Native American History and Heritage: A Bibliography of Resources in the Erwin Library, Wayne Community College

“Information courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

What started at the turn of the century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the U.S. has resulted in a whole month being designated for that purpose.

One of the very proponents of an American Indian Day was Dr. Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian, who was the director of the Museum of Arts and Science in Rochester, N.Y. He persuaded the Boy Scouts of America to set aside a day for the "First Americans" and for three years they adopted such a day. In 1915, the annual Congress of the American Indian Association meeting in Lawrence, Kans., formally approved a plan concerning American Indian Day. It directed its president, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe, to call upon the country to observe such a day. Coolidge issued a proclamation on Sept. 28, 1915, which declared the second Saturday of each May as an American Indian Day and contained the first formal appeal for recognition of Indians as citizens.

The year before this proclamation was issued, Red Fox James, a Blackfoot Indian, rode horseback from state to state seeking approval for a day to honor Indians. On December 14, 1915, he presented the endorsements of 24 state governments at the White House. There is no record, however, of such a national day being proclaimed.

The first American Indian Day in a state was declared on the second Saturday in May 1916 by the governor of New York. Several states celebrate the fourth Friday in September. In Illinois, for example, legislators enacted such a day in 1919. Presently, several states have designated Columbus Day as Native American Day, but it continues to be a day we observe without any recognition as a national legal holiday.

In 1990 President George H. W. Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 ‘National American Indian Heritage Month.’ Similar proclamations, under variants on the name (including ‘Native American Heritage Month’ and ‘National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month’) have been issued each year since 1994.”

Scope of the Bibliography:

Internet Resources are completely annotated and have been selected by the Erwin Librarians.

Books are divided into Non-Fiction titles, which include books on history, biography, and other topics related to Native American groups or individuals, and Fiction, which includes novels and poetry by or about Native Americans.

Titles in the Fiction section will be found in one of four areas in the library, representing three basic, but in many cases interchangeable, reading levels which include Easy, Juvenile, Young Adult, as well as Adult (Fiction). Many readers will be intrigued by books from any of these reading levels. A few books, such as poetry, will be found in the General Collection area.

All Books other than those in the Reference Collection may be checked out by any Erwin Library registered patron, faculty, staff or student for twenty-one days, with one renewal. Books located in the Reference section of the Erwin Library may be used and photocopied only within the Library. If available, Permalink URLs are included for electronic book versions.

If there is a particular item that you are searching for that is not available in the Erwin Library, it could still be obtained by an Interlibrary Loan request made to the Erwin Library, either in person at the Circulation Desk, by telephone at 919-739-6891, or by submitting an online request from the Interlibrary Loan link on the library’s webpage.

Audiovisual items owned by the Erwin Library may be viewed in the Erwin Library, or checked out for a week by WCC faculty. WCC faculty may request an educational copy of a videorecording be made in the WCC Educational Support Technology Department (Media) for use in classrooms. Video Permalinks or Bookmarks are included for those titles also accessible in our library’s video streaming resources.

Many more videos are available in our video databases, available from the Erwin Library homepage through a WCC Single Search (check the Videos category), or, for databases which are not yet included in the integrated search, from the Other Databases link (click Videos). All will require a simple Erwin Library barcode number for authentication, should you be on a computer outside the library lab.

The Journals section lists titles of significant periodical publications in the field with Permalink URLs given for entire ranges of issues, which can then be browsed or searched.

Journal Articles gives a sample of the thousands of articles available in the many research databases from the Erwin Library’s webpage using the WCC Single Search (by subject, article title, keyword, or author to locate a list of related articles), or Journals A-Z (by journal title to browse all issues) search boxes. Permalinks or Article Stable URLs are also included in entries for these listed articles.

Please note that a library user at a computer outside of the Erwin Library computer lab will be prompted to enter his or her Erwin Library barcode number for authentication.

Library of Congress Subject Headings may be used in a subject search to search the Erwin Library Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) for more books. The Library of Congress Subject Headings make excellent search terms, and may be typed into the search box of any major database with no punctuation, just
spaces between the words. No Erwin Library barcode number is needed for a user to access and search the Erwin Library OPAC from the library’s webpage.

**Internet Resources:**

*Native American Heritage Month 2013.* The Library of Congress.  
http://nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov/

“The Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the rich ancestry and traditions of Native Americans.”

*Exhibits and Collections.* The Library of Congress.  
http://nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov/collections/index.html

This site, also sponsored by the Library of Congress, offers a “sampling of the material related to Native American history available from the Library of the Congress and other partner agencies.”

*NCPedia: American Indians.*  http://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/american-indian

Includes many articles on American Indian history from sources such as the *Tar Heel Junior Historian* (NC Museum of History) and the *Encyclopedia of North Carolina* (University of North Carolina Press)

http://www.ncdcr.gov/ncmoh/learn/ForEducators/Timelines/North CarolinaAmericanIndianHistory Time Line.aspx

This detailed timeline from the North Carolina Museum of History covers Native American history in the region from before the sixteenth century and pre-colonization, though the eventful eighteenth-twentieth centuries, all the way to events in the 1990s.

**Books:**

**Non-Fiction**


Permalink to full text:


Permalink to full text:


Robbins, Catherine C. *All Indians do not Live in Teepees (or Casinos)*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2011. Call Number: E98 .S7 R64 2011


**Fiction**


**Poetry**


**Audio-Visual:**


Video Permalink:


Video Permalink:

Native American History and Heritage: A Bibliography


Journals:

American Indian Quarterly.

Permalink to browse all issues: 1990-present

Native American Connections.

Permalink to browse all issues: 1996-1999

Journal Articles:


Library of Congress Subject Headings:

American literature. Indian authors
American poetry. Indian authors
Apache Indians
Cherokee Indians. History. 19th century
Cherokee Indians. Relocation
Cherokee Indians. Government relations
Cherokee Indians. Social conditions
Comanche Indians. History
Creek Indians. Folklore
Indian captivities
Indian code talkers
Indian reservations. Fiction
Indian women. North America. Fiction
Indians of North America
Indians of North America. Fiction
Indians of North America. Relocation. Great Plains
Indians, Treatment of. United States. History. 19th century
Jamestown (Va.). History. 17th century
Kiowa Indians
Navajo Indians. Fiction
Nez Percé Indians

Ojibwa Indians. Fiction

Ojibwa Indians. Juvenile fiction

Pocahontas, d. 1617

Spokane Indians

Trail of Tears, 1838-1839

World War, 1939-1945. Participation, Indian

Wounded Knee Massacre, S.D., 1890