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By Ron Chepesiuk and Arnold Shankman.

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American Indian Archival Material: A Guide to Holdings in the Southeast. By Ron Chepesiuk and Arnold Shankman. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982. 325 pp. \$39.95 Cloth.

One has to admire people like Ron Chepesiuk and Arnold Shankman who are willing to invest the time and effort necessary to put together a guide to all the unpublished sources in eleven states pertaining to Southeastern Native Americans. Guides to some of the major institutional holdings, such as the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, already exist, but this is the first attempt to identify and locate the odd bits and pieces stashed away in obscure libraries, archives, and museums. Such a massive task is impossible to do personally, so Chepesiuk and Shankman had to rely on questionnaires mailed to some 2,400 institutions from Virginia to Louisiana. And herein lies the problem. More than 1,800 did not bother to reply at all and only 168 reported Indian materials. Six institutions that failed to respond have published listings of their unpublished holdings and Chepesiuk and Shankman put together entries for them. Thus, 174 listings appear in this *Guide*. The librarians and archivists of the 1876 institutions that did not respond ought to have their unprofessional knuckles rapped.

Chepesiuk and Shankman arranged their *Guide* alphabetically by state and then alphabetically by city, so a touring scholar could plan his itinerary with maximum convenience. Each institution is identified by address and telephone number, hours, copying facilities, and whatever restrictions may apply to using the materials. The holdings are identified more or less completely, depending on the diligence of the librarians, I presume. Materials in the Auburn University Library and in the Southern History Collection of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for example, are described in careful detail. Archivists at the University of Florida, University of Georgia, and most other places on the other hand, complied to the questionnaire with little enthusiasm and the listings for their holdings are vague and uninformative.

Scholars experienced with the standard manuscript catalogs such as Philip Hamer's *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* and the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* will find Chepesiuk and Shankman's *Guide* a useful supple-

ment, but one would be ill-advised to rely on it as their main guide to unpublished Indian materials in the Southeast. Scholars will have to continue to depend on their best judgment to identify by educated guessing where the goodies might be hidden. Just because the Florida Historical Society, the Mississippi Historical Society, the South Carolina Historical Society, and the Museum of the Cherokee Indian did not reply to Chepesiuk and Shankman's questionnaire does not mean that they and many of the 1876 other silent libraries, archives, and museums in the Southeast own nothing of interest to students of Native America.

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Rediscovered Link in the Covenant Chain: Previously Unpublished Transcripts of New York Indian Treaty Minutes. Edited by Daniel Richter. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1982 (Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, Volume 92, Part 1, April, 1982). 43 pp. \$4.50 Paper.

This brief booklet presents an important document, which was given in about 1763 to Thomas Jefferson, who in turn donated it to the American Antiquarian Society in 1814, when he became a newly elected member of the Society. Jefferson, who considered Indian affairs to be "the department of our history in which materials are most defective," wanted to place the paper in a repository where "it may at some time be called into use," and hoped that the paper "may perhaps offer something not elsewhere preserved." This untitled folio volume (nine-by-thirteen inches) of thirty-one pages by an unknown author, described by Jefferson as "a compilation of historical facts relating, some of them to other states, but the most to Massachusetts, and especially to the Indian affairs of that quarter," has been duly catalogued but nearly unnoticed by scholars. Daniel Richter is now for the first time bringing out to scholars a resource that Jefferson wished them to utilize.

Jefferson's notebook, apparently prepared for Governor William Burnet in 1727, when he was about to move from the governorship of New York to that of Massachusetts, contains a