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Annotated Bibliography of Native American History
from United States Federal Documents: Print and
Online Resources

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Abstract: This article is an annotated bibliography of print and electronic resources that provide information on the history of Native Americans. These materials have been published by the federal government at one time or another. The materials for this annotated bibliography were used from three presentations called *History of Native Americans from U.S. Federal Documents: Print and Online*. All of the publications can be found within the Native American Collection of the Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library at Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant, Oklahoma and at many libraries participating in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). The article is arranged by documents, laws and treaties, education, culture and history, and additional Internet sources.

Annotated Bibliography of Native American History from United States Federal Documents: Print and Online Resources

Some libraries across the United States have an Indian or Native American Collection, which may include federal documents about the history of Native Americans. The Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library at Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant, Oklahoma is one example. This collection includes a government documents section for Native American materials. With so many resources available in print and on the Internet, this annotated bibliography addresses the issue of finding many of these resources in one article.

In a statement that is so true when talking about Native Americans: “Although Indians settled the area many centuries ago, they have become, in essence, the forgotten American in his own land.” Joseph E. Trimble of Oklahoma City University reminds us forcefully that: “From prehistory to history, the Indian lived, moved, hunted, farmed and died. From a homeland which spread throughout northern America, pressures moved these people to the red earth of Oklahoma. The result of a hundred and fifty years of white man’s acculturation of the Indian is apparent in many ways. The most obvious of these effects are the geographical relocations. The emotional and mental changes cannot be fully understood... The white man was a forceful newcomer. The indigenous inhabitants are often forgotten in the assimilation of peoples into a whole. The Indian legacy is a part of us all.”¹

Most of the materials within this article, at one time or another, were published by the United States government, although some of these materials were reprinted by commercial publishers. Some of these publications are accessible from more than one website. Two websites where older government documents can be found are the

HathiTrust Digital Library (<http://www.hathitrust.org>) and the Internet Archive (<http://www.archive.org>). The HathiTrust Digital Library, a digital preservation repository, is an international partnership of research libraries with the purpose of providing long-term preservation and access services for public domain and in copyright content from a variety of sources.^{2,3} Links from the HathiTrust Digital Library go directly to the catalog record where there are one or more access points to a title. The Internet Archive is a nonprofit Internet library with the purpose of offering permanent access to historical collections that exists in digital format.⁴

This bibliography is arranged in five parts: documents, laws and treaties, education, culture and history, and additional Internet sources. A majority of these publications, if applicable, have Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) numbers and some of them have an ERIC Document (ED) number. These numbers are in parentheses. ERIC stands for the Education Resources Information Center. ERIC documents are accessible from the ERIC website at <http://www.eric.ed.gov>.

Documents

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Extra Census Bulletins (Unnumbered)*. New York: Ross Publishing, 2007.

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1890.html>

During the 1890's, the Census Bureau published Extra Census Bulletins that contain a variety of information about tribes from four different regions within the United States. These publications also include photographs, illustrations and maps. *The Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Extra Census Bulletins (Unnumbered)* was published as one volume by Ross Publishing in 2007. There are four parts to this volume: a) The Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory: The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Nations; b) The Eastern Band of Cherokees of North Carolina; c) The Six Nations of New York: Cayugas, Mohawks (Saint Regis), Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras; and d) the Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona and Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. These Extra Census Bulletins are available from the Decennial Census of Population and Housing web page.

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Indian Population in the United States and Alaska. 1910*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1915. (SuDoc no.: C 3.5:In 1).

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1910.html>

The census publication, *Indian Population in the United States and Alaska - 1910*, has detailed statistics on the Native American population collected for the Thirteenth Decennial Census. There are twelve topics covered in this report: Population; proportion of mixed-bloods; sex distribution; age distribution; stocks and tribes, by sex, age, and mixture of blood; fecundity and vitality; marital condition; school attendance; illiteracy; the inability to speak English; occupations; and Indians taxed and not taxed. This title is also available from the Decennial Census of Population and Housing web page.

United States. Bureau of the Census. *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. The Indian Population of the United States and Alaska*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937. (SuDoc no.: C 3.37/2:In 2).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000559164>

The Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, The Indian Population of the United States and Alaska contain twelve types of statistics. These statistics are: Indian population by states and counties; Indians by stock and tribe; classification by admixture of blood; age distribution; marital condition; school attendance; illiteracy; the inability to speak English; the composition of the Indian population of counties and cities; occupations; Indian farm operators and farms operated by Indians; and the Indian population of Alaska. This title is accessible from the HathiTrust Digital Library.

United States. Congress. *The New American State Papers: Indian Affairs*. 13 vols. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1972.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwsp.html>

The New American State Papers: Indian Affairs is a thirteen volume series containing Presidential messages, reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1825-1859 and reports that dealt with Indian education, trade and treaties. It was drawn together from three major sources: the serial volumes of the official documents of the United States Congress printed continuously after 1817; the Legislative Records Section of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; and the original American State Papers, which were published between 1832 and 1861, and are online from the Library of Congress American Memory website. All of these documents are from 1789-1860.

United States. Office of Indian Affairs. *Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year...* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868- . (SuDoc no.: I 20.1:).

United States. Office of Indian Affairs. *Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, [1824-1848]. 14 vols. New York: AMS Press, 1976.

<http://uwdc.library.wisc.edu/collections/History/IndianTreatiesMicro>

The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs describe the interactions between Native Americans and the federal government. In 1976 AMS Press published reprints of the annual reports from 1824-1848 because they were usually buried within the War Department's annual summary of activities. In 1849, the Office of Indian Affairs was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. The University of Wisconsin Digital Collections has the annual reports online from 1826-1917 and 1921-1932.

Washburn, Wilcomb E., comp. *The American Indian and the United States: A Documentary History*. 4 vols. New York: Random House, 1973.

The American Indian and the United States: A Documentary History is a four volume set that shows how the relationship evolved between the Native Americans and the United States government. These documents include reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, congressional debates, acts of Congress, treaties and judicial decisions. Within each type of document, these are presented in chronological order.

Laws and Treaties

United States. *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*. 7 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904-1979. (SuDoc no: I 1.107:)
<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm>

Charles J. Kappler compiled and edited the first five volumes of the series of Native American laws and treaties called the Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Volume two has U.S. Government treaties and agreements with Native Americans from 1778-1883. Volume one and volumes three through seven have U.S. laws, executive orders and proclamations from 1871-1971. These volumes are available from the Oklahoma State University Library Electronic Publishing Center.

United States. Department of the Interior. Office of the Solicitor. *Handbook of Federal Indian Law, with Reference Tables and Index*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942. (SuDoc no.: I 48.6:In 2).
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html> and <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003262205>

The *Handbook of Federal Indian Law, with Reference Tables and Index* is a unique book on Indian laws that begin with defining the words "Indian" and "Indian country" in chapter one. The second chapter has the development of the Office of Indian Affairs and its policies throughout the years. Chapter three is about Indian treaties and describes the legal force of treaties, as well as their interpretations, scope and history. The fourth chapter is on Federal Indian Legislation from 1789-1939. Chapters five through seven focuses on the scope of federal and state power over Indian affairs and tribal state government, while chapters eight to eleven deal with the individual rights of Indians. The next two chapters are about the federal services for Indians and taxation. Chapter fourteen deals with the legal status of Indian tribes, while chapter fifteen is about tribal property. Chapter sixteen and seventeen are about Indian trade and liquor laws. The problems of court jurisdiction form the next two chapters: criminal (chapter eighteen) and civil jurisdiction (chapter nineteen). The final four chapters focus on Native Americans in specific states: New Mexico, Alaska, New York and Oklahoma. The 1945 version of this publication is accessible from two online sources: the Native American Constitution and Law Digitization Project and the HathiTrust Digital Library.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, "Early Recognized Treaties with American Indian Nations."
<http://earlytreaties.unl.edu/index.html>

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln has a website called the Early Recognized Treaties with American Indian Nations. The nine treaties listed on this website, seven of which were British treaties from 1722-1768, are not in Kappler's volumes because he used the final text versions that appeared in the United States Statutes at Large. The two other treaties, which took place in 1798 and 1805, are found only in the first volume of the American State Papers: Indian Affairs.

Education

Berry, Brewton. *The Education of the American Indians: A Survey of the Literature*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research, 1968. (SuDoc no.: FS 5.69:7-0813; ED026545).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000558755>

The Education of the American Indians: A Survey of the Literature is a bibliography of 708 items that contain materials about the history of American Indian education, the problems and causes of educating American Indians, and the Indian college student. The causes of educating Native Americans include the intelligence of the Indian, teachers, parents, cultural deprivation, the cultural barrier, the language barrier, the school, and the Indian's self-concept.

Blauch, Lloyd E. *Educational Service for Indians*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939. (SuDoc no.: Y 3 Ad 9/2:7/18).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/00559033>

Even though the title of this book is *Educational Services for Indians*, the first chapter gives an historical overview of Native Americans. Besides discussing the development of education for Native American children, it also discusses different types of educational services such as health education, vocational guidance and placement, and adult education. There is also a chapter about Native Americans in Alaska.

United States. National Advisory Council on Indian Education. *First Annual Report to the Congress of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: The Council, 1974. (SuDoc no.: Y 3.IN 2/10: 1/974/pt.2).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000506747>

Part two of the *First Annual Report to the Congress of the United States* by the National Advisory Council on Indian Education has several reports pertaining to Native Americans. There is a 1969 Senate Report numbered 91-501 from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare called *Indian Education: A National Tragedy - A National Challenge*. This report has historical information on the failure of educating Native Americans. The report comes from the First Congressional Session of the Ninety-First Congress and is also an ERIC Document (ED034625). The annual report also includes a report to the President of the United States called *Between Two Milestones; A Statistical Profile of the Indian: The Lack of Numbers* by Stephan A. Langone; Title IV - The Indian Education Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-318); a report to Congress called *Opportunity to*

Improve Indian Education in Schools Operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and A New Era for the American Indians, President Nixon's message to Congress on July 8, 1970.

Culture and History

Brugge, David M. *A History of the Chaco Navajos*. Albuquerque, NM: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1980. (SuDoc no.: I 29.90:4).

Even though *A History of the Chaco Navajos* is about the history of the Navajos from the Chaco region beginning with the 1600's, its major focus is for the years 1870 through 1948. It was written by a National Park Service anthropologist named David M. Brugge. It is part of a series called the *Reports of the Chaco Center*, and includes a bibliography and an index.

Brugge, David M. *Tsegai: An Archeological Ethnohistory of the Chaco Region*. [Albuquerque, NM]: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1986. (SuDoc no.: I 29.59:18 C).

Even though a majority of *Tsegai: An Archeological Ethnohistory of the Chaco Region* concentrates on Navajo archeological evidence of the Chaco region, the main part of the book with historical information is in part three called 'Concluding Remarks.' It contains a summary of Chaco Navajo history as well as topics on demography, defense, economy, sociopolitical structure, religion and climate. There's also a brief historical introduction at the beginning of the book. It has a bibliography and an index.

Deloria, Vine, Jr. *A Brief History of the Federal Responsibility to the American Indian*. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1979. (SuDoc no.: HE 19.102:In 2/6; ED184774).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000941267>

A Brief History of the Federal Responsibility to the American Indian is a summary of the 1975 report by Vine Deloria, Jr. called *Legislative Analysis of the Federal Role in Indian Education*. It is also an ERIC Document (ED113114). This summary reviews the treaty guarantees made by the federal government and the services it provided under those guarantees. It also summarizes congressional intent in assigning responsibilities for Indian affairs to a number of federal agencies.

Frazier, Patrick, ed. *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1996. (SuDoc no.: LC 1.6/4:N 21; ED424046).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003140184>

The resources described in *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States* concentrates on the Library of Congress collection relating to U.S. history. The book contains brief thematic

summaries called gateways, which discuss some of the principal subject areas within the collection of the Library of Congress. Some of these gateways include the fur trade, early contacts with Europeans, warfare and American Indian treaties. The Library of Congress has a variety of different collections containing Native American materials. Some of the different collections include the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Manuscript Division, the Law Library of Congress, the Prints & Photographs Division, and the Geography and Map Division. Illustrations and photographs of Native Americans appear throughout the book.

Kane, Sharyn and Richard Keeton. *Beneath These Waters: Archeological and Historical Studies of 11,500 Years along the Savannah River*. 2nd ed. Atlanta, GA: Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service - Southeast Region, 1994. (SuDoc no.: I 29.2:B 43/994).

<http://www.nps.gov/seac/beneathweb/index.htm>

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002971430>

Beneath These Waters: Archeological and Historical Studies of 11,500 Years along the Savannah River focuses on the area surrounding the Savannah River. The first eleven chapters discuss the different time periods of the Native Americans that lived in the area. Through archeology, it describes how they lived, what they ate, hunted, fished and planted. There is also information about burials, pottery, and spear points. The last ten chapters continue with the history of the region without Native Americans. It has a bibliography and an index. This book is available from the National Park Service and the HathiTrust Digital Library.

Kipp, Henry W. *Indians in Agriculture: An Historical Sketch*. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, [1988]. (SuDoc no.: I 20.2:Ag 8).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002785511>

Indians in Agriculture: An Historical Sketch is a report on how agriculture and land influenced the relationship between the Native Americans and whites from the late sixteenth century through 1987. It describes British colonial policies and the subsequent policies of the United States government in Indian life as well as tribal and federal involvement in the conservation of natural resources on Indian reservations in the U.S.

de Laguna, Frederica. *Under Mount Saint Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit*. 3 vols. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972. (SuDoc no.: SI 1.33:7/pt.1-3).

<http://www.sil.si.edu/smithsoniancontributions/Anthropology/index.cfm>

There are many government publications that focus on Alaska natives, but *Under Mount Saint Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit* is the most extensive that concentrates on one tribe. It is part of a series called the Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology. This title and other titles from this series are available from the Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology web page. This extensive three-volume report contains the history and culture of the Indians of Yakutat, Alaska. Beginning with

the eighteenth century explorations by the Russians, English, Spaniards, and the French, foreigners came into contact with the Alaskan Natives and kept writings on their impressions of them. This comes from the chapter *Through Alien Eyes: A History of Yakutat*. There is also a history of the Yakutat people from the chapter called *Myth, Legend and Memory: The Native Histories of Yakutat*. Other topics include Yakutat houses, canoes, trade, hunting, fishing, food and clothing. There are chapters on the Social World and the Life Cycle at the end of part one. Part two has chapters on games and music, war and peace, myths and tales, and shamanism. It also contains a bibliography. Part three has drawings, photographs of people, places and artifacts, an appendix of Yakutat songs, and an index.

Nabokov, Peter and Lawrence Loendorf. *American Indians and Yellowstone National Park: A Documentary Overview*. Yellowstone National Park, WY: National Park Service, Yellowstone Center for Resources, 2002. (SuDoc no.: I 29.2:IN 2/20).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003787497>

American Indians and Yellowstone National Park: A Documentary Overview contains extensive historical information on several tribes in and around Yellowstone National Park: the Crow, Blackfeet, Flathead, Bannock, Nez Perce and Shoshone. In the appendix section, there are relevant Indian treaties and documents from Kappler's *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* in connection with the Yellowstone Park region. Other appendixes include Indian trails, horn bows and Indian uses of plants and buffalo. It also contains an extensive bibliography.

Navajo Tribe. *Diné of the Eastern Region. Oral History Stories of the Long Walk = Hwéeldi Baa Hané*. Crownpoint, NM: Lake Valley Navajo School, 1991. (SuDoc no.: ED 1.2:St 7).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002511378>

The stories in *Oral History Stories of the Long Walk = Hwéeldi Baa Hané* were spoken by Navajo elders. These are stories that were told by their ancestors, usually a grandparent, during the period of the long walk to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, when they were gathered up and confined during the 1860's.

Rothman, Hal K. *Navajo National Monument: A Place and its People: An Administrative History*. Santa Fe, NM: Southwest Regional Office, Division of History, 1991. (SuDoc no.: I 29.116:40).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002507496>

Navajo National Monument: A Place and its People: An Administrative History has a brief overview about the history of the Navajos and the previous groups of people who lived in the region in chapter one. This publication also gives the history of the National Monument since the 1890's. It is part of a series called the Southwest Cultural Resources Center Professional Papers.

Royce, Charles C. *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*. [New York]: Arno Press, [1971].

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html>

Indian Land Cessions in the United States is a reprint originally published within the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The book contains information on the Indian policies of the French, Spanish, English and the United States as well as the original thirteen colonies. It also has the schedule of Indian land cessions, a list of land cessions by tribes and cession maps. The schedule of Indian land cessions contains information such as the date, tribe, description of cession or reservation, historical data and remarks and the designation of cession on a map. This title is available from the Library of Congress American Memory website.

Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe. *History of the Indian Tribes of the United States: Their Present Condition and Prospects, and a Sketch of their Ancient Status*. [s.l.]: Historical American Indian Press, [1975?].

<http://www.archive.org/details/archivesofaborig06scho>

In the mid 1800's, Congress commissioned ethnologist Henry Rowe Schoolcraft to write about the Native Americans in order to illustrate their history, condition, character and prospects. *The History of the Indian Tribes of the United States: Their Present Condition and Prospects, and a Sketch of their Ancient Status* became a comprehensive report on Native Americans after its publication in 1857. This book is accessible from the Internet Archive and it uses the 1860 reprint version of the title: *Archives of aboriginal knowledge*. Containing all the original paper laid before Congress respecting the history, antiquities, language, ethnology, pictography, rites, superstitions, and mythology of the Indian tribes in the United States.

Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. *Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution*. 81 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1881-1965. (SuDoc no.: SI 2.1:).

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/38077> (Annual Reports # 1-15)

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37968> (Annual Reports #16-48)

Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. *Bulletin*. 200 vols. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1887-1971. (SuDoc no: SI 2.3:)

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37878> (Bulletin # 1-24)

<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37959> (Bulletin # 25-200)

<http://www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin200/200conts.htm>

The *Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution* has a total of eighty-one reports. The first forty-eight reports have been digitized by the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL). The BHL is a consortium of natural history and botanical libraries that cooperate to digitize and make accessible the legacy literature of biodiversity held in their collections.⁵ Beginning with the forty-ninth report, where only the administrative reports are included, the ethnological papers that

used to accompany the annual reports appeared in the *Bulletin*, which began in 1887. A series of Anthropological Papers began in 1938 with *Bulletin* number 119, while in 1953 the River Basin Surveys Papers began with *Bulletin* number 154. *Bulletin* number 200 was the last volume of this series since it was superseded in 1965 by a new series called *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology*.⁶ The table of contents of the annual reports and a list of titles for the bulletins are accessible from the Smithsonian Institution's List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology website.

Sturtevant, William C., ed. *Handbook of North American Indians*. 15 vols. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978-2008. (SuDoc no.: I 1.20/2:).

The *Handbook of North American Indians* series gives an encyclopedic summary of what is known about the prehistory, history and cultures of the aboriginal people of North America. So far, fifteen of the planned twenty volumes have been published by the Smithsonian Institution. Each of the fifteen volumes, with the exception of part one of the volume called the Plains, has a bibliography and an index. These volumes include *Indians in Contemporary Society*, (Volume 2) - A majority of this volume deals with issues involving Native Americans in the United States and Canada. The rest of the book is about demographic and ethnic issues as well as social and cultural revitalization. *Environment, Origins, and Population*, (Volume 3) - This volume focuses on the environmental and biological background within which Native American societies developed. It discusses the evidence for the Paleo-Indian origins and their utilization of plant and animal resources. *History of Indian-White Relations*, (Volume 4) - This volume discusses the Indian policies of each country, the military situation as well as the political, economic, religious and conceptual relations. It also contains brief biographies about non-Indians who had a significant impact on the history of Indian-White relations in North America. Volumes five through fifteen cover aboriginal cultures and their histories throughout North America. The titles of these volumes are *Arctic*, *Subarctic*, *Northwest Coast*, *California*, *Southwest* (two volumes), *Great Basin*, *Plateau*, *Plains* (two parts), *Southeast*, and *Northeast*. Finally, *Languages*, (Volume 17) is about the Native languages, their characteristics and uses, their historical relationships, and the history of research of these languages. Also included are grammatical sketches of twelve languages. The names of these languages are the Central Alaskan Yupik, Hupa, Cree, Lakota, Zuni, Eastern Pomo, Seneca, Wichita, Thompson, Coahuilteco, Sahaptin and the Shoshone language.

Thiessen, Thomas D., ed. *The Phase I Archeological Research Program for the Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site. Part II: Ethnohistorical Studies*. Lincoln, NE: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, 1993. (SuDoc no.: I 29.2:K 74/4/PT.2).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003520065>

Ethnohistorical Studies, which is part two of a four volume series, has six chapters about the Hidatsa and Mandan Indians. It was written by four different authors and has a list of references for each chapter. Fur trading, trading posts, diseases, and the origins and ethno-history of the Hidatsa Indians are the major subjects discussed. The Knife River

Indian Villages National Historical Site is located in Mercer County, North Dakota on the Missouri River. This publication is part of the Midwest Archeological Center *Occasional Studies in Anthropology* series. The link to this catalog record contains all four volumes of the *Phase I Archeological Research Program for the Knife River Indian Villages National Historical Site* series and they are accessible from the HathiTrust Digital Library.

United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. *American Indians: U.S. Indian Policy, Tribes and Reservations, BIA: Past and Present Economic Development*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, 1984. (SuDoc no.: I 20.2:Am 3; ED249022).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003619247>

Even though the *American Indians: U.S. Indian Policy, Tribes and Reservations, BIA: Past and Present Economic Development* report is primarily about the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in the early 1980's, it has historical information on the federal government's Indian policy and the development of the BIA.

United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Indians of ...* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, [1966-1968]. (SuDoc no.: I 20.51:)

<http://www.eric.ed.gov> and <http://www.hathitrust.org>

This series of books contain history of the tribes from different parts of the United States. It also has information on the economic development of tribes at the time these publications were being produced. The titles for this series are: *Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts of Alaska; Indians of Arizona; Indians of California; Indians of the Central Plains; Indians of the Dakotas; Indians of the Eastern Seaboard; Indians of the Great Lakes Area; Indians of the Gulf Coast States; Indians of the Lower Plateau; Indians of Montana, Wyoming; Indians of New Mexico; Indians of North Carolina; Indians of the Northwest; and Indians of Oklahoma*. Most of these publications can be found on ERIC or the HathiTrust Digital Library.

United States Commission on Civil Rights. *Indian Tribes: A Continuing Quest for Survival: A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights*. Washington, D.C.: The Commission, 1981. (SuDoc no.: CR 1.2:In 2/7; ED214711).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/00306429>

Indian Tribes: A Continuing Quest for Survival: A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights deals with the civil rights implications involving Native Americans. The second chapter, 'Context for Evaluation,' was divided up into four sections: historical perspective, legal concepts of Federal Indian Law, traditional civil rights problems, and state and tribal relations. Three chapters in this report contain detailed case studies that examine federal, state and tribal governments' role in conflicts relating to fishing rights in Western Washington; Eastern Indian land claims; and law enforcement practices that existed between Indian tribes and non-Indians. Beginning with the second chapter, there's a findings and recommendations section at the end of each

chapter. This publication was based on research and a series of public hearings in the 1970's by the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

United States. Office of Education. *Indian Education and Civilization: A Report Prepared in Answer to Senate Resolution of February 23, 1885*. Millwood, NY: Kraus Reprint Co., 1973.

<http://www.archive.org/details/indianeducationa00unitrich>

Indian Education and Civilization: A Report Prepared in Answer to Senate Resolution of February 23, 1885, which was prepared by Alice C. Fletcher, was originally published in 1888 as a special report by the Bureau of Education. The first three chapters give an historical account of Native Americans and Europeans from the sixteenth through the eighteenth century, while chapter four pertains to the administration of Indian affairs. There are several chapters that deal with Indian reservations across the United States, while the last chapter is on missionary work during the nineteenth century. Throughout this report, education statistics are included. This Senate report is Executive Document number ninety-five from the Second Session of the Forty-Eighth Congress and it is accessible from the Internet Archive.

United States. Office of Indian Affairs. *Indians in the War*. Chicago, IL: United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, [1945]. (SuDoc no.: I 20.2:2/14).

<http://www.history.navy.mil/library/online/indians.htm>

<http://www.archive.org/details/IndiansInTheWar>

Indians in the War is about the Native American involvement in World War II. This publication contains a list of awards, a casualty list, a list of those who were wounded, and articles about the Navajo Code Talkers and soldiers who fought on Iwo Jima. It is available from the Online Reading Room of the Navy Department Library and the Internet Archive. The materials were based on a magazine called *Indians at Work*, which was published by the Office of Indian Affairs from 1933 to 1945.

United States. Division of Indian Health. *Indians on Federal Reservations in the United States, a Digest*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health, 1958-1963. (SuDoc no.: FS 2.86:).

United States. Economic Development Administration. *Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971 (SuDoc no.: C 46.8:In 2/3).

United States. Department of Commerce. *Federal and State Indian Reservations and Indian Trust Areas*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. (SuDoc no.: C 1.8/3:In 2; ED101904).

Tiller, Veronica E. Velarde, comp. and ed. *American Indian Reservations and Trust Areas*. [Albuquerque, NM]: Tiller Research Incorporated: Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1996. (SuDoc no.: C 46.2:IN 2/16).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003102589>

Throughout the years, there had been three books and a series about Indian reservations. The series called *Indians on Federal Reservations in the United States, a Digest*, was published from 1958-1963. Including the volume about Indians from Alaska called *Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts of Alaska, a Digest: Anchorage area*, there were seven titles in this series. In 1971, the *Federal and State Indian Reservations: An EDA Handbook* was published. A revised edition was published in 1974 as the *Federal and State Indian Reservations and Indian Trust Areas*. An updated version called the *American Indian Reservations and Trust Areas* came out in 1996 and it is accessible from the HathiTrust Digital Library. The last three books contain not only brief historical information about specific tribes, but also information on their populations and tribal economies.

United States. National Park Service. Denver Service Center. *Assessment of Alternatives: Visitor/Administrative Facility Sites, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota*. [Denver, CO?]: The Center, 1984. (SuDoc no.: I 29.2:K 74).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001823119>

When this publication was published in the 1980's, there were only seven pages written about the prehistory of the area as well as the history of the Hidatsa and Mandan Indians. A more extensive publication about these tribes came out in 1993.

United States. National Park Service. Denver Service Center. *Trail of Tears National Historical Trail: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan*. [Denver, CO?]: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, [1992]. (SuDoc no.: I 29.88/3:T 22 and Map Supplement I 29.88/3:T 22/SUPP.).

<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/002785966>

The Trail of Tears National Historical Trail was designated by Congress in 1987 in order to commemorate the tragic experience of the Cherokees who were forcibly removed by the U.S. government in 1838-39. The six-page section, 'History and Significance of the Trail of Tears,' contains an overview of the events that led to their removal and its aftermath. There is a map supplement to this publication that contains maps with six detailed routes. Both titles are found within the same catalog record at the HathiTrust Digital Library.

United States. National Park Service. Division of Publications. *Nez Perce Country: A Handbook for Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983. (SuDoc no.: I 29.9/5:121).

Nez Perce Country: A Handbook for Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho provides a detailed account about the Nez Perce tribe beginning with the eighteenth century. It has information on how they lived, what they wore, ate, hunted, and what their tools and weapons were made of. They came into contact with Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their expedition in the early 1800's.

Vennum, Thomas, Jr. *The Ojibwa Dance Drum: Its History and Construction*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1982. (SuDoc no.: SI 1.43:2).
<http://www.sil.si.edu/eresources/silpurl.cfm?purl=9131584>

The Ojibwa Dance Drum: Its History and Construction, which is part of the Smithsonian *Folklife Studies* series, focuses on the role of the dance drum and its construction. It gives historical information on the Ojibwa tribe and they live primarily in the western Great Lakes area of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Canada.

Additional Internet Sources

Since older government documents are becoming more prevalent online, it's getting easier to find these types of materials. An excellent place to find historical government information pertaining to Native Americans is the Native American Historical Resources web page. It is accessible from the Southeastern Oklahoma State University Library website at <http://homepages.se.edu/library/government-information/native-american-historical-resources/>. The Web page is broken down by the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the United States government, independent agencies and the state of Oklahoma.

The Native American Historical Resources web page contains a list of several ERIC documents listed by their document number, title and year of publication. A majority of these documents are included within this bibliography. Titles from this list of ERIC documents not annotated include *Soldier and Brave: Historic Places Associated with Indian Affairs and the Indian Wars in the Trans-Mississippi West*; *The States and their Indian Citizens*; *A History of Indian Policy*; and *Federal Indian Policies ...from the Colonial Period through the Early 1970's*.

The National Archives and Records Administration website has a link called Archives Library Information Center (ALIC): Indians/Native Americans. This web page contains links to articles from the National Archives Prologue magazine. It includes an article about the Navajo code talkers called *Semper Fidelis, Code Talkers* and another article called *Snakes and Scribes: The Dawes Commission and the Enrollment of the Creeks*. It also has a link called the *American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Digital Collection*. This digital collection, which is from the University of Washington, contains photographs and documents about the Northwest Coast and Plateau Indian cultures.⁷

The Oklahoma section has two digital collections from a joint project by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Oklahoma State University Library Electronic Publishing Center. One collection is a quarterly journal that started in 1921 called the *Chronicles of Oklahoma*, published by the Oklahoma Historical Society. The first forty volumes have been digitized in full text since many issues are out of print and no longer available. Volumes forty-one through eighty contain only the table of contents that were issued from 1963-2002.⁸ The other collection is called the *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History & Culture*. To commemorate the centennial of Oklahoma's statehood in 2007, the Oklahoma Historical Society developed the *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History &*

Culture in order to educate people about the history of Oklahoma.⁹ Entries for this title can be browsed alphabetically, chronologically and by subject. The Oklahoma Historical Society published it in two volumes in 2009. Both collections are searchable by using the Electronic Publishing Center Search Page at <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/search.htm>.

Notes

1 United States Commission on Civil Rights. Oklahoma Advisory Committee. Indian Civil Right Issues in Oklahoma: A Report. [Washington, D.C.: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights] 1974: 5.

2 HathiTrust Digital Library, Our Digital Library, http://www.hathitrust.org/digital_library (accessed November 13, 2010).

3 HathiTrust Digital Library, Partnership Community, <http://www.hathitrust.org/community> (accessed November 13, 2010).

4 Internet Archive, Internet Archive: About IA, <http://www.archive.org/about/about.php> (accessed November 22, 2010).

5 Biodiversity Heritage Library, About, <http://biodivlib.wikispaces.com/About> (accessed April 26, 2011).

6 Smithsonian Institution Libraries, List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology: Note, <http://www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin200/200note.htm> (accessed August 11, 2010).

7 The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Indians/Native Americans, <http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/native-americans.html> (accessed September 28, 2010).

8 Oklahoma Historical Society, Chronicles of Oklahoma Online, <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/chronicles.html> (accessed September 10, 2010).

9 Oklahoma Historical Society, Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History & Culture, <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/> (accessed September 10, 2010).

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