

hired crew, or the traditional spring, village aggregations of the several Southern Kwakiutl groups at the Kingcome Inlet and Knight Inlet eulachon fisheries. The social dimension is as much a part of northwest coast fishing as are technology and beliefs.

This one small reservation aside, *Indian Fishing* is a work I shall refer to and shall refer others to many times in the coming years.

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Pioneers, Pedlars, and Prayer Shawls. The Jewish Communities in British Columbia and the Yukon, by Cyril Edel Leonoff. The Jewish Historical Society of British Columbia. Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1978. Pp. 255. \$15.00.

Records of a community are various: they may be conscious in written, pictorial or monumental forms; or unconscious in artifactual or archaeological forms. Historians have, somewhat too slowly, come to accept this variety and to use it to enlarge the often unpromising range of their sources. For groups bound together by family ties, clan and religion the pictorial record is especially valuable. What the members *looked like* is often more expressive of the reality of the group than any description that can be devised.

Thus the decision of Cyril Leonoff and the Jewish Historical Society to publish a photographic record of the Jewish communities in British Columbia from what are obviously very rich photographic archives, as a possible stimulus to the writing of a full-scale history, was a good one. Here the pictures of the pioneers in community building and business enterprise, industrious farmers, gold prospectors, mill operators, shopkeepers and merchants, doctors, soldiers, aviators, war heroes, pedlars and junkmen, rabbis, judges, lawyers, politicians, musicians, artists, writers, athletes and general pillars of the community remind us of the astonishing variety and versatility of the Jewish communities in British Columbia, as well as of the pathos of the circumstances both of their coming to the province and often of their sojourn here. They provide a vivid and enlightening record.

But there is an uncomfortable disharmony between the photographs and the narrative of this book. The author-editor has undertaken real research for his text, ensuring a high standard of reliability. Yet that text is only a catalogue of names and accomplishments — inclusive and not selective — of the “this is great uncle Otto at the barbers’ convention”

genre so often produced by the "folk-festival culture." Mr. Leonoff is much more than an amateur and has done a great deal of work which might have enabled him to produce a really superior pictorial-textual chronicle of the Jewish community. It is a pity that he did not see his role as giving design and shape to this potentially fascinating record of one of British Columbia's most interesting constituent communities.

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JOHN NORRIS

Briefly Noted

The Journal of William Sturgis, edited by S. W. Jackman. Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1978. Pp. 136; *illus.* \$5.95.

Professor Jackman has written a succinct and helpful introduction to the journals of a young American seaman who was in the otter pelt trade in the early 1800s. Sturgis later became a successful ship-owner in Massachusetts. His observations provide some interesting insights into traders and Indians alike, and are quite remarkable considering that they are the work of a seventeen-year-old. Jackman's notes are unfailingly helpful, if a trifle patronizing at times.

The Land of the Brave, by Winnifred Glover. Belfast: Blackstaff, 1978. Pp. 94; *illus.* £3.95.

The Ulster Museum has a small but interesting collection of North American Indian material. This book is a catalogue of the collection. Some thirty of the items are from the northwest coast. The photographs are particularly good and the notes, although brief, quite useful.

Exploring Vancouver 2, by Harold Kalman and John Roaf. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1978. Pp. 300; *illus.* \$7.95.

This is a revised edition of these authors' justly acclaimed pictorial tribute to Vancouver. The walking tours are nicely defined — as are those to be done by car — and the photographs and brief comments are models of their kind. The narrow shape of the book is unsettling at first, but for a handbook of this sort it turns out to be particularly successful. The book offers a great deal of insight into the fabric of the city, and into the remarkable capacity of the authors to find pleasure in some of the most joyless monoliths that disfigure the Vancouver landscape.