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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Historic Native Communities</th>
<th>Modern Native Communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connecticut Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. Therefore, it is difficult at best to find relevant records by performing a simple search of the GENERAL records of Connecticut’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Try using the following search term: Connecticut Indian (returns very mixed results) or the name of a specific geographic area or town in Connecticut followed by Indian (the most commonly-used term in NARA records). Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about both historic and modern Connecticut communities. Examples might include the Connecticut State Library (and Archives), and the University of Connecticut "Indian Tribes Mashup."

Historic Connecticut Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Connecticut (2018)
Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe
Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

Sample Documents

Portion of Federal Register entry regarding disposition of human remains. May 15, 2014. Even though the Native remains discussed in this document were primarily from Massachusetts, the two federally recognized tribes from Connecticut were consulted.

Excerpt from President William Clinton’s “District Courts” files containing a reference to a Boston Legal team and their successful representation of the Mashantucket Pequot community. National Archives.
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/40490606

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
### Historic Connecticut Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Connecticut, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahican</td>
<td>Mahican</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattabesic</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Also known as Wangunk or Wongunk. Groups who may have some Mattabesic ancestry are recognized in Connecticut and New York by their respective state governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohegan</td>
<td>Mohegan Indian / (Note: This tribe is NOT “Mahican” or “Mohecan.”)</td>
<td>Connecticut: Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munsee Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>&quot;Munsee Indian&quot; / Stockbridge Munsee</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niantic</td>
<td>Niantic Indian / Brothertown Indian</td>
<td>Associated with the Brothertown or Brotherton Indians in New York, other areas in New England, and Wisconsin. There is a modern unrecognized community in Connecticut claiming Niantic descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipmuc</td>
<td>Nipmuc Indian</td>
<td>The Nipmuc are recognized by the State of Massachusetts. There is an unrecognized community in Connecticut claiming descent. National Archives online catalog listings refer primarily to historic sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paugusett</td>
<td>Paugussett</td>
<td>State recognized in Connecticut. Also spelled Paugussett.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pequot</td>
<td>&quot;Pequot Indian&quot; / Mashantucket Pequot / Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation AND NOT Commerce</td>
<td>Connecticut: Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocomtuc</td>
<td>Pocomtuck</td>
<td>Also known as Pocomtuck or Deerfield Indians. Many of the present-day Abenaki of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada claim some Pocomtuck ancestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinnipiac</td>
<td>No records available.</td>
<td>Sometimes mis-spelled Quinnipiack. Also known as Quiripi and Renapi. Said to be the first English Indian Reservation in what is now U.S., created in 1638. One of the first groups to participate in forced removals. Some involvement with the Brothertown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaghticoke</td>
<td>Schaghticoke Indian</td>
<td>Between 2004 and 2005 the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation was federally recognized and then the decision was reversed. There are several Schaghticoke communities recognized by the state of Connecticut. Not all Online Catalog records will relate to the tribe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe

Pequot

To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Mashantucket, Connecticut

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT363

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 Pequot Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Connecticut 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: "Pequot Indian" / "Connecticut Indian" NOT Curry / "Mashantucket Pequot" NOT Alaska

Related Searches: "New London County" Connecticut

This community may also have been recorded as:
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut / Pequot / Masantucket Pequot / Western Pequot / Mashantucket Pequot Indian Reservation

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

Also see: Mashantucket Pequot Indian land Claims Settlement Act (October 18, 1983).
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/

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 Pequot records follow:


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
Mohegan

To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Uncasville, Connecticut

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT362

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 Mohegan Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Connecticut Native Communities page may also provide research assistance.

Suggested Search Terms:
"Mohegan Indian" / "Connecticut Indian" NOT Curry

Related Searches:
"New London County" Connecticut

This community may also have been recorded as:
Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut / Mohegan / Mohegan Indian Reservation

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

Mohegan Tribe website: http://www.mohegan.nsn.us/

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/

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 Mohegan records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1994 may be held in the regional BIA office at

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
Delaware Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. Also, in this case, there are several Native Communities in other states and time-periods commonly referred to as “Delaware,” such as the Munsee Delaware, Unami Delaware, Unalatchigo Delaware, Delaware Tribe, and Delaware Nation. Therefore, conducting a simple search of the GENERAL records of Delaware’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog is very difficult. Try “Delaware State” Indian and be prepared for very mixed results.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Delaware, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Delaware into the main search box for both. Be aware that these searches will also return many entries specifically for the Delaware Tribe originating from other states and/or currently living in Oklahoma.

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the Delaware Public Archives, and the State of Delaware, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.

Historic Delaware Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Delaware (2018)
As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized Native communities in the state of Delaware.

Sample Document

Page from the National Historic Landmark nomination materials for the Delaware MPS Indian Mission Church.
National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75323886
**Historic Delaware Native Communities**

For a map of historic language areas in Delaware, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nanticoke</td>
<td>&quot;Nanticoke Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unami Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>Lenape Indian / &quot;Delaware Nation&quot; / &quot;Delaware Tribe&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small section, written on the back of the Treaty between the United States and the Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami and Eel River Tribes of Indians at Fort Wayne, Indiana. 9/30/1809. The Delaware were originally from Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. This treaty represents one of the locations where large groups of Delaware were forced to remove, before ultimately forced into Indian Territory (Oklahoma). National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/12013684](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/12013684)
Maine Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of Maine’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. However, several groups of records are available by using the search terms: "Maine Indian" NOT "Indian Island" AND NOT Pueblo AND NOT “remaining” (although at this writing (2018) very few items have yet been made digital). Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Maine, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Maine 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 Maine Digital Archives, the Maine Historical Society, and the Maine Department of Education Wabenaki Native American Program.

Historic Maine Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Maine (2018)

Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Passamaquoddy Tribe
Penobscot Nation

Sample Document


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

For a map of historic language areas in Maine, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abenaki</td>
<td>Abenaki NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot; / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / &quot;Passamaquoddy Indian&quot; / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot;</td>
<td>Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe Penobscot Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maliseet</td>
<td>Maliseet</td>
<td>Maine: Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micmak</td>
<td>Micmac Indian NOT State</td>
<td>Maine: Aroostook Band of Micmacs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passamaquoddy</td>
<td>Passamaquoddy Indian</td>
<td>Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penobscot</td>
<td>Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT Transportation / &quot;Penobscot Nation&quot;</td>
<td>Maine: Penobscot Nation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Document


National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
Federally Recognized Native Communities in Maine (2018)  Northeastern U.S. Region

Aroostook Band of Micmacs

Mi'kmaq (Micmac)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Presque Isle, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT381
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 Aroostook Micmac, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Maine Native Communities page may also provide research assistance.

Searches 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: Micmac NOT Subsample AND NOT Alaska / Aroostook Indian NOT Statistics AND NOT County

Related Searches: “Aroostook County” Maine

This community may also have been recorded as:
Aroostook Micmac / Aroostok / Arroostook / Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians / Mi'kmaq / Mi'gmaq / Micmac / L'nu / Mi'kmaw / Mi'gmaw / Ulustuk / Aroostook Band of Micmac Reservation

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

Aroostook Micmac website: http://www.micmac-nsn.gov/


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/

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 Aroostook Micmac records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1991 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository

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
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians

Wolastoqi (Maliseet, Malecite)

To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Littleton, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT382

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 Houlton Maliseet Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Maine 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: Houlton Band / Maliseet / Wolastoqi / Malecite / Micmac / Houlton Maliseet Reservation

Related Searches: "Aroostook County" Maine

This community may also have been recorded as: Houlton Band / Maliseet / Wolastoqi / Malecite / Micmac / Houlton Maliseet Reservation

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

Houlton Maliseet website: http://www.maliseets.com/index.htm


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/

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 Houlton Maliseet records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1980 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doی.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository

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
Passamaquoddy Tribe

Passamaquoddy (Peskotomuhkati, Pestomuhkati)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Perry, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT398
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 Passamaquoddy Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Maine 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: "Passamaquoddy Tribe"
Related Searches: "Washington County" Maine
This community may also have been recorded as: Passamaquoddy at Sipayik / Pleasant Point Tribal Government / Passamaquoddy Tribe at Indian Township / Passamaquoddy / Peskotomuhkati Motahkomikuk / Pestomuhkati / Peskotomuhkati / Indian Township Reservation / Pleasant Point Reservation

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

Passamaquoddy website: https://www.passamaquoddy.com/
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/nilr/tribes/
  American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
  Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

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 Passamaquoddy records follow:


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
Penobscot Nation

Penobscot (Panawahpskek)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Indian Island, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT397
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 Penobscot Nation, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Maine 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: Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT Coast Guard

Related Searches: "Penobscot County" Maine

This community may also have been recorded as:
Penobscot Tribe of Maine / Penobscot / Panawahpskek / Penobscot Indian Island Reservation

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

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/

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 Penobscot Nation records follow:


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
Maryland Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of Maryland’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Try using the following search term: Maryland Indian NOT “Indian Head” (returns very mixed results) or the name of a specific geographic area or town in Maryland, followed by Indian (the most commonly-used term in NARA records). Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Maryland, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Maryland 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 Maryland State Archives, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Maryland State Archives Native American page.

Historic Maryland Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Maryland (2018)
As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized Native communities in the state of Maryland.

Sample Document

Top section of opening page of Nomination Form for the Delaware MPS Harmon School, February 13, 1979.
National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75323884

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
## Historic Maryland Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Maryland, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accohannock</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Recognized by the state of Maryland. Also known as Accohoc and Annamessex in historic records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanticoke</td>
<td>&quot;Nanticoke Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscataway (Conoy)</td>
<td>&quot;Piscataway Indian&quot; / &quot;Nanticoke Indian&quot; / &quot;Delaware Tribe of Indians&quot;</td>
<td>Also spelled &quot;Piscataway.&quot; Sometimes called &quot;Conoy.&quot; Merged with Nanticoke after severe population loss. Piscataway communities are recognized by the State of Maryland. See Nanticoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powhatan</td>
<td>&quot;Powhatan Confederacy&quot; / &quot;Powhatan Indian&quot; / Pamunkey Indian NOT &quot;Puerto Rican&quot;</td>
<td>Virginia: Pamunkey Indian Tribe (See Home Page – Southeastern U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee</td>
<td>Shawnee Indian NOT County</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Shawnee Tribe (See Home Page – Central Plains) Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehannock</td>
<td>Susquehannock Indian</td>
<td>May have merged with the Shawnee, Mingo, and/or Conestoga in the early 1700s. The Paxton Boys are purported to have been largely responsible for their demise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutelo</td>
<td>Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian</td>
<td>New York: Cayuga Nation Although originally from Virginia and West Virginia, the Tutelo were adopted by the Cayuga Nation of New York in 1753.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unami Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>Lenape Indian / &quot;Delaware Nation&quot; / &quot;Delaware Tribe&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


---

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of Massachusetts’ Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Try using the search term: "Massachusetts Indian" NOT "Indian Orchard". Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Massachusetts, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Massachusetts 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 Massachusetts State Archives Collection Database, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs.

**Historic Massachusetts Native Communities**

**Federally Recognized Native Communities in Massachusetts (2018)**

- Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
- Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

---

Sample Document

Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, and others visit the site of the proposed “Cape Wind” wind-energy farm near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, meeting with members of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head- 2/2/2010. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/55068749
Historic Massachusetts Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Massachusetts, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nauset</td>
<td>&quot;Nauset Indian&quot; / Mashpee Wampanoag</td>
<td>Massachusetts: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipmuc</td>
<td>Nipmc Indian</td>
<td>The Nipmuc are recognized by the State of Massachusetts. There is an unrecognized community in Connecticut claiming descent. Online catalog listings refer primarily to historic sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennacook</td>
<td>Pennacook Indian</td>
<td>Not federally recognized. Those that survived King Phillips War probably scattered and joined other Native communities in surrounding areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pequot     | "Pequot Indian" / Mashantucket Pequot / Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation AND NOT Commerce | Connecticut: Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe  
New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation |
| Pocasset   | "Pocasset Tribe"                       | Historically, a sub-group of the original Wampanoag Confederacy, the Pocasset are currently recognized by the state of Massachusetts as the Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe (Pokonoket). |
| Pocomtuc   | Pocumtuck                              | Also known as Pocomtuck or Deerfield Indians. Many of the present-day Abenaki of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada claim some Pocumtuck ancestry. |
| Pokanoket  | Pokanoket NOT Atlanta                  | The Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe (Pokonoket) of Massachusetts is state-recognized. |
| Schaghticoke | Schaghticoke Indian                   | Between 2004 and 2005 the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation was federally recognized and then the decision was reversed. There are several Schaghticoke communities recognized by the state of Connecticut. Not all Online Catalog records relate to the tribe. |


National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

Wampanoag (Massasoit, Wôpanâak)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Mashpee, Massachusetts

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT379
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 Mashpee Wampanoag Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Massachusetts 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: Mashpee Wampanoag
Related Searches: "Barnstable County" Massachusetts

This community may also have been recorded as:
Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc. / Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe / Massasoit / Wôpanâak / Mashpee Reservation

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

Mashpee Wampanoag website: https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/
Also see: Important webpages https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/culture/ and https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/timeline/

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/

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 Mashpee Wampanoag records follow:


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
Federally Recognized Native Communities in Massachusetts (2018)  Northeastern U.S. Region

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Wampanoag (Massasoit, Wôpanâak)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Aquinnah, Massachusetts

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT380
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 Wampanoag of Gay Head, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Massachusetts 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: "Gay Head" Wampanoag
Related Searches: "Dukes County" Massachusetts

This community may also have been recorded as:
Wampanoag Tribal Council of Gay Head, Inc. / Wampanoag / Massasoit / Wôpanâak / Gay Head Reservation

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

Wampanoag of Gay Head website: http://www.wampanoagtribe.net/Pages/index
Also see: http://www.wampanoagtribe.net/Pages/Wampanoag_WebDocs/history_culture
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/

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 Wampanoag of Gay Head records follow:


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
New Hampshire Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of New Hampshire’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Using “New Hampshire” Indian (advanced search using Record Group 79 (National Park Service) returns a large group of nominations for Historic Landmark status that may contain information about historic New Hampshire Native communities. Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of New Hampshire, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type New Hampshire 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 New Hampshire Historical Society, the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, and Dartmouth University.

Historic New Hampshire Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in New Hampshire (2018)
As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized Native communities in the state of New Hampshire.

Sample Document

Federal Register May 15, 2014 - Notice of Inventory Completion: University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, Amherst, MA. (Includes consultation by non-Federally recognized groups, including some from New Hampshire.) National Archives.  

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
# Historic New Hampshire Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in New Hampshire, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abenaki</td>
<td>Abenaki NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot; / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / &quot;Passamaquoddy Indian&quot; / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot;</td>
<td>Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe Penobscot Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennacook</td>
<td>Pennacook Indian</td>
<td>Not federally recognized. Those that survived King Phillips War probably scattered and joined other Native communities in surrounding areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77844770](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77844770)

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
New Jersey Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. This is particularly true in areas such as New Jersey. Modern Native Communities in the area may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of New Jersey's Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of New Jersey, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type New Jersey 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 New Jersey State Archives, the New Jersey State Archives Searchable Catalog, and the New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs.

Historic New Jersey Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in New Jersey (2018)

As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized native communities in the state of New Jersey.

Sample Document


National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
### Historic New Jersey Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in New Jersey, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munsee Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>&quot;Munsee Indian&quot; / Stockbridge Munsee</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinnipiac</td>
<td>No records available.</td>
<td>Sometimes mis-spelled Quinnipiack. Also known as Quiripi and Renapi. Said to be the first English Indian Reservation in what is now U.S., created in 1638. One of the first groups to participate in forced removals. Some involvement with the Brothertown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unalachtigo Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>&quot;Stockbridge Indian&quot; / Stockbridge Munsee</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unami Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>Lenape Indian / &quot;Delaware Nation&quot; / &quot;Delaware Tribe&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black Beaver, a Delaware (Leni Lenape) born in Illinois in 1808. Photo taken in Washington D.C. (The Delaware were primarily from New Jersey originally, but were removed several times and in several different groups across the United States. All Federally recognized Delaware governments are now in Oklahoma.) National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519122](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519122)
New York’s Native People are better represented than other New England states in the National Archives Online Catalog due to the early establishment of reservations in New York by first the English and then the U.S. Government. However, these groups were also affected by the removal policies of the 19th century. Additionally, modern Native Communities in the area may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. Unfortunately, searching for GENERAL records of New York’s Native Communities in the Online Catalog using the search term, “New York” Indian returns hundreds of unrelated records, as well as others that may be useful. The search terms Haudenosaunee and “Iroquois Indian” are productive for the Iroquoian communities, while Algonquian “New York” locates some of the others. Searching by an historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may also produce good results.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of New York, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type New York 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 New York State Archives Digital Resources, the New York State Library Native American page, and the Iroquois Indian Museum.

### Historic New York Native Communities

#### Federally Recognized Native Communities in New York (2018)
- Cayuga Nation
- Oneida Nation of New York
- Onondaga Nation
- Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
- Seneca Nation of Indians
- Shinnecock Indian Nation
- Tonawanda Band of Seneca
- Tuscarora Nation

#### Sample Document

FEMA Officer, Jaime E. Forero presenting a commemorative coin to Art John, Director of Emergency Response for the Seneca Nation of Indians. A major disaster declaration, which included portions of the Seneca Nation, was signed on Sept 1, 2009, after torrential storms and flooding inundated western New York. National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7853256](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7853256)
**Historic New York Native Communities**

For a map of historic language areas in New York, see [Native Languages](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities).

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abenaki</td>
<td>Abenaki NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot; / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / &quot;Passamaquoddy Indian&quot; / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot;</td>
<td>Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe Penobscot Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayuga</td>
<td>Cayuga Tribe / Cayuga Indian / Seneca-Cayuga / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Cayuga / &quot;Iroquois Nation&quot; / Cayuga Iroquois</td>
<td>New York: Cayuga Nation Oklahoma: Seneca-Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>&quot;Erie Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Believed to have been absorbed by the Iroquois Confederacy and Susquahannocks. Catalog records relate to archaeological and historical sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurentians</td>
<td>Laurentian Indian / &quot;St. Lawrence Iroquois&quot;</td>
<td>Disappeared in the 17th century. National Archives records relate to historic sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohawk</td>
<td>&quot;Mohawk Indian&quot; / &quot;Mohawk Tribe&quot; / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Mohawk / &quot;Iroquois Nation&quot; / Mohawk Iroquois</td>
<td>New York: Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohegan</td>
<td>Mohegan Indian / (Note: This tribe is NOT &quot;Mahican&quot; or &quot;Mohecan.&quot;)</td>
<td>Connecticut: Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohican</td>
<td>Mohican Indian NOT Military / Mahican Indian / Stockbridge Indian NOT Military AND NOT Consumer</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montauk</td>
<td>Montaukett Indian / Brothertown Indian</td>
<td>Associated with the Brothertown or Brotherton Indians in New York, New England, and Wisconsin. Also known as the Montaukett. There is an unrecognized group of individuals claiming Montauk descent in New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munsee Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>&quot;Munsee Indian&quot; / Stockbridge Munsee</td>
<td>Wisconsin: (See Home Page – Great Lakes) Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narragansett</td>
<td>&quot;Narragansett Indian&quot; / &quot;Shinnecock Indian&quot; NOT Alaska</td>
<td>New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation Rhode Island: Narragansett Indian Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>&quot;Oneida Indian&quot; / &quot;Oneida Nation&quot; / Oneida Indian NOT County / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Oneida / &quot;Iroquois Nation&quot; / Oneida Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County</td>
<td>New York: Oneida Indian Nation Wisconsin: Oneida Nation (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga</td>
<td>Onondaga Indian NOT County / &quot;Onondaga Nation&quot; / &quot;Onondaga Reservation&quot; / Haudenosaunee / &quot;Iroquois Nation&quot; / Onondaga Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County</td>
<td>New York: Onondaga Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pequot</td>
<td>&quot;Pequot Indian&quot; / Mashantucket Pequot / Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation AND NOT Commerce</td>
<td>Connecticut: Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinnipiac</td>
<td>No records available.</td>
<td>Sometimes mis-spelled Quinnipiac. Also known as Quiripi and Renapi. Said to be the first English Indian Reservation in what is now U.S., created in 1638. One of the first groups to participate in forced removals. Some involvement with the Brothertown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaghticoke</td>
<td>Schaghticoke Indian</td>
<td>Between 2004 and 2005 the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation was federally recognized and then the decision was reversed. There are several Schaghticoke communities recognized by the state of Connecticut. Not all Online Catalog records will relate to the tribe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinnecock</td>
<td>Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation</td>
<td>New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehannock</td>
<td>Susquehannock Indian</td>
<td>May have merged with the Shawnee, Mingo, and/or Conestoga in the early 1700s. The Paxton Boys were largely responsible for their demise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora</td>
<td>&quot;Tuscarora Indian&quot; / Tuscarora Indian &quot;North Carolina&quot; / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Tuscarora / &quot;Iroquois Nation&quot; / Tuscarora Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County</td>
<td>New York: Tuscarora Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unkechaug Poospatuck</td>
<td>Unkechaug / Poospatuck</td>
<td>The Unkechaug have had a state reservation in New York since colonial times and are recognized by New York State. Also known as Unkechaugi or Poospatuck or Metoac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wappinger</td>
<td>Wappinger Indian</td>
<td>Last identified group was in Kent, New York around 1811.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cayuga Nation

Cayuga (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Seneca Falls, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT465

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.

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: "Cayuga Indian" / Cayuga Reservation NOT Commerce / "Cayuga Nation" / "Cayuga Tribe" NOT "Seneca-Cayuga"

Related Searches: “Seneca County” New York (and vicinity)

This community may also have been recorded as: Cayuga / Cayuga Nation of New York / Gayogohó:no’ / People of the Great Swamp / Cayuga Reservation (Tribally owned)

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


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/

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 Cayuga Nation records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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

Oneida Indian Nation

Oneida (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Verona, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT466
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 Oneida Indian Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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: "Oneida Indian" / Oneida Reservation NOT Treasury AND NOT Commerce / "Oneida Indian Nation" / "Oneida Nation" NOT Wisconsin

Related Searches: "Cayuga County" "New York" / "Mohawk County" "New York" / "Oneida County" "New York" / "Seneca County" "New York" / "Tonawanda County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as: OIN / Oneida Indian Nation / Oneida Reservation

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

Oneida Indian Nation website: http://www.oneidaindiannation.com/
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/

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 Oneida Indian Nation records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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
Onondaga Nation

Onondaga Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Nedrow, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT467
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 Onondaga Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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: "Onondaga Indian" / "Onondaga Reservation" / "Onondaga Tribe"
Related Searches: "Onondaga County" "New York"
This community may also have been recorded as:
Onondaga / Onóñda’gega’ / "Hill Place"/ Onondaga Reservation

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

Onondaga Nation website: http://www.onondaganation.org/
Also see: Extensive timeline at http://www.onondaganation.org/history/timeline/
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/

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 Onondaga Nation records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

Mohawk (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Akwesasne, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT471
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 Saint Regis Mohawk Community, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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: "Saint Regis Mohawk" / "St Regis Mohawk" / Akwesasne / "St Regis Band" / Mohawk "New York" Indian NOT Defense AND NOT Comptroller AND NOT Transportation

Related Searches: "St. Lawrence County" "New York" / "Saint Lawrence County" "New York" / "Franklin County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as: St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York / "Keepers of the Eastern Door" / Kanien'kehá:ka / St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians in New York / St. Regis Mohawk Reservation (Akwesasne)

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

Saint Regis Mohawk website: https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/
Also see: Long list of tribal newsletters and other publications at https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/publications and tribal history at https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/culture_and_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/

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 Saint Regis Mohawk records follow:

  1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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
Seneca Nation of Indians

Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Irving, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT469
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 Seneca Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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.


Related Searches: "Allegany County" "New York" / "Erie County" "New York" / "Chautauqua County" "New York" / "Cattaraugus County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as: Seneca / Seneca Nation of New York / "Keeper of the Western Door" / O-non-dowa-gah / "Great Hill People"/ Cattaraugus Reservation / Allegany Indian Reservation / Oil Springs Reservation

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

Seneca Nation website: https://sni.org/
Also see: Newsletters produced by each of the Seneca Reservations at https://sni.org/newsletters/
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/tribes/
  - American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
  - Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

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 Seneca Nation records follow:

  1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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
Shinnecock Indian Nation

Shinnecock
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Southampton, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT468
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 Shinnecock Nation, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York Native Communities page may also provide research assistance.

Search 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: Shinnecock Indian NOT Ship AND NOT "Puerto Rican" / "Shinnecock Nation"

Related Searches: "Suffolk County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as:
Shinnecock / Shinnecock Nation / Shinnecock Reservation

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

- Shinnecock Nation website: http://www.shinnecocknation.org
- 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/

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 Shinnecock Nation records follow:


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
Tonawanda Band of Seneca

Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

Current Community Headquarters: Basom, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT470
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 Tonawanda Seneca, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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: "Tonawanda Band" / "Tonawanda Seneca" / "Tonawanda Reservation" / "Tonawanda Indian"

Related Searches: "Niagara County" "New York" / "Erie County" "New York" / "Genesee County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as:
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York / Tonawanda Seneca / Tonawanda Reservation / Tonawanda Creek Reservation

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

Tonawanda Seneca website: None found.
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/

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 Tonawanda Seneca records follow:

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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

Tuscarora Nation

Tuscarora (Accepted in 1722 as the Sixth Nation of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Lewistown, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT464
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 Tuscarara Community, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the New York 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: "Tuscarora Indian" NOT "North Carolina" / Tuscarora Indian NOT Commerce
Related Searches: "Niagara County" "New York"
This community may also have been recorded as: Tuscarora / Tuscarora Skarù:ręˀ / "hemp gatherers" / "Shirt-Wearing People”/ Nyučirhé’ę / Tuscarora Reservation

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

Tuscarara Nation website: None found.
Also see: (Do not confuse this Federally recognized community with the unrecognized "Tuscorara Nation of North Carolina")
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/

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 Tuscarara Nation records follow:

  1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School, 1890 - 1950 Division of Resources, 1901-1904 Finance Division, 1938-1949 New York Agency

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
Pennsylvania Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. This is particularly true of Pennsylvania. Any remaining modern Native Communities are not recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of Pennsylvania’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. A search using the term Pennsylvania Indian returns a great many Carlisle Indian Industrial School records and hundreds of records that do not seem to relate to Pennsylvania Indians at all. Additionally, the search term Pennsylvania aboriginal returns a long list of Historic Landmark applications with local information including some about historic Native Communities. Researching by a historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may also be productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Pennsylvania, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Pennsylvania 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 Pennsylvania State Archives, the State Museum of Pennsylvania, and the Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center.

Historic Pennsylvania Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Pennsylvania (2018)
As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized native communities in the state of Pennsylvania.

Sample Document

Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania was the first federally-funded off-reservation Indian boarding school and was in operation between 1879 and 1918. Founded by General Richard Henry Pratt, the school was established in a former military barracks and designed to fundamentally destroy the Native way of life and encourage assimilation by teaching “practical” academic and professional skills and military-like conformity. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/298643

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

For a map of historic language areas in Pennsylvania, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>&quot;Erie Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Believed to have been absorbed by the Iroquois Confederacy and Susquahannocks. Catalog records relate to archaeological and historical sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munsee Delaware (Lenape)</td>
<td>&quot;Munsee Indian&quot; / Stockbridge Munsee</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Oneida                 | "Oneida Indian" / "Oneida Nation" / Oneida Indian NOT County / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Oneida / "Iroquois Nation" / Oneida Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County | New York: Oneida Indian Nation  
Wisconsin: (See Home Page – Great Lakes)  
Oneida Nation (See Home Page – Great Lakes) |
Tonawanda Band of Seneca  
Oklahoma: Seneca—Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains) |
| Shawnee                | Shawnee Indian NOT County                                                     | Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Shawnee Tribe (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) |
| Susquehannock          | Susquehannock Indian                                                         | May have merged with the Shawnee, Mingo, and/or Conestoga in the early 1700s. The Paxton Boys were largely responsible for their demise. |
| Unami Delaware (Lenape)| Lenape Indian / "Delaware Nation" / "Delaware Tribe"                          | Oklahoma: Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains) |

Photograph of Chiracahua Apaches Arriving at the Carlisle Indian School, 1886. National Archives.  
[https://catalog.archives.gov/id/593347](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/593347)  

Photograph of Chiracahua Apache Indians After Training at the Carlisle Indian School, 1886. National Archives.  
[https://catalog.archives.gov/id/593352](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/593352)  

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
Rhode Island Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find GENERAL records of Rhode Island’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. Try using this entire phrase: "Rhode Island" Indian NOT "West Indian" AND NOT Data AND NOT State AND NOT Storage AND NOT "Indian Avenue". Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may also be productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Rhode Island, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Rhode Island 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 Rhode Island State Archives, and the Clark Indian Manuscripts Collection at the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Historic Rhode Island Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Rhode Island (2018)

Narragansett Indian Tribe

Sample Document

Greg Soder, right, of the Narragansett Indian Tribe discusses Public Assistance projects to help the tribe recover from Hurricane Sandy with FEMA Branch Director Tim Barnett and Project Specialist Marcia Henry Day. November 28, 2012.

National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/24474399
For a map of historic language areas in Rhode Island, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mashpee</td>
<td>&quot;Mashpee Indian&quot; / Mashpee Wampanoag</td>
<td>Massachusetts: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narragansett</td>
<td>&quot;Narragansett Indian&quot; / &quot;Shinnecock Indian&quot;  NOT Alaska</td>
<td>New York: Shinnecock Indian Nation Rhode Island: Narragansett Indian Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niantic</td>
<td>Niantic Indian / Brothertown Indian</td>
<td>Associated with the Brothertown or Brotherton Indians in New York, New England, and Wisconsin. There is a modern unrecognized community in Connecticut claiming Niantic descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokanoket</td>
<td>Pokanoket NOT Atlanta</td>
<td>The Pocasset Wampanoag Tribe (Pokonoket) of Massachusetts is state-recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wampanoag</td>
<td>&quot;Wampanoag Indian&quot; / &quot;Massasoit Indian&quot; / Aquinnah / Mashpee Wampanoag</td>
<td>Massachusetts: Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narragansett Indian Tribe

Narragansett
To hear modern Native Community names spoken aloud, see National Indian Law Library.

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

Current Community Headquarters: Charlestown, Rhode Island

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT523
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 Narragansett Community, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Rhode Island 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:
- Narragansett Indian NOT "Federal Reserve" AND NOT "Indian Orchard" AND NOT Commerce
- "Washington County" "Rhode Island"

Related Searches:
- This community may also have been recorded as: Narragansett / Narragansett Indian Reservation

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

Narragansett website: http://narragansettindiannation.org/
Also see: Historic tribal magazine called “The Narragansett Dawn” at http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc_pubs/5/
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/

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 Narragansett records follow:


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
Vermont Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records, particularly in Vermont. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult, if not impossible, to find GENERAL records of Vermont’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog, particularly since the National Park Service nominations for Historical Landmark status seem not yet to be scanned for Vermont (as of 2018). Searching by an historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections should be more productive.

There are several great resources available for general information and material for kids about the Native People of Vermont, such as the Native Languages and National Museum of the American Indian websites. Type Vermont 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 Vermont State Archives, and the Vermont Commission on Native American Affairs.

Historic Vermont Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Vermont (2018)

As of 2018, there were no modern federally recognized Native communities in the state of Vermont.

Sample Document

Excerpt from National Archives’ Prologue article “In the King’s Service: Hugh Finlay and the Postal System in Colonial America” including information about Abenaki interpreters and guides. Abenaki territory originally included Vermont. National Archives.


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

For a map of historic language areas in Vermont, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Tribes</th>
<th>Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)</th>
<th>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abenaki</td>
<td>Abenaki NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot; / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / &quot;Passamaquoddy Indian&quot; / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT &quot;Coast Guard&quot;</td>
<td>Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe Penobscot Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>&quot;Praying Town&quot; / &quot;Praying Indian&quot; / Aquinnah / &quot;King Phillip's War&quot;</td>
<td>Massachusetts: Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohican</td>
<td>Mohican Indian NOT Military / Mahican Indian / Stockbridge Indian NOT Military AND NOT Consumer</td>
<td>Wisconsin: Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennacook</td>
<td>Pennacook Indian</td>
<td>Not federally recognized. Those that survived King Phillips War probably scattered and joined other Native communities in surrounding areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocomtuc</td>
<td>Pocomtuck</td>
<td>Also known as Pocomtuck or Deerfield Indians. Many of the present-day Abenaki of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada claim some Pocomtuck ancestry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. One purpose of the National Heritage Fellowships is to bring to broad public attention the specialness of each of the many cultures that make up the American cultural mosaic. The late Cajun fiddler Dewey Balfa, one of the first honorees is 1982, said, “We were so isolated, we didn’t know we had a special culture.” Then he counseled, “Don’t be ashamed of your daddy and granddad, don’t be ashamed to eat your crawfish or gumbo. It’s your way of life, your identity.”

5. When Passamaquoddy Indian basketweaver Mary Gabriel came to Washington from northern Maine to receive her National Heritage fellowship, a well-meaning journalist asked if making baskets was her hobby. She answered, “Why—not at all. Making baskets is my life!”, underscoring both to the importance of basketweaving in her life and to its close integration with her tribe’s cultural values, history, and identity.

6. The late National Heritage Fellow and leader of the African-American “Sacred Harp” song tradition in Alabama, Dewey Williams, once summed up the value of tradition in a sometimes disorienting world: “If you follow me, you won’t get lost. I know right where I’m going.”

7. Natividad Cano, a former awardee and mariachi music leader from Los Angeles, saw the National Heritage fellowship as much as a responsibility as an award. “I know what this means. I have to make mariachi music the best it can possibly be,” he said.

A portion of First Lady, Hillary Clinton’s notes for the annual Heritage Awards honoring, among others, Passamaquoddy basket weaver Mary Gabriel, Oct. 6, 1998. Passamaquoddy territory originally included parts of Vermont. National Archives.

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/40488220

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