INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is meant to cover, with annotations, the major works presently available in English on the anthropology, and to some extent the cultural geography, of the tribal peoples of Siberia. All the works referred to are normally available in libraries.

In order to render the bibliography more useful, appendices have been provided which index authors, by last name, ethnic groups, and topics. The numbers following entries in Appendices III and IV refer to entries in the bibliography.
1. Anisimov, A. F. 1963a

Based in part on the author's field work. First, presents the author's theoretical foundations and orientation: is a study of the origins of shamanism from the bases of the shaman's tent and of the expulsion of disease-spirits from sick patients.

Describes and discusses the features, construction and manners of usage of the shaman's tent in detail and shows how these items are related to Evenks (Tungus) concepts of soul, to the shamanistic tree and to totemism.

Discusses the shamanistic curing ritual, especially the details of the performance, ideas of disease-spirits and how the curing ritual relates to Evenks social structure. Uses data on shamanistic terminology to support theoretical argument.

Mentions the role and position of the shaman in the community and the anti-Soviet activities of shamans.

39 pages; 11 figures; bibliography.

2. ______ 1963b

The aim is discussion of "the primitive-idealistic concepts of primordial man concerning nature, conditioned by the socially simple level of development of labor [division] and consciousness among primitive peoples."

Chapter I: Discusses relations between the cosmological concepts of the "worlds of the universe" and the social structure of the Evenks (Tungus), as evidenced in myths and in language. Also mentions some similar data for the Dolgans, Orochs, Nenets, Kets, Nivkhs and Gilyaks.

Chapter II: Discusses concepts about the world men live in for the Evenks, Orochs, Nivkhs, Chukchi, Koryaks, Goldi and Sel'kups, on the bases of folktales, details of shamanistic performances and linguistic data.

Chapter III: Analyzes and develops past social structures of Siberian groups from the viewpoint of the author's ideas of cosmological beliefs (totemism plus shamanism) of a number of tribes. Attempts to establish how and why changes in social structure, as described by the author, occurred.
Chapter IV: Illustrates the relations of a culture's material life to its cosmological concepts. Uses examples from Itel'mens, Chukchi and Evenks.

72 pages; bibliography.

3. Bogoras, Waldemar
   1901

   Based largely on field work. Covers many topics briefly.

   Early history: early contact and warfare of the Chukchi with the Russians. Recent habitat: changes in areas of habitation and migratory movements. Barter: Russian fur trade; tobacco trade; barter by reindeer-breeders for maritime goods. Tribute relations with Russia. Tribal divisions: discusses indications from folklore that the reindeer and maritime Chukchi are derived from different source populations. Reindeer: the peculiarities of Chukchi reindeer-breeding, including the transhumance pattern and use of reindeer for food. The physical characteristics, health and mental characteristic of the Chukchi.

   Mortuary customs; methods of divination; sacred objects and taboos; animism and spiritualism; shamanism and sexual transformations, including description of clothing, equipment and performances of the shaman. Astronomical lore, including folktales associated with stars and constellations.

   Social organization; marriage; statuses of women, children and the aged; attitudes toward voluntary death. "Vassal" herders. Crime and conflict resolution.

   28 pages.

4. ______
   1904-09

   Part I. Material Culture. Based on field work (Parts II and III are also). Chapter I and II: General introduction which includes habitat, physical characteristics and language of the Chukchee.

   Chapter III: Aspects of trade, including ancient trade, trade with the Russians, trade in tobacco, tea and alcohol, trade routes and units and prices.

   Chapters IV and V: Reindeer-breeding, including origin, management and economic value. Also, dog-breeding.
Chapter VI: Hunting and fishing; use of nets and boats in hunting sea-mammals; use of traps; bird-hunting. Also, war and weapons.

Chapter VII: Dwellings, including summer, winter, movable, underground and snow houses. Household utensils. Chapter VIII: Foods.

Chapters IX and X: Manufactured objects in stone, wood and metal; tailor work, embroidery and leather work. Clothing, hair dressing, adornments and snow equipment. Chapter XI: Games and sports.

Part II. Religion. Chapter XII: Religious ideas, basic cosmological concepts and features and beliefs in spiritual beings.

Chapter XIII: Charms and sacred objects, both forms and usages described in detail. Especially amulets, "guardians," family charms and the hearth fire.

Chapter XIV: Ceremonials of both the Reindeer and Maritime Chukchee. Discussions of each ceremonial with information on what it is, when, where and how it is conducted and why it is conducted. Also some data on the ceremonials of Asiatic Eskimos.

Chapter XV: Shamanism. Family shamanism. The call to be a shaman and individual shamanism. Classes of shamans; shamanistic performances, tricks and trances. Sexual transformation and shamanism. The shaman's garments.

Chapter XVI: Protective and aggressive magic, including spells and incantations, what they are used for and how they are used; translated texts of 14 incantations. Methods of, reasons for use of and practitioners of divination. Dreams and taboos.

Chapter XVII: Birth and death. Details of birth practices, including some translated incantations associated with birth. Beliefs concerning death; detailed data on funerary practices.


Chapter XIX: Marriage, among both the Reindeer and Maritime Chukchee. Who marries whom; various means of acquiring a spouse and types of marriages; marriage rites.

Chapter XX: Camp and village organization, among both the Reindeer and Maritime Chukchee. Economic statuses with the camp. Hospitality.

Chapter XXI: Strong men, warriors and slaves. Detailed discussions of each category's role in the community. A discussion of war and of specific wars.

Chapter XXII: Law, both within the family group and, with blood-revenge, outside the family. Results of murder and of theft. Property laws.
Chapter XXIII: Historical discussion of the entire period of Chukchee-Russian contact.

Throughout, this work is very detailed, well illustrated and filled with anecdotal, as well as descriptive and analytic, materials.

733 pages; 302 figures; 35 plates; bibliography.


Based on field work. Divided into two parts, the first part containing Chukchee texts as well as English ones.

First part. Chapter I: Introduction and information on pronunciation of Chukchee. Chapter II: 21 myths and tales. Chapter III: 10 incantations, for curing, various kinds of hunting and for regaining a husband. Chapter IV: 16 songs, some of them shaman's songs. Chapter V: 7 proverbs, 10 riddles, 5 word games and 3 short comic tales.

Second part. (All texts are in English only.) Chapter I: 4 creation tales, one with 3 versions. Chapter II: 14 miscellaneous tales, some fairly long. Chapter III: 3 war tales. Chapter IV: 5 tales by Russianized natives.

197 pages.


Based on field work. Chapter I: 16 short folktales. Chapter II: Songs, in both original language and English; some are shamans' songs and some are songs sung by women. Chapter III: A folktale, in both the original language and English.

39 pages.


Based on field collection. All texts are in Koryak with both literal and free English translations. An introduction discusses briefly Koryak dialects and pronunciation.

Main text comprises 24 folktales, some of them presented with several versions which are from different dialects and different Koryak villages.
Appendix I: 2 songs. Appendix II: Names of stars and constellations, from several Koryak dialects and also from Chukchee and Kamchadal. There is also a vocabulary, both Koryak-English and English-Koryak.

153 pages.

8. _____
1918

Based on field collection. All texts are in English only. All the tales are from Russianized natives. Many tales which show Russian influence have been deliberately included.


148 pages.

9. _____
1929

 Discusses the characteristics of five aspects of the circumpolar environment (cosmographic, meteorological, geographical, floral and faunal). Examines the effects of these environmental characteristics on the cultures of the circumpolar regions.

Special emphasis is given to the faunal aspect of environment. Details are given of the interrelations of cultures, especially the Chukchee, Koryak and Asiatic Eskimo, with their general, and more so with their faunal environment. Brings spiritual (folklore) as well as material culture into the discussion.

Divides the northern cultures into types on the basis of economics and correlates the types with the environments to some extent.

22 pages.

10. Chard, Chester S.
1953
An analysis of aboriginal cultures to ascertain origins and relations in culture history among both Old and New World North Pacific cultures. Detailed comparison of a number of cultural traits among the Kamchadal and Chukchi, Koryak, Yukaghir, Lamut, Ainu, Asiatic and New World Eskimos and Indians.


Chapter IV: An analysis of Kamchadal ethnography. Material culture, including dog traction, snowshoes, boats, houses, clothing, weapons, hunting and fishing equipment, ethnobotany, food, fire, lamps, pottery, stone, bone, bark-wood-basketry, art, music and dance. Social culture, including government, property, social organization, war, marriage, child-rearing and death. Intellectual culture, including calendar, curing, religion, shamanism, animal ceremonialism and folklore.

Chapter V: Conclusions. Separates the traits analyzed into those which are widespread and of considerable age in northern Eurasia; those which are of great age and are distributed around the rim of the North Pacific; those which are distributed along the Asiatic side of the North Pacific but include only the Eskimo in the New World; those distributed around both the Old and New World North Pacific coast, probably distributed across the Aleutians; those of Eskimo origin; those characteristic of the Chukchi, Koryak and Kamchadal as a group and spread to adjacent Eskimos; those shared by the Kamchadal and Ainu only; those peculiar to the Kamchadal. Discusses all these, as well as linguistic and physical anthropology data, to get an overall picture of the interrelations in the North Pacific area.

186 pages; bibliography.

11. Cressey, George B. Asia's Lands and Peoples. 1963

Chapters 42, 43, 44, 45 deal with Soviet Asia. Chapter 42 discusses the various ethnic groups of Soviet Asia. Chapter 43 covers landscapes, climates and vegetations. Chapter 44 mentions mineral resources. Chapter 45 discusses the present economy of Soviet Asia. Excellent maps on everything discussed.


Under each chapter and topic, data is presented for the Chukchee, Koryak, Yukaghir, Gilyak, the Tungusic tribes, the Turkic tribes, the Finnic tribes and sometimes for the Samoyed, Kamchadal, Kuril, Ainu, Mongolic tribes, the Yakut, Kalmur and Buryat.

325 pages; 16 plates; 2 maps; bibliography; glossary.

13. Dolgikh, B. O. 1962a
   Discusses the reasons why the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins has been considered to be Tungus but should be considered to be Yakut. Describes Yakut occupation of the area.
   5 pages; 2 tables; very brief bibliography.

14. _____ 1962b
   Based on some field work. Support of thesis that the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins is Yakut, rather than Tungus, using census data and the "self-awareness" of the people concerned.
   7 pages; brief bibliography.

15. _____ 1962c
   Discusses relationships between the ancestors of the modern Buryat and the Mongols, who greatly affected Buryat language and kinship. Traces the ancestral Buryat history and tribal and clan organization by means of Russian census and tribute data from 1600's and 1700's, according to small geographic areas and movements of people. Also uses the fur-tribute data, along with census data, to estimate population sizes.
   Mentions the effects of the Buryat on other tribes in their vicinity.
Discusses the unification of the modern Buryat, by the Russians, from distinct but culturally and linguistically related tribes.  

28 pages; 1 map; 12 tables; bibliography.


Based on some field work. The Nganasan are referred to as Samoyed in English ethnographies.

Brief geographical, economic, cultural and religious information, both past and present, for the Nganasan. A short general discussion of ethno-linguistic groups and movements of groups in and into Siberia.

Basic thesis is that the Avam Nganasan were composed of two groups of Samoyed (whom the author thinks may really be Paleo-Siberians) and three other groups which were originally Tungus. This thesis is supported by census and fur-tribute data, Russian historical sources, Nganasan folklore, analysis of linguistic data and place names, tracing the origin and development of several Nganasan clans, comparative ethnography and archeology and Nganasan traditions about their own origin.

80 pages; 3 maps; 14 tables; 2 plates; bibliography.


Some parts based on field work. A theoretical discussion of the bases for social/economic groupings among Siberian peoples, following "these tenents of Marx and Engels...we aim to show that the peoples of northern Siberia, in spite of conserving many vestiges of a clan system, in spite of preserving elements of an earlier clan structure, in the main evolved into territorially organized units quite some time ago" (p. 302). Authors label these territorial units "territorial production unions," and state that at the time of Russian contact they were already superceding kinship units and were even sometimes multi-ethnic. Authors maintain that examination of mixed and neighboring communities should lead to better understanding of ethnogenesis in the Siberian north.

Discusses how the aboriginal "territorial production unions" relate to Soviet socialist reconstruction activities.

This article should be read for theoretical background on the Soviet views of the peoples and the studies of the peoples of Siberia.

13 pages; bibliography.
18. Donner, Kai
1954
Among the Samoyed in Siberia.
New Haven: Human Relations Area Files.

Based on field work done in 1911-13.

"The Samoyed of Narym:" Discussion centers on Russian relations with and effects on the Samoyeds, in terms of clothing, housing, alcohol consumption and destruction of forests, and thereby economic bases. Mentions conflicts between Russian and Samoyed legal systems.

"Expeditions along the Ob:" More on the effects of Russian colonization. Describes the "temples of gods" of the Samoyed.

"In Samoyed Wilderness:" Discusses marriage, bride-price and wedding. Describes a visit with a "chief priest" shaman.

"The Religion of the Ket Samoyed:" Discusses such points as the spirits of the forests and water, the equipment of the shamans, treatment of disease, general religious concepts, and shamanistic performances. Includes a paraphrased prose epic.

"Down the Yenisey:" Brief mention of a Tungus group and some other groups.

"From the Yenisey to the Taz:" Description of Ostyak Samoyed, including information on reindeer-breeding, methods of fishing, diet, clothing and contact with the Russians.

"Across Deserted Tundras to the Ob:" Describes a shamanistic performance. Discusses the daily routine of life in some detail. Discusses the child-care pattern.

Throughout there is good impressionistic description of landscapes.

144 pages; 60 photographs; 1 map; 1 page of native drawings.

1958
The Pattern of Asia. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.


20. Gurvich, I. S.
1962a

Deals with the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins, from early 1600's on, estimating population size from tribute records. Discusses migration of Yakut into this previously Tungus area and
relations among ethnic groups, including Russians, in the area in the 1600's and 1700's. Discusses the merging, in the 1800's, of Yakut, Russian and Tungus into a nomadic, reindeer-breeding population. Supports discussion with data on clan structure, genealogical traditions, traits of the reindeer complex and other aboriginal culture traits.

Mentions recent and present relations with Russian economy and the socialist reconstruction of the native economy.

23 pages; 2 maps; 2 tables; bibliography.

21. ______ 1962b

A propos the ethnic affiliation of the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins. In Michael (1962), no. 38.

Discusses whether the ethnic affiliation of the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins is Tungus or Yakut. Supports discussion with census and fur-tribute data and with information on economic/cultural traditions. Analyzes the methods used in assessing ethnic background.

12 pages; 3 tables; bibliography.

22. Hajdu, P. 1963

The Samoyed Peoples and Languages. Bloomington: Indiana University.

Chapters I and II: Geographic and census data on the Samoyed. Names of Samoyed groups. Chapter III: Physical anthropology of the Samoyed.

Chapter IV: Samoyed customs, including reindeer-breeding, diet, hunting and fishing materials, ethnobotany, dwellings, transportation and clothing. Chapter V: Samoyed society, including clan organization and family life. Chapter VI: Samoyed religion, dealing with animistic beliefs, spirits of the dead, sacrifices and shamans and their costumes and equipment. Chapter VII: Folklore. Chapters VIII and IX: History and foreign contacts, including prehistory, Russian contact and contact with other native Siberian peoples, with emphasis on the linguistic effects of contact. Chapters X and XI: Samoyed languages, covering dialects, phonological systems and bibliographic information on research in the Samoyed languages.

Chapters IV, V and VI give details for several groups of Samoyed: Nenet, Enets, Nganasan, Sel'kup and Kamas.

88 pages; bibliography of literature in Samoyed languages; bibliography.

Deals first with man's relations to and concepts of animals; how animals come to be the centers of cults and how such a question can be approached methodologically. Presents a brief comparative survey of the distribution of bear ceremonialism in both the Old and New Worlds. Gives the geographic distribution of various species of bear.

Discusses folk-beliefs about bear hibernation, mentioning the Kamchadal. Describes bear hunting, time, methods and weapons, for Paleosiberian and Neo-Siberians. Discusses the use of special terms for reference to and addressing the bear and the custom of talking to and apologizing to hunted bears. Describes in some detail the post-mortem ceremonies and customs for bears of the Asiatic Eskimos, Chukchi, Koryak, Kamchadal, Yukaghir, Lamut, Tungus, Yakut, Ostyak, Gilyak, Goldi and Orochi. Does a comparative analysis of the post-mortem observances, listing cross-cultural features and trends.

Presents some historical deductions and conclusions: psychological hypotheses to explain attitudes toward the bear; economic hypotheses. Ends with a historico-geographical interpretation of interrelations of Boreal cultures.

Throughout, deals with other boreal cultures besides Siberian ones. 175 pages; bibliography.


Divides the eastern Paleosiberian languages into three groups: Luoranwetlan (Chukchee, Koryak and Kamchadal), Yukaghir and Gilyak. Discusses structural similarities among the three groups and among these groups and other languages. Places the western Paleosiberian languages all in one group: Yeniseian.

Discusses the geographic distribution of speakers of each language. Examines sources, especially early ones, for the information they contain on languages. Discusses writing and standard languages among the various groups. Presents some detail on phonemes, alternations and grammatical structures.

18 pages; bibliography.

Divided into six sections, with the headings: Bibliographical Surveys of Studies and Sources; Works Concerning Several or All Paleosiberian Peoples; Gilyak; The Chukchee Group; The Yukaghir Group; The Yeniseian Group. Includes anonymous, collective and unpublished archival works, as well as regular published ones. Most references are for Russian works, presented with the titles in English as well as Russian. References are not annotated.

Presents a short sketch of Paleosiberian peoples and languages, including, Gilyak, Chukchee, Koryak, Kamchadal, Yukaghir, Chuvantsy, Omok, Ket, Kot, Asans and Arins.

222 pages.

26. Jochelson, Waldemar
   1901
   The Koryak, Parts I and II. Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. X.

Based on field work in 1900-01.

Part I. Religion and Myths of the Koryak. Chapter I: Historical remarks. Chapter II: Discussion of the beliefs of the Koryak in deities and spirits; how these appear in religious practices and in folklore and myths. Chapter III: Describes the forms and uses of sacred objects, including fire-making implements, "guardians," drums, divining stones and amulets. Chapter IV: The preparation, clothing, instruments and performances of professional shamans. Family shamanism and the use of drums. Presents 5 incantations, in both the original language and English. Chapter V: Describes festivals and sacrifices for both the Maritime and Reindeer Koryak: for Maritime, includes the whale festival and the festival of wearing masks; for Reindeer, includes reindeer races, the wolf festival and the bear festival. Several types of sacrifices are described and the texts of 3 prayers which accompany sacrifices are presented. Chapter VI: Birth, confinement and naming. Attitudes toward death, soul and afterlife. Funeral practices and annual observances for the dead. Chapter VII: Discussion of Koryak view of nature, beliefs in nature spirits, reflections of nature views in folklore and names of stars and constellations.

Koryak and New World mythologies. Comparison of episodes from Koryak tales with similar elements in other mythologies, both Old and New World.

Part II. Material Culture and Social Organization of the Koryak. Chapter I: The past and present territory, geography, climate, flora and fauna. Chapter II: The appellations, physical types, health and languages of the Koryak. Chapter III: The distribution of various Koryak groups, including census data and information on clans.

Chapter IV: Detailed descriptions of the dwelling of the Reindeer and Maritime Koryak. Chapter V: Reindeer-breeding, including comparison of the Koryak complex with that of others. Chapter VI: Description of the dog-breeding complex. Chapter VII: Fishing, hunting and war techniques and materials. Chapter VIII: Description of household utensils and of food. Chapter IX: Clothing, hairdressing, adornment and transport equipment. Chapters X and XI: Manufactures, tailor work, basketry, art, design patterns and writing.

Chapter XII: Family life, including kinship terms, marriage and statuses. Chapter XIII: Territorial groups, family associations, recent changes in social organization under the Russians; trade; revenge; games. Chapter XIV: History of Koryak contact with other aboriginal peoples, the Americans and the Russians.

810 pages; 1 map; 309 figures; 53 plates; bibliography.

27. _____
1910


Based on field work in 1895 and 1896.

Chapter I: Past and present territory, climate, flora and fauna. Chapter II: Appellations, physical types, diseases (including "arctic hysteria"), and language of the Yukaghir. Also data on ideas of odor, color terms, names of seasons and units of measure. Chapter III: Camps, clans and census data.

Chapter IV: Family life, including kinship terms, marriage, childbirth, and statuses. Chapter V: Social life, including clan structure, relations between clans, roles of elders, shamans, hunters and "strong men." Discussion of blood-revenge. Original and translated texts of customary forms of salutation.

133 pages; 1 map; 7 plates.

A discussion of the peopling of the New World considering Pleistocene and Holocene geology; distribution over time and space of certain species of fauna; physical types on both sides of the Bering Sea; cultural traits, especially folklore and the reindeer complex; linguistic data.

6 pages; 2 maps.

29. Peoples of Asiatic Russia.

Chapter I: Discussion of the Mongoloids of Asia and Europe, including census data and ethnic backgrounds of the Samoyed, Yakut, Karaga, Kalmuck, Buryat and Tungus. Chapter II: Discussion of the Americanoids of Siberia, including census data and ethnic backgrounds of the Chukchee, Koryak and Kamchadal (mentions the "Chukchee-Koryak-Kamchadal Physico-cultural complex"), the Yukaghir, Chuvantzy, Gilyak and Asiatic Eskimos. Chapter III: Discusses some Siberian groups of undetermined anthropological position, including the Yenisei Ostyak and the Ainu. Chapters IV - VII deal with Central Asians.

Chapter VIII: Discussion of racial features of the groups mentioned above: stature, cephalic index, facial index, cephalic module and cephalic module-stature index.

Chapter IX: Modes of life of groups mentioned above. Includes information of dwellings, dress, art, music and poetry (mostly Yukaghir). Chapter X: Prehistoric and historic migrations and culture contacts. Religious classifications. Language classifications.

249 pages; 10 maps; 52 illustrations; bibliography.


Based on field work done by Krasheninnikov in the 1730's. This English edition, which was originally published in 1764, is edited and abridged.

Part I covers geography. Part II deals with natural history, including flora, fauna, soils, etc. Part III is entitled: "Of the Natives of Kamtschatka, and their Customs and Manners."
The topics which are covered descriptively in Part III are: appellations, languages, dwellings, tools and household utensils, division of labor, use of resources, clothing, diet, dog-breeding complex, war and weapons, religion, shamans, ceremonies, feasts and diversions, hospitality, marriage, child-birth, diseases and remedies and burial (for the Kamchadal). Also covered briefly are the Koreki and Kurile, in a manner similar to the above.

Part IV deals with the history of the Russians in the area.

280 pages; 2 maps; 7 illustrations.

31. Lattimore, Owen

1933

The Gold Tribe, "Fishskin Tatars" of the Lower Sungari.
Memoir of the American Anthropological Association 40.

Based on field work.

Information on the population size and distribution of the Gold and on their environment. History, from legends and from Chinese documents and relations between the Gold and the Manchu and Siberian tribes, including the Gilyak. General physical characteristics of the Gold.

Discussion of Gold material culture covering dwellings, division of labor, cultivation, domestic animals (including sled dogs), fishing and navigation techniques, hunting techniques, means of transport, clothing and utensils, and Chinese and Manchu influences on material culture.

Discussion of Gold social organization covering clans, marriage, burial and Chinese influences on some social traits.

Discussion of shamanism, curing and divination. Mentions linguistic relations and Gold dialects.

77 pages; 3 illustrations; brief vocabulary.

32. Laufer, Berthold

1902

The Decorative Art of the Amur Tribes. Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. VII.

Based on field work and museum collections. Very full discussion of all points and of all illustrations.

First discusses the historical aspect of the subject, drawing on Chinese texts and dealing with Chinese influence. Presents some general characteristics of the art of the Amur tribes and some information on the geographical distribution of the characteristics.
Discusses the simple component forms and the animal forms of design and analyzes the variations in basic designs, what designs appear on what objects and what designs appear in groups. Discusses decoration from viewpoint of ethnological objects--how motifs are employed on different kinds of objects. Mentions Ainu ornamentation. Discusses coloring, especially of embroideries. Analyzes the evolution of design motifs.

86 pages; 33 plates; 24 figures.

33. _____
1917


Uses a variety of primary and secondary sources, including Russian, Scandinavian and ancient Chinese ones, to find references to domestic reindeer.

Discussion of various details of reindeer complexes, with aim to relating them to domestication. Reconstructional theory of reindeer domestication using information on other species of deer, on Eskimo introduced-reindeer-breeding, reindeer-hunting methods and effects of reindeer-breeding on human cultures.

Throughout, Siberian examples are used.

58 pages; bibliographic references in text.

34. Levin, M. G.
1963


Based in part on field work.

First discusses the history of research in physical anthropology in northeastern Asia; gives a historical survey of racial classifications; presents the basic principles of racial classification.

Discusses the physical types and problems of origin of the Ainu, Oroks, several groups of Nivkhs, Negidal, Ulch, and Nanay. In the physical anthropology of these groups, presents in statistical form data on skin color, hair form, facial height, facial breadth, nasal height, width of eye slit, lip thickness, cranial index, stature and many more characters. In addition, brings in data from linguistics, archeology, cultural anthropology and folklore, to aid in analysis of ethnogenesis.
Discusses the origin of the Tungus in the same manner as above and compares the Tungus with the Lamut, Kamchadal, Chukchi, Koryak, Eskimos, Buryat, and Sel'kup. Treats the Yukaghir similarly.

Uses comparisons of data from cultural and physical anthropology to examine Eskimo origins and movements into the New World. General discussion of the ethnogenesis of the Paleo-Asiatics. Also mentions Ainu origin.

355 pages; 17 illustrations; 71 tables; large bibliography.


Sections of the book were contributed by a number of authors, but the sections, excepting introductory ones, follow a set pattern very closely and therefore will not be annotated separately. Below are the section headings and the contributing authors.

Introduction (language groups and culture history)
Ancient Population of Siberia and Its Culture A. P. Okladnikov
The Anthropological Types of Siberia M. G. Levin
Historical-Ethnographic Survey of the Russian Population of Siberia in the Prerevolutionary Period L. P. Potapov

I. The Peoples of Southern Siberia
The Buryats K. V. Vyatkino
The Yakuts S. A. Tokarev and I. S. Gurvich
The Altays L. P. Potapov
The Khakasvy L. P. Potapov
The Tuvans L. P. Potapov
The West-Siberian Tatars V. V. Khramova
The Shors L. P. Potapov
The Tofalars M. A. Sergeyev

II. The Peoples of Northern Siberia and the Far East
The Building of Socialism among the Peoples of Northern Siberia and the Soviet Far East M. A. Sergeyev
The Khants and Mansi (Ostyaks and Voguls) E. D. Prokof'yeva and V. N. Chernetsov and N. F. Prytkova
The Nentsy (Samoyeds) E. D. Prokof'yeva A. A. Popov
The Nganasans (Samoyeds)

18
Each of the ethnographic sections contains data on the following topics: language, geography, population size, culture history, recent history, economic activities, techniques and materials, food, clothing, political and community organization, kinship and family life, marriage, religious beliefs and festivals, shamanism, burial, folk arts and socialist reconstruction and contemporary life. The emphasis tends to be on politico-economic features, with a quite evident ideological slant to the discussions.

888 pages; 1 large map; very many illustrations; glossary; very extensive bibliography, practically all of it on Russian sources.
Based in part on some travels in Siberia. Chapters 12-18, 22-23, 25, 26 deal largely with Siberian peoples, though there is some mention of Siberians in other parts of the book. Is a very synthetic and somewhat mystical, rather than scientific, study.

Chapter 12: General discussion of "border races," the Paleo-Asiatics and Tungus, of northeast Siberia and of their racial and linguistic affinities. Chapter 13: Description of the Taiga. Chapter 14: Discussion of the animals of the taiga and of human attitudes toward them, especially the reindeer. Examples from Tungus, Orochon and Yakut.

Chapter 15: The life pattern of Tungus nomadism. Chapter 16: Examination of the origin of the Tungus based on clothing and language.

Chapter 17: The role of the bear in Tungus hunting and religious ideas.

Chapter 18: Religious beliefs of the Tungus and Samoyed, including beliefs about bears and bear skull offerings. Discussion of Samoyed life. Very briefly, the culture and religious beliefs of the Yukaghir. Some information on Eskimo beliefs.

Chapter 22: Description of Gilyak culture and religious beliefs.


100 pages bearing on Siberia; 75 illustrations on Siberia; bibliography.

Is a comparative study of the means used by the natives of the Amur basin to handle the situation of death.

General discussion of the characteristics and histories of the various groups of the region. Chapters I - III: Theories and concepts of causes of death, of the soul, the hereafter, deities of the dead, ghosts, reincarnation and second death. Chapter IV: Burial customs are described, in especial detail those of children, shamans and princes, for the Buryat, the Goldi, the Gilyak, the Mongols and Tungusic tribes. Chapter V: Details of funeral rites, including coffins, wakes, precautions against return of the deceased's spirit and funerary feasts. Chapter VI: Methods and places of disposal of the dead. Chapter VII: Receptacles for the souls of the dead, especially "fania," pillows for the dead. Shamanism and the cult of the dead. Chapter VIII:
Commemoratives for the dead, including the "nimgan," and the "djegdji," or monthly commemoratives among the Goldi and other commemoratives among other tribes. Chapter IX: The final feast for the dead. Chapter X: Attitudes toward the dead after burial, including mourning ceremonies and deification of the dead. Chapter XI: Conclusion.

202 pages; 1 map; bibliography.


(Articles are annotated separately, under the author's name. They are numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 40, 47, 49, 50 in this bibliography.)

Contains an introduction and glossary. Consists of 17 articles in total, all originally published in Russian between 1950 and 1960. The following articles are not referenced and annotated herein:

A. Bernshtam--"On the Origin of the Kirgiz People"
G. F. Debets--"The Origin of the Kirgiz People in the Light of Physical Anthropological Findings"
L. P. Potapov--"The Origins and Ethnic Composition of the Koybals"
L. P. Potapov--"The Origin of the Altayans"
P. N. Tretyakov--"Volga-Oka Place Names and Some Problems of the Ethnogenesis of the Finno-Ugric Peoples of the Volga Region"
N. N. Cheboksarov--"Questions Concerning the Origins of the Finno-Ugrian Language Group"

39. ____ 1963

Studies in Siberian Shamanism. Arctic Institute of North America--Anthropology of the North: Translations from Russian Sources, No. 4. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

(Articles are annotated separately, under the author's name. They are numbers 1, 2, 42, 51 in this bibliography.)
40. Okladnikov, A. P.
1962

Analyzes Laufer's ideas on Amur art. Discusses the Neolithic petroglyph designs, including those on shards and cliffs, and their resemblance to later designs of the same regions. Traces various motifs over time and includes influences from China. Attempts to indicate that Amur art has ancient as well as Chinese roots.

8 pages; 5 figures; bibliography.

41. Prokofjew, G.
1933
Proto-Asiatic elements in Ostyak-Samoyed culture.
American Anthropologist 35:131-133.

Discussion of where the Ostyak-Samoyed fit in the cultural and linguistic picture of Siberia. Mentions intertribal contacts, the reindeer complex, some items of material culture and shamanism.

Based on field work.

3 pages; 7 illustrations.

42. Prokof'yeva, Y. D.
1963
The costume of an Enets Shaman.
In Michael (1963), no. 39.

Brief presentation of background, especially religious, of the Enets (Karasin Samoyed). Discusses mainly the costume of a female shaman. Describes in great detail the parka, mittens, breastpiece, eye band, cap, boots, mat, drum and drumstick. Also describes other items of shamanistic paraphernalia, including a bag, figurines and pendants.

32 pages; 32 figures; bibliography.

43. Riasanovsky, V. A.
1937
Customary law of the Yakuts.

 Discusses the law codes of Yakut groups as they were codified by the Russians during the 1800's. Analyzes the sources of Yakut laws and the historical influences on them by outside cultures. Also discusses relations of customs and laws to social structure and cultural phenomena.

12 pages.
Discusses the legal customs of the Vogul, Ostyak and Samoyed as they were collected by the Russians in the 1800's for codification. Analyzes the sources of the legal customs and the historical influences on them from outside cultures. Also discusses relations of legal customs and laws to social structure and cultural phenomena.

14 pages.

45. Shimkin, B. D.
   1939
   A sketch of the Ket, or Yenisei "Ostyak." Ethnos 3-4: 147-76.

First gives brief historical, physical anthropological, demographic and geographic information, including basic economic activities and seasonal migration. Cultural data includes brief descriptions of dwellings, fishing equipment, clothing, division of labor, use of dogs and method of bear hunting. Discusses household lineages, clans, marriage, levels of shamanism, sorcery, ordeals used in legal proceedings, birth and puberty rites and burial practices. Describes some features of religious beliefs and practices and sacred objects, including hearth fire, divination, deities and spirits, soul, household fetiches and bear ceremonialism. Discusses the recruitment, equipment, costume and performances of shamans. Presents 5 myths, in English only.

29 pages; 1 map; 1 figure; bibliography.

46. Shirokogoroff, S. M.
   1935

Very detailed discussion of the Tungus beliefs in nature spirits and spirits of the dead. Describes how such spirits are handled. Special discussion of shamanism, the shaman's role and the psychology of spirit-related phenomena.

47. Smolyak, A. V.
   1962
   Certain questions on the early history of the ethnic groups inhabiting the Amur River Valley and the Maritime Province. In Michael (1962), no. 38.

Uses archeological data and early Chinese texts to discuss the ancestry, or ancestries, of inhabitants of the Amur region and the
Maritime Province. Poses questions about the original inhabitants and later movements into the area.

11 pages; bibliography.

48. Steiner, F. B. 1940
Skinboats and the Yakut "xayik." Ethnos 3-4:177-83.
Discusses whether or not the Yakut word "xayik" (kayak) has anything to do with skinboats (kayaks), and through that, whether or not Yakut boat-building is linked with Arctic material culture. Concludes that "xayik" does not mean skinboat and supports the conclusion with geographic, historical contact, cultural and reference data.

7 pages; bibliography.

49. Suslov, I. M. 1962
The national affiliation of the present population of northwestern Yakutia. In Michael (1962), no. 38.
Based on field work.
Discusses the ethnic affiliations of the population of the Olenek and Anabar River basins. Uses linguistic data and genealogies to support the thesis that this population is Yakut rather than Tungus.

4 pages; very brief bibliography.

50. Tokarev, S. A. 1962
Reviews ideas on time and means of Mongolization of the population(s) of the Cis-Baykal region. Discusses who the original inhabitants of the region were and where they went. Bases the discussion mainly on folklore.
Describes the situations of Buryat groups at the time of Russian contact and questions whether the Buryat were a recognizable ethnic group before Russian contact. Discusses location and numbers of tribes in the region from 1600's to 1800's, dividing the true Buryat tribes from others. Concludes that the Buryat were one ethnic group but were not solidified until after Sovietization.

16 pages; 1 map; bibliography.

51. Vasilevich, G. M. 1963
Early concepts about the universe among the Evenks (materials). In Michael (1963), no. 39.
Based on field work. Includes 36 tales, of varying length, in English.

Discusses "nimngakan" tales (myths, heroic tales and other genres), mentioning how and when and in what type of language they are told.

Uses linguistic analysis, names of constellations and tales to discuss concepts of the universe. Discusses shamans and souls of the dead.

Discusses concepts of the origins of the earth, man and animals by analyzing origin myths. Examines the emergence of various concepts at different times; how shamanism is related to concepts of the universe; how social relationships are reflected in concepts about the world.

37 pages; bibliography.

52. Zolotarev, A. 1938

Briefly discusses movements of man, as a fisher, into northern Siberia. Describes what types of pottery have been found and where and discusses what the pottery finds indicate about human movements in Siberia. Also mentions what tracing the distribution of underground dwellings tells about cultural links.

Describes the conservation by various tribes of features of ancient modes of fishing. Traces the origin and distribution of features of dog-breeding.

10 pages; bibliographic references.

APPENDIX I: UNANNOTATED WORKS

Reindeer, Dogs and Snowshoes. New York.

A2. Davidson, Davis S. 1937

A3. Jackson, F. J. 1908

A4. Jochelson, Waldemar 1933
The Yakut. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. XXXIII, Part II.
A5. Lansdell, Henry
1882

A6. Shirokogoroff, S. M.
Social Organization of the Northern Tungus. Shanghai.
1929

A7. Shklovsky, I. W.
In Far North East Siberia. London.
1916

A8. Sumner, W. G.
1901

A9. Thiel, Erich
1957

APPENDIX II: AUTHOR INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anisimov, A. F.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Antropova, V. V.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bogoras, Waldemar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chard, Chester</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Chernetsov, V. N.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cressey, George B.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Czaplicka, M. A.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dolgikh, B. O.</td>
<td>8, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Donner, Kai</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ginsburg, Norton</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Gurvich, I. S.</td>
<td>10, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Hajdu, P.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hallowell, A. I.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ivanov, S. V.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Jakobson, Roman</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khramova, V. V.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasheninnikov, S. P.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuznetsova, V. G.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lattimore, Owen</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laufer, Berthold</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levin, M. G.</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lissner, Ivar</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopatin, I. A.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menovshchikov, G. A.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael, Henry N.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okladnikov, A. P.</td>
<td>18, 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popov, A. A.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potapov, L. P.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prokofjew, G.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prokof'yeva, E. D.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prokof'yeva, Y. D.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prytkova, N. F.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riasanovsky, V. A.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeyev, M. A.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shimkin, B. D.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirokogoroff, S. M.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smolyak, A. V.</td>
<td>19, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steiner, F. B.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stepanova, M. V.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suslov, I. M.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokarev, S. A.</td>
<td>18, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasilevich, G. M.</td>
<td>19, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasil'yev, B. A.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vyatkino, K. V.</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zolotarev, A.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III: TOPIC INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Bibliography entry number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analytical, Theoretical and Historical</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Classification of cultures</td>
<td>9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 29, 34, 36, 41, 47, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Culture contact and history</td>
<td>3, 4, 8, 15, 18, 20, 22, 26, 29, 31, 32, 35, 41, 43, 44, 48, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Culture history and origins</td>
<td>10, 15, 16, 29, 34, 35, 40, 47, 50, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Language and linguistics</td>
<td>4, 5, 7, 16, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 35, 48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Political and community structure</td>
<td>4, 12, 17, 22, 26, 27, 31, 35, 45, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Relations to the New World</td>
<td>10, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic and Material Culture</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Clothing</td>
<td>4, 10, 18, 22, 26, 30, 31, 35, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dog-breeding and use</td>
<td>4, 10, 26, 30, 31, 45, 52, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Dwellings</td>
<td>4, 10, 22, 26, 29, 31, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fishing</td>
<td>4, 10, 18, 22, 26, 31, 35, 45, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Food, diet and ethnobotany</td>
<td>4, 10, 18, 22, 30, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Household utensils</td>
<td>4, 26, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hunting</td>
<td>4, 10, 22, 23, 26, 31, 35, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Manufactures</td>
<td>4, 10, 26, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Reindeer-breeding and use</td>
<td>3, 4, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 33, 35, A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Trade</td>
<td>3, 4, 26, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Transhumance</td>
<td>3, 4, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Transportation</td>
<td>4, 10, 22, 26, 31, A1, A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. War and weapons</td>
<td>4, 10, 26, 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion and Spiritual Beliefs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Animism and spirit beliefs</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 18, 22, 26, 35, 37, 45, 56, 51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Bibliography entry number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. Bear ceremonialism</td>
<td>23, 26, 36, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Ceremonials</td>
<td>4, 10, 12, 23, 26, 30, 35, 36,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Cosmology</td>
<td>1, 2, 4, 10, 12, 26, 30, 35, 36,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Curing and disease</td>
<td>1, 3, 10, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Death and mortuary customs</td>
<td>3, 4, 10, 12, 26, 30, 35, 37, 45,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Divination</td>
<td>4, 26, 35, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Incantations and songs</td>
<td>4, 5, 6, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Mythology and folklore</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22, 26, 27, 28, 50, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Sacred objects and charms</td>
<td>3, 4, 26, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Shamanism</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 18, 26, 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31, 35, 36, 42, 45, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Shamans' paraphernalia and performances</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 12, 18, 22, 26, 36, 42,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Organization</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Birth practices</td>
<td>4, 12, 26, 30, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Conflict resolution and law</td>
<td>3, 4, 18, 26, 27, 43, 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Kinship and kinship terminology</td>
<td>4, 12, 22, 26, 27, 35, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Marriage</td>
<td>3, 4, 10, 12, 18, 26, 30, 31, 35,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Mortuary customs and death</td>
<td>3, 4, 10, 12, 26, 30, 35, 37, 45,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Political and community structure</td>
<td>4, 12, 17, 22, 26, 27, 31, 35, 45,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Social statuses</td>
<td>3, 26, 27, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Folklore and Art</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Art and decorative art</td>
<td>4, 26, 29, 32, 35, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Astronomical lore</td>
<td>3, 7, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Folktales and mythology</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22, 26, 27, 28, 50, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Bibliography entry number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Games and sports</td>
<td>4, 26, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Incantations and songs</td>
<td>4, 5, 6, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. &quot;Arctic hysteria&quot;</td>
<td>12, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Disease and health</td>
<td>1, 3, 10, 18, 26, 27, 30, 31, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Geography</td>
<td>3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 30, 35, 36, 45, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Physical anthropology</td>
<td>3, 22, 26, 29, 34, 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX IV: Ethnic Group Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Bibliography entry number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Buryat</td>
<td>12, 15, 29, 34, 35, 37, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chukchi</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 23, 24, 29, 34, 35, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dolgan</td>
<td>2, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Enets (Samoyed)</td>
<td>22, 35, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Eskimo (Asiatic)</td>
<td>4, 6, 9, 10, 23, 29, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gilyak (Nivkhi)</td>
<td>2, 12, 23, 24, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Goldi</td>
<td>2, 23, 31, 35, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Itel'men²</td>
<td>2, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Kamchadal</td>
<td>10, 12, 23, 24, 29, 30, 34, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ket</td>
<td>2, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Koryak</td>
<td>2, 7, 9, 10, 12, 23, 24, 26, 29, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Kurile</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Lamut (Evens)</td>
<td>8, 10, 23, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Nanay²</td>
<td>34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Negidal²</td>
<td>34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Group</td>
<td>Bibliography entry number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Nenet (Samoyed)</td>
<td>2, 22, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Nganasan (Samoyed)</td>
<td>16, 22, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Orochi</td>
<td>23, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Orochon</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Orochs (Oroks)</td>
<td>2, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Ostyak (Samoyed)</td>
<td>23, 35, 41, 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Samoyed</td>
<td>12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 36, 44, A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Sel'kup (Samoyed)</td>
<td>2, 22, 34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Tungus</td>
<td>1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 46, 49, 51, A7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Udegey</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Ulch (Ul'chi)</td>
<td>34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Vogul</td>
<td>35, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Yakut</td>
<td>12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 23, 29, 35, 36, 43, 48, 49, A5, A9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Yukaghir</td>
<td>8, 10, 12, 23, 24, 27, 29, 35,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES

1 I want to express my thanks to Professor Nelson H. H. Graburn for the help he gave me with the preparation of this bibliography.

2 These are the present Russian designations for ethnic groups and I was not able to ascertain any other names for them.