
Further Reading

For the student interested in the American Indian, this collection of essays represents only a tiny fraction of the vast literature available. To gain a fuller understanding of the topics included here, the reader should first check the original edition of each article to examine the complete list of footnotes or other bibliographical material. The following books are recommended as good places to begin, and they have been listed under the names of the authors whose articles they supplement. All titles currently available in paperback editions are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Thomas R. Wessel, "Agriculture, Indians, and American History."

European and later American ideas about the Indians are considered in Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr., *The White Man's Indian: Images of the American Indian from Columbus to the Present* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978). William Cronon, *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1983), considers the Northeast, while Richard White, *The Roots of Dependency: Subsistence, Environment, and Social Change among the Choctaws, Pawnees, and Navajos* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), offers a detailed look at the significance of agriculture for several Native American societies.

James H. Merrell, "The Indians' New World: The Catawba Experience."

Two other studies that focus on the basic changes in Indian tribal existence in the Southeast during the colonial era are J. Leitch Wright, Jr., *The Only Land They Knew: The Tragic Story of the American Indians in the Old South** (New York: Free Press, 1981), and Richard White, *The Roots of Dependency: Subsistence, Environment, and Social Change among the Choctaws, Pawnees, and Navajos* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983).

Miscilla K. Buffalohead, "Farmers, Warriors, Traders: A Fresh Look at Ojibway Women."

Most items written about Indian women are only article length. However, two recent collections of essays that focus on women are Patricia Albers and Beatrice Medicine, eds., *The Hidden Half: Studies of Plains Indian Women* (Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1983), and Mona Etienne and Eleanor

Leacock, eds., *Women and Colonization: Anthropological Perspectives* (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1980). See also Jennifer S. H. Brown, *Strangers in Blood: Fur Trade Families in Indian Country* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1980).

Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., "Virgin Soil Epidemics as a Factor in the Aboriginal Depopulation in America."

The best study of smallpox and the Indians is E. Wagner Stearn and Allen E. Stearn, *The Effects of Smallpox on the Destiny of the Amerindian* (Boston: B. Humphries, 1945). For disease in the western hemisphere see Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972), and Henry F. Dobyns and William R. Swagerty, *Their Number Become Thinned: Population Dynamics in Eastern North America* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1983).

James Axtell and William C. Sturtevant, "The Unkindest Cut, or Who Invented Scalping?" and J. Frederick Fausz, "Fighting 'Fire' with Firearms: The Anglo-Powhatan Arms Race in Early Virginia."

Except for scattered articles about scalping, torture, and warfare there are few items to suggest for these essays. J. Leitch Wright, Jr., *The Only Land They Knew: The Tragic Story of the Indians in the Old South* (New York: Free Press, 1981), discusses interracial relations in the South throughout the colonial era.

Neal Salisbury, "Red Puritans: The 'Praying Indians' of Massachusetts Bay and John Eliot."

Neal Salisbury, *Manitou and Providence: Indians, Europeans, and the Making of New England, 1500-1643** (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982), and Francis Jennings, *The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonialism, and the Cant of Conquest** (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975), both consider Indian relations in early colonial New England. See also Henry Warner Bowden, *American Indians and Christian Missions: Studies in Cultural Conflict* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981), and Henry W. Bowden and James P. Ronda, eds., *John Eliot's Indian Dialogues: A Study in Cultural Interaction* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980).

Lyle Koehler, "Red-White Power Relations and Justice in the Courts of Seventeenth-Century New England."

There are no satisfactory book-length studies of this issue, but both Francis Jennings, *The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonialism, and the Cant of Conquest** (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975), and Alden T. Vaug-

han, *The New England Frontier: Puritans and Indians, 1620-1675** rev. ed. (New York: W. W. Norton, 1979), consider the topic.

Daniel K. Richter, "War and Culture: The Iroquois Experience."

Two good studies that discuss this and related cultural topics are Anthony F. C. Wallace, *The Death and Rebirth of the Seneca* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970), and Richard Aquila, *The Iroquois Restoration: Iroquois Diplomacy on the Colonial Frontier, 1701-1754* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1983).

Roger L. Nichols, "The Indian in Nineteenth-Century America: A Unique Minority"

Leonard Dinnerstein, Roger L. Nichols, and David M. Reimers, *Natives and Strangers** (New York: Oxford University Press, 1969), and Dwight W. Hoover, *The Red and the Black** (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1976), consider the relationships of minority and ethnic groups to each other and the rest of American society. Wilcomb E. Washburn, *Red Man's Land—White Man's Law* (New York: Scribner's, 1971), contrasts Indians to the Anglo-American majority within the legal system.

Reginald Horsman, "American Indian Policy in the Old Northwest, 1783-1812."

Reginald Horsman, *Expansion and American Indian Policy, 1783-1812* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1967), and Francis Paul Prucha, *American Indian Policy in the Formative Years** (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1970), are the best recent policy studies. See also R. David Edmunds, *The Shawnee Prophet** (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), and *Tecumseh and the Quest for Indian Leadership** (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1984).

Mary Young, "The Cherokee Nation: Mirror of the Republic."

William G. McLoughlin, *Cherokees and Missionaries, 1789-1839* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984), and Theda Perdue, *Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society, 1540-1866* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1979), both consider this tribe. See also Ronald N. Satz, *American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era** (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975).

Roger L. Nichols, "Backdrop for Disaster: Causes of the Arikara War of 1823."

The Arikara story is told best in Roy W. Meyer, *The Village Indians of the Upper Missouri* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977). For the fur trade see Richard M. Clokey, *William H. Ashley: Enterprise and Politics in the Trans-Mississippi*

West (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), and David J. Wishart, *The Fur Trade of the American West, 1807-1840* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979).

George Harwood Phillips, "Indians in Los Angeles, 1781-1875: Economic Integration, Social Disintegration."

George Harwood Phillips, *The Enduring Struggle: Indians in California History* * (San Francisco: Boyd & Fraser Publishing Company, 1981), covers several related issues. See also James J. Rawls, *Indians of California: The Changing Image* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984).

Richard White, "The Cultural Landscape of the Pawnees."

Richard White, *The Roots of Dependency* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1983), elaborates on issues raised in this article, as does Christopher Vecsey and Robert Venables, eds., *American Indian Environments: Ecological Issues in Native American History* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1980). See also Clyde A. Milner II, *With Good Intentions: Quaker Work Among the Pawnees, Otos, and Omahas in the 1870s* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982).

Donald J. Berthrong, "Legacies of the Dawes Act: Bureaucrats and Land Thieves at the Cheyenne-Arapaho Agencies of Oklahoma."

Donald J. Berthrong, *The Cheyenne and Arapaho Ordeal: Reservation and Agency Life in the Indian Territory, 1875-1907* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976), and William T. Hagan, *United States-Comanche Relations: The Reservation Years* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976). See also Frederick W. Hoxie, *A Final Promise: The Campaign to Assimilate the Indians, 1880-1920* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984).

Robert A. Trennert, "Educating Indian Girls at Nonreservation Boarding Schools, 1878-1920."

The only recent study of Indian education is Margaret C. Szasz, *Education and the American Indian* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1974). For an older view see Elaine Eastman, *Pratt, the Red Man's Moses* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1935).

Michael T. Smith, "The History of Indian Citizenship."

There are no book-length studies of this topic, but see Russell L. Barsh and James Y. Henderson, *The Road: Indian Tribes and Political Liberty* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980), and Lyman S. Tyler, *A History of Indian Policy* * (Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1973).

Lawrence C. Kelly, "The Indian Reorganization Act: The Dream and the Reality."

The most recent book is Lawrence C. Kelly, *The Assault on Assimilation: John Collier and the Origins of Indian Policy Reform* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983). See also Laurence M. Hauptman, *The Iroquois and the New Deal* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1981), and Kenneth R. Philp, *John Collier's Crusade for Indian Reform* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1977).

Donald L. Parman, "Inconstant Advocacy: The Erosion of Indian Fishing Rights in the Pacific Northwest, 1933-1956."

For discussions of other tribes and resources see Donald L. Parman, *The Navajos and the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976), Michael Lawson, *Dammed Indians: The Pick-Sloan Plan and the Missouri River Sioux, 1944-1980* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982), and Jerry Krammer, *The Second Long Walk: The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1980).

League of Women Voters, "The Menominee: A Case Against Termination."

An early study of this issue is Gary Orfield, *A Study of the Termination Policy* (Denver: National Congress of American Indians, 1965). More recent books include Patricia K. Ourada, *The Menominee Indians: A History* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979), and Larry W. Burt, *Tribalism in Crisis: Federal Indian Policy, 1953-1961* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982).

Arthur Margon, "Indians and Immigrants: A Comparison of Groups New to the City."

Two general studies are Elaine M. Neils, *Reservation to City** (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971), and Jack O. Waddel and O. Michael Watson, eds., *American Indians in Urban Society** (Boston: Little Brown, 1971). To compare Indians and other ethnic groups see Leonard Dinnerstein, Roger L. Nichols, and David M. Reimers, *Natives and Strangers: Ethnic Groups and the Building of America** (New York: Oxford University Press, 1979).

Robert S. Michaelsen, "Civil Rights, Indian Rites."

For a general study of the legal system see Vine Deloria, Jr., and Clifford M. Lytle, *American Indians, American Justice** (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983). See also Stephen L. Pevar, *The Rights of Indians and Tribes** (New York: Bantam Books, 1983), and Laurence French, *Indians and Criminal Justice* (Totowa N.J.: Alanheld, Osmun, 1982).