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## American Indian Culture and Research Journal

### Title

Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian.  
Bibliographic Series. Edited by Francis Jennings.

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4fs2d10h>

### Journal

American Indian Culture and Research Journal , 3(2)

### ISSN

0161-6463

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### Publication Date

1979-03-01

### DOI

10.17953

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the book is contained in the background section where no direct mention is made of Indian children. However, in the final analysis, what she did include in her book is at least as important as what she left out.

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**Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian.  
Bibliographic Series. Edited by Francis Jennings.**

Henry F. Dobyns. *Native American Historical Demography*. 1976. 95pp. pap. \$3.95

Raymond D. Fogelson. *The Cherokees*. 1978. 98pp. pap. \$4.95

Robert F. Heizer. *The Indians of California*. 1976. 68pp. pap. \$3.95

June Helm. *The Indians of the Subarctic*. 1976. 91pp. pap. \$3.95

E. Adamson Hoebel. *The Plains Indians*. 1977. 75pp. pap. \$3.95

Peter Iverson. *The Navajos*. 1976. 64pp. pap. \$3.95

Michael E. Melody. *The Apaches*. 1977. 86pp. pap. \$3.95

Francis Paul Prucha. *United States Indian Policy*. 1977. 54pp. pap. \$3.95

James P. Ronda, and James Axtell. *Indian Missions*. 1978. 85pp. pap. \$4.95

Helen Hornbeck Tanner. *The Ojibwas*. 1976. 78pp. pap. \$3.95

Elisabeth Tooker. *The Indians of the Northeast*. 1978. 77pp. pap. \$4.95

C. A. Weslager. *The Delawares*. 1978. 84pp. pap. \$4.95

Scholars and students of American Indian Studies need no introduction to the Newberry Library Center for the History of the American Indian. Such individuals number only a few hundred,

however, while thousands of lay persons interested in Indian studies know nothing of the Center and its activities, Francis Jennings' decision to undertake the publication of a critical bibliographic series for the general reader should change that situation and may even encourage increased financial support for the Center. In the last three years, the Center, in conjunction with Indiana University Press, has published 12 excellent short bibliographies.

Each bibliography follows a standard format, which includes a critical bibliographic essay, a short list (only 5 titles) of books for the beginner, a list of 10 to 25 titles for a "basic library collection," and an alphabetical list of all items discussed in the essay. One special feature is that all items that could be used with secondary school students are starred in the alphabetical list. Lay readers will learn a great deal from the essay section; school teachers and librarians can use the series as a selection/buying guide; and scholars in other fields can gain a quick overview of an area, using titles cited as a starting point for work in a new area. The bibliographies cover books, periodical articles, and special reports (both research and government documents).

Dr. Jennings had divided the series into three categories—historical and current national issues, regional ethnologies, and tribal bibliographies. To date, only three books on national issues have been released; namely, *Historical Demography* (1976), *Federal Indian Policy* (1977), and *Missionary Work with Indians* (1978). There have been four regional bibliographies: *California* (1976), *the Subarctic* (1976), *the Plains* (1977), and *the Northeast* (1978). The five tribal bibliographies that have been released are *Apaches* (1977), *Cherokees* (1978), *Delawares* (1978), *Navajos* (1976), and *Ojibwas* (1976).

Each bibliography has been prepared by a person with extensive research experience in the area covered. In some cases, the person is the leading authority on the subject, from a scholarly point of view. Although it may be possible to complain that a favorite item is missing, there is seldom cause to criticize that some of the items do not deserve inclusion. Given the length constraints and the complexity of topics, the compilers should be complimented on their skill and judgment in selection.

The only major general improvement that can be suggested is that each bibliography should contain a brief preface by Dr. Jennings; some of the volumes do not have any. Those volumes with a preface contain the same text, except for two or three short



paragraphs about the specific volume. It would be helpful if these few paragraphs were expanded, especially if the relationships among the bibliographies were described. A further aid to the non-specialist would be a final paragraph providing biographical information about the compiler, especially the person's background in the subject area covered by the bibliography.

Henry F. Dobyns. *Native American Historical Demography*.

Dobyns reviews the material relating to American Indian population distribution in North America from 1490 to the present. Areas covered in the bibliographic essay are Indian migrations into North America; proto-historic population; histories of epidemics, endemic diseases, warfare, and famine as causes of Indian depopulation; other factors in depopulation; population recovery; demographic case studies; and enumerations. In all, he discusses 217 items. Of these, 5 are identified as basic for the beginner, and 25 are recommended for a basic library collection. Because this was one of the first bibliographies in the series, it lacks some of the refinements (e.g., a table of contents) of later volumes. This, however, is the only flaw in an otherwise excellent book.

Raymond D. Fogelson. *The Cherokees*.

During both the French-Indian Wars and the American Revolution, the Cherokees played a significant role in the outcomes of the struggles. Despite their rapid acculturation (e.g., becoming one of the so-called "civilized tribes," developing a syllabary, printing their own books, and living like white persons), they were eventually forced out of their southeastern U.S. homes and scattered across the North American continent. As might be expected with such a history, there is a tremendous volume of literature on the Cherokees. Fogelson has done an outstanding job of summarizing the material. The bibliography consists of 347 books and articles; the only possible flaw in the book is that he identified only 15 books for a basic library collection. Beginning with a review of basic reference works, the bibliography covers prehistory and archaeology (probably the weakest section); the colonial period; the Revolution and its aftermath; regeneration; removal; Cherokees in the West; eastern Cherokees; language; ecology, natural history, and material culture; social organization; world view,

religion, and medicine; and personalities and biography. With so much material reviewed, Fogelson should be congratulated on his skill in selecting the works he did, as well as on his summaries.

Robert F. Heizer. *The Indians of California*.

Distilled from earlier bibliographies on the same topic, Heizer's volume clearly demonstrates his knowledge of California Indian ethnology and archaeology. Normally, major gaps would be expected in a book covering such a broad field in so few pages. Certainly, the diversity of Indian cultures in California inhibits the preparation of an integrated bibliographic essay. Nevertheless, Heizer accomplishes this almost impossible task. Approaching the essay in a unified manner, he deals with such topics as the study of Indian civilizations; native world view; demography; Indian-white relations to 1870; reservation period and urbanization; and Indians and the law. The bibliography, consisting of 193 items, ends with a special feature not found in other volumes of the series—a triple list of repositories: artifacts, manuscripts, and pictorials.

June Helms. *The Indians of the Subarctic*.

At the risk of offending the expert scholar, it is necessary to point out that the materials on subarctic Indians do not include Eskimos. By definition, the subarctic (the area above the 55th parallel and below the Arctic Circle) includes more Canadian Indians than Indians of the United States. Despite the vast geographical area involved, environmental consistency has forced a basic adaptation to the area. Helms' bibliographic essay reflects this situation by covering (after a brief overview of the basic reference works and ethnographies) prehistory; histories and historical materials; Indian accounts and personal histories; contemporary conditions; native newsletters and newspapers; traditional Indian culture and society; and language, rather than using a tribal approach). Many of the 272 items are drawn from Helms' own work on the subarctic. As is the case with other early books in the series, this volume has no table of contents, which hinders locating specific sections within the essay and book.

E. Adamson Hoebel. *The Plains Indians*.

Cowboy and Indian movies have created a stereotyped vision of



what all American Indians were (and are) like. The plains Indians were used as the group upon which to base the image. As with so many stereotypes, the account is and was inaccurate. Professor Hoebel's bibliographic essay clearly delineates the vast differences among plains Indian cultures. After providing a definition of the plains culture from an ethnographic point of view, he describes the prehistory and early historic contacts before identifying tribal units. Unlike other bibliographies in the series that cover cultural areas, this volume has short sections on each of the major tribal groups in the area: Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, Omaha, Osage, Ponca, Iowa and Oto, Pawnee, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Gros Ventre, Crow, Teton Dakota, Blackfoot, Assiniboine, Plains Cree, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, and finally the Comanche. The basic bibliography consists of 205 carefully selected items.

Peter Iverson. *The Navajos*.

Diné are the most populous of all the Indian peoples in North America. The literature about these people reflects both their number and their long history of contact with European cultures. One special feature of Diné culture is its ability to absorb so many aspects of Euroamerican culture, and yet retain its distinctive character. Iverson's bibliographic essay provides ample evidence of the interest in this culture. He describes the basic textbooks; the bibliographies; Navajo accounts and documents; newspapers and newsletters; origins and early history; the Long Walk era; stock reduction era and contemporary history; social organization and language; government and law; education; economy; and health and religion. The bibliography consists of 189 entries, with a recommendation for a basic library collection of 17 items. A problem with the latter selection is that it contains articles in books or periodicals. There are more than enough good books available on the Navajos to justify only listing books in the basic library collection.

Michael E. Melody. *The Apaches*.

Like the Indians of the plains, the Apaches have been a favorite tribe for portrayal in Hollywood films. As with the plains Indians, the image of Apache people in the movies is inaccurate and incomplete. Perhaps one of the most recurrent misconceptions perpetuated by the entertainment industry is that the southwestern Apaches were defending the home of their ancestors who had lived in the

area from the beginning of time. Both the Apache and the Navajo moved into the Southwest just shortly before the arrival of the conquistador. Thus, the Apache were almost as much an intruder into the area as the Anglo-Hispanics. Many of their social and religious customs are more closely related to the subarctic Indians than to nearby Indian peoples. Also, much of the early material written about the Apache was based more on the imagination of the writer than on factual information.

Dr. Melody's essay sorts through the facts and fantasy of the literature on the Apache. After a brief section reviewing the major divisions of the Apache, he discusses the basic general reference works and general ethnologies, dividing the ethnologies between the eastern and western groups. Following this is a review of historical works in the Spanish-Mexican and American periods. Finally, there are reviews of military affairs, the reservation period, mythology, religion, ritual, art, costume, government, language, and a section on photographs. The total bibliography comprises 223 very carefully selected items.

Francis Paul Prucha. *United States Indian Policy*.

Indian history as a scholarly concept is fairly recent in origin. For lay persons (if they even think about the subject), this concept would most likely mean that the Indian was a factor, not an actor, in American history. Father Prucha makes it clear that, from an Indian point of view, Indian history is much more than the power of non-Indian intervention in Indian affairs. His essay and bibliography includes both federal policy toward Indians and Indians' response to that policy.

The material for the book, which is composed of 175 items, was drawn from Prucha's larger work, *A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States*. In *United States Indian Policy*, Prucha covers the early national period; Indian removal; Indians and the expanding west; the Civil War, post-Civil War Indian reform; reversal of policy (the Indian New Deal); recent history; special topics; histories of tribes; and documents. Without question, Father Prucha knows the resources, and his selection is incomparable.

James P. Ronda and James Axtell. *Indian Missions*.

Missionary work among the Indian peoples has had the same



checked history as other aspects of Indian-white relations. There have been some positive (e.g., the preservation of a language) and some negative (e.g., the destruction of a value system) features of missionary efforts to bring "civilization and religion to the heathen savages." Which way the balance tips seems to be a matter of perspective. Drs. Ronda and Axtell do an excellent job of providing the lay person with the means to attain a balanced view of the subject, once the person has examined and read each of the 211 items in the bibliography.

The bibliographic essay begins with a brief overview of missionary work, which is followed by a review by denomination (Anglican/Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Moravian, Mormon, Presbyterian and American Board, and Quakers). The authors conclude with sections on goals of the mission, methods of conversion (mission towns, institutional education, and Indian churches), and Indian responses (conversion, Indian theological criticism of the mission, syncretism, revitalization, and armed resistance). If nothing else, the authors succeed in making the reader want to read the original sources mentioned.

Helen Hornbeck Tanner. *The Ojibwas*.

Much controversy is apparent concerning the proper name for this group of people. Most of the early literature, especially French, refers to them as the Saulteurs or Saulteaux. For many years, the Bureau of American Ethnology used the term Chippewa. And recently some authors have taken to using the terms Ojibwe or Ochipwe. No matter which term is used, however, the people concerned live on both sides of the United States-Canadian border along the Great Lakes.

Professor Tanner chose to use the term Ojibwas in her essay, using a variant term only when it appears in the title of a book or article; in the 275 items discussed, a number of different terms appear throughout the text. Naturally, the essay begins with a brief discussion of the terminology problem, and where the people now live. This is followed by sections on accounts of travelers and explorers, missionaries and their missions (there is little overlap with the Ronda-Axtell bibliography), regional studies, anthropological contributions, language and tradition, portrayal of Ojibwa life, treaties and claims cases, and, finally, sources for advanced research. If there is a weakness in the volume, it is the section on prehistory-archaeology; almost nothing is mentioned about this



subject. As a result, only a few items in the bibliography give more than token information pertaining to Ojibwa prehistory.

Elisabeth Tooker. *The Indians of the Northeast*.

One problem confronting an individual compiling a bibliography on Indians of the Northeast is how to define the geographic coverage. Dr. Tooker's definition includes almost one quarter of the United States (Newfoundland to North Carolina, and the Atlantic seaboard to the upper Great Lakes). Such a large territory with so many different tribes *can* be covered in so short a book because the tribes are divisible into two large groups, based on linguistic similarities (the Iroquoian and the Algonquian). In addition, many of the coastal peoples of this area ceased to exist shortly after white contact, and little or nothing has been written about them. The bibliography contains 270 items, and some overlap with Tanner's *The Ojibwas* and Weslager's *The Delawares* below should be noted. The degree of overlap is small, but in such short bibliographies, one would hope there would be none.

Dr. Tooker devotes several pages to defining the region covered and to the books that cover major segments of this area. Following this is a brief overview of white-Indian history in the area. The remainder of the essay covers regional groups (Coastal Indians, Northern Iroquoians, and upper Great Lakes Indians). As might be expected, only one or two paragraphs are devoted to each group. Perhaps Dr. Jennings could convince Dr. Tooker to prepare a similar bibliography on the Iroquois, one of her major areas of interest. He then should locate other persons to prepare tribal bibliographies for other groups covered in the bibliography.

C. A. Weslager. *The Delawares*.

Like the Cherokees, the Delawares lived on the eastern seaboard prior to white contact and were pushed westward across the United States. Today, they are found in at least 48 states. Unlike the Cherokees, the Delawares did not acculturate rapidly; in fact, disease, alcohol, and war almost destroyed the tribe. Thus, their history is an interesting study of contrasts and parallels with that of the Cherokee (see Fogelson's *The Cherokees*).

Dr. Weslager, who has written more works than any other author on the Delawares (24 of the 224 items cited and discussed in

the book were authored by him), provides a straight forward historical essay. Beginning with the Delawares' origin, he traces their movement westward and their steady decrease in population. The section on the seventeenth century accounts describes the tribe's early contact with the Dutch, the Swedes, the Finns, and the English. The final sections of the essay cover tribal subdivisions and clans; Delaware religion and missionaries; Delaware language; and specialized studies.

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