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Images from the Inside Passage: An Alaskan Portrait by Winter and Pond. By Victoria Wyatt.

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Both *las curanderas* and the women physicians use their learning and courage to break out of traditional roles frequently reserved for females in contemporary society. The dark side of healing is detailed in a chapter describing the tragic results of witchcraft hysteria, which has resulted in the torture or death of untold numbers of innocent women healers.

In conclusion, faith cures do not depend so much on the truth of what the healer tells the patient, as on the sick person's belief, affection, and respect for the healer. A strong belief in the effectiveness of a religious ceremony, in prayer, in touching a relic, sometimes combined with modern medical technology, can remove nervous blocks to mental and physical good health.

Thus, this book is valuable for those interested in the relationship between illness and healing—medical practitioners, historians, anthropologists, folklorists, and feminists, in addition to psychologists, psychiatrists, theologists, and sociologists. In particular, the side effects of psychotherapy and the psychosomatic links to illness are discussed, indicating that additional investigative scholarship is needed into the many unknown factors in faith healing.

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Images from the Inside Passage: An Alaskan Portrait by Winter and Pond. By Victoria Wyatt. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, in association with the Alaska State Library, Juneau, 1989. 144 pages. \$19.95 Paper.

Victoria Wyatt's Images from the Inside Passage is the catalog for a traveling exhibition of over one hundred photographs taken, for the most part, in the years 1893–1910 by the Juneau, Alaska partnership of Lloyd Winter and Percy Pond. Although the title does not convey the fact, the exhibition is principally drawn from Winter and Pond's pictures of Tlingit and Haida life, that is, from about four hundred of the forty-seven hundred Winter and Pond plates in the Alaska state library. Like the many nineteenth-century portrait painters and photographers who made a living moving from town to town, Winter and Pond augmented their

studio trade in Juneau with views taken on trips up and down the Alaska coast. While some of their Indian studies were evidently commissioned by the individuals shown, others were commercial propositions designed to cash in on the tourist taste for novelty and exotica.

In a catalog notable for both its informative text and its excellent reproductions, Wyatt makes the point that, under the circumstances, Winter and Pond's Indian photographs were remarkably free of romantic contrivance. When seen at full size in the exhibition, the views of the interior of the Whale House at Klukwan with its celebrated rain screen, of the Haida village of Howkan on Long Island, and of a young girl posed against massive carvings inside the Frog House at Klukwan (a pensive, affecting image) merit the overused adjective *stunning*; even in the greatly reduced catalog reproductions, their power comes through. Other works—full-length portraits of Saginaw Jake and Kahchucte on their respective front stoops beneath plaques in English proclaiming their status; a picture of two older Tlingit women with head kerchiefs and a cat peering over a shoulder—are revealing studies in human nature.

Winter and Pond followed period conventions in posing figures and balancing compositions, and sometimes used native artifacts as studio props. But on the whole they rendered their subjects naturalistically, showing native and white elements as they encountered them. Thus their pictures document the acculturation process—Wyatt's principal theme. The net effect is an image of living peoples and cultures that avoids the mummification inherent in the work of Winter and Pond contemporaries who, devoted to notions about dying cultures and a vanishing race, set out to capture a vision of pristine 'Indianness.'

Without getting into the arguments over Edward S. Curtis, whose muted, evocative prints set the romantic standard in Indian photography, it seems fair to say that the extraordinary clarity of the prints from the Winter and Pond plates argues a different aesthetic, reminding us again that photographs should not be mistaken for simple representations of reality. Wyatt is properly sensitive to this issue and to the people on both sides of the camera lens. She recognizes the control exerted by the photographer in arranging an image to satisfy considerations of taste and commerce, and by the subjects in projecting their own values and personalities.

Although it goes unremarked, there is an irresistible visual link between the photograph of Winter and Pond's first studio, with a pole out front topped by a wooden camera and tripod, and their many pictures of native totem poles. They knew what sold. Indeed, the catalog is especially rich in images of native arts and crafts. Wyatt has traced some of the pieces to their current repositories, raising the usual troubling questions about museums and the dual role they have played in the depletion/preservation of native cultures. But *Images from the Inside Passage* does not so much lament loss as celebrate survival. It pays handsome tribute to the artistry of Winter and Pond and the vitality of their subjects. Anthropologists, historians, students of native art, the descendants of the people shown, and general readers will find it a feast for the eye and the mind.

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**Native Health Research in Canada.** Edited by James B. Waldram and John D. O'Neil. Native Studies Review 5(1), 1989 (special issue). Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan. 293 pages. \$10.00 Paper.

This special volume of the *Native Studies Review* stems from a workshop organized by the editors that was presented in 1988 at joint meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology in Canada, the Canadian Ethnology Society, and the Canadian Association of Medical Anthropology. Twelve papers and an introduction by the editors comprise the workshop proceedings. The volume also contains a collection of historic photographs, two edited historical archive documents reporting on native health status and services, and three book reviews (two of which were authored by editors of the volume that is reviewed here). Although these additional documents and reviews are unrelated to the workshop proceedings per se, for reasons I describe later they may warrant attention from some readers who are drawn mainly to the workshop papers.

To establish a coherent organizational framework and larger context for this edited volume, Waldram and O'Neil disclose