

Please note that the Native Communities research guides were created in 2018 to help users search the [National Archives Catalog](#) for records relating to Native American communities. The guides are under review, and new versions may be released as information is updated.



National Archives online catalog search term ideas and Citizen Archivist Codes for the

## NATIVE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.

### Research Guides for both historic and modern Native Communities relating to records held the National Archives



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Portion of signature page written in Cherokee syllabary from the Cherokee Petition in Protest of the New Echota Treaty, 1836. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2127291>

## Alabama Native Communities

For a simple, GENERAL search for documents relating to Native Communities in Alabama in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), try the following search terms: **Removal Alabama Indian NOT Defense AND NOT Veterans** in the basic search box or **Alabama NOT Alaska** in the advanced search box with the addition of Record Group **75**. Keep in mind that this second search also returns some unrelated records. Consult the [Historic](#) and [Modern](#) sections below for search terms for specific Native communities from Alabama.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Alabama, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Alabama** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Alabama Department of Archives and History](#) and the [Alabama Indian Affairs Commission](#).

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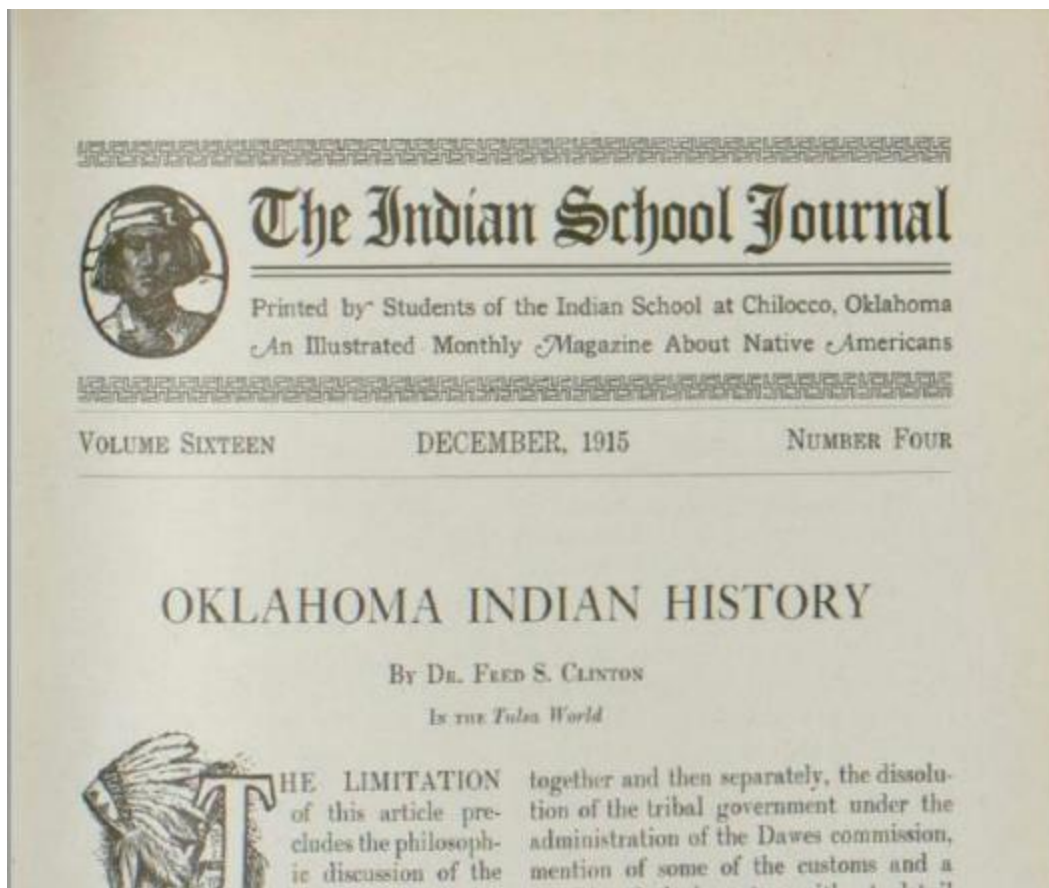
### Historic Alabama Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Alabama (2018)

##### Poarch Band of Creeks

#### Sample Document



One of many issues of the Indian School Journal (Dec. 1915) with information about Native Communities removed to Oklahoma from states such as Alabama. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2745554>

## Historic Alabama Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Alabama, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

<b>Historic Tribes</b>	<b>Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)</b>	<b>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</b>
Alabama	Alabama-Coushatta	<b>Oklahoma:</b> Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) <b>Texas:</b> Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Desert Southwest</a> )
Biloxi	Tunica-Biloxi / "Biloxi Indian"	<b>Louisiana:</b> <a href="#">Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</a>
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	<b>North Carolina:</b> <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> <b>Oklahoma:</b> Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Chickasaw	"Chickasaw Tribe" / "Chickasaw Removal" / Chickasaw Indian Alabama	<b>Oklahoma:</b> The Chickasaw Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Choctaw	"Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi / Choctaw Oklahoma (and other states)	<b>Louisiana:</b> <a href="#">Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</a> <b>Mississippi:</b> <a href="#">Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</a> <b>Oklahoma:</b> The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Koasati (Coushatta)	Alabama-Coushatta / Coushatta / Alabama-Quassarte / Coushatta Louisiana / Coushatta Indian	<b>Louisiana:</b> <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a> <b>Oklahoma:</b> Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) <b>Texas:</b> Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Desert Southwest</a> )
Mobile	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>May have merged with the Choctaw.</b>

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Muskogee Creek Confederacy	Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Micosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states)	<p>Alabama: <a href="#">Poarch Band of Creeks</a></p> <p>Florida: <a href="#">Micosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a></p> <p>Louisiana: <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a></p> <p>Oklahoma: <a href="#">The Muskogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</a> <a href="#">Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</a> <a href="#">Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</a></p> <p>Texas: <a href="#">Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page – Desert Southwest)</a></p>

## Sample Document

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   1  

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Historical Summary

Rivaling the Natchez Trace in its importance to American history as a postal, military, economic, and political highway, was that prehistoric Indian trail which eventually became known as the Old Federal Road, that singular southern route from the original seaboard states inland to the vast territories acquired in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. So essential was this overland link judged to be, that U.S. Secretary of War Henry Dearborn concluded a treaty with a delegation of Creek Indian Chiefs headed by William McIntosh, forever ceding to the United States the land and rights to a "horse path through the Creek Nation from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile Rivers." One of the first dignitaries who submitted to the rigors of this "horse path" during the rainy season was Aaron Burr, returning from Fort Stoddert to stand trial in Richmond, Virginia.

By 1811 this "horse path" had been widened by the U.S. Government to permit the passage of wagons, coaches, and notably horse-drawn munitions. Progressively, under the guidance of the U.S. agent to the Creek Nation, a series of taverns or stands was established along the Federal Road to cater to the horde of travellers who, as fore-casted, were by then trampling this new highway in both directions. There ensued 25 years of sporadic hostilities, wars, assassinations, and intermittent treaties between the settlers, the U.S. Army and the Creeks.

After the Treaty of Cusseta in 1832 ceded all Creek lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States, the floodgates of migration opened wide along the Federal Road, and more accommodations became urgently required to satisfy the travellers. In the summer of 1832 Sampson Lanier opened a tavern at Creek Stand. Within a short period of time Big Warrior's son reopened his father's house to the travellers in neighboring Warrior Stand. Hostilities flared continuously between settlers and the Creek Indians until the final surrender of the last Creeks in 1837 and their forceful removal west. With the removal of the Creek Indians, new alternative roads and bridges were soon built throughout Alabama.

Stephen Pace, II, (1802-1872), originally from North Carolina, moved to Creek Stand from Harris County, Georgia, and set up a farming operation. He and his second wife, Mary, had eleven children, all born in Harris County, Georgia. The Pace family is listed in the 1850 Harris County, Georgia census but by 1855 they had moved to Creek Stand where the Indian territory had been opened up to settlers. The 1855 state census records 71 slaves on the Pace estate.

In the 1860 federal census, Stephen's real estate was valued at \$12,000 and his personal estate at \$57,000. The 1860 agricultural census reports he owned 900 improved acres and his livestock was valued at \$3,500. He owned milk cows, horses, mules, oxen, cattle, sheep, and swine. On his land he raised wheat, rye, corn, oats, and cotton. The family were members of the Creek Stand Methodist Church.

National Landmark Applications often contain information relating to American Indians in the local area. This example gives a brief history of the Federal Road, first an Indian trail through Muskogee Creek country which included Alabama, as well as what happened to the land after Indian removal. Alabama State Park, Creekwood, circa. 2013-2017. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77836694>

## Poarch Band of Creeks

### Muskogee Creek

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Atmore, Alabama**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT230**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Poarch Band of Creeks, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Alabama Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community's other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms: "Poarch Creek" Indian results in a few records. This group was never removed to Indian Territory. Pre-removal records are available. Use Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe and filter by dates.**

**Related Searches: "Escambia County" Alabama**

**This community may also have been recorded as: Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama / Creek Nation East of the Mississippi / Poarch Creek Indians / Muskogee / Muscogee / Muskogee Creek / Mvskoke / Poarch Creek Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Poarch Band of Creeks** website: <http://pci-nsn.gov/westminster/index.html>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poarch\\_Band\\_of\\_Creek\\_Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poarch_Band_of_Creek_Indians) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poarch\\_Creek\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poarch_Creek_Indian_Reservation) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscogee>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use "advanced search" and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be "buried" in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Poarch Band of Creeks** records follow:

1794-1818 Creek Agency East, 1802-1825 Creek Factory, 1832-1849 Office of the Commissioner, 1849-1940 Land Division

## Florida Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of Florida's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter **Florida** in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Consult the [Historic](#) and [Modern](#) sections below for search terms for specific Native communities from Florida.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Florida, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Florida** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Florida Division of Library and Information Services](#), and the [State Archives and Library of Florida](#).

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### Historic Florida Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Florida (2018)

[Miccosukee Tribe of Indians](#)

[Seminole Tribe of Florida](#)

#### Sample Document



Two Seminole women cooking cane syrup, Seminole Indian Agency, Florida, 1941. National Archives.  
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519171>

## Historic Florida Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Florida, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Ais	"Ais Indian"	<b>Probably disappeared prior to 1750. National Archives material available in connection with historic and archaeological sites.</b>
Apalachee	"Mound builder" / "Mound Culture" / "Creek Confederacy"	Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a> Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Calusa	"Calusa Indian"	<b>May have been evacuated to Cuba by Spain in 1763. National Archives records relate primarily to historic sites.</b>
Choctaw	"Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states)	Louisiana: <a href="#">Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Mississippi: <a href="#">Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Oklahoma: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Jaega	<b>No Federal Government records are available.</b>	<b>Also known as Jega, Xega, Jaece, Geiga, and Jobe. "Hobe Sound" is derived from the name of a Jaega village. Related to the Ais, they appear to have disappeared in the 17th century.</b>
Miccosukee	Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather / "Seminole Indian" (Miccosukee were treated as Seminole by the Federal Government until 1953)	Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a>
Muskogee Creek Confederacy	Creek AND Indian NOT Crow / Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states)	Alabama: <a href="#">Poarch Band of Creeks</a> Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a>



Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
		<p>Louisiana:  <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a></p> <p>Oklahoma:            Kialegee Tribal Town (<a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a>)            The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (<a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a>)            The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (<a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a>)            Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (<a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a>)</p> <p>Texas:            Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (<a href="#">See Home Page - Desert Southwest</a>)</p>
Oconee	Not identifiable in Federal Government documents. Thought by some to be the original Seminole.	<p>Florida:  <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a>  <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a></p> <p>Oklahoma:            The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (<a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a>)</p>
Tequesta	<b>No Federal Government records are available.</b>	<b>When Spain surrendered Florida to Britain in 1763, may have been evacuated to Cuba. Also known as Tekesta, Tegesta, Chequesta, Vizcaynos. Associated with the Pompano Beach Mound.</b>
Timucua (Temecua)	Timucua	<b>Historically, consisted of several groups with many different dialects of the same language. Believed to have become extinct at the turn of the 19th century. Also known as Temecua or Thimogona. Mentioned in National Archives records.</b>



Map of the Seat of (Seminole) War in Florida, 1836. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6120309>

## Miccosukee Tribe of Indians

### Miccosukee

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** Miami, Florida

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT365

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Miccosukee Tribe, email the archivists at the National Archives at Atlanta ([atlanta.archives@nara.gov](mailto:atlanta.archives@nara.gov)) or contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Florida Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather / "Seminole Indian" / (Miccosukee were treated as Seminole by the Federal Government until 1953)

**Related Searches:** "Dade County" Florida

**This community may also have been recorded as:** Miccosukee / Micosukee / "Trail Indians" (This community was treated as Seminole before 1962 by the U.S. government) / Miccosukee Reservation (Consisting of three sections: Alligator Alley Reservation, Tamiami Trail Reservation, and Krome Avenue Reservation)

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Miccosukee Tribe website:** <http://www.miccosukee.com/tribe-c/history/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miccosukee> and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miccosukee\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miccosukee_Indian_Reservation)

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Miccosukee Tribe** records follow:

1826-1834 Apalachicola Subagency, 1892-1900 Office of Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent J.E. Brecht, 1947-1972 Office of Indian Education Programs

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. <https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities>

## Seminole Tribe of Florida

### Seminole

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Hollywood, Florida**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT364**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Seminole Tribe, email the archivists at the National Archives at Atlanta (atlanta.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Florida Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Seminole Indian" / "Seminole Nation" / "Seminole Tribe" / Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather**

**Related Searches:** **"Broward County" Florida / "Hendry County" Florida / "Glades County" Florida / "Collier County" Florida / "Hillsborough County" Florida**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Seminole Tribe of Florida (See also by individual reservations: Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood and Tampa) Seminole reservations consist of Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Seminole Tribe website:** <http://www.seminoletribe.com>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seminole> and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brighton\\_Seminole\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brighton_Seminole_Indian_Reservation) and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big\\_Cypress\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Big_Cypress_Indian_Reservation) and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood\\_Seminole\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Seminole_Indian_Reservation) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampa\\_Indian\\_Reservation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampa_Indian_Reservation)

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Seminole Tribe** records follow:

1826-1834 Apalachicola Subagency, 1892-1900 Office of Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent J.E. Brecht, 1934-1958 Seminole Agency, Florida, 1955-1972 Five Civilized Tribes Agency. Office of Tribal Operations

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. <https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities>

# Georgia Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of Georgia's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter **Georgia** in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Additional records can be found using a general search with the search phrase **Georgia Indian**.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Georgia, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Georgia** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Digital Library of Georgia](#), and the [Georgia Council on American Indian Concerns](#).

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## Historic Georgia Native Communities

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### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Georgia (2018)

**As of 2018, there were no Federally recognized Native Communities in Georgia.**

### Sample Document



Sketch of the Disputed Territory between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Nation ca. 1824-1849.  
National Archives <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6860606>

# Historic Georgia Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Georgia, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Apalachee	"Mound builder" / "Mound Culture" / "Creek Confederacy"	Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a> Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Guale	"Guale Indian" / "Indian mound"	<b>An early moundbuilding People.</b>
Hitchiti	Hitchiti Indian	Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a>
Miccosukee	Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather / "Seminole Indian" / (Miccosukee were treated as Seminole by the Federal Government until 1953)	Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a>
Muskogee Creek Confederacy	Creek AND Indian NOT Crow / Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states)	Alabama: <a href="#">Poarch Band of Creeks</a> Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a> Louisiana: <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a> Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Texas:

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
		Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page - Desert Southwest)
Oconee	Not identifiable in Federal Government documents.	May have merged with what is now the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians in Florida.
Timucua (Temecua)	Timucua	Also known as Temecua or Thimogona.
Yamasee	No Federal Government records are available.	Disappeared from the historical record around 1727.

### Sample Document



Historical marker north of Illinois #146 between West Vienna and Anna, Illinois, marks site of Cherokee Indian encampment, Jan 1839, when Cherokees were en route from Georgia to Indian Territory. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2128025>

# Kentucky Native Communities

It is very difficult to perform a search of more GENERAL records of Kentucky's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#). This is because prior to the Indian Removal Act in 1832, Kentucky was already heavily populated by non-Indians. Also, even before the "discovery" of the Cumberland Gap in about 1750, what would become Kentucky was largely open territory shared by various Native communities whose more permanent homes were located in what would become surrounding states. It is more productive to use search terms from the [Historic Kentucky Communities](#) section.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Kentucky, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Kentucky** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Kentucky State Digital Archives](#) and the [Kentucky Native American Heritage Museum](#).

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## Historic Kentucky Native Communities

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### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Kentucky (2018)

**As of 2018, there are no Federally recognized Native Communities in Kentucky.**

#### Sample Document

5-373 b  
(February 1938)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FIELD NURSE MONTHLY REPORT

Agency Five Civilized Tribes District Johnston County Month July 1941

Laura L. Clark, Nurse.

MEDICAL DIR. PUB. AIR DIR. DIV. RECEIVED OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. AUG 22 1941

CODE LINE No.	TO, AND IN BEHALF OF—	ANALYSIS OF VISITS AND ADMISSIONS		
		A. FIELD VISITS	B. VISITS TO NURSE'S OFFICE	C. ADMISSIONS, FIELD AND OFFICE
(a) Morbidity:				
1	Noncommunicable.....	27	15	12
2	Crippled children.....	-	-	-
	Communicable.....	-	-	-
3	Tuberculosis.....	8	-	2
4	.....	-	-	-
5	Trachoma.....	2	1	3
6	Other communicable eye conditions.....	-	-	-
7	V. D. Lues.....	1	9	1
8	V. D. G. C.....	-	-	-
9	V. D. Other.....	-	-	-
10	Other communicable disease.....	-	-	-
11	.....	-	-	-

Selections from the Field Nurse Monthly Report, Five Civilized Tribes [Oklahoma] July 1941 - 8/22/1941. The Five Civilized Tribes were largely removed from areas surrounding Kentucky and sent to Oklahoma. National Archives.

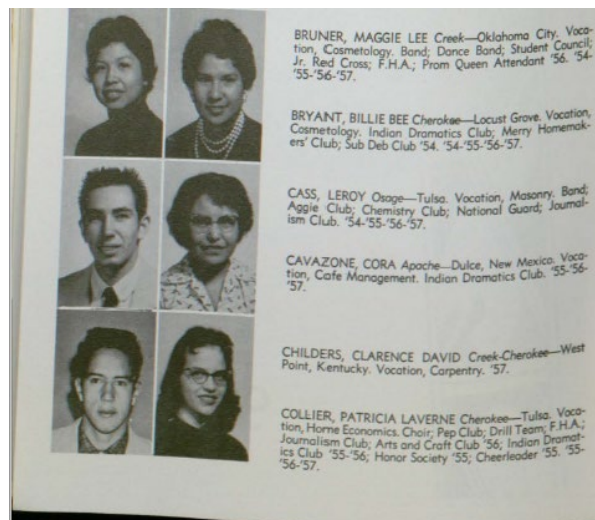
<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/28658626>

## Historic Kentucky Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Kentucky, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	<b>North Carolina:</b> <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> <b>Oklahoma:</b> Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Chickasaw	"Chickasaw Tribe" / "Chickasaw Removal" / Chickasaw Indian Alabama	<b>Oklahoma:</b> The Chickasaw Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Shawnee	Shawnee Indian NOT County	<b>Oklahoma:</b> Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Shawnee Tribe ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Yuchi	Yuchi Indian	<b>Oklahoma:</b> Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )



During all periods of time some Native people have lived away from expected areas of the country, which this photo illustrates. When this Senior Class photo page was published in the 1957 Chiloccan (the yearbook of the Chilocco Indian School in North Central Oklahoma) one student was attending from his home in West Point, Kentucky. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2745636>



## Louisiana Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of Louisiana's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter **Louisiana NOT Alaska** in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Additional records can be found using a general search with the search phrase "**Louisiana Indian**".

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Louisiana, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Louisiana** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Louisiana Secretary of State Historical Resources](#), the Louisiana State Museum [American Indian page](#), and the [Louisiana Folklife Program](#).

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### Historic Louisiana Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Louisiana (2018)

[Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana](#)  
[Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana](#)  
[Jena Band of Choctaw Indians](#)  
[Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe](#)

#### Sample Document



[Hurricane Katrina] Charenton, LA October 18, 2005 - USCG Vice Admiral Thad Allen, FEMA Principal Federal Official for Gulf Coast operations, visited with a Chitimacha Tribe evacuee and his daughter in St Mary Parish. 10/19/2005. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5691985>

## Historic Louisiana Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Louisiana, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Atakapa	No Federal Government records are available.	Descendants, however, still live in Texas and Louisiana.
Caddo	Caddo Indian / Caddo Tribe	Oklahoma: Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page - Central Plains)
Chitimacha	Chitimacha	Louisiana: <a href="#">Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana</a>
Choctaw	"Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states)	Louisiana: <a href="#">Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Mississippi: <a href="#">Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Oklahoma: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page - Central Plains)
Houma	"Bayou Terrebonne" Houma	Not recognized by the Federal Government, however they are recognized by the State of Louisiana.
Natchez	Natchez mound	The Natchez were a mound-building culture and may have merged with the Cherokee and/or Muskogee Creek. The state of South Carolina recognizes two modern Natchez communities.
Natchitoches	Caddo Indian	Oklahoma: Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page - Central Plains)
Opelousas	Opelousas Indian	Also known as Appaloussa. National Archives Online Catalog records mainly focus on historic sites.
Taensa Avoyel	No Federal Government records are available.	Believed to have been absorbed by marriage into the neighboring Tunica, Ofo, and Biloxi peoples in the late 16th century. Also known as Avoyel, Avoyelles, Tassenocogoula, Tassenogoula, and Toux Enongogoula.
Tunica	"Tunica Indian" / "Yazoo Indian" / "Koroa Indian" / Tunica-Biloxi	Louisiana: <a href="#">Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</a>

# Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana

## Chitimacha

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Charenton, Louisiana**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT375**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Chitimacha Tribe, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Louisiana Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **Chitimacha**

**Related Searches:** **"Saint Mary Parish" Louisiana**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Chitimacha / Sitimacha / Chetimacha / Chetimachas / Chitimacha Indian Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Chitimacha Tribe** website: <http://www.chitimacha.gov> and <http://www.chitimacha.gov/history-culture/tribal-history>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitimacha>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Chitimacha Tribe** records follow:

1947- (Main office) Bureau of Indian Affairs

## Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

### Koasati (Coushatta, Quassarte)

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Elton, Louisiana**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT377**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Louisiana Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **Coushatta Indian NOT Defense AND NOT "Federal Reserve" AND NOT Treasury**

**Related Searches:** **"Jefferson Davis Parish" Louisiana**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Coushatta / Koasati / Coushatta Indian Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana** website: <http://www.koasatiheritage.org/pages/tribal-history/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coushatta\\_Tribe\\_of\\_Louisiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coushatta_Tribe_of_Louisiana) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coushatta>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana** records follow:

1947- (Main office) Bureau of Indian Affairs

## Jena Band of Choctaw Indians

### Choctaw

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Jena, Louisiana**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT376**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Jena Band of Choctaw, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Louisiana Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Choctaw Indian" Louisiana**

**Related Searches:** **"La SalleParish" Louisiana / "Catahoula Parish" Louisiana / "Grant Parish" Louisiana**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Jena Band / Choctaw (before 1838) / Jena Band of Choctaw Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Jena Band of Choctaw** website: <http://www.jenachoctaw.org>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jena\\_Band\\_of\\_Choctaw\\_Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jena_Band_of_Choctaw_Indians) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choctaw>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Jena Band of Choctaw** records follow:

1800-1806 War Department Choctaw Agency, 1802-1825 Choctaw Factory, 1806-1832 Choctaw Agency, 1849-1947 Office of the Commissioner

## Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe

Primarily Tunica and Biloxi. Also some descendants of Ofo, Avoyel, and Choctaw

Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Marksville, Louisiana**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT378**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Louisiana Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community's other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Tunica-Biloxi" / "Tunica Indian" / "Biloxi Indian"**

**Related Searches:** **"Avoyelles Parish" Louisiana**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Tunica-Biloxi / Tunica / Avoyelles / Ayolles Parish / Marksville / Tunica-Biloxi Indian Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Tunica-Biloxi** website: <https://www.tunicabiloxi.org/> and <https://www.tunicabiloxi.org/history-of-tunica-biloxi-tribe/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunica-Biloxi> and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunica\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunica_people) and [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biloxi\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biloxi_people)

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use "advanced search" and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

There are no Bureau of Indian Affairs records for the **Tunica-Biloxi** in the National Archives at this time, due to their relatively recent federal recognition.

BIA records after 1981 may be held in the **regional BIA office** or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository)

# Mississippi Native Communities

To perform a search of more GENERAL records of Mississippi's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter **Mississippi NOT "Mississippi Choctaw"** in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). This search eliminates the Mississippi Choctaw now living in Oklahoma, but also their relatives living in Mississippi. Additional records can be found using a general search with the search phrase **"Mississippi Indian"**. Consult the [Historic](#) and [Modern](#) sections below for search terms for specific Native communities from Mississippi.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Mississippi, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Mississippi** into the main search box for both.

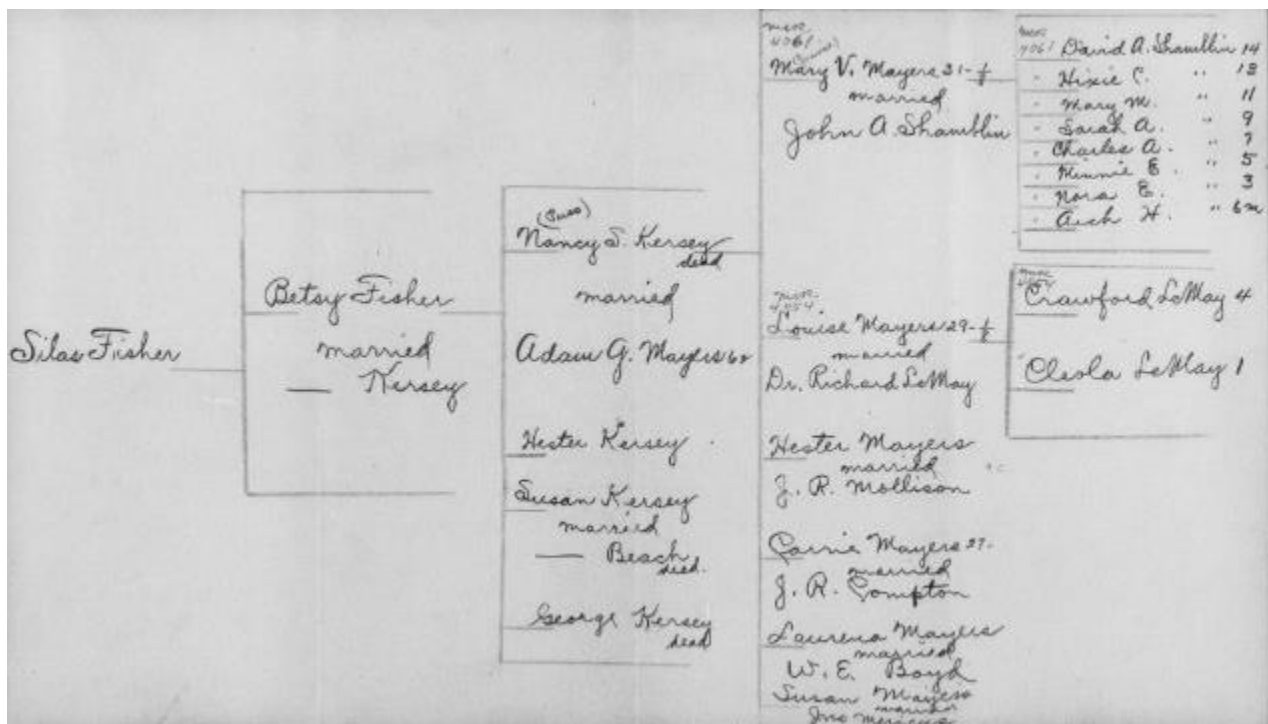
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Mississippi Department of Archives and History](#), and the [Mississippi Historical Society](#).

## Historic Mississippi Native Communities

### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Mississippi (2018)

#### Mississippi Choctaw

#### Sample Document



Pedigree chart included in Application for Enrollment in the Five Civilized Tribes [Oklahoma] - Mississippi Choctaw MCR 4061, Mary V. Shamblin. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/44561210>

## Historic Mississippi Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Mississippi, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Biloxi	Tunica-Biloxi / "Biloxi Indian"	Louisiana: <a href="#">Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</a>
Chickasaw	"Chickasaw Tribe" / "Chickasaw Removal" / Chickasaw Indian Alabama	Oklahoma: The Chickasaw Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Choctaw	"Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states)	Louisiana: <a href="#">Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Mississippi: <a href="#">Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</a> Oklahoma: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Houma	"Bayou Terrebonne" Houma	<b>Not recognized by the Federal Government, however they are recognized by the State of Louisiana.</b>
Natchez	Natchez mound	<b>The Natchez were a mound-building culture and may have merged with the Cherokee and/or Muskogee Creek. The state of South Carolina recognizes two Natchez communities.</b>
Ofo	"Ofo Indian" / Tunica-Biloxi	Louisiana: <a href="#">Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</a>
Quapaw	"Quapaw Indian" / "Quapaw Tribe"	Oklahoma: The Quapaw Tribe of Indians ( <a href="#">See Home Page - Central Plains</a> )
Taensa Avoyel	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>Believed to have been absorbed by marriage into the neighboring Tunica, Ofo, and Biloxi peoples in the late 16th century. Also known as Avoyel, Avoyelles, Tassenocogoula, Tassenogoula, and Toux Enongogoula.</b>
Tunica	"Tunica Indian" / "Yazoo Indian" / "Koroa Indian" / Tunica-Biloxi	Louisiana: <a href="#">Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</a>



Sample Document

Choctaw Trading house July 10<sup>th</sup> 1811.

Bartered with Indians		
1 1/4 <sup>th</sup> Powder @ 1	1.25	
4 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Lead 25	1.125	
1 Strain Beads	.125	2 50
Received in Payment		
6 Deer Skin @ 20	2	
2 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Beeswax "	.50	2.50
" "		
Sold for Cash		
1 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Powder @ 1.25	1.875	
1 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Flints 18 1/4	.616	
1 Carlow Knife	.25	
1 Looking Glass	.1875	
Peltry &c	2.06	
3 Carrots Tobacco @ 50	1.50	3 56
" "		
Bartered with Indians		
5 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Powder @ 1	.625	
2 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Lead 25	.625	
3 Oz. Vermillion "	.75	
1 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Flints 18 1/4	3.144	
6 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Binding 6 1/4	3 1/2	2 69
Received in Payment		
12 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Beeswax @ 20	2.50	
1 Fox Skin	.19	2.69
" "		
Sold for Cash		
2 1/2 <sup>th</sup> b. Checks @ 75	1.875	
3 1/2 <sup>th</sup> allamoady 50	1.50	
1 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Powder	1.25	
1 1/2 <sup>th</sup> Lead 25	.49	
Peltry &c	3.12	
1 Dressed Deer Skin	.88	6

Itemized List of Goods Bartered and Sold for a Single Day in a Choctaw Trading House, 7/10/1811. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6877018>

# Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

## Choctaw

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Choctaw, Mississippi**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT403**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Mississippi Choctaw community, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Mississippi Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms: "Mississippi Choctaw" NOT Commerce / "Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states)**

**Related Searches: "Neshoba County" Mississippi / "Newton County" Mississippi / "Leake County" Mississippi / "Scott County" Mississippi / "Jones County" Mississippi / "Attala County" Mississippi / "Kemper County" Mississippi / "Jackson County" Mississippi / "Winston County" Mississippi**

**This community may also have been recorded as: Mississippi Choctaw / Choctaw (before 1838) / Choctaw Indian Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Mississippi Choctaw** website: <http://www.choctaw.org>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi\\_Band\\_of\\_Choctaw\\_Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_Band_of_Choctaw_Indians) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choctaw>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Mississippi Choctaw** records follow:

1802-ca.1825-War Department. Office of Indian Trade. Choctaw Factory. 1824-1849-War Department. Office of Indian Affairs. Since 1945-Mississippi Band of Choctaw records are primarily held in the Department of the Interior records and general Bureau of Indian Affairs departmental records in Washington D.C.

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. <https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities>

# North Carolina Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of North Carolina's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter "**North Carolina**" in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Additional records can be found using a general search with the search phrase "**North Carolina Indian.**" Searching by "**North Carolina**" **Indian** returns more records but hundreds are not related to Native Communities at all.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of North Carolina, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **North Carolina** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [North Carolina State Archives](#), the [Museum of the Cherokee Indian](#), and the [North Carolina History Museum](#).

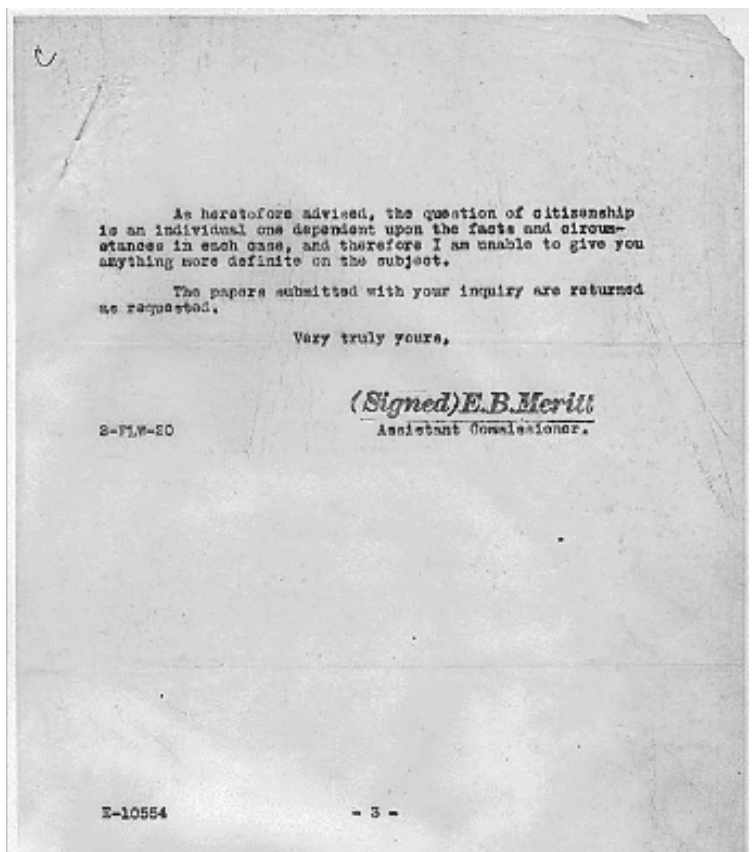
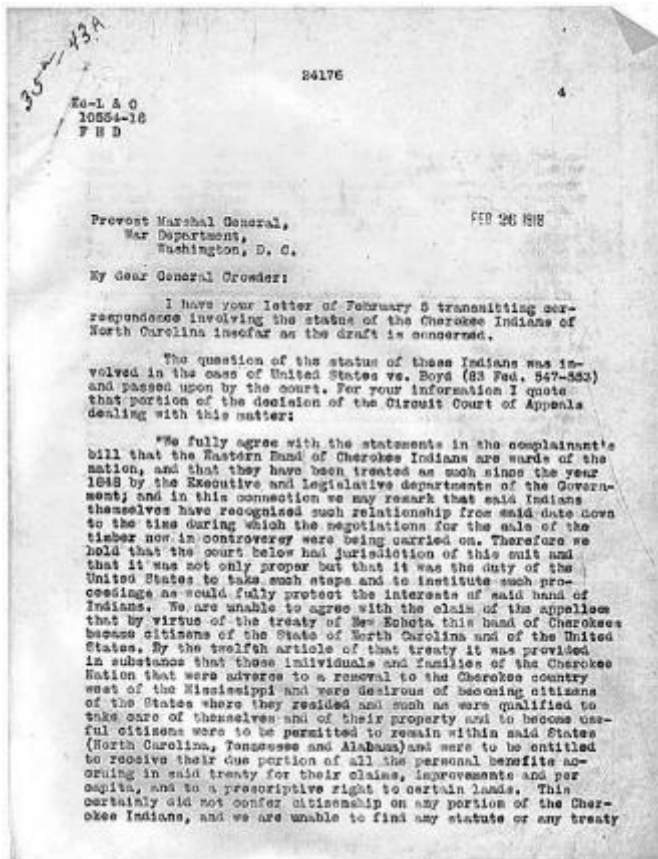
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## Historic North Carolina Native Communities

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### Federally Recognized Native Communities in North Carolina (2018) Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

#### Sample Document



First and last page of Letter from Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E.B. Meritt, to the Provost Marshal General, War Department relating to the issue of whether Cherokee Indians of North Carolina were citizens, 2/26/1918. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/279368>

## Historic North Carolina Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in North Carolina, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Catawba	"Catawba Indian" / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense	South Carolina: <a href="#">Catawba Indian Nation</a>
Cheraw	<b>No Federal Government records are available.</b>	<b>Some merged with the Catawba in the 1700's. There are modern groups in North and South Carolina that claim descendency.</b>
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Croatan (Croatoan)	Croatan Indian	<b>Name carved on a tree on Roanoke Island. May be the ancestors of the North Carolina State recognized Lumbee.</b>
Saponi	Saponi	<b>Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendency. Most federal records are historic and archaeological.</b>
Tuscarora	"Tuscarora Indian" / Tuscarora Indian "North Carolina"	New York: Tuscarora Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a> )
Tutelo	Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian	New York: Cayuga Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a> )
Waccamaw	"Waccamaw Indian"	<b>The Waccamaw Siouan Tribe was recognized in 1971 by the state of North Carolina. Not Federally recognized.</b>



Visitors to the Craftsmen's Fair at the Cherokee Indian Reservation, Cherokee, North Carolina, watch Amanda Crowe, well-known Cherokee wood sculptor and her students demonstrate their art, circa. 1968-1983. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632>

## Sample Documents

Orange County, North Carolina

### DESCRIPTION

Montrose is a sixty-one acre estate on the eastern edge of the old town of Hillsborough, bounded on the north by St. Mary's Road, on the south by the Eno River, on the east by the Ayr Mount estate, (NR, 1971), and on the west by the Burnside estate and a twentieth century school. Ayr Mount, Burnside, and Montrose together comprise a remarkable assemblage of historic properties along the Eno reflecting the importance of Hillsborough to North Carolina society and politics throughout the nineteenth century. Though Montrose is included within the boundaries of the Hillsborough Historic District (NR 1973), this individual nomination clarifies and expands the significance of the property and its component parts.

Standing on a slight rise above Hillsborough, which was established in 1754, Montrose has been closely entwined with the long history of the town. The riverside property lies close to the site of the seventeenth century Occaneechee Indian village, excavated in recent years by archaeologists from the University of North Carolina; the palisaded Indian settlement has been reconstructed. Two important colonial roads passed through the Montrose property, and portions of the old roadbeds are still clearly visible. [Claude J. Sauthier's *Plan of the Town of Hillsborough* (1768) ]. The Old Halifax Road ran parallel to the river just above the flood plain, running up to Few's Tavern (destroyed) near what is now Ayr Mount to the east. The old road to Oxford, also known locally as the Old Indian Trading Path, formed the northern boundary of Montrose. St. Mary's Road follows much of the route of the old road, though an eroded remnant of the earlier route remains in the northeast corner of the property.

Description from the National Landmark application for North Carolina State Park, "Montrose." National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/47721684>



Wood Carving of a bull by Carl McCoy, Cherokee Reservation, North Carolina, circa. 1969-1989. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281636>

## Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

### Eastern Cherokee

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Cherokee, North Carolina**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT411**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Eastern Cherokee Band, email the archivists at the National Archives at Atlanta ([atlanta.archives@nara.gov](mailto:atlanta.archives@nara.gov)) or contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [North Carolina Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#)**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Eastern Cherokee" AND "North Carolina" NOT "Puerto Rican" / "Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian**

**Related Searches:** **"Cherokee County" "North Carolina" / "Graham County" "North Carolina" / "Jackson County" "North Carolina" / "Macon County" "North Carolina" / "Swain County" "North Carolina"**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Eastern Band Cherokee / Eastern Cherokee / Tsalagi / Tsalaghi / Tsalagiye Detsadanilvgi / Cherokee (before 1838) / Qualla Indian Reservation (Land Trust / Qualla Boundary**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Eastern Cherokee website:** <http://www.ebci.com>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern\\_Band\\_of\\_Cherokee\\_Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Band_of_Cherokee_Indians) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherokee>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Eastern Cherokee** records follow:

1824-1849 Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1834 Cherokee Agency in the East, 1834-1839 Western Superintendency, 1836-1839 First Board of Cherokee Commissioners, 1849-1940 Land Division, 1882-1952 Cherokee Indian Agency, 1913-1914 Eastern Cherokee Enrollment Committee

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. <https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities>

## South Carolina Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of South Carolina's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use **Advanced Search**. Enter "**South Carolina**" in the search box and **75** in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). General searches of other Federal agencies in the catalog are not productive due to the very early displacement of the Native communities in South Carolina. It may be more productive to focus on the [Historic](#) and [Modern](#) sections below.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of South Carolina, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **South Carolina** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [South Carolina Historical Society American Indian Resources Guide](#), the [South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs](#), or the [Museum of the Cherokee in South Carolina](#).

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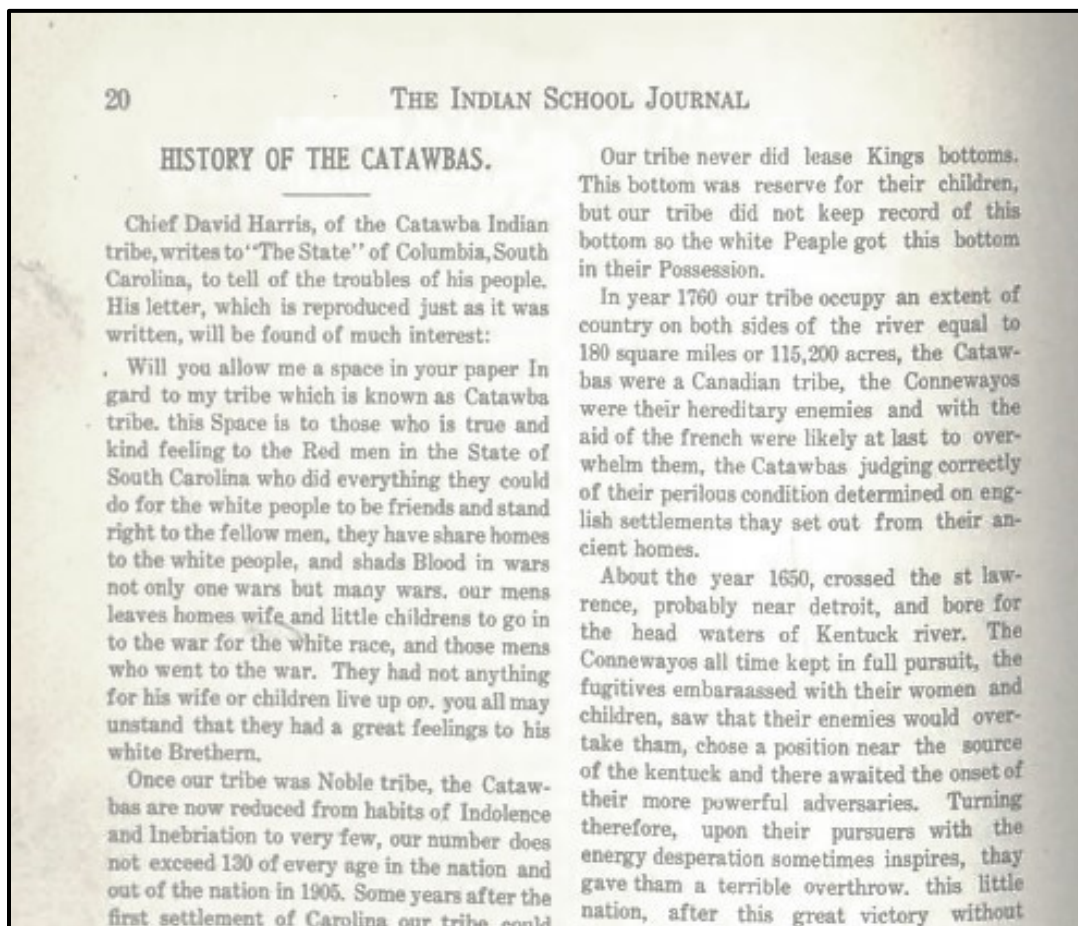
### Historic South Carolina Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in South Carolina (2018)

[Catawba Indian Nation](#)

#### Sample Document



Top half of "History of the Catawbas," by Chief David Harris, from the Indian School Journal, a magazine produced by Chilocco Indian School, September 1905. Hundreds of copies of this Journal can be viewed individually by searching the [Online Catalog](#), National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2745429>

## Historic South Carolina Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in South Carolina, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Catawba	"Catawba Indian" / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense	South Carolina: <a href="#">Catawba Indian Nation</a>
Cheraw	No Federal Government records are available.	Some merged with the Catawba in the 1700's. There are modern groups in North and South Carolina that claim descendency.
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Cusabo	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>Also known as Corsaboy and "Settlement Indians." May have joined the Catawba or Muskogee Creek after the 1715 Yamasee War.</b>
Edisto	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>A sub-tribe of the Cusabo. Disappeared during Colonial era.</b>
Muskogee Creek Confederacy	Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states)	Alabama: <a href="#">Poarch Band of Creeks</a> Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a> Louisiana: <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a> Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Texas: Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Desert Southwest</a> )
PeeDee	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>Not federally recognized. There is one state recognized community in South Carolina and several unrecognized communities claiming PeeDee descent. Also spelled Pedee and Peede. Some descendants may have joined the Catawba.</b>
Santee	No Federal Government records are available.	<b>A few state and unrecognized modern communities in South Carolina claim Santee (Eastern Siouan) descendency. No connection to the Santee Sioux in Nebraska.</b>



Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Waccamaw	"Waccamaw Indian"	The Waccamaw Siouan Tribe was recognized in 1971 by the state of North Carolina.
Yuchi	Yuchi Indian	Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)

## Sample Online Catalog Entry

**Record Hierarchy**

Record Group 75:  
Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1793 - 1999

Series:  
General Records Concerning Indian Organization, 1934 - 1956

File Unit:  
[Constitutions] Catawba Indians of South Carolina

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**Tag**

Add a tag...

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**Comment**

Add a comment...

[Login](#) | [Policy](#)  
[Need Help?](#)

### [Constitutions] Catawba Indians of South Carolina

**This File Unit contains records, some of which may not be available online.**  
To obtain a copy or view the records, please contact or visit the National Archives and Records Administration location(s) listed in the Contact information below.

**Additional Information About this File Unit**

**National Archives Identifier:** 5678397

**Creator(s):** Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Tribal Operations, 9/17/1947-ca. 1967 (Most Recent)  
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Division of Tribal Relations, 1943-9/17/1947 (Predecessor)

**From:** Series: General Records Concerning Indian Organization, 1934 - 1956  
Record Group 75: Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1793 - 1999

**Details**

**Level of Description:** File Unit

**Type(s) of Archival Materials:** Textual Records

**The creator compiled or maintained the series between:** 1934 - 1956

**Access Restriction(s):** Unrestricted

**Use Restriction(s):** Restricted - Possibly  
Note: Some of the records may be subject to copyright restrictions. Researchers should contact the publisher for further information.

Top portion of the National Archives Online Catalog entry describing a record still in paper form and held at a National Archives facility described further down on the page (Washington D.C.) National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5678397>

# Catawba Indian Nation

## Catawba

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Rock Hill, South Carolina**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT524**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Catawba Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at Atlanta (atlanta.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **South Carolina Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Catawba Indian" / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense**

**Related Searches:** **"York County" "South Carolina" / "Chester County" "South Carolina" / "Lancaster County" "South Carolina"**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Catawba / Catawba Tribe of South Carolina / Issa or Essa or Iswä but most commonly Iswa / Catawba Reservation**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Catawba Nation** website: <http://www.catawbaindian.net>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catawba\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catawba_people)

**Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Catawba Nation** records follow:

1943-1947 Division of Tribal Relations, 1947- Office of the Commissioner, 1947- Cherokee Indian Agency

## Tennessee Native Communities

It is very difficult to perform an accurate search of more general records of Tennessee's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#). This is due to the name "Tennessee" being used by so many Native Americans as a given name in the records and the early displacement of Native People from the area. It is more productive to use search terms from the [Historic Tennessee Communities](#) section.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Tennessee, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Tennessee** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Tennessee State Library and Archives](#), and an interesting page about Toqua from the [Tennessee Historical Society](#).

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### Historic Tennessee Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Tennessee (2018)

**As of 2018, there were no Federally recognized Native Communities in Tennessee.**

#### Sample Document



Shell Tempered Duck Effigy Bowl recovered from Williams Island Archeological Site, Hamilton County, Tennessee. National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281637>

## Historic Tennessee Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Tennessee, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Chickasaw	"Chickasaw Tribe" / "Chickasaw Removal" / Chickasaw Indian Alabama	Oklahoma: The Chickasaw Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Muskogee Creek Confederacy	Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states)	Alabama: <a href="#">Poarch Band of Creeks</a> Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a> <a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a> Louisiana: <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a> Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Texas: Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Desert Southwest</a> )
Quapaw	"Quapaw Indian" / "Quapaw Tribe"	Oklahoma: The Quapaw Tribe of Indians ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Shawnee	Shawnee Indian NOT County	Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Shawnee Tribe ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Yuchi	Yuchi Indian	Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )

# Virginia Native Communities

To perform a search of more general records of Virginia's Native People in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#), use "**Virginia Indian**" in the search box. It is very difficult to perform any other general searches, primarily due to the name, Virginia, being used by so many people as a given name in the records and the displacement of Native People from the Eastern Seaboard prior to Federal records. It is more productive to use search terms from the [Historic](#) and [Modern](#) Virginia community sections.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Virginia, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **Virginia** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [Library of Virginia Native American Resources](#), the [Virginia Indian Archive](#), and "Virginia is for Lovers" [Virginia Indians](#) page.

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## Historic Virginia Native Communities

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### Federally Recognized Native Communities in Virginia (2018)

[Chickahominy Indian Tribe](#)  
[Chickahominy Indians - Eastern Division](#)  
[Monacan Indian Nation](#)  
[Nansemond Indian Tribe](#)  
[Pamunkey Indian Tribe](#)  
[Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.](#)  
[Upper Mattaponi](#)

### Sample Document

#### Summary Paragraph

The Werowocomoco Archaeological Site (44GL32) is a Native American village situated on Purtan Bay along the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia and which dates to the Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1607) and Early Contact (A.D. 1607-1609) periods. When the English founded Jamestown in 1607, it served as the capital of the Powhatan chiefdom and the principal residence of the chiefdom's paramount chief, Powhatan. In 1609 Powhatan abandoned Werowocomoco and moved his capital further west to put additional distance between him and the English at Jamestown. Werowocomoco has been documented through archaeological surveys and excavations since 2002 to encompass 45 acres. It is in an excellent state of condition, being largely in pasture, agricultural fields, and forest as well as extensive lawns associated with a residence on the property.

#### Background

Situated at Purtan Bay on the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia, the Werowocomoco Archaeological Site encompasses 45 acres of land currently in pasture, agricultural fields, forest, and residential lawns (Photo 1). This well-preserved site is the location of the capital of the Powhatan chiefdom in 1607 when the English arrived at Jamestown and served as the principal residence of the chiefdom's paramount chief Powhatan until 1609. At that time he moved the capital further west due to the closeness of the English at Jamestown and growing hostilities between the English and Powhatans.

Section from the application for National Landmark status, Virginia State Park "Werowocomoco Archaeological Site". National Archives. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/41680902>

# Historic Virginia Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Virginia, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Accohannock	<b>No Federal Government records are available.</b>	<b>State recognized in Maryland. Also known as Accohanoc and Annamessex in historic records.</b>
Catawba	"Catawba Indian" / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense	South Carolina: <a href="#">Catawba Indian Nation</a>
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Chickahominy	"Chickahominy Indian" / (often believed to have been part of the Powhatan Confederacy)	Virginia: <a href="#">Chickahominy Tribe</a> <a href="#">Chickahominy Eastern Division</a>
Croatan (Croatoan)	Croatan Indian	<b>Name carved on a tree on Roanoke Island. May be the ancestors of the Lumbee who are recognized by the state of North Carolina.</b>
Monacan	<b>Monacan AND Tribe</b>	Virginia: <a href="#">Monacan Nation</a>
Powhatan	"Powhatan Confederacy" / "Powhatan Indian" / Pamunkey Indian NOT "Puerto Rican"	Virginia: <a href="#">Nansemond Tribe</a> <a href="#">Pamunkey Indian Tribe</a> <a href="#">Upper Mattaponi Tribe</a>
Rapahannock	<b>Rappahannock AND Tribe NOT Defense</b>	Virginia: <a href="#">Rappahannock Tribe</a>
Saponi	Saponi	<b>Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendency. Most federal records are historic and archaeological.</b>
Tuscarora	"Tuscarora Indian" / Tuscarora Indian "North Carolina"	New York: Tuscarora Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a> )
Tutelo	Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian	New York: Cayuga Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a> )
Yuchi	Yuchi Indian	Oklahoma Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )

## Chickahominy Indian Tribe

**Algonquin (Independent of the Powhatan Confederacy)**

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** Providence Forge, Virginia

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT703

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Chickahominy, contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Virginia Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#)**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Chickahominy Indian / "Chickahominy Indian" / Brafferton College /

**Related Searches:** "Charles City County" Virginia

**This community may also have been recorded as:**  
Chickahominy

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Chickahominy website:** <http://www.chickahominytribe.org/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickahominy\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickahominy_people)

**Other Resources:** See <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf> and a map which includes their autonomous village among the Powhatan Confederacy at <https://nansemond.org/history/>.

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Chickahominy** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Chickahominy. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the [regional BIA office](#) or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository)

## Chickahominy Indians - Eastern Division

### Algonquin (Independent of the Powhatan Confederacy)

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** Providence Forge, Virginia

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT704

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Chickahominy-East, contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Virginia Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#)**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Chickahominy Indian / "Chickahominy Indian" / Brafferton College

**Related Searches:** "New Kent County" Virginia

**This community may also have been recorded as:**  
Chickahominy

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Chickahominy-East** website: <http://www.cied.org/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickahominy\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chickahominy_people) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan>

**Other Resources:** Excellent historical timeline at [http://www.cied.org/?page\\_id=13](http://www.cied.org/?page_id=13). See also

<https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf> and a map which includes their autonomous village among the Powhatan at <https://nansemond.org/history/>.

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Chickahominy-Eastern Division** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Chickahominy. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the [regional BIA office](#) or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).



# Monacan Indian Nation

## Virginia Siouxan

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Madison Heights, Virginia**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT705**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Monacan, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Virginia Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **Monacan Indian Nation / Monacan AND Tribe**

**Related Searches:** **"Amherst County" Virginia**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Monacan / "Fort Christanna" / "Oronoco" / "Bear Mountain settlement" / St. Paul's Mission**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

Monacan website: <https://www.monacannation.com/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monacan\\_people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monacan_people) and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan>

**Other Resources:** See <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf>

**Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Monacan** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Monacan. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the **regional BIA office** or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).

# Nansemond Indian Tribe

## Powhatan Confederacy

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** **Suffolk, Virginia**

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** **NT706**

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program**.

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Nansemond, contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **Virginia Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** **"Nansemond Indian" NOT "Data Files"**

**Related Searches:** **"Nansemond County" Virginia / "Suffolk City" Virginia**

**This community may also have been recorded as:** **Nansemond / Powhatan Confederacy / "Mattanock Town"**

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Nansemond website:** <https://nansemond.org/>

**Wikipedia (general information only):**<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nansemond> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan>

**Other Resources:** See <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf>. Also see: <https://nansemond.org/history/> which includes a nice map of the Powhatan Confederacy tribal groups.

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Nansemond** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Nansemond. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the **regional BIA office** or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).

## Pamunkey Indian Tribe

### Pamunkey

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** King William, Virginia

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT655

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Pamunkey Tribe, contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Virginia Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Pamunkey Indian NOT "Puerto Rican"

**Related Searches:** "King William County" Virginia

**This community may also have been recorded as:** Pamunkey, Powhattan / Pamunkey Indian Reservation

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

**Pamunkey Tribe** website: <http://www.pamunkey.net>

**Wikipedia (general information only):** <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamunkey> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan>

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Pamunkey Tribe** records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Bureau of Indian Affairs records after 2016 may be held in the [regional BIA office](#) or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).

## Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.

### Rappahannock

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** Indian Neck, Virginia

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT707

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

**Personal archival assistance:**

For additional help in finding records of the Rappahannock, contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Virginia Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

**Searching in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#)**

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Rappahannock AND Tribe NOT Defense / Portobago

**Related Searches:** "Essex County" Virginia / "Caroline County" Virginia / "King and Queen County" Virginia

**This community may also have been recorded as:**  
Rappahannock / Portobago Indian Town

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

Rappahannock website: <http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/>

Wikipedia (general information only): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rappahannock\\_people\\_and\\_https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan\\_](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rappahannock_people_and_https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan_)

Other Resources: See <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf>. Also see: <http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/p/tribal-history.html>.

**Links to additional information (search each by tribe name):**

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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**Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):**

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Rappahannock** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Rappahannock. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the regional BIA office or the [regional BIA office](#) or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).

# Upper Mattaponi

## Powhatan Confederacy

**Always consult the Native People themselves for most accurate information, either through their website or in person.**

**Current Community Headquarters:** King William, Virginia

### Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT708

To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the [Advanced Online Catalog Search Form](#) in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the [Citizen Archivist Program](#).

### Personal archival assistance:

For additional help in finding records of the Upper Mattaponi, contact the [National Archives in Washington D.C.](#) Organizations listed on the [Virginia Native Communities](#) page may also provide research assistance.

### Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

**Slashes (/) separate individual search strings.** Copy and paste or type exactly, including quotation marks if present. Also, try using a word from each of the community’s other names and locations. See associated video for more detailed instructions.

**Suggested Search Terms:** Mattaponi AND Tribe NOT "Master File"

**Related Searches:** "King William County" Virginia / "Hanover County" Virginia

**This community may also have been recorded as:** Mattaponi / "Adamstown Band" / "Indian View Baptist Church" / "Sharon Indian School" / Powhatan Confederacy

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**Additional Resources:** The following sources may provide important background information and ideas for additional search terms.

Upper Mattaponi website: <http://umitribe.org/>.

Wikipedia (general information): <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mattaponi> and <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powhatan>.

Other Resources: See <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf> and a map which includes their location among the Powhatan at <https://nansemond.org/history/>.

### Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): <https://www.federalregister.gov/>

Native Languages: <http://www.native-languages.org>

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/>

American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: <https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search>

Library of Congress: <https://www.loc.gov/>

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### Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):

To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

Although important, the BIA is only one of many Federal agencies containing important records of Native Communities. For various reasons there are often periods of time where BIA records are not available for individual tribes. Other techniques should be used for these periods, such as searching by geographic area and/or time-period and widening the search to include ALL Federal agencies.

Community records could also be “buried” in BIA agency files not described in the Online Catalog in great enough detail to be searched directly by community name. Doing an advanced search using one or two words from the BIA office name or the entire office name in quotes, along with Record Group 75, may be beneficial. Some BIA offices known to hold **Upper Mattaponi** records follow:

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Upper Mattaponi. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the [regional BIA office](#) or the American Indian Records Repository at [https://www.doi.gov/ost/records\\_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository](https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository).

## West Virginia Native Communities

It is very difficult to perform a general search for records related to West Virginia in the [National Archives Online Catalog](#). This is primarily due to displacement of Native People from the Eastern Seaboard prior to Federal records and West Virginia's relatively late entry into statehood during the Civil War. Since all records before 1863 will be in Virginia, use the term, "**Virginia Indian**" in the search box. It should also be productive to use search terms provided in the [Historic West Virginia Native Community](#) section.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of West Virginia, such as the [Native Languages](#) and [National Museum of the American Indian](#) websites. Type **West Virginia** into the main search box for both.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the [West Virginia Division of Archives and History](#) or a publication called "[Columbia History of Education in West Virginia.](#)"

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### Historic West Virginia Native Communities

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#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in West Virginia (2018)

**As of 2018, there were no Federally recognized Native Communities in West Virginia.**

#### Sample Document

**INDIAN TRIBES IN CANADA CLAIMING LANDS IN NEW YORK STATE.**

A bill has been introduced into the Senate at Albany for the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into the claims of the Cayuga Indians in Canada against the State of New York under the treaty of 1789, and to pay the claim, subject to the Governor's approval. This same bill was reported favorably last year, but too late to be acted upon.

These Indians are descendants of the Iroquois or Six Nations who sided with the colonists in the Revolution. Their Chief was presented with a medal by George Washington. The Cayugas own great tracts of fertile land in the centre of that state, and just after the Revolution a treaty was made with them by which they sold a large part of it. Then the

greater part of them moved to Canada. When the state wanted more land they were brought over to sign the treaty. The Indians were not paid in cash, but were to be paid the interest money year by year by the state. By the terms of the treaty this money was payable the first day of June each year to the Cayuga and their posterity forever. After the treaty of 1795 they had left in the state a small reservation and a tract of land one mile square. But this was sold in 1805 for cash. The remnant of the tribe then divided into bands, one going to Sandusky, Ohio, and the other to the Seneca and Cayuga reservations.

There are now in Canada 850 descendants of the original tribe located about sixty miles from Buffalo. There are some on the Seneca and Cayuga reservations and a few west of the Missouri of the remnant of the band that went to Sandusky.

dusky.

Until 1809 the annuity was divided among the three different branches of the Cayugas, but since then only those in this country have received the money. The reason for this was that when the relations between us and Canada became strained, the state of New York refused to the Indians living in that country their share of the annuity, consequently, in the way of 1812, the Indians took part with the English. The treaty of Ghent, however, restored the Canadian Cayugas to their rights, although it has not yet succeeded in restoring their share of the money to them; this has still been paid to that portion of the tribe remaining in New York. The bill introduced to right this matter will probably be passed. But if not, Gen. Strong still has an appeal to the federal courts on account of the article in the treaty of Ghent.

Short article from "The Red Man" Journal produced by Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Pennsylvania (File #37). March 1888. Describes the Cayuga of New York and Canada. The Cayuga adopted the Tutelo from Virginia in 1753. National Archives.

<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77331823>

## Historic West Virginia Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in West Virginia, see [Native Languages](#).

**Instructions:** Slashes separate search terms and phrases. **Copy and paste exact phrase** into the [Online Catalog](#), including quotation marks, if present. Always be willing to experiment with search terms. Quoted phrases return very different results than non-quoted phrases. Using the geographic location or most relevant word(s) from the tribal name with one of the following words may also prove beneficial: **Indian** (most useful), **Native**, **Tribe**, **Reservation**, or **Village**. Be sure to link to modern tribal pages. They contain current information and more possible search terms.

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Cherokee	"Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian	North Carolina: <a href="#">Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</a> Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Saponi	Saponi	<b>Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendency. Most federal records are historic and archaeological.</b>
Shawnee	Shawnee Indian NOT County	Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> ) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )
Susquehannock	Susquehannock Indian	<b>May have merged with the Shawnee, Mingo, and/or Conestoga in the early 1700s. The Paxton Boys were largely responsible for their demise.</b>
Tutelo	Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian	New York: Cayuga Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a> ) Oklahoma: Seneca-Cayuga Nation ( <a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a> )

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the WVDCH, Charleston, WV. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Buffalo Site (46PU31), Putnam County, WV.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Portion of Federal Register entry for April, 2018 (National Park Service) announcing completion of inventory of Indian remains moved from the Buffalo Site, Putnam County, West Virginia. Federal Register (National Archives). <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/04/2018-06832/notice-of-inventory-completion-west-virginia-division-of-culture-and-history-charleston-wv>

## Sample Document

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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#### Description

Grave Creek Mound, located between Eighth and Tenth Streets in Moundsville, West Virginia, appears today much as it did when first viewed by Euro-americans approximately two hundred years ago. In numerous early accounts, the structure was described as a truncated cone marked by a shallow, central concavity. The observed dimensions of the mound ranged from 60-100 feet in height and 180-300 feet in diameter. Some, like Captain Meriwether Lewis in 1803,<sup>1</sup> mentioned the existence of a shallow ditch or moat around the base of the mound and a passageway or two across the ditch. Other observers of the period noted the absence of such a ditch.

Today, after minimal erosion, the mound stands approximately 62 feet high and 240 feet in diameter. A series of thirteen exploratory trenches excavated in 1975-76 by the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey (Figure 1) confirmed the existence of a roughly 40-foot wide by 4- to 5-foot deep moat probably circumscribing the base of the mound and the presence of at least one passageway across the moat on the south side.

The most authoritative known records of the mound complex were published between 1845-51 by scholar and anthropologist Henry R. Schoolcraft who visited the site in 1843. His map of the Grave Creek Mound area (Figure 2)<sup>2</sup> depicts the relative proximity of the large mound to smaller mounds and remnants of linear earthworks. All traces of these earthworks immediately surrounding Grave Creek Mound have disappeared.

Despite the considerable attention focused upon the mound throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, physical impact on the mound has been minimal over the years. In 1838 amateur archaeologists opened two horizontal shafts and one vertical shaft to the core of the mound revealing two large timbered burial vaults (Figure 3). In addition to the discovery of three individual skeletons within these tombs, an assortment of grave items was also found including thousands of shell beads, five copper bracelets, assorted mica objects, and two gorgets. With the exception of a cranial cap from one of the skeletons, all of the finds from the 1838 excavation have disappeared.

After 1838 no archeological work was conducted at the site until 1975 when the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey excavated the exploratory trenches at the base of the mound. At the same time thirteen core samples were extracted from the mound-fill to obtain further information regarding the

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<sup>1</sup> Hemmings, E. Thomas, "Investigations at Grave Creek Mound 1975-76: A Sequence for Mound and Moat Construction," West Virginia Archaeologist 36 (Fall 1984):10.

<sup>2</sup> Schoolcraft, Henry R. Historical and Statistical Information Respecting the History, Conditions, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, and Company 1851.