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Black Elk was an Oglala Lakota Sioux autobiographer who is best known for *Black Elk Speaks*, a work that combines autobiography, ethnology, and philosophy to present what is considered the most authentic account of the Plains Indians during the nineteenth century.

Black Hawk 1767-1838 59
One of the first Native American autobiographers, Black Hawk is chiefly recognized for his role in the Black Hawk War of 1832, during which he and his followers attempted to retain possession of Sauk and Fox lands east of the Mississippi river. He later dictated his life story, which was published as *The Life of Ma-Ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak or Black Hawk*.

Maria Chona 1845?-1936 68
Chona's life story was published as *The Autobiography of a Papago Woman* and focuses on Papago village life, seasonal activities, ceremonies, and rituals. It has been praised as an eloquent portrait of a woman who acted decisively to achieve her goals without breaking the bounds of her traditional culture.

Lame Deer 1903-1976 75
A Sioux medicine man and autobiographer, Lame Deer has been praised for his *Lame Deer: Seeker of Visions*, a work in which he explains various aspects of Sioux culture, including the sweatlodge and the Sun Dance.

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Chief Joseph 1840-1904 83
Chief Joseph was a Nez Percé chief who is famous for his leadership during the Nez Percé War of 1877. His surrender speech has been frequently anthologized and is cited as a powerful example of Native American oration.

Chief Seattle 1786?-1866	92
The chief of the Duwamish and Suquamish tribes of the Pacific Northwest, Seattle is credited with delivering a moving and influential speech sometime between 1853 and 1855. While later versions of this speech have been hailed for their powerful environmental messages and have been translated into numerous languages, the authenticity of Chief Seattle's speech has been seriously questioned.	
Sitting Bull 1831?-1890	103
A Hunkpapa Sioux chief, Sitting Bull was a prominent figure in his tribe's fight for control of the Black Hills in South Dakota. In addition to defeating General George Armstrong Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, Sitting Bull was dominant in Indian affairs. In an 1883 speech, for example, he discussed unfair reservation policies and described the hardships under which his people lived.	
Tecumseh 1768-1813	110
Tecumseh was a Shawnee tribal leader who is best known for organizing resistance to white settlement in the Ohio Valley in the late 1700s and early 1800s and for his role in the British capture of Detroit during the War of 1812. In addition to his successes as a military leader, Tecumseh is legendary for his skills as an orator.	

PART II: WRITTEN LITERATURE

Sherman Alexie 1966-	119
A new and upcoming figure in Native American literature, Alexie is a Spokane and Coeur d'Alene poet and short story writer who has been praised for his treatment of contemporary reservation life.	
Paula Gunn Allen 1939-	125
Allen is a Pueblo Laguna and Sioux poet, critic, essayist, novelist, and editor whose works focus on her identity as a woman, mixed blood, and lesbian in Laguna and white society.	
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A Pequot minister, Apess was an outspoken advocate of civil rights for Native Americans as well as one of the first Indian autobiographers. His <i>A Son of the Forest</i> has been praised as a moving example of the "conversion narrative" genre and as a persuasive, well-written piece of civil rights advocacy.	
Jeannette Armstrong 1948-	143
Armstrong is an Okanagan novelist, poet, short story writer, and author and illustrator of children's books who is known as one of the first Native women novelists in Canada. <i>Slash</i> , variously identified as historical fiction, a fictional biography, and a young adult novel, has been highly successful.	
Jim Barnes 1933-	151
Of Choctaw descent, Barnes has gained a reputation as an author who	

utilizes but ultimately transcends his regional and ethnic heritage. He has been praised for his ability to use imagery and symbolism to create a sense of history and place, and for his probing questions about twentieth-century society.

Sam Blowsnake 1875-?	158
Blowsnake is known for <i>The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian</i> , in which he discusses such subjects as religious visions, the time he spent in prison for killing a Potawatomi, and his decline into sexual debauchery and drunkenness.	
Peter Blue Cloud 1933-	165
A Mohawk poet and short story writer, Blue Cloud is noted for combining Native American myths with contemporary issues. He frequently emphasizes Native spirituality and explores the interconnectedness between animals and humans.	
Gertrude Bonnin (Zitkala-Sa) 1876-1938	169
One of the most prominent leaders of the pan-Indian movement of the 1920s and 1930s, Bonnin, a Yankton Sioux, dedicated her life to lobbying for the rights of Native Americans. Her writings are valued for their documentation of the impact of assimilation on cultural identity.	
Beth Brant 1941-	177
Brant is a Mohawk poet, short story writer, essayist, and editor who frequently addresses her identity as a Native American, woman, and lesbian in her works.	
Mary Brave Bird 1953-	180
A Lakota Sioux political activist and autobiographer, Brave Bird is best known for <i>Lakota Woman</i> and <i>Ohitika Woman</i> . <i>Lakota Woman</i> , which was written under the name Mary Crow Dog, won the American Book Award in 1991 and was a national bestseller.	
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Bruchac is the author of more than thirty books of poetry, fiction, and Native American folktales and legends. Of Abenaki heritage, Bruchac is known as a preeminent storyteller whose works have been praised for their incorporation of numerous personas, narrative techniques, and dialects.	
Barney Bush 1946-	195
A Shawnee and Cayuga poet and short story writer, Bush is noted for works that are imbued with a sense of outrage at the past and present injustices that white society has perpetuated against Native Americans.	
Maria Campbell 1940-	199
Campbell is a Métis autobiographer, author of children's books, playwright, scriptwriter, editor, and essayist who is best known for her autobiography <i>Halfbreed</i> , which relates her struggles as a Métis in Canadian society.	

Robert Conley 1940-	210
Conley is a Cherokee novelist, short story writer, and poet, whose works accurately depict the Old West and focus on the history, traditions, and folklore of the Cherokee people.	
Elizabeth Cook-Lynn 1930-	216
A Dakota Sioux poet, short story writer, and novelist, Cook-Lynn is especially concerned with the tension between white culture and Native American identity. She has stated that "writing is an essential act of survival for contemporary American Indians."	
George Copway 1818-1869	222
Copway, an Ojibway autobiographer, nonfiction writer, and orator, is remembered primarily as one of the first and best Native American autobiographers. His <i>The Life, History, and Travels of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh</i> (George Copway) was so popular it was reprinted in six editions in one year.	
Beatrice Culleton 1949-	232
Culleton is a Métis novelist and author of children's books. Her novel <i>In Search of April Raintree</i> has been described as "one of the most scathing indictments of Canadian society that has ever been written."	
Ella Deloria 1889-1971	240
A Yankton Sioux anthropologist, linguist, and novelist, Deloria was a leading authority on Sioux culture and language. She gathered, translated, and edited numerous Sioux legends and tales, many of which were published in the bilingual collection <i>Dakota Texts</i> .	
Vine Deloria, Jr. 1933-	246
Deloria, a Sioux nonfiction writer, is one of the most outspoken figures in Native American affairs. He is often considered a radical thinker because he advocates Native American cultural nationalism and the fulfillment of early treaty obligations by the United States government.	
Michael Dorris 1945-	258
A Modoc author of a diverse body of work in different genres, Dorris is praised for his sensitive and intelligent treatment of Native American concerns. He is known for such works as <i>The Crown of Columbus</i> , a collaborative effort with his wife Louise Erdrich, and <i>The Broken Cord</i> , a chronicle of the effects of fetal alcohol syndrome on his adopted son Adam.	
Charles Alexander Eastman 1858-1939	269
From childhood among the Santee Sioux to adulthood as a graduate of Dartmouth College and Boston University Medical School, Eastman spent much of his life trying to reconcile the opposing values and beliefs of white society and Sioux culture. He is known for his autobiographies <i>Indian Boyhood</i> and <i>From the Deep Woods to Civilization</i> , as well as numerous collections of Sioux folktales and legends.	

Louise Erdrich 1954-	276
A Chippewa novelist, short story writer, poet, and nonfiction writer, Erdrich is a leading figure in contemporary American literature. She has been praised by a wide range of critics for the universality of her themes, the poetic quality of her literary voice, and the generosity with which she presents her characters and the stories they tell. She is known for such works as <i>The Beet Queen</i> , <i>Tracks</i> , and <i>Love Medicine</i> .	
Hanay Geiogamah 1945-	290
A Kiowa playwright, Geiogamah is known for works in which he employs humor, realism, and idiomatic language to subvert negative stereotypes about Native Americans and to address the alienation felt by Indians in contemporary American society.	
Diane Glancy 1941-	298
Glancy is a Cherokee poet, short story writer, playwright, and essayist who is known for works in which she uses realistic language and vivid imagery to address such subjects as spirituality, family ties, her identity as a mixed blood, and her relationship to the landscape of the Great Plains.	
Janet Campbell Hale 1947-	304
A Coeur d'Alene novelist, poet, essayist, and autobiographer, Hale draws from her personal experiences to examine the adverse effects of poverty and alcoholism on Native Americans. Her novel <i>The Jailing of Cecilia Capture</i> was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize.	
Joy Harjo 1951-	308
Harjo is a Muskogee Creek poet whose works are often set in the American Southwest, emphasize the plight of the individual, and reflect Creek values, myths, and beliefs. She has been consistently praised for her thematic concerns and the universal relevance of her verse.	
Lance Henson 1944-	319
Henson is a Cheyenne poet whose verse is noted for its powerful imagery, brevity, and universal appeal as well as its incorporation of Cheyenne philosophy and social commentary.	
Tompson Highway 1951-	325
A Cree playwright, Highway is primarily known for his award-winning plays, <i>The Rez Sisters</i> and <i>Dry Lips Oughta Move to Kapuskasing</i> , both of which deal with life on the reservation.	
Linda Hogan 1947-	333
A Chickasaw poet, short story writer, novelist, playwright, and essayist, Hogan has played a prominent role in the development of contemporary Native American poetry. Most critics agree that her spiritual attitude toward the natural world and her confrontational attitude toward all forces detrimental to the human spirit raise the impact of her work above the ordinary.	

Pauline Johnson 1861-1913	344
Johnson was a well-known Mohawk poet, short story writer, essayist, and performer at the turn of the twentieth century. She is remembered as an early voice for Native American concerns in Canada and remains one of Canada's most popular poets.	
Basil H. Johnston 1929-	353
An Ojibway nonfiction writer, short story writer, and autobiographer, Johnston is predominantly concerned with the preservation of his Ojibway culture. He has been praised for his accurate and loving portrayal of Ojibway customs and ceremonies, his humorous characterizations, and his attention to language.	
Peter Jones 1802-1856	361
A well-known Mississauga Ojibway religious leader, Jones actively sought civil and land rights for Native Canadians in the nineteenth century. Through letters, speeches, and sermons he argued for the full participation of Native Americans in white society and on one occasion made a presentation to England's Queen Victoria.	
Maurice Kenny 1929-	367
A Mohawk poet, short story writer, and playwright, Kenny has been a leading figure in the renaissance of Native American poetry since the 1970s. Critics have praised Kenny's ability to create a world in which humankind and nature are fused and have noted his adept use of oral traditions and Native symbols.	
Thomas King 1943-	373
King is a Cherokee novelist, short story writer, scriptwriter, author of children's books, and editor whose works attempt to abolish common stereotypes about Native Americans through satire and humor. He has won numerous awards, including the Governor General's Award for <i>A Coyote Columbus Story</i> .	
Francis La Flesche 1857-1932	383
La Flesche, an Omaha, was the first Native American anthropologist. He is best known for <i>The Osage Tribe</i> , a four-volume ethnographic study based on eighteen years of research.	
Adrian C. Louis 19??-	391
A Lovelock Paiute poet, Louis is noted for verse in which he incorporates ironic humor and a sometimes bitter tone to document the prejudices and social problems faced by many Native Americans.	
Lee Maracle 1950-	396
Maracle is a Métis autobiographer, poet, short story writer, and novelist, whose works reflect her antipathy toward sexism, racism, and white cultural domination in Canadian society. Critics have acknowledged Maracle's works as having "vitality" and a sense of emotional intensity reflective of her spiritual approach to life and writing.	

Markoosie 1942-	403
Markoosie was the first Canadian Inuit to publish a book in English. His <i>Harpoon of the Hunter</i> is a story of survival and coming-of-age in the perilous world of the Arctic.	
John Joseph Mathews 1894-1979	409
An Osage novelist, biographer, historian, and autobiographer, Mathews is credited with being one of the first Native Americans to write fiction about Native Americans. His novel <i>Sundown</i> has been praised for its realistic and objective depiction of mixed bloods.	
D'Arcy McNickle 1904-1977	417
McNickle was a Cree-born Salish-Kootenai novelist, short story writer, biographer, and anthropologist, who is considered by many to be among the founders of contemporary Native American literature and ethnohistory. Among his groundbreaking works of anthropology are <i>The Indian Tribes of the United States</i> and <i>They Came Here First</i> .	
Emerson Blackhorse Mitchell 1945-	429
Mitchell is best known for his <i>Miracle Hill: The Story of a Navaho Boy</i> , which was written as a class assignment when he was a student at the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico.	
N. Scott Momaday 1934-	432
Momaday, a Kiowa novelist, poet, autobiographer, and nonfiction writer, is widely recognized as one of the most respected and successful contemporary Native American literary figures. His novel <i>House Made of Dawn</i> was the first work by a Native to win the Pulitzer Prize and has greatly influenced other Native American writers.	
Daniel David Moses 1952-	449
Moses is a Delaware poet and playwright who has been praised for his intelligent and thoughtful exploration of spiritual concerns, his original use of imagistic language, and his inclusion of Native oral traditions in his works. He has been called "one of the best of Canada's young native writers."	
Mountain Wolf Woman 1884-1960	456
Mountain Wolf Woman is the author of the critically acclaimed <i>Mountain Wolf Woman, Sister of Crashing Thunder: The Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian</i> . Although the volume relates Mountain Wolf Woman's education, marriages, and tribal and family life, it is also recognized as an evocative account of Winnebago history and culture.	
Mourning Dove 1888-1936	463
Mourning Dove, a Colville-Okanagan novelist and short story writer, is best known for <i>Cogewea the Half-Blood</i> , often considered the first novel published by a Native American woman.	

It remains a popular and often-cited account of Hopi life.

- Mary TallMountain 1918-** 623
TallMountain is a Koyukon Athabascan poet, essayist, and short story writer whose works incorporate her interest in Native and Christian spirituality as well as imagery drawn from her Athabascan heritage and childhood in rural Alaska.
- Luci Tapahonso 1953?-** 628
Tapahonso's poems and short stories are highly autobiographical, infused and shaped by her beliefs and identity as a Navajo woman. She has been praised for her feminist and individualist sensibilities, her depiction of Navajo traditions and humor, and her ability to sensitively convey her multifaceted identity to diverse audiences.
- Gerald Vizenor 1934-** 635
Vizenor is a prolific author whose novels, plays, essays, and stories draw heavily upon his experiences as a mixed-blood Chippewa. He frequently challenges conventional notions about Native American life in his essays and autobiographical memoirs, and his fiction is often described as postmodern because of his use of experimental narrative structures, word play, and complex symbols and imagery.
- Anna Lee Walters 1946-** 649
Walters is a Pawnee and Otoe-Missouria novelist, essayist, short story writer, author of children's books, and poet, who has utilized her Native American background to make tribal perspectives accessible to modern audiences. She has been praised for her effective blending of literary and artistic genres, her realistic depiction of Native American culture, and her focus on spiritual concerns.
- James Welch 1940-** 659
A Blackfeet and Gros Ventre novelist and poet, Welch is best known for his novels *Winter in the Blood*, which has received high praise for its treatment of modern concerns from a Native perspective, and *The Death of Jim Loney*, which focuses on a mixed blood's alienation from both white and Indian societies.
- Roberta Hill Whiteman 1947-** 669
Whiteman, an Oneida poet, is noted for her collection *Star Quilt*, which has been praised for its simple and rhetorical language, vivid imagery, and sincere and distinctive voice.
- Sarah Winnemucca 1844-1891** 675
Winnemucca, a Northern Paiute, is remembered for her outspoken campaign to end governmental injustices against Native Americans and her autobiographical *Life Among the Piutes*. This work which documents her role as an interpreter during the 1878 Bannock War, her lecture tours throughout the United States, and her meeting with government officials to discuss unfair reservation policies.

Ray A. Young Bear 19??- 683

A Mesquakie poet and novelist, Young Bear is highly regarded for verse that explores the conflicts between his Mesquakie heritage and his identity as a writer. His novel *Black Eagle Child: The Facepaint Narratives* is considered Young Bear's attempt to document his heritage without betraying tribal secrets.

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