Please note that the Native Communities research guides were created in 2018 to help users search the National Archives Catalog for records relating to Native American communities. The guides are under review, and new versions may be released as information is updated.
Research Guides for both historic and modern Native Communities relating to records held the National Archives

Alabama
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Kentucky
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

North Carolina
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Virginia
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Florida
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Louisiana
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

South Carolina
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

West Virginia
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Georgia
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Mississippi
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities

Tennessee
- Introduction
- Historic Native Communities
- Modern Native Communities


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

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

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

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

Historic Alabama Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Alabama (2018)
Poarch Band of Creeks

Sample Document

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

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

For a map of historic language areas in Alabama, 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](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities), 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>
</table>
| Alabama        | Alabama-Coushatta                       | Oklahoma: **Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Central Plains)  
Texas: **Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Desert Southwest) |
| Biloxi         | Tunica-Biloxi / "Biloxi Indian"          | Louisiana: **Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe**           |
| Cherokee       | "Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian | North Carolina: **Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians**  
Oklahoma: **Cherokee Nation** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Central Plains)  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Central Plains) |
| Choctaw        | “Choctaw Tribe” / “Choctaw Removal” / Choctaw Mississippi / Choctaw Oklahoma (and other states) | Louisiana: **Jena Band of Choctaw Indians**  
Mississippi: **Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians**  
Oklahoma: **The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Central Plains) |
| Koasati (Coushatta) | Alabama-Coushatta / Coushatta / Alabama-Quassarte / Coushatta Louisiana / Coushatta Indian | Louisiana: **Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana**  
Oklahoma: **Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Central Plains)  
Texas: **Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas** ([See Home Page](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) – Desert Southwest) |
| Mobile         | No Federal Government records are available. | **May have merged with the Choctaw.** |

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
<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>Muskogee Creek Confederacy</td>
<td>Muskogee Indian / 'Creek Indian' / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / 'Creek Indian' Mississippi (and other states)</td>
<td>Alabama: Poarch Band of Creeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Florida: Miccosukee Tribe of Indians Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana: Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas: Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page – Desert Southwest)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample Document

National Register of Historic Places Contination Sheet

Section number 1 Page 1

Historical Summary

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

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

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

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

In the 1860 federal census, Stephen's real estate was valued at $12,000 and his personal estate at $37,000. The 1860 agricultural census records he owned 900 improved acres and his livestock was valued at $3,500. He owned 500 cows, horses, mules, oxen, cattle, sheep, and swine. On his land he raised wheat, rye, corn, oats, and cotton. The family were members of the Creek Stand Methodist Church.

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

Muskogee Creek

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

Current Community Headquarters: Atmore, Alabama

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT230

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

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

Related Searches: "Escambia County" Alabama

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

Additional Resources:

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.amphilso.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 Poarch Band of Creeks records follow:

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

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

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

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

Historic Florida Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Florida (2018)
  Miccosukee Tribe of Indians
  Seminole Tribe of Florida

Sample Document

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519171
## Historic Florida Native Communities

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

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

<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>Ais</td>
<td>&quot;Ais Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Probably disappeared prior to 1750. National Archives material available in connection with historic and archaeological sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Apalachee                | "Mound builder" / "Mound Culture" / "Creek Confederacy" | Florida: [Miccosukee Tribe of Indians](#)  [Seminole Tribe of Florida](#)  
                                       Oklahoma:  [Kialegee Tribal Town](#) (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
                                       The Muskogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
                                       The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
                                       Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)                                                                                      |
| Calusa                   | "Calusa Indian"                          | May have been evacuated to Cuba by Spain in 1763. National Archives records relate primarily to historic sites.                                |
| Choctaw                  | "Choctaw Tribe" / "Choctaw Removal" / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states) | Louisiana: [Jena Band of Choctaw Indians](#)  
                                       Mississippi: [Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians](#)  
                                       Oklahoma: [The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma](#) (See Home Page – Central Plains)                                                            |
| Jaega                    | No Federal Government records are available. | Also known as Jega, Xega, Jaece, Geiga, and Jobe. "Hobe Sound" is derived from the name of a Jaega village. Related to the Ais, they appear to have disappeared in the 17th century. |
| Miccosukee               | Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather / "Seminole Indian" (Miccosukee were treated as Seminole by the Federal Government until 1953) | Florida: [Miccosukee Tribe of Indians](#)  [Seminole Tribe of Florida](#)                                                                 |
| Muskogee Creek Confederacy | Creek AND Indian NOT Crow / Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states) | Alabama: [Poarch Band of Creeks](#)  
                                       Florida: [Miccosukee Tribe of Indians](#)  [Seminole Tribe of Florida](#)                                                                 |

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana: <a href="#">Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: <a href="#">Kialegee Tribal Town</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">The Muscogee (Creek) Nation</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">Thlopthlocco Tribal Town</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas: <a href="#">Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Desert Southwest</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oconee</td>
<td>Not identifiable in Federal Government documents. Thought by some to be the original Seminole.</td>
<td>Florida: <a href="#">Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">Seminole Tribe of Florida</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: <a href="#">The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="#">See Home Page – Central Plains</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tequesta</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>When Spain surrendered Florida to Britain in 1763, may have been evacuated to Cuba. Also known as Tekesta, Tegesta, Chequesta, Vizcaynos. Associated with the Pompano Beach Mound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timucua (Temecua)</td>
<td>Timucua</td>
<td>Historically, consisted of several groups with many different dialects of the same language. Believed to have become extinct at the turn of the 19th century. Also known as Temecua or Thimogona. Mentioned in National Archives records.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians

Current Community Headquarters: Miami, Florida

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT365

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

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

Related Searches: "Dade County" Florida

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

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

Miccosukee Tribe website: http://www.miccosukee.com/tribe-c/history/
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 Miccosukee Tribe records follow:

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

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.
National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
Seminole Tribe of Florida

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

Current Community Headquarters: Hollywood, Florida

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT364
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seminole Tribe website: http://www.seminoletribe.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 Seminole Tribe 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
Georgia Native Communities

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

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

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

Historic Georgia Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Georgia (2018)
As of 2018, there were no Federally recognized Native Communities in Georgia.

Sample Document

![Sketch of the Disputed Territory between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee Nation ca. 1824-1849. National Archives](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6860606)
Historic Georgia Native Communities

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

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

<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>
</table>
| **Apalachee**                | "Mound builder" / "Mound Culture" / "Creek Confederacy" | Florida:  
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  

Oklahoma:  
Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)  |
| **Cherokee**                 | "Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian | North Carolina:  
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Oklahoma:  
Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  |
| **Guale**                    | "Guale Indian" / "Indian mound" | An early moundbuilding People.  |
| **Hitchiti**                 | Hitchiti Indian | Florida:  
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  |
| **Miccosukee**               | Miccosukee Indian NOT Labor AND NOT Weather / "Seminole Indian" / (Miccosukee were treated as Seminole by the Federal Government until 1953) | Florida:  
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  |
| **Muskogee Creek Confederacy** | Creek AND Indian NOT Crow / Muskogee Indian / "Creek Indian" / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / "Creek Indian" Mississippi (and other states) | Alabama:  
Poarch Band of Creeks  
Florida:  
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians  
Seminole Tribe of Florida  
Louisiana:  
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana  
Oklahoma:  
Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town(See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Texas:  |

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page – Desert Southwest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oconee</td>
<td>Not identifiable in Federal Government documents.</td>
<td>May have merged with what is now the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians in Florida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timucua (Temecua)</td>
<td>Timucua</td>
<td>Also known as Temecua or Thimogona.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamasee</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Disappeared from the historical record around 1727.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample Document

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Kentucky Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Kentucky (2018)

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

Sample Document

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

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/28658626
Historic Kentucky Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Kentucky, see Native Languages.

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

<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>
</table>
| Cherokee        | "Cherokee Indian" / "Cherokee Removal" / Keetoowah Indian | North Carolina: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  
Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) |
| Chickasaw       | “Chickasaw Tribe” / "Chickasaw Removal" / Chickasaw Indian Alabama | Oklahoma: The Chickasaw 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) |
| Yuchi           | Yuchi Indian | Oklahoma:  
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains) |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Louisiana Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Louisiana (2018)

- Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
- Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe

Sample Document

## Historic Louisiana Native Communities

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

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

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

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

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana

Chitimacha

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

Current Community Headquarters: Charenton, Louisiana

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT375
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Chitimacha

Related Searches: "Saint Mary Parish" Louisiana

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

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 Chitimacha Tribe records follow:

    1947- (Main office) Bureau of Indian Affairs

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
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Koasati (Coushatta, Quassarte)

Current Community Headquarters: Elton, Louisiana

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT377
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

Related Searches: "Jefferson Davis Parish" Louisiana

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

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

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana website: http://www.koasatiheritage.org/pages/tribal-history/
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 Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana records follow:

1947- (Main office) Bureau of Indian Affairs
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians

Current Community Headquarters: Jena, Louisiana

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT376
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the
Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If
documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the
Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Choctaw Indian" Louisiana

Related Searches: "La Salle Parish" Louisiana / "Catahoula Parish" Louisiana / "Grant Parish" Louisiana

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

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

Jena Band of Choctaw website: http://www.jenachotcaw.org
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jena_Band_of_Choctaw_Indians and
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choctaw

Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
  - Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
  - Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
  - National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
  - American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
  - Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):
To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

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

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


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
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Marksville, Louisiana

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT378

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

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

Related Searches: "Avoyelles Parish" Louisiana

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

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.

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

  BIA records after 1981 may be held in the regional BIA office or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository
Mississippi Native Communities

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

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

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

Historic Mississippi Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Mississippi (2018)

Mississippi Choctaw

Sample Document


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

For a map of historic language areas in Mississippi, see Native Languages.

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

<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>Biloxi</td>
<td>Tunica-Biloxi / &quot;Biloxi Indian&quot;</td>
<td>Louisiana: Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw</td>
<td>“Chickasaw Tribe” / &quot;Chickasaw Removal&quot; / Chickasaw Indian Alabama</td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Chickasaw Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw</td>
<td>&quot;Choctaw Tribe&quot; / &quot;Choctaw Removal&quot; / Choctaw Mississippi (and other states)</td>
<td>Louisiana: Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mississippi: Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma</td>
<td>&quot;Bayou Terrebonne&quot; Houma</td>
<td>Not recognized by the Federal Government, however they are recognized by the State of Louisiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchez</td>
<td>Natchez mound</td>
<td>The Natchez were a mound-building culture and may have merged with the Cherokee and/or Muskogee Creek. The state of South Carolina recognizes two Natchez communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofo</td>
<td>&quot;Ofo Indian&quot; / Tunica-Biloxi</td>
<td>Louisiana: Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quapaw</td>
<td>&quot;Quapaw Indian&quot; / &quot;Quapaw Tribe&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Quapaw Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taensa Avoyel</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Believed to have been absorbed by marriage into the neighboring Tunica, Ofo, and Biloxi peoples in the late 16th century. Also known as Avoyel, Avoylles, Tassenocogoula, Tassenogoula, and Toux Enongogoula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunica</td>
<td>&quot;Tunica Indian&quot; / &quot;Yazoo Indian&quot; / &quot;Koroa Indian&quot; / Tunica-Biloxi</td>
<td>Louisiana: Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6877018
Federally Recognized Native Communities in Mississippi (2018)  Southeastern U.S. Region

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Choctaw

Current Community Headquarters: Choctaw, Mississippi

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT403
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

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

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

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

Mississippi Choctaw website: http://www.choctaw.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 Mississippi Choctaw records follow:

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

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

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
To perform a search of more general records of North Carolina’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog, use Advanced Search. Enter “North Carolina” in the search box and 75 in the Record Group box (Bureau of Indian Affairs). Additional records can be found using a general search with the search phrase “North Carolina Indian.” Searching by “North Carolina” Indian returns more records but hundreds are not related to Native Communities at all.

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

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

Historic North Carolina Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in North Carolina (2018)

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Sample Document

First and last page of Letter from Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E.B. Meritt, to the Provost Marshal General, War Department relating to the issue of whether Cherokee Indians of North Carolina were citizens, 2/26/1918. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/279368

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

For a map of historic language areas in North Carolina, 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](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632), 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>Catawba</td>
<td>&quot;Catawba Indian&quot; / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense</td>
<td>South Carolina:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Catawba Indian Nation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheraw</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Some merged with the Catawba in the 1700's. There are modern groups in North and South Carolina that claim descendancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>&quot;Cherokee Indian&quot; / &quot;Cherokee Removal&quot; / Keetoowah Indian</td>
<td>North Carolina:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cherokee Nation (<a href="https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities">See Home Page – Central Plains</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (<a href="https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities">See Home Page – Central Plains</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatan (Croatoan)</td>
<td>Croatan Indian</td>
<td>Name carved on a tree on Roanoke Island. May be the ancestors of the North Carolina State recognized Lumbee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponi</td>
<td>Saponi</td>
<td>Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendancy. Most federal records are historic and archaeological.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora</td>
<td>&quot;Tuscarora Indian&quot; / Tuscarora Indian &quot;North Carolina&quot;</td>
<td>New York:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**Tuscarora Nation (<a href="https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutelo</td>
<td>Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian</td>
<td>New York:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**Cayuga Nation (<a href="https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632">See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waccamaw</td>
<td>&quot;Waccamaw Indian&quot;</td>
<td>The Waccamaw Siouan Tribe was recognized in 1971 by the state of North Carolina. Not Federally recognized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visitors to the Craftsmen's Fair at the Cherokee Indian Reservation, Cherokee, North Carolina, watch Amanda Crowe, well-known Cherokee wood sculptor and her students demonstrate their art, circa. 1968-1983. National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281632)

National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. [https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
Description from the National Landmark application for North Carolina State Park, “Montrose.” National Archives.
https://catalog.archives.gov/id/47721684

https://catalog.archives.gov/id/281636
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Current Community Headquarters: Cherokee, North Carolina

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT411
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eastern Cherokee website: http://www.ebci.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 Eastern Cherokee records follow:

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

Suggested web-links outside the National Archives website are provided for informational purposes only and do not imply endorsement of any organization or program by the National Archives and Records Administration.
National Archives Native Communities Research Guides. https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities
South Carolina Native Communities

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

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

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

Historic South Carolina Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in South Carolina (2018)
Catawba Indian Nation

Sample Document

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

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

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

For a map of historic language areas in South Carolina, see Native Languages.

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

<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>Catawba</td>
<td>&quot;Catawba Indian&quot; / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense</td>
<td>South Carolina:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catawba Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheraw</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Some merged with the Catawba in the 1700's. There are modern groups in North and South Carolina that claim descendancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>&quot;Cherokee Indian&quot; / &quot;Cherokee Removal&quot; / Keetoowah Indian</td>
<td>North Carolina:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusabo</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Also known as Corsaboy and &quot;Settlement Indians.&quot; May have joined the Catawba or Muskogee Creek after the 1715 Yamasee War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edisto</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>A sub-tribe of the Cusabo. Disappeared during Colonial era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskogee Creek</td>
<td>Muskogee Indian / &quot;Creek Indian&quot; / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosuke / &quot;Creek Indian&quot; Mississippi (and other states)</td>
<td>Alabama:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poarch Band of Creeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Florida:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miccosuke Tribe of Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page – Desert Southwest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PeeDee</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>Not federally recognized. There is one state recognized community in South Carolina and several unrecognized communities claiming PeeDee descent. Also spelled Peede and Peede. Some descendants may have joined the Catawba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>No Federal Government records are available.</td>
<td>A few state and unrecognized modern communities in South Carolina claim Santee (Eastern Siouan) descendancy. No connection to the Santee Sioux in Nebraska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Tribes</td>
<td>Suggested Online Catalog Search term(s)</td>
<td>Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waccamaw</td>
<td>&quot;Waccamaw Indian&quot;</td>
<td>The Waccamaw Siouan Tribe was recognized in 1971 by the state of North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Yuchi          | Yuchi Indian                           | Oklahoma:  
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains) |

**Sample Online Catalog Entry**

Top portion of the National Archives Online Catalog entry describing a record still in paper form and held at a National Archives facility described further down on the page (Washington D.C.) National Archives. [https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5678397](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5678397)
**Federally Recognized Native Communities in South Carolina (2018)  Southeastern U.S. Region**

**Catawba Indian Nation**

**Catawba**

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

Current Community Headquarters: Rock Hill, South Carolina

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT524

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

Personal archival assistance:

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Catawba Indian" / Catawba Tribe

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

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

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

Catawba Nation website: http://www.catawbaindian.net
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 Catawba Nation records follow:

  1943-1947 Division of Tribal Relations, 1947- Office of the Commissioner, 1947- Cherokee Indian 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
It is very difficult to perform an accurate search of more general records of Tennessee’s Native People in the National Archives Online Catalog. This is due to the name “Tennessee” being used by so many Native Americans as a given name in the records and the early displacement of Native People from the area. It is more productive to use search terms from the Historic Tennessee Communities section.

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

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

**Historic Tennessee Native Communities**

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

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

**Sample Document**

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

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

For a map of historic language areas in Tennessee, see Native Languages.

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

<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>Cherokee</td>
<td>&quot;Cherokee Indian&quot; / &quot;Cherokee Removal&quot; / Keetoowah Indian</td>
<td>North Carolina: Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw</td>
<td>“Chickasaw Tribe” / &quot;Chickasaw Removal&quot; / Chickasaw Indian Alabama</td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Chickasaw Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskogee Creek Confederacy</td>
<td>Muskogee Indian / &quot;Creek Indian&quot; / Creek Tribe / Thlopthlocco / Kialegee / Seminole Indian / Miccosukee / &quot;Creek Indian&quot; Mississippi (and other states)</td>
<td>Alabama: Poarch Band of Creeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Florida: Miccosukee Tribe of Indians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Louisiana: Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oklahoma: Kialegee Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thlopthlocco Tribal Town (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas: Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas (See Home Page – Desert Southwest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quapaw</td>
<td>&quot;Quapaw Indian&quot; / &quot;Quapaw Tribe&quot;</td>
<td>Oklahoma: The Quapaw Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)</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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shawnee Tribe (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuchi</td>
<td>Yuchi Indian</td>
<td>Oklahoma: Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Virginia Native Communities

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

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

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

Historic Virginia Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Virginia (2018)

Chickahominy Indian Tribe
Chickahominy Indians - Eastern Division
Monacan Indian Nation
Nansemond Indian Tribe
Pamunkey Indian Tribe
Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.
Upper Mattaponi

Sample Document

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

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

## Historic Virginia Native Communities

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

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

<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>State recognized in Maryland. Also known as Accohanoc and Annamessex in historic records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catawba</td>
<td>&quot;Catawba Indian&quot; / Catawba Tribe NOT Defense</td>
<td>South Carolina: Catawba Indian Nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickahominy</td>
<td>“Chickahominy Indian” / (often believed to have been part of the Powhatan Confederacy)</td>
<td>Virginia: Chickahominy Tribe Chickahominy Eastern Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatan (Croatoan)</td>
<td>Croatan Indian</td>
<td>Name carved on a tree on Roanoke Island. May be the ancestors of the Lumbee who are recognized by the state of North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monacan</td>
<td>Monacan AND Tribe</td>
<td>Virginia: Monacan Nation</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: Nansemond Tribe Pamunkey Indian Tribe Upper Mattaponi Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapahannock</td>
<td>Rappahannock AND Tribe NOT Defense</td>
<td>Virginia: Rappahannock Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponi</td>
<td>Saponi</td>
<td>Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendancy. Most federal records are historic and archaeological.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora</td>
<td>&quot;Tuscarora Indian&quot; / Tuscarora Indian &quot;North Carolina&quot;</td>
<td>New York: Tuscarora Nation (See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutelo</td>
<td>Tutelo Indian / Cayuga Indian</td>
<td>New York: Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Northeastern U.S.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuchi</td>
<td>Yuchi Indian</td>
<td>Oklahoma Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains) The Muscogee (Creek) Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Chickahominy Indian Tribe

Algonquin (Independent of the Powhatan Confederacy)

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

Current Community Headquarters: Providence Forge, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT703
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Chickahominy Indian / "Chickahominy Indian" / Brafferton College / Related Searches: "Charles City County" Virginia

This community may also have been recorded as: Chickahominy

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

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

Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
- Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
- Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
- National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
- American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
- Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):
To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

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

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

All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the National Council on Indian Opportunity (U.S.) and the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Chickahominy. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the regional BIA office or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgm/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
Federally Recognized Native Communities in Virginia (2018)       Southeastern U.S. Region

Chickahominy Indians - Eastern Division

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

Current Community Headquarters: Providence Forge, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT704
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Chickahominy-East, contact the National Archives in Washington D.C. Organizations listed on the Virginia Native Communities page may also provide research assistance.

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

Suggested Search Terms: Chickahominy Indian / "Chickahominy Indian" / Brufferton College
Related Searches: "New Kent County" Virginia
This community may also have been recorded as: Chickahominy

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

Chickahominy-East website: http://www.cied.org/
Other Resources: Excellent historical timeline at http://www.cied.org/?page_id=13. See also https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf and a map which includes their autonomous village among the Powhatan at https://nansemond.org/history/.

Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):
To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

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

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

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

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 Virginia (2018)   Southeastern U.S. Region

Monacan Indian Nation

Virginia Siouxan

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

Current Community Headquarters: Madison Heights, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT705

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

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Monacan Indian Nation / Monacan AND Tribe

Related Searches: "Amherst County" Virginia

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

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

Monacan website: https://www.monacannation.com/
Other Resources: See https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
  Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
  Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
  National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
  American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
  Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

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

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

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

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

    All pre-2018 records are found in agencies outside of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as the the National Park Service. There are no BIA records at NARA at this time for the Monacan. BIA records after tribal recognition in 2018 may be held in the regional BIA office or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/americian-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
Nansemond Indian Tribe

Powhatan Confederacy

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

Current Community Headquarters: Suffolk, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT706
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

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

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

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

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

Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
- Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
- Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
- National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
- American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
- Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Records (Record Group 75):
To focus on BIA records in the Online Catalog, use “advanced search” and enter 75 into the Record Group field.

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

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: King William, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT655
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the Advanced Online Catalog Search Form in the “Tags” box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the Citizen Archivist Program.

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

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

Suggested Search Terms: Pamunkey Indian NOT "Puerto Rican"

Related Searches: "King William County" Virginia

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

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

Pamunkey Tribe website: http://www.pamunkey.net
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 Pamunkey Tribe records follow:

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

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
Rappahannock Tribe, Inc.

**Rappahannock**

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

**Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag:** NT707

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

**Personal archival assistance:**

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

**Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog**

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

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

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

This community may also have been recorded as:

- Rappahannock / Portobago Indian Town

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

- **Rappahannock website:** [http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/](http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/)
- **Other Resources:** See [https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf). Also see: [http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/p/tribal-history.html](http://www.rappahannocktribe.org/p/tribal-history.html)

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

- Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): [https://www.federalregister.gov/](https://www.federalregister.gov/)
- Native Languages: [http://www.native-languages.org](http://www.native-languages.org)
- American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: [https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search](https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search)
- Library of Congress: [https://www.loc.gov/](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 Rappahannock records follow:

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

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](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)
Federally Recognized Native Communities in Virginia (2018)  Southeastern U.S. Region

Upper Mattaponi

Powhattan Confederacy

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

Current Community Headquarters: King William, Virginia

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT708

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

Personal archival assistance:

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

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

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

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

Upper Mattaponi website: http://umitribe.org/.
Other Resources: See https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr984/BILLS-115hr984enr.pdf and a map which includes their location among the Powhatan at https://nansemond.org/history/.
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
- Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): https://www.federalregister.gov/
- Native Languages: http://www.native-languages.org
- National Indian Law Library: http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/
- American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search
- Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the West Virginia Division of Archives and History or a publication called “Columbia History of Education in West Virginia.”

Historic West Virginia Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in West Virginia (2018)
As of 2018, there were no Federally recognized Native Communities in West Virginia.

Sample Document


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

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

For a map of historic language areas in West Virginia, 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](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/04/2018-06832/notice-of-inventory-completion-west-virginia-division-of-culture-and-history-charleston-wv), 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>
</table>
Oklahoma: [Cherokee Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities)  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains) |
| Saponi          | Saponi                                 | Various state and unrecognized modern communities in North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Texas claim Saponi descendancy. Most federal records are historic and archaeological. |
| Shawnee         | Shawnee Indian NOT County               | Oklahoma:  
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)  
(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. |
Oklahoma: [Seneca-Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)](https://www.archives.gov/education/native-communities) |

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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