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Review of *The Sioux and Other Native American Cultures of the Dakotas: An Annotated Bibliography* Compiled by Herbert T. Hoover and Karen P. Zimmerman

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The Sioux and Other Native American Cultures of the Dakotas: An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Herbert T. Hoover and Karen P. Zimmerman. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1993. Preface, chronology, indexes. xx + 265 pp. \$69.50.

Continuing interest in Plains Indian culture and history prompted the authors to compile references to tribes which inhabited North and South Dakota. This bibliography focuses in large part on the Sioux, the largest of the tribes.

The bibliography is organized into five chapters, each focusing on different aspects of Sioux culture. A brief introduction outlining the chapter's focus and themes precedes each list of annotations. Karen Zimmerman's initial chapter contains an extensive list of publications relating to the region's prehistory. Many sources are products of the extensive archaeological salvage work done in the 1960s and 1970s along the Missouri River and pertain to Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and village

peoples. The second chapter deals with traditional Sioux culture; many references are to observations made by early Euro-American observers and to anthropological studies done by contemporary and modern students of the Sioux. The next section deals with Indian religion. Sacred Pipe beliefs and Native American Church practices are two areas represented. The authors compiled extensive references in their fourth chapter to studies about the Sioux published in Canada and European nations. Many references are from sources not readily available to most American scholars. The final chapter is a list of reference works on the Sioux language and winter counts.

This volume is an excellent supplement to Hoover and Jack Marken's 1980 *Bibliography of the Sioux*, and the two volumes can be used together for a thorough treatment of the Sioux. The title of this volume, however, is somewhat misleading. Material related to Sioux origins in Minnesota is included and recent materials on the Arikara, Hidatsa, Mandan, and Ojibway are omitted; after the first chapter, most annotations are on the Sioux. The authors note in their introduction that this volume complements *South Dakota History*, a 1993 bibliography of the state's history, and the two volumes share a common index. In some cases items seem to have been arbitrarily included in one volume that perhaps belong in another, particularly references to Indian-white relations. The two 1993 bibliographies should be used in conjunction for complete treatment of recent Sioux history.

These minor quibbles aside, the authors did a great service by gathering a comprehensive list of materials related to their themes and sketching terse, complete annotations, especially of primary source material. This volume belongs on the shelf of every student of Sioux culture and history.

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