

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Archaeology - Pictographs.” *National Park Service*, National Park Service, 2017, npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/4b979796-6e6b-4ca8-8476-16d1d228b74f.

This source shows an image of a rock with multiple pictographs on it in California. It is important because it shows multiple examples of how pictographs looked on rocks which is helpful to our research because our project is about pictographs. We used this image to set the scene since it is the first image one will see when entering the website.

Baker, and Johnstone. *Shoshone Women and Children*. Utah State University, Merrill-Cazier Library, 2012, collections.lib.utah.edu/ark:/87278/s6671971.

This is an image of women and children from a Shoshone tribe. This image was used to show an example of how tribes differ from each other and how they are not all the same. It was important in our research to see that not all tribes were the same and that they had different ways of communicating.

Catching a Shark, July 1875 *Bear's Heart, Southern Tsitsistas/Cheyenne, about 1875* Courtesy National Museum of the American Indian

This drawing is an example of ledger art that was done within the Native American culture. Ledger art used the medium of pens, crayons, watercolor, and more to write on mainly ledger books, hence the name ledger art. This was a great source of an example of ledger art especially as the art form evolved to encompass the change in culture as natives were forced to conform which is why we included it when explaining what ledger art is.

"Cheyenne Pictures. High Wolf Kills a Shoshonee or Snake Indian." *Unknown artist, about 1894*

The mounted warrior, with the name glyph "High Wolf," appears as the central subject of this drawing. His victory over the falling Snake (Shoshone) warrior, identified by his shield, seems complete as he appears to ride over him with his arms extended. He is counting coup by touching his enemy with his riding quirt, or whip.

This like a few other sources were used to represent as examples of ledger art and how Native Americans evolved from using simple pictographs and created it to become an art form. As the description showcases, they used ledger art to represent a lot of their experiences and their battles. Thus, this was very useful on our website because it was able to demonstrate how important ledger art was in the Native American culture.

Eastman, Seth. "Manabosho's Devices." *Digital Public Library of America*,

dp.la/item/8de8be5a36b1c11c5136dbb6e960b1c7?q=story%20pictographs.

This image is a transcription of Native American pictographs. It is an important image because it shows one of the many uses of pictographs which was storytelling. It was used on our website to provide a visual to one of the many traditions of Native Americans that is storytelling.

Highsmith, Carol M, photographer. An artistic rock carving that highlights the many pictographs by native peoples found among the rocks in surrounding Terrell County, in the "Trans-Pecos" region of southwest Texas. -02-17. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2014631240/>.

This picture shows a rock found in Texas with many pictographs on it. It was impactful to our research because it gave us examples as to one of the many ways that Native Americans communicated and it furthered our research of pictographs by showing examples of images used by Native Americans in their pictography.

Highsmith, Carol M, photographer. Native peoples from three eras depicted their civilizations in rock pictures at what is now Hueco Tanks State Park & Historic Site in the low mountains above El Paso, Texas. -02-14. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/2014630739/>.

This image depicts an example of Native American rock art and how pictographs along with the method of carving into the rock were used as a medium. It depicts three eras of natives that used the rock, which showcases how extensive the art form was in their traditions. This image portrayed pictographs, which is why we included it on the main page of our website to demonstrate to the audience what rock art and pictographs look like.

"Honored," *Francis Yellow (Francis J. Yellow), Lakota (Teton/Western Sioux)* Courtesy, National Museum of the American Indian

This drawing encompasses the “after” in the evolution in ledger drawings within the Native American culture. More modern ledger art is highly influenced by older systems, but now include more art and less data collecting. This example was great to show the impact of ledger art and how it changed in purpose, which is why we included it in our explanation of ledger art.

"Transfer from Cars to Steamboat at Jacksonville, May 21, 1875" *Bear's Heart, Southern Tsitsistas-Cheyenne, about 1875* Courtesy National Museum of the American Indian

This drawing shows an example of ledger art and it being used to replicate what the Native Americans were experiencing. As explained in the title, the drawing that looks like it is on a paper or part of a ledger book showcases how they were being transported by steamboat. This was a great example of ledger art so it was used in the pictography page.

Kobay. "Koba Pictographs." *Smithsonian Institution*,
collections.si.edu/search/results.htm?q=record_ID=NAA.MS39C_ref25&repo=DPLA.

This source is an image of Native American pictographs next to their English translations. It was important to our research because it helped us see examples of what certain pictographs meant in the 1800s which put things in perspective. It was used in our website to accompany the definition of pictograph.

Leder, Lawrence H. "Iroquois Pictographs." *American Philosophical Society*,
diglib.amphilsoc.org/islandora/object/iroquois-pictographs.

This is a source containing multiple drawings of pictographs from the Iroquois. It is an important source because it makes it easier to see the pictographs and they are depicted very clearly. This source was also used in our website to provide background on what pictographs are.

Meriwether Lewis. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,
<www.loc.gov/item/2004672073/>.

This is a photograph of the famed Merriwether Lewis. Lewis not only was impactful for his expedition but also was someone who had to communicate with Native Americans despite their differing languages. We used this photograph to accompany a quote he stated that depicted the difference in gestures between both parties.

Mody, Alex. "Racoon." *Alex Mody Photography*, www.alexmody.com/photo/racoon/.

This is a photograph of a racoon. It was useful on our website because it provided a visual for the word racoon which we explained came from a Native American word.

Poley, and Horace Swartley. *Pictographs*.

cdm16079.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15330coll22/id/23001.

This is a photograph of pictographs found on a rock in New Mexico. It is beneficial to our research because it shows an example of what pictographs looked like. This image gives us a better understanding of how pictographs were used and where.

President Thomas Jefferson Confidential Message to Congress Concerning Relations with the Indians; 1/18/1803; President's Messages from the 7th Congress; Presidential Messages, 1791 - 1861; Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233; National Archives Building, Washington, DC. [Online Version, <https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/jefferson-confidential-message-relations-indians>, January 19, 2021]

This source is an image of a letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote to Congress asking for funds for exploring the west. It was essential to our research because it showed the beginning of how the Lewis and Clark expedition was started. This is of significance

because they would have to interact with Native American tribes that did not speak the same language as them.

Swan, James Gilchrist. "Jenny Lind Distributing Presents at Potlatch. Watercolor over Pencil." *Duke of York House. Jenny Lind Distributing Presents at Potlatch. Watercolor over Pencil, 18.1 x 23 Cm.*, brbl-dl.library.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3432799 .

This watercolor painting showcases a potlatch or a gift-giving ceremony practiced in the Native American culture. We talked about how Native Americans and Americans had the love and understanding of gift-giving, so adding this painting was extremely useful to show just that. It demonstrates how although they had differing cultures and languages, they still have some things in common.

The Flame Winter Count (Sioux) records the years 1786-1876 Courtesy National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution

This ledger drawing showcases how pictographs were used to keep track of data of the winter count during 1786-1876. Not only does this source showcase pictographs, but it also demonstrates how ledger drawings were used before they were focused more on expression and drawing experiences. Thus, this was a great drawing to include to explain ledger art and its evolution.

Tiller, de Teel Patterson. [Judian Pictographs], photograph, March 1978; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph679973/>: accessed January 19, 2021), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Texas Historical Commission.

This is a picture of a large rock found with pictographs in Texas. It is used in our website to give a visual of how Native Americans would use pictographs to tell stories, communicate, and more.

Tiller, de Teel Patterson. [Judian Pictographs], photograph, March 1978; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metaph688273/>: accessed January 19, 2021), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Texas Historical Commission.

This source is another image of Native American pictographs on a rock in Texas. It is important to our research because it gave an example of a type of medium that was used to draw the pictographs on. It is important to see that there were multiple types of surfaces used to draw on and that trees were not the only one which is why a picture of pictographs on a rock are important.

Secondary Sources

"Communication in Native North America ." American Eras. . *Encyclopedia.com*. 12 Jan. 2021 <<https://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

This source was very useful because it provided a lot of background information about Native Americans and their communication styles. It helped explain why communication was necessary and the multiple forms of communication that Native Americans used. In addition to this, it talked about how settlers and explorers influenced, changed, and adopted their forms of communication.

“Communication in the Old West - Canyon Ridge Social Studies Mr.Raso.” *Google Sites*,
sites.google.com/a/dysart.org/raso-land/student-work/communication-in-the-westward-expansion.

This website talks about different forms of communication that was used in the Old West such as with telegraphs, morse code, and pictography. We read about each of these methods and thought that pictography was interesting especially because we did not learn about it in school. Thus, this was extremely helpful because it helped us pick our topic for the website.

Dilg, Cami Ann. “The Past That Was Differs Little from the Past That Was Not: Pictographs and Petroglyphs in Cormac McCarthys Blood Meridian or the Evening Redness in the West .” *Digital Commons*, 2017,
digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1958&context=gradreports.

This source is an article that provided us with background information as to what pictographs are and how they have been used in history. Besides providing background information, this source also provided us with an image for the website which we used to show how pictographs were used to depict historical events in tribes.

Dontsova, Diana. “Diana ‘Diadonna’ Dontsovas Blogg: Femina.se.” *Diana "Diadonna" Dontsovas Blogg | Femina.se*, bydiadonna.femina.se/.

This website is a cooking blog and we used it to provide a picture of a squash. This squash picture was used in our website to help the audience visualize what a squash looks like so that they could see which word came from the Native Americans, not just read it.

Editors, TW. "The 100 Best Historical Photos of the American Indian." *True West Magazine*, 16 June 2018, truewestmagazine.com/american-indian-historical-photos/.

This source provides multiple pictures of Native Americans. From this website, we chose a picture of a Kiowa family which is important to our research because it further shows how not all tribes are the same and gives a reason as to why they would need to have pictographs to be able to communicate.

Education.com. "Native American Pictographs: Activity." *Activity | Education.com*, 4 Oct. 2016, www.education.com/activity/article/native-american-pictographs/#:~:text=Native%20Americans%20living%20in%20early,people%2C%20places%2C%20and%20feelings.

This source provides an interactive activity along with a brief explanation of what pictographs are. This was one of the first sources that we read when working on the website so this was extremely useful at setting the foundation to what we were going to be talking about. It was also helpful because it gave us an idea of including an activity within our website.

Gilman, Carolyn. *Gestures and Symbols*.

www.lewisandclarkexhibit.org/4_0_0/4_1_0_supportingdocs/4_1_9_1/read_L2_gestures_symbols.pdf.

This source helped put into perspective the importance of being able to communicate without words. It showed how Merriwether Lewis struggled when he did not have a translator. This was important to our research because the article then went on to talk

about why communication is key and how everything is very subjective when it comes to culture.

“How to Govern, and How to Obey.” *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/martial-law.htm.

This website provided multiple images and we used the one showing the Westerners interacting with the Native Americans. This is beneficial to our website because it shows that different forms of communications were necessary to be able to communicate since they did not speak the same language.

Inquiry Net, www.inquiry.net/images/uisl076.gif.

This source is a picture with multiple pictographs and their meanings today. It is used in our website to show the legacy of Native American pictographs. It is important because it shows us that pictographs are still relevant today and are still understandable.

Joinson, Carla, and Carla Joinson. “Indians, Insanity, and American History Blog.” *Indians Insanity and American History Blog*, 28 June 2012, cantonasylumforinsaneindians.com/history_blog/tag/smoke-signals/.

This source provided images that displayed a bit of the lifestyle of Native Americans. From this website we chose an image of a smoke signal being lighted. This was beneficial to our research because it showed us that speaking and pictographs were not the only forms of communication used by the Natives. It was important to see that there were many other ways they communicated within and outside their tribes.

Layne, Elizabeth. "How Are Pictographs Used in a Workplace?" *Small Business - Chron.com*, Chron.com, 21 Nov. 2017, smallbusiness.chron.com/pictographs-used-workplace-38856.html.

This article encompasses the use of pictographs in modern-day society, specifically a workplace. Although we did not use all of the pictographs mentioned in this article, we did get a better idea of how Native American pictographs have influenced today and how impactful they are. Thus, with this information, we included some currently use pictographs to show its impact.

Lemoine, Alexa. "These Words Originated From Native American Languages." *Dictionary.com*, Dictionary.com, 6 Jan. 2021, www.dictionary.com/e/s/native-american-words/#mississippi.

This source is a dictionary that follows the origins of words that have Native American influence. One word that we decided to include was Mississippi because it is a word that everyone knows to represent the geographical area and river. Thus, by including this, it showcases the influence of Native Americans on the current American language.

Momaday, Navarre Scott. The Journey of Tai-Me. University of New Mexico Press, 2009.

This book was written to combine both the Native American ways of drawing history and stories with the current Western literature of writing. This thoroughly shows how Native American culture and today's society relates, which helps portray the legacy of pictographs and drawing narratives. Thus, we used this to show how Native American pictographs influenced history.

Native American Symbols, Pictographs & Petroglyphs,

www.legendsofamerica.com/na-symbols/.

This website provides a lot of information about petroglyphs and totem poles. Although we do not focus on totem poles or petroglyphs in our website, it gave us more background knowledge of how important symbols or pictographs were to the Native American culture. This website also provided a lot of pictographs with their meanings, which was useful as we included some in our website.

“Skunk, Bayou, and Other Words with Native American Origins.” *Merriam-Webster,*

Merriam-Webster, www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/native-american-words/.

This is another dictionary source that provides examples of words that have an influence and origin from Native American languages. They include several different words and explain how they derive from the Native American culture. This was extremely useful as it portrays how the communication between the Native Americans and Americans influenced today’s current language.

“Story Map Journal.” *Arcgis.com,*

www.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=88cc68978a3f4cfa8f30b311c17ec0f6#:~:text=Interaction%201600%2D1800%27s-,During%20the%2017th%20century%2C%20thousands%20of%20European%20immigrants%20arrived%20in,the%20continent%20in%20various%20tribes.

This story map revolves around the interaction and communication between Native Americans and Europeans during the 1600s to the 1800s. This project had an abundance

of information from talking about Jamestown to the Great Lakes Region. It was extremely helpful for us to read as it gave us background information and gave us a timeline to understand how the Natives and Europeans communicate and why.

“Talking Without Words in the Old West.” *Youtube*, 2014,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQ5UoqXMbIY.

This video was about how Native Americans communicated with each other without the use of their words. It was important to our research since it provided background and helped us see the many different ways that Native Americans talked amongst themselves.

“The Ledger Art Collection.” *Milwaukee Public Museum*,
www.mpm.edu/research-collections/anthropology/online-collections-research/ledger-art-collection.

This article provides information that revolves around ledger art and also provides several examples of ledger drawings. The information from this article was extremely helpful as it gave us more insight to what ledger art is. Although we did not directly use any examples given, it was extremely useful in helping us gain more background knowledge.

Tomkins, William. “Pictography and Ideography of the Sioux and Ojibwa Tribes of North American Indians.” *Indian Pictographs: Sioux Ojibway Pictography Ideography, Native American Petrographs, Picture-Writing North America*,
www.inquiry.net/outdoor/native/sign/pictographs.htm.

This source talks about what pictography is and how it was used as a language. It explores what pictography is as a language and how it can be defined today with

comparison to current languages. This was undoubtedly helpful because it taught us what pictography was as a language and not symbols that were used. As a result, we used this source to help us on our “What Are Pictographs” page.

Wong, Hertha Dawn. *Sending My Heart Back across the Years: Tradition and Innovation in Native American Autobiography*. Oxford University Press, 1992.

This book explores Native American autobiographies pre-contact of Europeans and following along with comparing them to modern Western interpretations of autobiographies.. It also expands the meaning of autobiography to include narratives that are not written and this emphasizes the inclusion of Native American culture and their way of retelling stories. This source was extremely eye opening and gave us background information in a complex way of how Native Americans communicated their stories throughout history. Therefore, we included an example she provided of Navarre Scott Momaday on our website as it showcases the combination of Western and Native American autobiography styles.