

## THE ANNALS OF IOWA

study of careers in a local setting. Even for those not concerned with classroom training in local history, these four chapters provide an excellent review of the literature; the authors present their reports in terms novices can understand and experts will appreciate.

Metcalf and Downey conclude with an itemized list of procedures related to the day-to-day business of running a local history course, and emphasize the kinds of preparatory work needed to better the odds for success in the classroom. I wish I had had benefit of their counsel before I ventured forth into a room full of students eager to tell the stories of their forebears. *Using Local History in the Classroom* is a valuable book; the authors and their publisher deserve much thanks.

AMES, IOWA

WILLIAM SILAG

## Book Notices

*Many Tender Ties: Women in Fur-Trade Society, 1670-1870*, by Sylvia Van Kirk. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1983. 301 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index, \$21.50 cloth, \$9.95 paper.)

This work is full of new information, new interpretations, and new insights. The author, a professor at the University of Toronto, depicts women's environment and social structure even though restricted to sources written primarily by men. She shows that Indian women, married to white fur traders, were not mere sexual servants, but aided in the entire fur-trade movement. White women arriving on the nineteenth-century frontier could not readily compete with the Indian women. The Canadian fur trade would have grown at a much slower rate had it not been for its "many tender ties." This book will stand as the forerunner of all studies of the role of women in fur-trading society.

*Forts and Supplies: The Role of the Army in the Economy of the Southwest, 1846-1861*, by Robert W. Frazer. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. 253 pp., illustrations, notes, bibliography, index, \$22.50 cloth.)

For fifteen years prior to the Civil War, the American army was the major force in the Southwest's economic development. By establishing military forts, the army encouraged the expansion of settlement, agriculture, ranching, and mining. Military purchases of services and locally produced goods introduced much larger sums of

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