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**Indian Leaders: Oklahoma's First Statesman.** Edited by H. Glenn Jordan and Thomas M. Holm. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society. 1979. 182 pp. pap. \$8.25.

The basic history of Oklahoma's Indian people is reasonably well known. Grant Foreman, John J. Mathews, Angie Debo, and more recently Donald Berthrong, Arrell M. Gibson, and William T. Hagan, among others, have made major contributions to that subject. W. David Baird's forthcoming tribal history of the Quapaws, the project to collect and edit the papers of John Ross under the direction of Gary E. Moulton, and the recent biography of Ross by Moulton are excellent examples of ongoing work in Oklahoma Indian history. Another recent contribution is *Indian Leaders: Oklahoma's First Statesmen*, edited by H. Glenn Jordan and Thomas M. Holm and published by the Oklahoma Historical Society in its Oklahoma Series.

The book consists of ten reasonably short chapters by authors ranging from a law student to well known scholars such as Berthrong, Gibson, and Baird. Each chapter is followed by a list of suggested readings. The volume is designed for general readers and, with the exception of the chapter on Satanta and Satank of the Kiowas, the subjects were selected because they were leaders who sought compromise and accommodation rather than war in their relations with whites. That exception might have been made more valuable had the editors asked author J'Nell Pate of Tarrant County Junior College to specifically contrast the role of these Kiowa war leaders with those who followed a policy of accommodation and had the editors made some effort to evaluate such contrasting reactions to the United States. Quanah Parker provided a similar opportunity because of his position as a warrior and later as politician, but authors H. Glenn Jordan and Peter MacDonald, Jr., while describing Parker as an opportunist rather than as a Comanche patriot, fail to explore fully all the ramifications of his career.

The leaders chosen provide reasonably good representation of Oklahoma tribes although all were active in the nineteenth century. Chapters are arranged alphabetically according to author, which prevents any chronological, cultural, or geographical continuity; some of the leaders are really peripheral to Oklahoma. The chapter on the Black Hawk-Keokuk controversy deals exclusively with events that predate the removal of the Sac and Fox to Indian Territory, while the issue of Standing Bear and the reformers is less

directly related to Oklahoma Indian history than to that of Nebraska.

As an introductory work for general readers, this book is adequate. While there is some variation in quality, the chapters, although brief, are informative, but prospective readers might do better to look elsewhere. For example, W. David Baird and Gary Moulton have books in print on their subjects, Peter Pitchlynn and John Ross; Arrell Gibson's tribal history of the Chickasaws provides a better source for the Colbert family than does his brief chapter on the Colberts; and Donald Berthrong's study of the Southern Cheyennes similarly includes more information on Black Kettle and in the full context of Cheyenne history. Coverage of some twentieth century leaders would have made the book more valuable.

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**The Cherokee Indian Nation: A Troubled History.** Edited by Duane H. King. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1979. 256 pp. \$12.50.

Some tribes of Indians are more popular than others. For a variety of reasons movie-makers have chosen to feature Plains Indians, especially the Sioux, and Mountain Apaches in their cinematic epics. Anthropologists positively dote on the Navajo and Hopi while other Native American groups attract attention regionally and occasionally because of numbers, militancy, or unusual happenstance. However, if a statistics-prone social scientist were to tabulate the number of publications per tribe the Cherokee would probably top the tally. Now Duane King offers *The Cherokee Indian Nation*, a collection of a dozen interdisciplinary essays, which fortunately occupies the latest rather than the last place on a lengthy list.

Chronologically the volume's articles cover aspects of Cherokee culture from prehistory to the nineteen seventies; topically they are equally far-reaching. King, who is editor of the *Journal of Cherokee Studies*, prefaces his contributors' chapters with substantial and informative introductions designed to place them within