

Review

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Source: *American Indian Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 3, American Indian Religions (Summer, 1983), pp. 154-155

Published by: University of Nebraska Press

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1184266>

Accessed: 04-06-2016 10:41 UTC

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can only be encompassed by traditional narrative history. The more complex the story, therefore, the more such New Indian History will look like old history-telling with the significant change of including more of the Indians' leaders and activities as they seek to determine their followers' destinies.

If the author adds to these dilemmas the effort to deal with more than one tribe at a time, as Milner does, then even the Indian-centered focus of the New Indian History is jeopardized in the search for organizing theme. The "old Indian history" utilized white policy as its focus. New Indian historians of multi-tribal stories must likewise resort to this old device for unity of narrative or analyze topically, but the latter contradicts the new stress on Indian determination of native destiny. Milner sandwiches three tribal histories between beginning and ending chapters on Quaker and federal policy as his compromise to this dilemma, but then he only covers a decade of interaction.

University of Michigan

Robert F. Berkhofer, Jr.

Glenn, James Lafayette. *My Work Among the Florida Seminoles*. Edited, and with an Introduction by Harry A. Kersey, Jr. Orlando: University Presses of Florida, 1982. xiii + 121pp. Photos, index. \$9.00 (cloth).

In 1931 James L. Glenn was appointed as a federal commissioner to the Florida Seminoles. For the next five years he observed their daily life. A decade later Glenn wrote this account of his time among the Indians, and through the efforts of Harry Kersey and the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society these reminiscences (and sixty of his photographs) were published.

As Kersey has noted in various articles and his book *Pelts, Plumes, and Hides: White Traders Among the Seminole Indians* (1975), the remnant Indians who managed to escape the pre-1842 removals retreated into the swamps and built their own subsistence economy of farming, hunting, fishing, and some livestock raising. Their few contacts with non-Indians involved trading skins and bird feathers for manufactured goods. Florida was literally a frontier, and their isolation from the outside world was more complete than that of most western Indians. All that changed, however, with the Florida land boom of the 1920s. Many of the swamps were drained, white hunters overhunted the game, and white land claimants dispossessed them from their lands.

By the time James Glenn was appointed to the U.S. Indian Service, the Seminoles had been reduced to impoverishment, bad health, and demoralization. This young minister set his goal to protect the Seminoles from further exploitation. He brought relief supplies, improved health facilities and access to hospitals, thwarted white bootleggers, and monitored "tourist camps" in which Seminoles were displayed and demeaned for profit. It was in the area of Seminole legal rights to their lands, however, in which Glenn had his greatest impact. He secured legal title to much grazing land, and made a cattle herd the basis for a revived tribal economy.

Editor Kersey concludes that Glenn conscientiously carried out his duties, but the activist minister obviously created enemies among vested interests.

What is surprising is that Glenn was removed by John Collier in 1935. Despite some similarities in viewpoint, Glenn angered the BIA bureaucracy in his persistence to get more lands for the Seminoles, and by his criticism of unwarranted government intrusion in their affairs. Glenn believed that Collier was going too far in the direction of Indian self-determination, which Glenn feared would hinder native economic development. As a Hoover administration appointee, Glenn was suspect, and his continued criticism of the New Deal bureaucratic programs sealed his fate. Glenn represented a sometimes contradictory combination of federal paternalism and farsighted economic self-help programs, but his conflict with the Collier administration tells us much about the mixed results of the Indian New Deal.

While Glenn's assimilationist rhetoric is typical of his time, his appreciation for Seminole culture enabled him to report much valuable social data. He recorded a society in which matrilineal extended-family camps still existed, with many of the traditional ceremonies continuing. This account supplies an interesting view of Seminole daily life, showing the creative adaptive techniques the Indians used to adjust to the vast changes overtaking them. Combined with the photograph collections at the National Archives (record group 75), the National Anthropological Archives, and the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, Glenn's photographs provide an excellent visual record of Seminole life.

This book is a valuable addition to the growing literature on the Seminoles, and on the ethnic survival of post-removal southeastern Indians generally.

University of Cincinnati

Walter L. Williams

Haviland, William and Marjory W. Power. *The Original Vermonters: Native Inhabitants, Past and Present*. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1981. xx + 326 pp. Maps, photos, figures, appendixes, index. \$20.00 (cloth).

It is refreshing to find a book dealing at length with the prehistory of a region of North America which also continues the story up to the time of writing. A central point of this synthesis of knowledge of the Indian presence in Vermont is that there is a well documented line of continuity between the present Indian population of the state and the historic and prehistoric peoples who preceded them. To review such a book is not easy, since the increasing specialization of students of Native People and their cultures into three separate (and distressingly isolated) communities—one dealing with contemporary problems and prospects, a second dealing with ethnohistoric questions, and a third dealing with prehistoric archaeology—means that most reviewers will be, like myself, qualified to bring personal experience or expertise to bear on only a portion of the book. Obviously, to write such a book takes considerable courage. Haviland and Power are to be commended for having undertaken the task and for the degree to which they have achieved their objectives.