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can Indian conflict, protest, and resistance: South Dakota's Pine Ridge reservation.

This was a tumultuous setting. One that could easily overshadow the subtle and gentle tale Lincoln and Slagle set about telling. Their decision to allow the politics of the times to surface only occasionally, penetrating conversations, providing a background, was a conservative strategy and that protected the timbre of the tale but which did not expand its comprehensibility. More risky was their venture into the dangerous territories of Indian alcoholism, unemployment, and poverty. Here Lincoln and Slagle show both courage and compassion.

Despite its awkward diversions into pedagogy and its somewhat narrow focus, much of *The Good Red Road* pulls the reader along, subtly engaging the intellect and the imagination. Lincoln and Slagle are at their best in the narrative form. The chapter (six) on Wounded Knee reveals a contemporary terror emanating from a place where the deeds of the fathers and their sons hang heavy and potent, animating the desolated landscape with dark and dreadful possibilities. It is this impressionistic quality that remains with the reader and which most strongly recommends Lincoln and Slagle's book.

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The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Research Bibliography. By Michael L. Tate. Metuchen, New Jersey: The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 1986. 514 pp. Index. Cloth.

The study of Texas Indians has been a largely ignored field for most of this century. Except for printing pioneer reminiscences, almost nothing in the way of scholarly work had been produced until the 1960s except for articles in local journals. W. W. Newcomb, Jr.'s *The Indians of Texas: From Prehistoric to Modern Times* (1961) was the first major effort to define Texas Indians and to establish a historiography for others to build on. Michael Tate's *The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Research Bibliography*, one of several research works published by Scarecrow Press, fills a major gap in the scholarship on Texas Indians and will be a valuable tool for researchers in Western, Texas, and Indian history.

Tate's work, along with L. T. Cummins and Alvin Bailey's *A Guide to the History of Texas*, comprises a major annotated bibliographic survey of work in Texas history. Whereas Cummins and Bailey cover all of Texas history (with a single chapter dedicated to Indians), Tate pulls together an exhaustive list of sources dealing only with Native Americans.

In his book, Tate notes the extensive manuscript collections available and deals with the growing amount of material on archaeology that has followed in the wake of Newcomb's pioneering work. Tate covers each tribal group independently, citing the types of information available in newspaper collections (the Barker Center at the University of Texas at Austin being a priceless treasure trove of information), dissertations (of which there are few), books, articles (especially from the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* and the *Plains-Panhandle Historical Review* among other excellent local publications), and miscellaneous sources. As Tate notes, pioneer recollections, although useful, must be sifted to eliminate obvious biases. Federal, state, and colonial documents, on the other hand, are in need of fleshing out. The Bexar Archives (University of Texas) are a superb source for the colonial era, but, like the Governors' Papers of the State Library, are essentially political documents dealing with Indians tangentially as "problems" rather than as people.

Among the best authors to contribute to Texas Indian historiography have been Eugene Bolton and William Dunn. Bolton's interest in the Tonkawa missions, and Dunn's interest in the Lipan Apaches, helped create a springboard for later works by Elizabeth A. H. John and others on the colonial era. Rupert Richardson's study of Comanche-white relations in nineteenth century Texas fueled further scholarship by others. Malcolm McLean's useful work on the Robertson Colony Papers has provided current students of Texas Indian history with fresh materials.

Tate has noted all of these and other sources, identifying, in concise language, the usefulness of each entry. A thorough and objective researcher, the author has covered thousands of such entries with equal care. *The Indians of Texas: An Annotated Research Bibliography* is an excellent effort worthy of the commendation it will doubtlessly bring its author.

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