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Indians of North America: Methods and Sources for Library Research. By Marilyn L. Haas./Guide to Research on North American Indians. Compiled by Arlene B. Hirschfelder, Mary Gloyne Byler and Michael A. Dorris.

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and American artists who have been inspired by these aesthetic traditions.

Finally, Grant issues a cry of concern for the destruction of rock art. Following this conclusion there is an excellent bibliography of resources on rock art, again followed by many color illustrations. Throughout the book Grant provides photographs illustrating examples of rock art described in the text and the color photographs at the end of the book represent examples from each of the regions discussed. These are presented well and are a significant asset to the text.

While reading this book, and upon finishing it, one wishes for four or five times the amount of space and illustrations than are presented. The study of rock art has become a significant research area in American archaeology, ethnology and art history. It is clear that rock art has been an integral part of the philosophical and religious systems of North American Indians for centuries. Students of rock art and art history have come to a new threshold for understanding this medium. It will be necessary, however, for art historians to analyze Native American art, aesthetics and philosophical traditions in depth before the full significance of the rock art new threshold for understanding this medium.

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Indians of North America: Methods and Sources for Library Research. By Marilyn L. Haas. Hamden, Connecticut: Library Professional Publications, 1983. 163 pp. \$21.50 Cloth.

Guide to Research on North American Indians. Compiled by Arlene B. Hirschfelder, Mary Gloyne Byler and Michael A. Dorris. Chicago: American Library Association, 1983. 330 pp. \$75.00 Cloth.

Over the last fifteen years there has been a steady stream of books that purport to, and in some cases do, assist students and researchers in locating material for American Indian studies. During the early 1970s all too many American Indian reference books were published in an attempt to capitalize on the high interest in ethnic studies in general—American Indian studies in particular—and were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Libraries often bought such books before any review was published: in part because there was money available and in part because of patron demand for anything on the topic. The result is that many existing American Indian reference collections are a mix of outstanding titles (only a few), mediocre titles (all too many), and worthless titles (more than one would expect). Students and researchers have had a need for some guidance in identifying the most useful titles.

During the mid-1970s, while at UCLA, I assisted in developing and teaching a course on North American Indian Bibliography and Research Methods for the American Indian Studies Center (AISC). At that time nothing existed that could serve as a textbook in the course, at least in terms of something that dealt specifically with American Indians. The structure of Haas' book is almost identical to the course outline we developed for the AISC course. Like our course, Haas' book is written for the novice, yet even the long-time researcher will probably find some new information.

Starting with "Subject Headings, Classification Systems, and Call Numbers," Haas provides the beginning "researcher" with how libraries handle indexing and classifying American Indian materials in the public catalog. She starts with an overview of the Library of Congress *Subject Headings* which is the most widely used subject heading list in academic libraries. The book would be even more useful had she devoted a few paragraphs to the *Sear's Subject Heading List* which is most widely used in schools and small and medium sized public libraries. Based on classroom experience, I know her explanation of this complex library system is too brief to be very helpful to the beginner. While she explains *see* references, she does not explain *see also* references nor does she note that in some libraries and "x" is used for the word *see* and "xx" for *see also*. Some illustrations from a library card catalog would have improved this section. Her discussion of library classifications (Library of Congress and Dewey) is better, but again the emphasis is on the Library of Congress system, which is found primarily in large academic libraries.

Periodical indexes are covered in Chapter 2. This is a much stronger chapter with a good, basic explanation of *Reader's Guide*, one of several periodical indexes published by H. W. Wilson Company. All Wilson indexes use the same system. Her discussion of which index will most likely produce useful references on

a given topic is very sound. The coverage of foreign language material is limited throughout this book, but she does mention *Bibliographie Internationale d'Anthropologie Sociale et Culturelle* and *Bibliographie Linguistique*. She also notes ceased indexes that some writers still cite as if they were currently available (*Index to Literature on the American Indian* and *American Indian Index*) and indicates what they did and for how long. Chapter 3, (Abstracts), could have been incorporated into Chapter 2 since it is only three pages and lacks the depth of treatment she gives indexes.

Her chapter on "On-Line Data Bases" was sound for 1983 but is badly dated now except for the three introductory pages where she explains the nature and limitations of on-line searching. I believe she should have started the chapter with a comment she buried later in the chapter:

" . . . a successful search requires close cooperation with the librarian doing the searching *and some preliminary knowledge on the student's part.*" (p. 30) (her emphasis)

The chapter consists of an explanation of eighteen on-line services. The sample of services is small and does not note that many items described in earlier chapters are also available on-line.

Chapters 6 (Handbooks, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries) and 7 (Directories, Catalogs, and Dissertation Sources) are sound if very brief. The most disappointing chapter is on Archives and Government Documents (8). Given the enormous value of these two areas to researchers, more information should have been provided than the scant two and one-half pages that constitute the chapter. The balance of the book consists of a sixty-page annotated bibliography of topical reference works, most of which are bibliographies (for example, Rasmussen and Edwards' *A Bibliography on Agriculture of the American Indians* and Arlene Hirschfelder's *American Indian and Eskimo Authors*, and a twenty-page unannotated tribal bibliography (any in the series from the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library (DMCHAI-NL) provided better tribal information).

While Hirschfelder's *Guide to Research on North American Indians* has a slightly different purpose, "a basic guide to the literature for general readers . . . scholars interested in the study of Ameri-

can Indians'' (p. ix), there is some overlap in title coverage with the Haas book, e.g., Theodore Stern's *The Klamath Tribe*, Theodore Taylor's *The States and Their Indian Citizens* and Frederick J. Dockstader's *The American Indian in Graduate Studies*. The compilers selected for annotation 1100 articles, books and government documents on American Indians covering twenty-seven subject fields. Annotations are seldom more than 200 words long and are descriptive in nature. The goal was to select items that are useful both as a source of "immediate information and as a reference tool."

A major consideration in the selection process was availability. Difficult-to-obtain items were generally excluded as were almost all primary research materials including theses and dissertations. Works dealing exclusively with a single group (ethnographic works) are not covered. Most of the items were published in or before 1979. I could only find two post-1979 publications.

The selected works are organized into twenty-seven chapters (General Sources; General Studies; Geography and Cartography; Archaeology and Prehistory; Descriptive Narratives; Autobiographies and Biographies; Land Tenure and Resources; Political Organization; Federal and State Indian Relations; Histories; Population and Demography; Health, Medicine and Disease; Subsistence Patterns; Economic Aspects; Architecture and Housing; Warfare Patterns; Urban Life; Physical Characteristics; Language; Religion and Philosophy; Music and Dance; Education; Arts; Science; Law; and Literature). Each chapter follows a standard pattern. An introductory essay statement which sets the limits of coverage as well as providing an overview of the topics; they range in length from a paragraph to three pages. Following the essay is a list of general works on the topic, then works by geographical area (culture area) and finally, bibliographies. The only two sections that are easily understood are "General Sources" which contains tribal bibliographies (only 36 titles) from the DMCHAI-NL series, and "General Studies" which is a mixture of titles the compilers were unable to classify anywhere else, e.g., Harold Edison Driver's *Indians of North America*, Ralph Linton's *Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes*, and Beatrice Medicine's *Native American Women: A Perspective*. Scholars or researchers in the field could find a few

places where his favorite titles were omitted and some titles of questionable value were included. Overall, one must compliment the compilers on their selection as well as their annotations.

Several years ago I approached several publishers with the idea of producing a guide to the best reference works in print on American Indians. Each publisher indicated the idea was nice but the market was too small to make the project economically worthwhile. At seventy-five dollars per copy, I suspect the American Library Association will sell very few copies to individuals. Given the quality of the content of the book, if the price were more reasonable, the book could be in the library of every American Indian scholar and graduate student and they would benefit a great deal. As it is, make sure your local library buys a copy.

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My Work Among the Florida Seminole. By James Lafayette Glenn. Edited by Harry A. Kersey. Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1982. 121 pp. \$12.00 Cloth.

James Lafayette Glenn, minister of a church in Everglades City, Florida, was appointed Special Commissioner to the Florida Seminole Indians in 1931. He served in this capacity for about five years. Somewhat over a decade after his appointment he wrote a memoir of his experiences in the federal Indian service which, edited by Harry A. Kersey, has now been published by the University Presses of Florida with the support of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society. The editor has added some significant supplementary information in an introduction and in footnotes. The book is a personal and anecdotal statement of Glenn's years as an agent and should not be considered a scholarly study.

Glenn's reminiscences take the form of a long letter to a niece, organized around a series of photographs, and I found that format unfortunate, for the photographs are often poorly reproduced—or perhaps the originals were of poor quality. At any rate, the pictures are not very informative, though it is perhaps unfair to expect high professional standards from a casual snapshot. Nonetheless, poorly defined and prosaic photographs do not give much information or add much to the accompanying text, nor does the text enlarge upon the pictures in any useful