklet introduces an important document, elucidating its value and usefulness. The materials discussed vividly illustrate the workings of the Iroquois councils and their policies toward the English, French, and western Indians in the late seventeenth century. Richter's essay serves well in stimulating, as Jefferson hoped, scholarly attention to the paper.

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Bibliography of the Languages of Native California Including Closely Related Languages of Adjacent Areas. By William Bright. Metuchen, N.J., & London: The Scarecrow Press, 1982. 221 pp. \$16.50 Cloth.

Misconceptions about the nature, number, and relationships of languages native to the Americas abound. But for the non-specialist who would seek reliable information, the task of iden-

tifying appropriate sources is overwhelming, and even the specialist must often spend long frustrating hours in libraries to track down some elusive reference. Good bibliographic works are not numerous and the appearance of one must be noted with more than casual interest. For anyone interested in any aspect of the subject of native languages of California, the work under review will prove invaluable and I, for one, keep it within easy reach and consult it more often than any other volume in my library.

Here are found 1,069 numbered entries of items devoted in whole or in major part to native languages of California and adjacent areas, including unpublished Ph.D. dissertations and master's theses. Bright brings to this compilation his combined expertise as Americanist, editor, and bibliographer and it is therefore not surprising that the information contained in this little book is just what is needed. All abbreviations (which are mercifully few) are explicated in the Introduction, items whose titles are not sufficiently descriptive are annotated—a particularly useful procedure, multiple authors are cross-referenced to the author and number of the main entry (the entry is numbered only once under the first author). The main entry cites details of the original publication with indications of reprints where appropriate; if the work has been reviewed in a form that makes substantive additions of data or analysis (as opposed to just a summary of the work reviewed), the review is cited as a separate entry and cross-referenced under the entry for the work reviewed. A subject index lists languages and language families, as well as special topics such as loan words, with the numbers of all the entries relevant to the topic in question. The entries for unpublished dissertations and books typically include a listing of the chapter headings, giving a very good idea of the actual content.

Bright has ingeniously solved the very difficult problem of how to limit the coverage while remaining as informative as possible. So while the focus is indeed on California, he has included material covering whole language families with members in adjacent areas as well. So we are fortunate in having full coverage of Yuman and Numic languages even through a number of them are not native to California proper.

While the majority of the works listed are technical linguistic studies, the general reader will find much of interest here too: there are word lists, dictionaries, texts in both the native language

and English translations, pedagogical grammars, information on numerals, place names, botanical names, etc. Moreover, many of the technical works (particularly book-length grammars), have introductions which contain much general information about the language described, where it is or was spoken, how many speakers remain, and much information on other works dealing with the language and its speakers.

Compiling an informative and accurate bibliography is a painstaking and time consuming task. We are fortunate indeed that Bright considers Native Californian languages important enough to be catalogued in such exhaustive fashion.

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During My Time: Florence Edenshaw Davidson, A Haida Woman. By Margaret B. Blackman. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1982. 192 pp. \$18.95 Cloth. \$8.95 Paper.

It is difficult not to find too many good things to say about this book. Its author, Margaret Blackman, associate professor of anthropology at the State University of New York College at Brockport, is highly regarded for the excellence of her studies of Haida cultural change. This book, the first life history of a Northwest Coast Indian woman, maintains the high standards established in her earlier work. Based upon careful fieldwork and meticulous archival research, this sensitively written study is an important contribution to Northwest Coast ethnography and ethnohistory, culture change research, field methods, and women's studies.

Drawing upon more than fifty hours of taped interviews, Blackman presents the story of Florence Davidson, a highly respected Haida elder and noted traditionalist. Affectionately known as "Nani," Florence Davidson was born into a large family of the prominent *Sḏá̱ḏás* Eagle lineage in the town of Masset on the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1896. Her father, the noted Haida carver and chief, Charles Edenshaw, named his new daughter *Jadał q'egəngá*, Story Maid." In accordance with the family's recent conversion to Christianity, her father's brother, Henry Edenshaw, gave her the Christian name Florence. Membership in the Anglican Church, however, did not put an end to all traditional Haida beliefs. The infant Florence, for example, seemingly con-