

**MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT MUSEUM AND
RESEARCH CENTER**
Archives & Special Collections

**Webliography of
Native American History**

Introduction

The Internet abounds with Web sites of varying quality that claim to accurately present topics relating to the history of the indigenous populations of the Western Hemisphere. One must exercise caution in approaching them, checking (where possible) the credentials of their authors and critically reading their content.

This Webliography lists and explains some of the more reputable sites that address broad and specific topics within the realm of Native American history.

GENERAL OVERVIEWS

americanindian.net

Phil Konstantin (b. 1952), a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, is the author of *This Day in North American Indian History*, published by Da Capo Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 2002. Arranged in calendar order, this book's content indicates the significant events in Native history which occurred on each day of the year. (For example, under "January 20," Red Jacket's death in 1830 is listed.)

This Web site presents an abbreviated version of the book (offering two consecutive months at a time), and also contains ordering information for those who wish to purchase a copy of the book.

cobalt.lang.osaka-u.ac.jp/~krkvl/history.html

Compiled by Will Karkavelas, a Cultural Studies professor at Osaka University, this site lists many useful links to other sites that address various topics of Native history from the pre-Columbian era to the present day. A "General" section appears at the top, with links to sites containing information about recent history, such as Tribal populations in the 1990 federal census, and the American Indian Movement of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Subsequent topical sections list links pertaining to the pre-Contact era, the (immediate) post-Contact era, Indian wars of the colonial period, and federal policy toward Natives from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Another section focuses on the Choctaw and Navajo Code Talkers who served in the United States Army and Marines during the two World Wars of the twentieth century. Other links relate to historical maps and specific subjects, including the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the battle of Little Bighorn, and the massacre at Wounded Knee. The final section, titled "Tribal Histories and Statistics," features links to individual tribes, grouped by region.

digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/index.htm

Administered by the Oklahoma State University Library, this site presents an online version of Charles Kappler's *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*, first published by GPO in 1903-1904. In the years since, it has become a seven-volume set. Volumes I and III through VII reprint United States laws and executive orders relating to Native policy dating from 1871 to 1970. Volume II reprints treaties between the United States government and various tribes dating from 1778 to 1883. This Web

site features full-text renditions of these documents, arranged in chronological order. (Note: As of 10 December 2002, only the first five volumes of this set are online; the remaining two will be added in the future.)

memory.loc.gov

This is the main page for the Library of Congress' "American Memory: Historical Collections for the National Digital Library," which is a vast online array of photographic and motion picture images. Search engines enable one to peruse the various sub-collections represented here, and also to find images relevant to specific subjects. Among the myriad items pertinent to Native history are maps, manuscripts, printed ephemera, daguerreotypes and other early photographs, oral history transcripts, and short Edison motion picture films (including an 1894 film titled "Sioux Ghost Dance" and a film of a sham battle between six tribes and a contingent of the United States Infantry that was staged at the end of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901).

memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/codhtml/hawphome.html

Hosted by the Library of Congress, this site features an online selection from an extensive photographic collection, held by the Denver Public Library, which depicts the history of the American West from 1860 to 1920. Various search methodologies are available, including keywords, subject headings, and names of photographers. A special gallery profiles Native women of the late nineteenth-century Plains and southwest regions.

www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq61-1.htm

This site, provided by the United States Navy Historical Center, summarizes Native involvement in the major wars of American history, with a concentration on twentieth-century conflicts. Links lead to a list of American Indians who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War II and the Korean War, and also to a bibliography and dictionary pertaining to the Navajo Code Talkers of World War II.

www.indianwars.org/

The National Indian Wars Association, Incorporated, which operates this site, concentrates on the conflicts which occurred between 1865 and 1890. Links lead to additional sites which contain maps of tribal territories, and information about the "Frontier Army" and the forts of the Old West. Also, there is an online discussion forum in which members of the association participate. Membership forms are available, as well.

www.nativewomenveterans.org

Lieutenant-Colonel Brenda Finnicum, a Lumbee Tribal member who served in the United States Army Nurse Corps for 22 years, administers this site which honors Native women who served in the armed forces of the United States and Canada in times of war and peace. Links from main site lead to Finnicum's history of the roles of Native women in the United States military and to her articles "First American Indian Nurses" (who served during the Spanish-American War) and "Honor the Women that Served." Moreover, there is a questionnaire which allows other female Native veterans to submit their career information to Finnicum.

www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/program/episodes/

This site accompanies the 1996 Ken Burns / Stephen Ives television documentary *The West*. It provides synopses of the eight constituent episodes, covering the history of Euro-American exploration and settlement of the western North American continent, and its impacts on the indigenous populations, from the Age of Exploration to the early twentieth century. Additional links lead to related lesson plans for teachers, and explanatory essays about key people, places, and events.

An "Archives" link features images of photographs which the documentary used and full-text versions of historical documents which the documentary cited.

SPECIFIC TRIBES AND TRIBAL GROUPS

genforum.genealogy.com/kingphilipswar/

This site is an online forum for discussion of King Philip's War (1675-1676). The content of submissions focuses on genealogy.

memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/wauhtml/aipnhome.html

Operated by the Library of Congress, this site focuses on the American Indians of the Pacific Northwest. Here, over 2,300 photographs and 7,700 pages of documentary text are at the researcher's disposal. (The institutions which hold the original pieces are the University of Washington Libraries, the Cheney Cowles Museum in Spokane, and the Museum of History and Industry in Seattle.) Indices are searchable by keyword, subject heading, geographical location, and author or photographer name. Also, there are "Ten Illustrated Essays" that were written by historians and anthropologists.

ngeorgia.com/history/nghisttt.html

This site contains information about the tragic forced march, known as the "Trail of Tears," along which Cherokee Tribal members were sent from Georgia to what later became the state of Oklahoma in 1838-1839. The main page provides a brief account of this episode, and links lead to other pages that feature maps, Cherokee statistics according to Tribal leader John Ross (1790-1866), and an elegiac poem by Abe "Del" Jones, titled "The Neverending Trail."

rosecity.net/tears/

Another study of the Trail of Tears, the main site here contains links that lead to the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, the Trail of Tears State Park (in Cape Girardeau County, Missouri), the Princess Otaiki Gravesite at the state park, which serves as a memorial to the tribal members who perished en route, and a timeline of related events.

www.ambergriscaie.com/pages/mayan/aztec.html

This site offers an account of the Spanish conquest of Mexico (1519-1521) as told from the Aztec perspective. Preceding this narrative is an overview of pre-Conquest Native cultures in Mexico.

www.arcticwebsite.com

Created and administered by Jack L. McSherry III, this site provides historic images of indigenous Alaskan and Arctic inhabitants and their villages, an overview of their languages (divided by region), and a reprint of Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore's 1896 essay "Tlingit Customs," which appeared in *Appleton's Guidebook to Alaska*. In addition, the site features a chronology of Euro-American expeditions to Alaska and the Arctic region dating from 1806 to 1926, and profiles some of the Natives who assisted these explorers.

<http://www.cherokee.org/home.aspx?section=culture&culture=culinfo&cat=gV4q5zmQTuw=&ID=LRXu7xU544M=>

Titled "Civil War: A War Within a War," this timeline summarizes the Cherokee Tribe's experiences during the Civil War.

www.choctawnation.com/History//index.cfm?fuseaction=HSubGroups&HSubGroupID=2

This site pays tribute to the Choctaw Code Talkers who served in the United States Army in both World Wars of the twentieth century. Links lead to biographies of individual Choctaw soldiers who fought in the American Expeditionary Force of 1917-1918 and a 2000 biography of Schlicht Billy, the last surviving Choctaw Code Talker of the Second World War. Another link leads to an essay titled "Unsung Heroes," which discusses the Choctaw and Navajo Code Talkers who served in both theaters of the Second World War.

www.colonialwarsct.org/1637_links.htm

Hosted by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, this site contains links to pages that outline the history of the Pequot War (1636-1637).

www.colonialwarsct.org/1675.htm

This site provides a brief overview and chronology of King Philip's War.

www.militarymuseum.org/Modoc1.html

Hosted by the California Military Museum, this site summarizes the history of the United States Army's campaign against the Modoc Tribe of northern California in 1872-1873. Appearing also are a map of the disputed territory and a list of recommended readings.

www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/labe/index.htm

Maintained by the National Park Service, this site provides another history of the Modoc War.

www.oneida-nation.net/oriskany.html

Operated by the Oneida Nation, this site recalls that tribe's role in the Revolutionary War battle of Oriskany (6 August 1777). Of the six tribes then comprising the Iroquois Confederacy, only the Oneida sided with the Americans during the war. This site also discusses a commemoration ceremony on the 217th anniversary of the battle, in which Oneida tribal members joined Euro-Americans.

www.swarthmore.edu/SocSci/bdorseyl/41docs/45-ran.html

In 1685, James II sent Edward Randolph to the English colonies in North America to investigate violations of the Navigation Acts, and also to report on general colonial matters. This site excerpts Randolph's report on King Philip's War and its aftereffects.

SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS

ngeorgia.com/people/boudinot.html

This site summarizes the life of Cherokee leader Elias Boudinot (1802-1839). Born Gallegina (or Buck) Watie, he attended the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut, along with his cousin John Ridge. During his time there, he met the Revolutionary War-era statesman Elias Boudinot (1740-1821), an advocate of African-American and Native American rights. In return for financial support from Boudinot, Buck Watie adopted the older man's name as his own. While in Cornwall in the mid-1820s, the two Cherokee students ignited a controversy by marrying local white women; this uproar forced the school's closure. Meanwhile, the Cherokee Nation adopted a new system of government, based on the federal model, and established a capital city at New Echota in Georgia in 1825. Boudinot and Ridge returned to this city, and, in 1828, Boudinot became the editor of the

Cherokee Phoenix, a weekly newspaper written by and for the tribe. (Its original run continued until its suppression by Georgia state authorities in 1834.) Although Boudinot and Ridge supported a law that condemned to death any Cherokee that gave land away, they gradually came to believe that tribal relocation west of the Mississippi River was the best response to white encroachment in Georgia. Theirs was a minority opinion; most of the tribe sided with leader John Ross, who wished to retain the traditional territory. Boudinot's editorials in the *Phoenix* reflected his dissension. When Ross forbade further expressions of his views in this forum in 1832, Boudinot resigned his position as the paper's editor. Undeterred, Boudinot joined Ridge and several other leaders of the minority faction in signing the Treaty of New Echota, by which the tribe relinquished all claims to lands east of the Mississippi River, in December 1835. After relocating to Indian Territory, Boudinot remarried (his first wife had died in 1835), and worked with Reverend Samuel Worcester on translating the Bible into the Cherokee language. Ironically, the aforementioned law which Boudinot and Ridge had once supported ultimately cost them their lives. In 1839, they were murdered by a group of fellow Cherokees.

ngeorgia.com/people/ross.html

John Ross (1790-1866), whose early years this site describes, was the first and only elected Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He presided over an extremely troubled era (1828-1866), encompassing the tribe's removal from Georgia in 1838-1839 and the Civil War.

ngeorgia.com/people/sequoyah.html

The son of a Virginia fur trader and a Cherokee woman, Sequoyah (1776-1843) spent much of his early life working as a silversmith in Georgia. Around 1809, one of his customers suggested that he sign his pieces, as white silversmiths were then doing. A local wealthy farmer taught Sequoyah how to write his name, and, afterward, the young Cherokee began to develop the idea of a writing system for his tribe's language. Service with the United States Army during the Creek War of 1813-1814 reinforced his determination to create such a system, as soldiers in the Cherokee Regiment were unable to write home or to read military orders. Initially experimenting with pictographs, Sequoyah then formulated a syllabary consisting of eighty-six characters derived from the English, Hebrew, and Greek alphabets in 1821. With his six-year-old daughter, he demonstrated his system's effectiveness to Cherokee leaders, who adopted the alphabet on behalf of the tribe. Soon thereafter, thousands of Cherokees became literate.

theband.hiof.no/albums/ululu.html

This site, a link associated with the definitive informational site about The Band, briefly profiles Jesse "Ed" Davis (1944-1988), a Kiowa who has been hailed as the greatest Native American blues guitarist. After recording with the blues band Taj Mahal in the late 1960s, Davis appeared on the albums of many other noted musicians in the early 1970s, including John Lennon, George Harrison, and Neil Diamond. This site also provides information about Davis' 1972 solo album *Ululu*.

theband.hiof.no/band_members/robbie.html

Also from The Band's Web site, this link provides a biography of Robbie Robertson (b. 1943), the group's guitarist and primary songwriter. The son of a Jewish father and a Mohawk mother, Robertson began his collaboration with fellow Canadians Rick Danko, Richard Manuel, and Garth Hudson and Missouri native Levon Helm in the late 1950s. In the mid-1960s, the group backed Bob Dylan, and, from 1968 to 1976, recorded its own series of albums. This site also lists highlights of Robertson's career after The Band's dissolution in 1976. In 1980, he composed the score to Martin Scorsese's film *Raging Bull*. In the 1990s, he returned to his Native musical roots, recording an album of songs for a television documentary with the Native group Red Road Ensemble in 1994, and recording his own *Contact From the Underworld of Red Boy* four years later. (The latter album includes a song titled "Sacrifice," which features a recording of a telephone conversation with imprisoned indigenous rights activist Leonard Peltier.)

www.arlingtoncemetery.com/irahayes.htm

A link from Arlington National Cemetery's Web site, this site profiles Ira Hamilton Hayes (1923-1955), a Pima who served in the United States Marine Corps during World War II. He was one of the Marines who raised the United States flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima on 23 February 1945. (In Joe Rosenthal's famous photograph, Hayes is the person furthest to the left.) This site summarizes Hayes' wartime career, from his enlistment in 1942 to his postwar mustering-out. At the bottom of this page is a photograph of his headstone in Arlington Cemetery.

www.arlingtoncemetery.com/jjclark.htm

Also from Arlington National Cemetery, this site salutes Admiral Joseph James "Jocko" Clark (1893-1971). A member of the Cherokee Tribe, he was the first Native American to graduate from the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, and later became the highest-ranking officer of indigenous lineage in the history of the United States. During World War II, Clark commanded two aircraft carriers in the Pacific Theater, and earned two Distinguished Service Medals, the Navy Cross, and the Legion of Merit. Subsequently, during the Korean War, he commanded the U.S. Seventh Fleet, before retiring in 1953. This site summarizes Clark's military career.

www.civilwarhome.com/watiebio.htm

Although the administrator of the main site from which this link derives is not a professional historian, the short essay that appears here is an adequate biographical sketch of Cherokee leader Stand Watie (1806-1871). The younger brother of Elias Boudinot (see above), Watie had supported the removal of the Cherokee Tribe from Georgia to what is now Oklahoma, signing the treaty of New Echota in 1835 in defiance of tribal leader John Ross. In 1839, after relocating to Indian Territory, Watie assumed leadership of the pro-resettlement faction of the tribe, and subsequently became a leader of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which opposed the abolition of slavery. When the Civil War began in 1861, Watie raised a regiment of Cherokee soldiers to assist the Confederacy. By the end of that year, his regiment had driven pro-Union Natives out of Indian Territory, making him a Southern hero. During the remainder of the war, his regiment engaged Union forces in numerous battles and launched several raids behind Union lines in Indian Territory and adjacent states. In May 1864, Watie was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, becoming the only Native to achieve that rank in the Civil War. In the end, he was the last Confederate general to surrender, finally laying down his arms on 23 June 1865. After the war, he represented the Southern Cherokee delegation during the negotiations of the Cherokee Reconstruction Treaty of 1866.

www.pbs.org/warrior/

This site accompanies the award-winning PBS documentary *Warrior in Two Worlds*, a biography of Seneca Tribal member Ely Parker (1828-1895). A close friend of Ulysses S. Grant, Parker served as his secretary during the Civil War, and, in April 1865, he drew up the articles of surrender to which Robert E. Lee's beaten army acceded at Appomattox. After the war, Parker briefly served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the first two years of Grant's presidency (1869-1871).

www.usna.edu/Admissions/Notables/MOH/index.htm/

Administered by the United States Naval Academy, this site briefly profiles Commander Ernest E. Evans (1908-1944), a member of the Cherokee Tribe. During the Second World War, he commanded the destroyer USS *Johnston* from the time it was commissioned in October 1943. On 25 October 1944, during the battle of Leyte Gulf, the *Johnston*, along with several other destroyers, successfully shielded American escort carriers from a much larger Japanese force of battleships and cruisers. Riddled by enemy fire, the *Johnston* ultimately sank, taking Evans and 184 crew members with her. For his heroism, Evans was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

CURRENT AFFAIRS / RECENT HISTORY

hometown.aol.com/miketben1/miktben6.htm

This is an online version of the *Indian Time* newsletter, issued by the Akwesasne Mohawk Tribe in Hogansburg, New York. The main page has links to articles which discuss Iroquois reactions to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and federal recognition, land claims, and casino operations for tribes in New York State. In addition, a three-part article analyzes the "global diffusion of Iroquois democratic traditions."

thomas.loc.gov/

Administered by the Library of Congress, this Web site is a searchable database of Congressional documents. Full texts of Congressional bills proposed from 1989 to the present are available and searchable by keywords (such as "tribe" or "Indians") or bill numbers. In addition, for each bill, the site provides legislative histories, names of sponsors, and results of roll-call votes. Full-text versions of the *Congressional Record* from 1989 to the present, and committee reports from 1995 to the present are also obtainable. Finally, selected historical documents relating to Congressional legislation that date from 1774 to 1873 can be found here.

www.aimovement.org/

This site describes the activities of the American Indian Movement from its inception in 1973 to the present day. A link from this main site leads to scanned images of relevant declassified documents from the FBI, CIA, the Justice Department, and the White House. There are also links to pages providing a brief history of the movement, and information about Leonard Peltier and the National Coalition on Racism in Sports and Media. A further link from the history page features a full-text reprinting of the "Trail of Broken Treaties" manifesto issued in October 1972.

www2.h-net.msu.edu/~shear/thread/natives_as_founders.htm

Administered by Humanities and Social Sciences Online, headquartered at Michigan State University, this site consists of a threaded debate from 1999 concerning Iroquois influences on the United States Constitution.

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Introduction and annotations by Jonathan Ault , Assistant Archivist, Reference.

This Webliography was first compiled in December 2002; revised February 2007. Any omissions or errors are deeply regretted by the Webliographer, who has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this document.

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