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A Bibliography of Native American Writers 1771-1924: A Supplement.
By Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr. and James W. Parins.

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the assimilationist tendencies of missions as they confronted native preferences. The most important aspect of these studies lies in their showing how these missions *changed* during interaction with native groups. The key is adjustment, limited experimentation, and adaptation on the part of white preachers as well as native respondents. This realistic feature moves the book beyond hagiography or an anatomy of aggression. It opens the way for calm scrutiny of complex phenomena, and this is the reason everyone interested in the field will find it rewarding reading. An additional reason for gratitude is the financial sanity of Oklahoma University Press. It is rare these days for a book of this size, containing 12 plates and 3 maps besides index and short bibliographical note, to be so affordably priced. The Press is to be thanked for making available essays of this quality at a price that makes purchase possible and even reasonable.

Henry Warner Bowden
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A Bibliography of Native American Writers 1771–1924: A Supplement. By Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr. and James W. Parins. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1985. 339 pp. \$27.50 Cloth.

Littlefield and Parins have completed several Native American bibliographies during the last 10 years. Their original volume on Native American writers (1981) was about the same length as the present supplement. They have expanded the number of persons identified as Native American writers to just over 1,200; 942 persons are listed in the supplement, and of that number, 250 were also listed in their first volume. All the features found in the 1st edition are repeated here, for example, only works in English, verification of claims of Indian or Inuit descent, biographical sketches are included for some persons, and entries for persons known only by pen name. Again, their index by tribal affiliation is a useful feature. All in all, it is well done and a useful update and expansion of the 1981 book.

In a field that is becoming overcrowded, how does this "set" compare? Arlene Hirschfelder's *American Indian and Eskimo Authors: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (1973, Interbook), despite its subtitle, lists less than a quarter of the writers found in Litt-

Littlefield and Parins. Hirschfelder's book does identify authors actively writing up to about 1970, which is one advantage over the Littlefield and Parins effort. Likewise, Angeline Jacobson's *Contemporary Native American Literature: A Selected and Partially Annotated Bibliography* (Scarecrow, 1977) supplements Littlefield and Parins as it covers the period 1960 to 1976. The strength of Jacobson lies in the poetry coverage (1,649 poems out of 2,024 entries in the book). Lack of consistency is the major flaw in Jacobson's book; for example, when "indexing" publications for poetry, she covers 40 titles for 1960 to 1973 but only 4 titles after mid-1973.

Jack Marken's *American Indian: Language and Literature* (AHM Publishing, 1978) is somewhat similar to Littlefield and Parins in scope and depth of coverage. Unlike Littlefield and Parins, however, Marken includes some non-Indian authors in his 3,695-item unannotated bibliography. He searched more than 378 journals for relevant items, which is impressive in spite of his claim to have omitted difficult-to-find journals. A special feature of Marken's work is the coverage of works of criticism of Indian literature.

About the same time that Marken's book appeared, Anna Lee Stensland was completing *Literature by and About the American Indian: An Annotated Bibliography* (National Council of Teachers of English, 1979). A highly selective publication (only 800 items), it was/is intended to assist the elementary and secondary school teacher in identifying useful teaching materials. A related title, but without any emphasis on Native American authorship, is Mary Jo Lass-Woodfin's *Books on American Indians and Eskimos, a Selection Guide for Children and Young Adults* (American Library Association, 1978). Lass-Woodfin's concern was to identify works that were relatively free of stereotyping, which may account for the fact that there are only 807 items described.

Perhaps the most complete listing of Canadian Indian and Inuit authors is found in the National Library of Canada publication *Indian-Inuit Authors: An Annotated Bibliography* (1974). The work contains over 600 entries, each one having at least a one-sentence annotation. Coverage of 19th century Native American authors seems weak. As stated in the preface, many Native American authors may have been missed because they frequently use English, Scottish, Irish and French surnames when writing. There is little duplication in the coverage of this work and that of the others described in this review.

Finally, there is Roger Rock's recent contribution to the field, *The Native American in American Literature: A Selectively Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood Press, 1985). The book's title is deceptive, as almost three quarters of his 1,599 entries are for works by Native Americans. By his own admission in the preface, Rock's selections were "eclectic," which created a very uneven bibliography. For example, you find Francis Prucha's *Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian-White Relations in the United States*, which is a valuable bibliography but hardly literature, and Joseph Sabin's classic work *Bibliotheca Americana*, again not literature, and even a master's thesis was included.

Anyone with a serious interest in Native American authorship will need to consult all the books above in order to begin to develop comprehensive coverage of the topic. Littlefield and Parins have probably come close to exhausting the sources that might identify pre-1924 Native American authors. From 1925 to the present, coverage is a patchwork of selective and/or incomplete listings which even in combination undoubtedly fail to achieve even modest comprehensiveness. If Littlefield and Parins are not exhausted from compiling bibliographies (they also have prepared a guide to Indian newspapers and periodicals), they could set about compiling the 1925 to 1986 comprehensive bibliography of Native American writers. The task may be too great for anyone to undertake, but Littlefield and Parins have demonstrated in their 1772-1924 volumes that they have the ability and scholarly approach that are needed to do the job. We can only hope they will accept the challenge.

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Oklahoma Seminoles: Medicines, Magic and Religion. By James H. Howard in collaboration with Willie Lena. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984. 300 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95 Cloth.

Writing a simple review of *Oklahoma Seminoles: Medicines, Magic and Religion* has been a difficult task for this reviewer. The reviewer knew the late Professor James H. Howard when the latter was on the faculty of the University of South Dakota and be-