ANISHINAABE/CHIPPEWA/OJIBWE LANGUAGE RESOURCES:
An Annotated Bibliography

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PRODUCED BY LITTLE SHELL TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MONTANA

In Cooperation with the Louis Riel Institute
Winnipeg, Manitoba

This project was funded by the State of Montana through the Montana Indian Language Preservation Pilot Program


Maungwudaus. An account of the North American Indians, written by Maun-gwu-daus, a Chief of the Ojibway Indians, who has been travelling in England, France, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland. Leicester, England: Cook, 1848. *New York City Public Library


Books—Dictionaries


Campbell, George M. Campbell’s Original Indian Dictionary of the Ojibway or Chippewa Language. Minneapolis: Campbell, 1940. *Denver Public Library, Library of Congress, Minnesota Historical Society, University of Minnesota Library


Guimond, Boniface. Odjibwe Illustrated Dictionary. Manitoba Association for Native Languages, Inc. n.d.


International Colportage Mission. A Cheap and concise dictionary in two parts [of the] Ojibway Indian language. Toronto: International Colportage Mission, 1903, reprint 1912. *Bangor, Maine Public Library; Department of Education, State of Michigan; Douglas Library, Queen’s University, McGill University Library, Minnesota Historical Society, New York State Library, York University Library, Lakehead University Library, Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives, University of Saskatchewan Library at Saskatoon, Douglas Library, Queen’s University, Glenbow-Alberta Institute


Beltrami, Giacomo C. La Decouverte des Sources du Mississippi, et de la Riviere Sanglante (Discovery of the sources of the Mississippi and Bloody rivers). New Orleans: Imprpar B. Levy, 1824.


Carver, Jonathan. Three years travels throughout the interior parts of North America...Philadelphia: Joseph Cruikshank, 1794. *Library of Congress


Frost, Frederick. Sketches of Indian Life. Toronto: W. Briggs, 1904. *New York City Public Library


https://archive.org/details/handbookamindians02hodgrich
https://archive.org/details/handbookamindians01hodgrich

https://ia600301.us.archive.org/15/items/theextermination17748gut/17748-h/17748-h.htm


Israel, Marion L. Ojibway. Chicago: Melmont, 1962.


Narrative of an expeditions through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake, the actual source of this river; embracing an exploratory trip through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broule) Rivers in 1832. New York: Harper, 1834. *Library of Congress, University of Nebraska Library.


Tuttle, Charles R. Our North Land: Being a Full Account of the Canadian North-West and Hudson’s Bay Route, Together With a Narrative of the Experiences of the Hudson’s Bay Expedition of 1884, Including a Description of the Climate, Resources, and the Characteristics. Toronto: Robinson, 1885. *University of Regina Library.

Van Dusen, C. The Indian Chief: An Account of the Labours, Losses, Sufferings and Oppression of Kezigkoeone (David Sawyer), a Chief of the Ojibbeway Indians in Canada West. London: W. Nichols, 1867. *Douglas Library, Queen’s University, Montreal city Library, University of California at Berkeley Library.


Books—Native Language Reference Material

Adam, Lucien. Esquisse d’une grammaire compare des dialects Cree et Chippeway, par Lucien Adam. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1876. *Douglas Library, Queen’s University.


Baraga, Frederic. A Theoretical and Practical Grammar for the Ojibwe Language, the language spoken by the Chippewa Indians; which is also spoken by the Algonquin, Ottawa, and Potawatami Indians, with little difference. For the use of missionaries and other persons living among the Indians of the above named tribes. Detroit: J. Fox, 1850. *Department of Education, State of Michigan; Library of Congress, Minnesota Historical Society, New York State Library, United States Department of Interior, University of Nebraska Library.


Evans, James. The speller and interpreter in Indian and English for the use of the mission schools and such as may desire to obtain a knowledge of the Ojibway tongue. New York: Fanshaw, 1837. *Douglas Library, Queen’s University.


Kikinawandendoiwewin or Almanac, wa aiongin obiboniman debeiminang iesos, Green Bay, 1834.
*Library of Congress.


Manitoba Association for Native Languages, Inc. Anishinaabemodaa — Becoming a Successful Ojibwe Eavesdropper. Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Association for Native Languages, Inc. 1985.


Psalms of David in the Ojibwa Indian Language. Toronto: Canada Bible Society, 1856. *Nebraska Historical Society.


Shaguhnahnshke annukemeahwine mazzeneegun (Book of Common Prayer in Ojibway). Winnipeg: Richardson, 1889. *University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.


Wilson, Rev. Edward F. The Ojibway Language. Toronto, ON: Rowsell and Hutchison, 1975.


Books—Pamphlets


Fox, Mary Lou. Why the Beaver has a Broad Tail — Amik Gazhi Debinung we Zawonugom — An Ojibwe-English Booklet. Cobolt, ON: Highway Book Shop, 1974


Books—Stories/Mythology


Johnston, Patronella and Kagige, Francis (Ill.). Tales of Nokomis. Nokomis Learning Center, 64 pages, 1994 *Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Navajo Community College Library, & University of Regina Library.


Books—Textbooks


Voorhis, Dr. Paul. A Saulteaux Phrase Book. Brandon, MB: Department of Native Studies, Brandon University, n.d.
Curriculum Materials


Manitoba Education and Training. Ojibwe Readers (Units 1 to7) and Ojibwe Phrases (Unit 1 to 7). Winnipeg, MB: Manitoba Education and Training, 1979.


Saskatchewan Indian Languages Institute. Néhiyawétán Series. Saskatoon, SK: Saskatchewan Indian Languages Institute, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, 1981.


Films

Daughters of the Country Ottawa, ON: National Film Board, n.d.
Based on the role of Aboriginal women during precontact and postcontact, the film has segments with dialogue in Ojibwe.


First Speakers: Restoring the Ojibwe language Dianne Steinbach, executive producer
A language is lost every fourteen days. One of those endangered tongues is Minnesota’s own Ojibwe language. Now a new generation of Ojibwe scholars and educators are racing against time to save the language. Working with the remaining fluent-speaking Ojibwe elders, they hope to pass the language on to the next generation. But can this language be saved? Told by Ojibwe elders, scholars, writers, historians and teachers, this tpt (Minnesota Public Television) original production is filled with hope for the future. Available online at: http://www.tpt.org/?a=productions&id=3.

The Man, The Snake and The Fox Ottawa,ON: National Film Board, n.d.
This 12-minute film dramatizes an Ojibwe legend. As the story unfolds, the characters, played by puppets, assume human characteristics. The moral of the story: Do not make promises you cannot keep. Some Ojibwe language is spoken.

Waasa Inaabidaa: We Look In All DirectionsLorraine Norrgard, director/producer
Internet Resources

Aaniin Ekidong, a downloadable Ojibwe dictionary: http://minnesotahumanities.org/resources/aaniin

Anishinaabemowin Teg Inc is a non profit charitable corporation dedicated to the promotion and preservation of Anishinaabemowin (language) of the Anishinaabe (People) of the Great Lakes region. Each year Anishinaabemowin Teg hosts an annual language conference in Sault Ste. Marie area. The conference is held at the end of March each year: http://www.anishinaabemowin-teg.org/

Bemidji State University (MN), webpage full of Ojibwe language resources: http://www.bemidjistate.edu/airc/resources/ojibwe/

College of St. Scholastica Native Teacher Program in Duluth, MN. Website contains reference materials for language and culture curriculum: http://www.css.edu/Academics/School-of-Education/Native-Teacher-Program.html http://resources.css.edu/academics/olce/docs/Bibs/LanguageCultureBib.pdf

First Nation Education Resources: http://fner.wordpress.com/2012/01/31/ojibwe-curriculum-pdf/


Lakehead University Native Language Teaching Resources: http://libguides.lakeheadu.ca/content.php?pid=541983&sid=4458452

The Language of the Three Fires Confederacy, online Ojibwe language, music, and community resources: http://ojibwe.net/

Little River Band of Ottowa Indians, Anishinaabemowin language site Audio, video, and text resources and featuring an annual Ojibwe language camp (you must scroll down the page to get to the content): http://anishinaabemdaa.com/


People’s Library at Manitoba Indigenous Cultural Education Centre, Inc. Your complete source of information on the Indigenous peoples of North America, with a focus on Manitoba. The collection includes over 10,000 books, periodicals, DVDs, educational kits, music, art and handicrafts. http://www.micec.com/library.php

Native Languages of the Americas maintains this website with links to Ojibwe language resources: http://www.native-languages.org/ojibwe.htm

Niigaanmedia, Youtube introductions to Ojibwe language: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8PlKr1NYpg https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1ox25ANyY8


Noongwa e-Anishinaabemjig—People who speak Anishinaabemowin today. Lessons, songs, community:
http://www.umich.edu/~ojibwe/

Ojibwe Bibliography http://www.maquah.net/dissertation/bibliography/

The Ojibway Cultural Foundation strives to be the identity center of the Anishnaabe people and remains committed to the revitalization and growth of the language, culture, arts, spirituality and traditions of the Anishnaabe People of the First Nations of the Robinson Huron Treaty area. We dedicate ourselves to the expression of Anishinaabe culture in all forms, so our art, language, stories, songs and teachings flourish now and remain strong for generations to come. http://www.ojibweculture.ca/site/

The Ojibwe People’s Dictionary is a searchable, talking Ojibwe-English dictionary that features the voices of Ojibwe speakers. It is also a gateway into the Ojibwe collections at the Minnesota Historical Society: http://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/

Omniglot: Online Encyclopedia of Writing Systems and Language. Ojibwe syllabary:
http://www.omniglot.com/writing/ojibwa.htm

Oshkaabewis, an Ojibway language scholarly journal: http://www.bemidjistate.edu/airc/oshkaabewis/issues/

Roy, Helen. The Sound Based Method of Understanding Anishinaabe language and culture. Books, music, and curriculum available only through this website: http://www.helenroy.net/

Starkey, Jr., James A. Gikendandaa Ojibwemowin! Lessons, flashcards, resources:
http://jamesastarkeyjr.com/Ojibwemowin/Pages/Index.htm

Valentine, Rand. Ojibwe language curriculum from University of Wisconsin:
http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~jrvalent/ais301/index.html

Vukelich, James Kaagegaabaw Ojibwe/Anishinaabemowin language blogs featuring audio and video curriculum created by preeminent instructor: http://blog.lib.umn.edu/vukel003/languages/
http://kizhenaabeg.weebly.com/index.html
https://sites.google.com/site/jamesvukelich/
http://www.pieducators.com/knowledge/curriculum/native-language

Waadookodaading, an Ojibwe language immersion school for primary grades provides resources for educators: http://www.waadookodaading.org/ojibwemowin-resources.html

Weshki-Ayaad, Ojibwe language blog with extensive curriculum resources:
http://weshki.atwebpages.com/index.html

Weshki-ayaad, Charles Lippert and Guy T. Gambill, downloadable Ojibwe dictionary:
http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/ojibwe.php

Wicoienandagikendan, an Ojibwe language immersion pre-school provides resources for educators:
http://wicoienandagikendan.org/

Wiigwaas Press, publisher of Anishinaabe language resources: http://wiigwaas.com/

White Earth Nation, Anishinaabe language resources created by Minnesota tribes:
http://www.anishinaabemodaa.com/lessons


*New York State Library


Recordings

Gardipee, Edward, 1937- Topics include the impact of the closure of the Anaconda Company’s mining and smelter operations on the families, communities, and opportunities in Butte and Anaconda; working at the company smelter in Anaconda from 1969 to 1980; and the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Indians and his involvement in the Anaconda Indian Alliance. *Montana Historical Society Research Center


Bell, C.N. “The earliest fur traders on the Upper Red River and Red Lake, Minnesota (1783-1810).” Transactions, Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba 1, New Series, 1926. *National Museums of Canada


Beltrami, J.C. “La découverte des sources du Mississippi et de la Rivière Sanglante.” North American Review, 27 (60) Boston. 1928. (The discovery of the sources of the Mississippi and Bloody River [microform]: a description of the entire Mississippi River, which was known only partially, and a large part of the Blood River, almost entirely unknown; and the whole course of the Ohio Historical overviews, the most interesting places, met there: critical and philosophical observations on the manners, religion, superstition, costumes, weapons, hunting, the war, peace, enumeration, origin, & c. & c. several Indian nations ... clear evidence that the Mississippi River is the first re World) *American Philosophical Society Library https://archive.org/details/cihm_27965


Boyd, Robert K. “Early conditions of the Chippewa Valley.” Address delivered at the county training school at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 8, 1921. *Center for History of the American Indian, Newberry Library.


“Some customs of the Chippewa on the Turtle Mountain Reservation of North Dakota.” North Dakota History 26, no.3 (Summer 1959). *Catholic University of America Library, New York City Public Library, United States Department of Interior.

“A social study of 150 Chippewa Indian families of the White Earth Reservation of Minnesota.” Dissertation, Catholic University of America, 1939.


*Minnesota Historical Society.

* Provincial Archives of Canada.


*Library of Congress.


Treuer, A. Ge-onji-aabadak Anishinaabe-inwewinan, American Indian Quarterly, 30(1/2), Special Issue: Indigenous Languages and Indigenous Literatures, 2006: 87-90.


Software

Byki Ojibwe & Oji-Cree language app for smartphones:

Ogoki Learning Systems Ojibway language and culture app for smartphones:
http://www.ogokilearning.com/ojibway/.

Ojibwemodaa Software by Grassroots Indigenous Multimedia
A Unique Approach to Language Learning.
An immersion software program that uses video conversations and engaging games to immerse the user in the Ojibwe language. Native speaker pronunciation with full motion video, slow sound to hear every nuance, hundreds of useful phrases and grammar tutorial, integrated vocabulary software, interactive games, and personal progress tracking. Ojibwemodaa also includes the unique Byki interactive vocabulary flashcard system, a rapid three-step process to help you learn the most critical words and phrases.