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book in hopes of learning something about the conditions facing poor people in the Southwest (e.g., housing, education, health) will be disappointed.

I don't want to end my review on this negative note since I think the book is an important and valuable contribution to our understanding of the use of natural resources by Indians and Hispanics in contemporary American society. Scholars who study Indians and Hispanic and/or the contemporary Southwest will benefit from reading the book. Parts of it are also appropriate for courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

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Bibliography of the Catawba. Compiled and annotated by Thomas J. Blumer. Native American Bibliography Series, No. 10. Metuchen, N.J., and London: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1987. 502 pp. \$55.00 Cloth.

Thomas J. Blumer's *Bibliography of the Catawba* is a major step toward rescuing the Catawba Indian Nation from an undeserved historical obscurity. These Indians have lived in the Carolina piedmont for centuries, withstanding the European invasion of America to remain in their homeland up to the present day. Though disease and warfare reduced the Nation's numbers to a few hundred by the end of the eighteenth century, during most of the colonial period the British considered Catawbas one of the four most important native groups in the southeast. At least three colonies courted them, and Indians as far away as the Great Lakes feared them. And yet this long-running, often prominent role in the history of the region has earned Catawbas little attention from historians. In part the scholarly silence arises from a general and unfortunate indifference toward all of the native groups in the eastern United States that escaped removal beyond the Mississippi River. In part, too, however, the neglect stems from a widespread assumption that the sources are too few to support extensive inquiries into Catawba history.

Blumer can do nothing to overcome the prejudice against studying Indians who remained behind the frontier. But his bibliographic labors thoroughly undermine any assumption about a

lack of sources on the Catawbas. Through painstaking research, he has uncovered more than 4,000 documents dating from 1680 to 1985. The heart of the work is a survey of virtually every issue of every newspaper published in the vicinity of the Nation over the past 150 years. In addition, the *Bibliography* contains a wide variety of other evidence, including government reports, travel accounts, scholarly works, and manuscripts. The range of topics covered by these documents is no less broad. While Blumer includes the expected official assessments of Catawba affairs and the periodic (indeed, almost ritualistic) white predictions of the Indians' imminent demise, other entries chronicle everything from floods on the Catawba River to the fortunes of the Indians' baseball team to obituaries of prominent individuals. The sheer magnitude of the task of locating, annotating, and arranging in chronological order these scattered and often obscure sources is staggering. Blumer's reward for this hard work will be that anyone interested in studying Catawba history must now begin with his book, and those researching the history of the Carolinas, of Southeastern Indians, or of the South in general would be well advised to consult it.

Useful as Blumer's *Bibliography* is, it does have flaws. A fuller introduction would have helped readers unfamiliar with Catawba history to grasp the significance of entries on Esaws and Usherees (English efforts to render the Catawba Indians' own name for themselves) or Saponis and Pedees (neighboring peoples that joined the Nation in the eighteenth century). Inconsistent annotations also impair the volume's effectiveness. Some entries name every Indian mentioned in a document, while others merely note that the source "includes lists of Catawba Indian names" (p. 171). Still other annotations are overly cryptic, leaving the reader to guess at the significance of important sources such as the Nation's 1756 treaty with Virginia or James Adair's classic account of the Nation on the eve of the American Revolution.

A more serious problem for users of the volume are variations in the chronological arrangement of citations. Blumer places some early sources that were not published until the twentieth century at their date of origin in colonial times, but he lists other, similar materials by their date of publication. Thus that 1756 treaty with Virginia, published in 1906, can be found in the entries for 1756, while an account of the Indian trade, written in the 1720s but not published until 1961, is listed under the more recent year.

Students of Catawba history during the colonial period must therefore page through the entire volume to ensure that they have located all of the relevant citations.

Those interested in Catawba history and culture prior to 1800 may also be disappointed to find that the *Bibliography* is heavily weighted toward the recent past; there are more entries for the decade 1975–1985 than for the years 1680 to 1800. This is not solely a reflection of some imbalance in the number of extant sources. My own research on that earlier chapter of Catawba history has turned up a wealth of documents not listed in the volume, from the first Spanish visits to the region in 1540 through Catawba petitions to the state and federal governments after the Revolution. Rich as the *Bibliography* is, the documentary record on Catawbas is even fuller than 4,000 entries suggest.

None of these criticisms are intended to take anything away from Blumer's achievement. He has himself warned that, while his goal has been "to create a comprehensive guide," the *Bibliography* "is not exhaustive by any means" (xix). Certainly he has proved that the surviving evidence will repay attempts to write the history of this important and neglected people. Whether scholars will now use this work to do justice to the Catawba story remains to be seen.

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The Hasinai: Southern Caddoans as Seen by the Earliest Europeans. By Herbert Eugene Bolton (1870–1903). Edited and with an introduction by Russell M. Magnaghi. Volume 182 in the Civilization of the American Indian Series (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987), Bibliography; xiv, 181 pp. \$19.95 Cloth.

Curiosity about one of the three existing Herbert Bolton manuscripts concerning the European perspectives on the Hasinai makes this an intriguing volume for students of his work. In addition to the information he brought to light, this offers an interesting insight into the nature of Anglo-American interpretation of American Indian tradition and history. Bolton's several articles about this tribe, which existed in what is now Northwest