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REVIEWS

Atlas of American Indian Affairs. By Francis Paul Prucha. Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 191 pages. \$47.50 cloth.

Despite the quantum of maps that portray tribal territories and cultures, land cessions, trust lands, and a host of other distributional aspects of Indian/white relations, Indian atlases are few in number. Most published maps appear in journal articles, books, or monographs and in government documents; of atlases that include relevant maps, most focus on national, regional, or state themes in American history and thus normally include only representative Indian maps. However, a small number of atlases deal exclusively with the Navajo, the Zuni, the Great Lakes tribes, the tribes of Oregon, and Indians on a national scale. One must ask, Why so few atlases of Indians? A partial answer may come from the complex, interdisciplinary nature of the subject and the concomitant problems of ferreting out source materials. Fortunately, Professor Prucha is an outstanding historian of Indian/white relations and an author of a dozen books and numerous articles in the field. He is not only at home with maps and familiar with their compilation and utility, but he also has a fine sense about their presentation. Yet, like most specialists, he tends to be preoccupied with certain themes, and these receive greater attention.

As Prucha states, this atlas "does not offer yet another survey . . ."; and he hopes the maps will "raise questions that will stimulate" further investigation. He is successful in both regards, because the atlas is neither comprehensive in terms of the meaning of "Indian affairs," nor do the maps fully exploit the cartographic possibilities of the subject matter. Thus the atlas raises

additional questions. Because of the role of government, themes throughout the atlas necessarily report the "official" record, and one notes heavy reliance on documentary sources.

The atlas is organized into ten unequal parts: a brief look at tribal distributions; an important set of Indian population maps compiled from census data spanning nearly a century and including data by counties and SMSAs; general and specific maps of land cessions based on the fundamental work of C. C. Royce and the cartographic renditions of geographer Sam Hilliard; general and specific maps of reservations, including comparative population proportional symbols; distributions of Indian agencies, schools, and hospitals; separate sections on Oklahoma/Indian Territory and on Alaska; two sections, partially derived from Prucha's earlier books, on the army, forts, wars, and frontiers; and, finally, a selective reprinting of maps by Rafael D. Palacios from Ralph Andrist's *The Long Death* (1964). All but the Palacios maps are well discussed, often accompanied by excellent statistical tables, in a "notes and references" section. Maps are generally of more than ample scale, fonts well chosen, lines bold and clear. The atlas is easy to read and well indexed.

Indian affairs usually connotes, in ethnohistoric terms, the course of events, official and unofficial, relating the tribes to white expansion and occupation of the continent and to the administration of Indians and their lands. Prucha does not present an orientation essay to Indian affairs—only brief introductory statements to each section—so he relies on the maps themselves to explain his agenda and choice of topics and maps. Since less than half of all identifiable Indians reside on trust lands today, Prucha's graphic display of Indian population data provides information about numbers not only on reservations but also throughout the nation at county and urban center levels. Statistically, these maps draw attention to the impact of the allotment of tribal land to individual Indians, the sale, lease, or inheritance of much land to non-Indians and the general opening of reservations to non-Indian homesteaders.

On a couple of other maps, Prucha also interfaces the distribution of reservations a century ago with the distribution of the white majority. Regrettably, he does not publish either a general map of land allotment or specific examples of the breakup of reservations. Yet the erosion of tribal lands represents a main theme in Indian/white relations. Such published sources as the "sur-

face management status" maps of the Bureau of Land Management provide ample data to demonstrate this loss of land (e.g., "Hardin, MT" which includes the fragmented Crow Indian Reservation). Moreover, many statistics can be misread easily, in that the non-Indian resident population resides as much in towns lying within or adjacent to reservations (e.g., Salamanca, Allegany Indian Reservation, New York; Tacoma, Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington) as on the land itself (e.g., in Sioux Country, South Dakota). These spatial relationships today continue to play an unfortunate role in Indian/white conflicts that often lead to litigation between local governments and the tribes.

The display of land cession maps provides a comprehensive view of the historic loss of land as based on recognized title (i.e., title based on law and treaty). However, the map of adjudicated claims (placed in another section) reports the reconstructed territory of both recognized title and original or Indian title. Unfortunately, Prucha has not published any sample claims maps based on the expert testimony before the Indian Claims Commission. This published testimony by scholars, which includes several hundred volumes of cases, reports the ethnographic reconstruction of original title and, coupled with the cession maps, constitutes the background to the adjudicated claims map. Also, while Prucha offers his readers a pair of maps of the Navajo-Hopi land dispute, he does not publish any maps of land restorations (e.g., Havasupai, Arizona) or of controversial sacred sites (e.g., Black Hills, Sioux Country, South Dakota; Blue Lake, Taos Pueblo, New Mexico). One of the most regrettable aspects of the claims process has had to do with awarding money, not land, for the loss of tribal territory. The few land restorations constitute important departures in national policy.

The two sections displaying the land history of Oklahoma/Indian Territory and of Alaska provide essential population and boundary data and identify the Alaska Native regional corporations. Because of map scale and hard-to-retrieve data, no doubt, Prucha does not report land distribution within corporation boundaries.

One-third of the maps focus on wars, massacres, uprisings, forts, and the like; many maps are reprinted from Prucha's earlier books. While I do not fault his method of mapping the dispersal of forts (superimposed on a landform map by Erwin Raisz), I believe a more selective approach would have left additional room

for other maps reflecting, for example, the westward moving frontier. No one questions the portrayal of the historic role of the military in Indian affairs; it is essential data for this atlas! However, much of it has been well documented and recorded in print. But in terms of the frontier, it is disappointing that Prucha has not deemed historic Indian boundaries (compare De Vorsey's *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies, 1763-1775*) to be germane, nor early reconnaissance maps of Indian sites and encampments, nor official survey plats, which have figured importantly in the distortion of Indian geography at different times in the exploration, occupation, and dispossession of Indian Country. Finally, I am not convinced that Palacios's maps needed reprinting—perhaps just a few, selectively placed in appropriate topical sections.

Overall, it is not so much what Prucha has included that I criticize, but what he has left out. I would have wanted to be complete as well as comprehensive and not concern myself about the survey nature of such a map collection. To be sure, this Indian atlas fills a void in map coverage: its design and presentation as well as statistical and reference data enhance its utility, and the total provides us with a remarkable atlas that will not likely be displaced by anyone else's efforts other than Prucha's, who, I hope, will expand, amend, and modify a second edition within a few years. In short, Prucha has broken new ground in his presentation of the cartographic history of Indian affairs.

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From the Land of Shadows: The Making of Grey Owl. By Donald B. Smith. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1990. 336 pages. \$24.95 cloth.

Somewhat like Archie Belaney (alias Grey Owl), author Donald Smith enjoys delivering illustrated lectures around the country about the objects of his intellectual passions, most recently the making of this book (a twenty-year passion, he states). Prior to reading it, I attended one of these performances last fall, at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. Historian Smith was giving the ROM's 1990 Edward S. Rogers Annual Lecture in Anthropology. While enjoying it immensely and with much interest, I