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### **Title**

Oklahoma's Forgotten Indians. Edited by Robert E. Smith.

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others. My only hope is that someone, preferably the author, develops it into the full-blown and detailed account it can be.

Clark Zumbach  
Illinois State University

**Oklahoma's Forgotten Indians.** Edited by Robert E. Smith. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, 1981. 126 pp. pap. \$8.50.

*Oklahoma's Forgotten Indians* is an attempt to bring together in a single volume several studies of tribes that have been largely neglected in the literature about Oklahoma. For the most part, the book works very well. Each chapter is devoted to a specific tribe and chronicles the events that led to the individual group's relocation to the Indian Territory. Although a few of the tribes dealt with are in fact very well known, such as the Nez Perces, they have rarely been viewed within the context of Oklahoma Indian history. The chapters are, for their length, detailed and well-written.

There are, however, some problems that could have been dealt with in an expanded version of the book. Basically, a theme of cultural and political survival in the face of government policies is woven throughout the chapters. At the same time there is little cultural information provided. American Indian history demands a holistic approach. The historian must not only chronicle the events but deal with tribal world views and ethics. Indians maintained their identities out of a sense of mission. Without their survival the tribal concept of a divinely created universal order might collapse. Devoid of extensive cultural and ethical material the book loses some of its explanatory power.

The arrangement of the chapters seems a bit confused. Trafzer's excellent article on the Wyandots comes at the end of the book when, if put in a chronological sequence, it should have been placed more towards the beginning. If a chronological order did not seem appropriate then perhaps a culture-area arrangement should have been utilized. In any case, there seems to be very little order in the flow of the manuscript.

The above criticisms are, admittedly, trivial. The book is a good introduction to these perhaps lesser known tribes and provides a solid presentation of their relations with whites. In addition, *Oklahoma's Forgotten Indians* gives the reader a basis on which a better understanding can be built of the workings of federal Indian policy and of the pressures American Indians have been subject to.

Tom Holm  
University of Arizona

**Settling with the Indians: The Meeting of English and Indian Cultures in America, 1580-1640.** By Karen Ordahl Kupperman. Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1980. 224 pp. \$19.50

For several generations, historians and other scholars have sought to explain European relations with Indians in colonial America by reference to literary expressions of attitudes toward the natives as well as toward other non-Europeans and non-Christians. In *Settling with the Indians*, Karen Kupperman does not question the premise of this strategy but she does attempt to distinguish between its valid and invalid applications. Never far from the surface is her quarrel with the argument that European images of the "wild man" led early English observers to portray the Algonquians of the Chesapeake and New England as essentially bestial and cultureless. Instead, she asserts, a number of the early writers were genuinely "interested" (the word is used with annoying repetition and vagueness) in the natives, regarding them as fellow, cultured human beings. To the extent that a view of Indians as sub-human gained any credence during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, it was among writers who themselves never ventured to the New World. Those writers who actually observed Indian life first hand found qualities which they compared favorably with late Tudor-early Stuart England, e.g., stable social orders in which lines of rank and status were carefully delineated and observed, and a lack of material acquisitiveness that explained the natives' simpler economies and