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Author

O'Donnell, James H., III

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steadily. Because of its remarkable story and the innovative technology it re-introduces to the indigenous world through a fresh set of eyes, it may well rank near the top of all writings on architecture during the past quarter century. For its message about society is as significant as its contribution to environmental design:

The senseless stupidity of the border line comes to mind again, . . . you can't cross the line; you are a different type of animal and we can't let you in

Maybe one day we will be left free to walk on our God-given globe with only cultures, rather than painted lines to cross. (p. 78)

David Stea and Harry Van Oudenallen
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Southeastern Indians Since the Removal Era. Edited by Walter Williams. Athens University of Georgia Press, 1979. 253 pp. \$8.95 paper.

Twenty years ago there were few historians who even attempted an interdisciplinary approach to the subject of Native American history. Indeed, an Indian-centered history was the rarest of forms. Today skilled practitioners approach Native American studies from an interdisciplinary perspective. Among the most capable of these is the editor of the volume under review. Trained in both history and anthropology at the University of North Carolina, Walter Williams has been a pathfinder since he entered the profession. His ability is certainly reflected in this volume of essays, *Southeastern Indians Since the Removal Era*.

At the outset one is struck by the underlying assumption of the study. There are Indians alive and well (although not numerous) in the Southeastern United States today. Many persons, including some professional academics in their less reflective moments, forget that the Southeast was not emptied of Native Americans by the "trails of tears."

Williams is at his best as editor when he crosses disciplinary lines to bring together a number of wide-ranging articles. Anthropology and history are both drawn upon as Williams seeks

to give sound examples of ethnohistory. He has brought together a number of thought-provoking essays regarding the twentieth century plight of not only Native Americans but mixed blood groups whose existence borders precariously on the fringes of civilization[sic]. An especially poignant case is made for Native autonomy in the essay by Helen Roundtree. It portrays a Virginia ethnocentrism so rigid that the existence of Native Americans as a legal group was denied as late as the early twentieth century. If Roundtree's subjects are survivors, so are the Lumbees portrayed by W. McGee Evans, the Tunicas depicted by Ernest C. Downs, the Houmas chronicled by Max E. Stanton, the Catawbas described by Charles M. Hudson, the Alabama Creeks rescued[sic] by J. Anthony Paredes, the Choctaws revitalized by John H. Peterson, the Eastern Cherokee illustrated by Sharlotte Neely, and the Seminoles identified by Harry A. Kersey. It is hoped that these and other researchers will continue the important research contained in this book.

Williams's excellent ethnohistorical eye-opener is based on the simple statistic that, according to the 1970 census, there were 75,644 Indians in the South, "most of whom are descended from native Peoples indigenous to the area."* From this quantitative point, the author moves to suggest the importance of these Peoples far beyond their numbers. They managed to survive "within the white-dominated society" long after it was assumed they had disappeared. Moving skillfully through time and cultures, Williams's offers a readable and useful overview of the eastern peoples from about 8000 B.C. to the time of the Removal.

With the aid of Thomas R. French, Walter Williams closes this volume with an excellent bibliographic essay. Though relatively brief, it is precise and appropriate, given the intention of the book. For those interested in pursuing the lead this book provides, this essay is the required starting point. Walter Williams continues to pioneer in the field and those who share his interest in Southeastern Peoples remain in his debt.

James H. O'Donnell, III
Marietta College

*The 1980 Census raises the number even higher.