

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY

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GENERAL TEXTBOOKS

Gibson, Arrel M., The American Indian: Prehistory to the Present. Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath & Co., 1980.

Kehoe, Alice B., North American Indians. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1992.

Terrell, John V., American Indian Almanac. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1994. (reprint of 1971 ed.)

DOCUMENTS

Kappler, Charles J., Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904-1941.

Prucha, Francis Paul, ed., Documents of United States Indian Policy. n.p. 2000.

U.S. Congress, American State Papers: Indian Affairs. Series V, (1789-1827), 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: Gales & Seaton, 1837.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY PUBLICATIONS

The Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) was created under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution to study the Native American peoples. From 1877 until it was merged into other branches of the Smithsonian Institution in 1971 the BAE published and distributed some 200 volumes of research bulletins and Annual Reports which are invaluable to the study of the Native American peoples. A listing of all these documents may be found in the final Bulletin published in 1971.

U.S., Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 200; List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1971.

An electronic edition of this list was created in 1997 and is available on the internet at:

www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollection/BAE/Bulletin200/200title.htm

An example of the richness of this resource is the following work which contains 943 pages of text and 107 plates of illustrations plus maps:

Swanton, John R. The Indians of the Southeastern United States. (BAE Bulletin 137). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946.

CD-ROM

The Guild Press of Indiana, Inc. The American Indian CD-ROM. Oliver Computing LLC

Available for purchase at www.CivilWar.com

This CD-ROM contains numerous documents and books including:

American State Papers; Indian Affairs

Kappler, Indian Affairs: Laws

Abel, The American Indian as Slaveholder

and Treaties. vol. II.

and Secessionist.

Schoolcraft, Personal Memoirs....

and many, many others.

INTERNET SITES

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) "Native Americans in the Federal Decennial Censuses, 11790-1930." <http://www.archives.gov>

State of Alabama, Indian Affairs Commission. "Cherokee Research." [This state provides a 6-page guide to sources for tracing Cherokee ancestry. Additionally, the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission has similar guides for each of the Native tribes who resided, and in some cases still reside in Alabama. A number of other states undoubtedly offer similar guides and resources.]

The USGenWeb Census Project (R) "NATIVE AMERICAN."
<http://www.us-census.org/native/>

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INTEREST

Adair, James, History of the American Indians. Samuel C. Williams, ed. New York: Promontory Press, 1930. [Adair was a longtime British fur trader who published this book originally in 1775. He lived among the Southern tribes prior to the Revolution and was a student of their culture.]

Lewis, Anna, Chief Pusmataha, American Patriot. New York:Exposition Press, 1959. [Pushmataha of the Choctaws is the only Indian buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington D.C.]

Steele, Ian K. WARPATHS. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994

Remini, Robert. Andrew Jackson and His Indian Wars. New York: Viking Press, 2001.

SELECT NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES & TRIBES

ALGONKIAN

Lenni Lanape [Delaware]
Shawnee
Cheyenne
Kickapoo
Blackfeet

MUSKHOGEAN

Chickasaw
Choctaw
Creek Confederacy*
Seminole
Natchez

SIOUIAN

Lakota or Dakota
Osage
Crow
Biloxi
Ponca

CADDOAN

Caddo
Pawnee
Arikari

IROQUOIAN

Iroquois Confederacy**
Wyandot [Huron]
Cherokee

TANOAN

Kiowa
Pueblo

ATHAPASCAN

Navajo
Apache

SHOSHONEAN and/or UTO-AZTECAN

Comanche
Ute
Paiute
Hopi
Shoshoni

SHAHAPTIN

Nez Percé

*The Creek Confederacy is also known as the Muskogean Confederacy. It was comprised of a number of Southern tribes from the Alabama to the Apalachee, and the Muscogee to the Tuskegee. It was centered on the drainage plains of the Alabama, the Coosa, the Tombigbee, the Black Warrior, the Chattahoochie, the Flint, and the Apalachicola Rivers.

**The Iroquois Confederacy was comprised of: Mohawk; Cayuga; Oneida; Onondaga; & Seneca; also known as "The League of Five Nations." The Tuscarora were driven out of the Carolinas after 1712, and rejoined the Iroquois Confederacy making it "The League of Six Nations." It generally controlled the area from the Hudson River west to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and from the Great lakes to the Ohio River.