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

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Printed copy of Ratified Indian Treaty …Six Nations with Virginia and Maryland - Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 1744. National Archives. **https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77165997**

Connecticut Native Communities

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

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

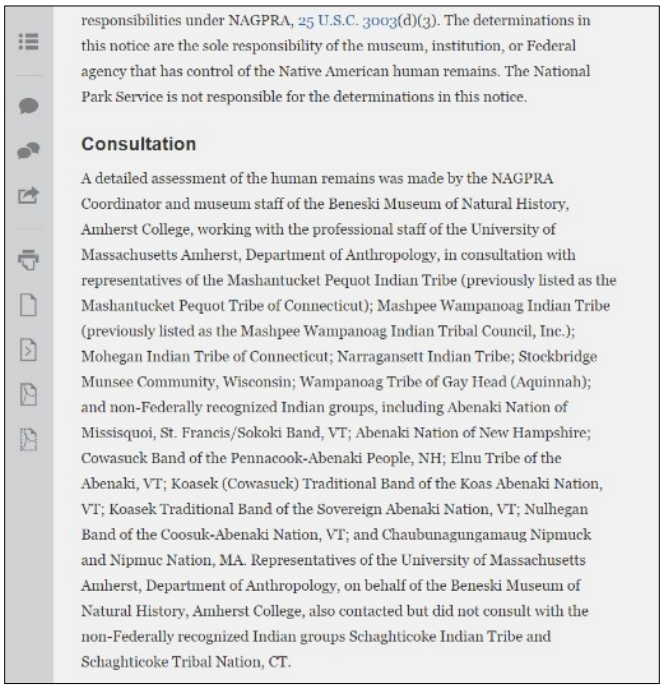
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about both historic and modern Connecticut communities. Examples might include the **Connecticut State Library (and Archives)**, and the **University of Connecticut "Indian Tribes Mashup."**

Historic Connecticut Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Connecticut (2018)

Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe
Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

Sample Documents

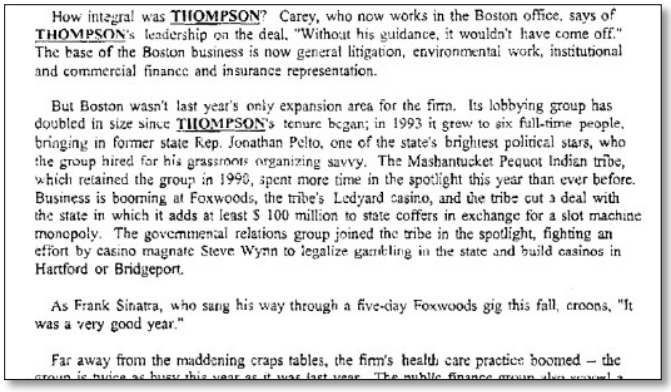


responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the NAGPRA Coordinator and museum staff of the Beneski Museum of Natural History, Amherst College, working with the professional staff of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, in consultation with representatives of the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut); Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.); Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut; Narragansett Indian Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and non-Federally recognized Indian groups, including Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, St. Francis/Sokoki Band, VT; Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire; Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook-Abenaki People, NH; Elnu Tribe of the Abenaki, VT; Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Koas Abenaki Nation, VT; Koasek Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation, VT; Nulhegan Band of the Coosuk-Abenaki Nation, VT; and Chaubunagungamaug Nipmuck and Nipmuc Nation, MA. Representatives of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology, on behalf of the Beneski Museum of Natural History, Amherst College, also contacted but did not consult with the non-Federally recognized Indian groups Schaghticoke Indian Tribe and Schaghticoke Tribal Nation, CT.

Portion of Federal Register entry regarding disposition of human remains. May 15, 2014. Even though the Native remains discussed in this document were primarily from Massachusetts, the two federally recognized tribes from Connecticut were consulted.
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/05/15/2014-11243/notice-of-inventory-completion-beneski-museum-of-natural-history-amherst-college-amherst-ma



How integral was THOMPSON? Carey, who now works in the Boston office, says of THOMPSON's leadership on the deal, "Without his guidance, it wouldn't have come off." The base of the Boston business is now general litigation, environmental work, institutional and commercial finance and insurance representation.

But Boston wasn't last year's only expansion area for the firm. Its lobbying group has doubled in size since THOMPSON's tenure began; in 1993 it grew to six full-time people, bringing in former state Rep. Jonathan Pelto, one of the state's brightest political stars, who the group hired for his grassroots organizing savvy. The Mashantucket Pequot Indian tribe, which retained the group in 1990, spent more time in the spotlight this year than ever before. Business is booming at Foxwoods, the tribe's Ledyard casino, and the tribe cut a deal with the state in which it adds at least $ 100 million to state coffers in exchange for a slot machine monopoly. The governmental relations group joined the tribe in the spotlight, fighting an effort by casino magnate Steve Wynn to legalize gambling in the state and build casinos in Hartford or Bridgeport.

As Frank Sinatra, who sang his way through a five-day Foxwoods gig this fall, croons, "It was a very good year."

Far away from the maddening craps tables, the firm's health care practice boomed – the

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

Historic Connecticut Native Communities

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

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

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

Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe

Pequot

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Mashantucket, Connecticut

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT363
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Pequot Indian" / "Connecticut Indian" NOT Curry / "Mashantucket Pequot" NOT Alaska

Related Searches: "New London County" Connecticut

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

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

Mashantucket Pequot website: **https://www.mptn-nsn.gov/default.aspx** and **http://www.pequotmuseum.org/default.aspx**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mashantucket_Pequot_Tribe and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pequot**
Also see: Mashantucket Pequot Indian land Claims Settlement Act (Ocbober 18, 1983).
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1983 may continue to be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the 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.

Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

Mohegan

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Uncasville, Connecticut

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT362
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

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: "Mohegan Indian" / "Connecticut Indian" NOT Curry

Related Searches: "New London County" Connecticut

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

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

Mohegan Tribe website: **http://www.mohegan.nsn.us/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohegan_Tribe and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohegan**
Also see: Ruling recognizing the Mohegan Tribe at **https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1994-03-15/html/94-5901.htm**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1994 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the 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.

Delaware Native Communities

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

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

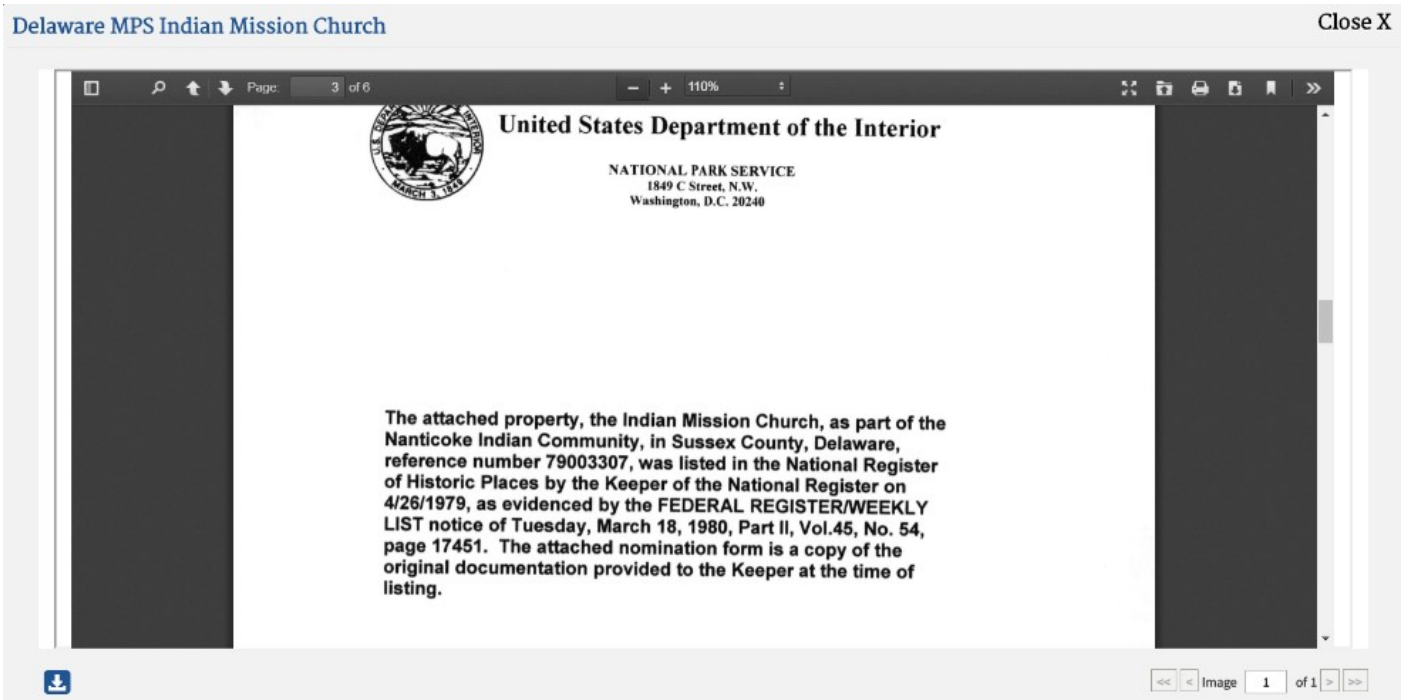
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Delaware Public Archives**, and the **State of Delaware, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs.**

Historic Delaware Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Delaware (2018)

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

Sample Document



Delaware MPS Indian Mission Church

Close X

Page: 3 of 6 110%

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, the Indian Mission Church, as part of the Nanticoke Indian Community, in Sussex County, Delaware, reference number 79003307, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 4/26/1979, as evidenced by the FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of Tuesday, March 18, 1980, Part II, Vol.45, No. 54, page 17451. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.

Image 1 of 1

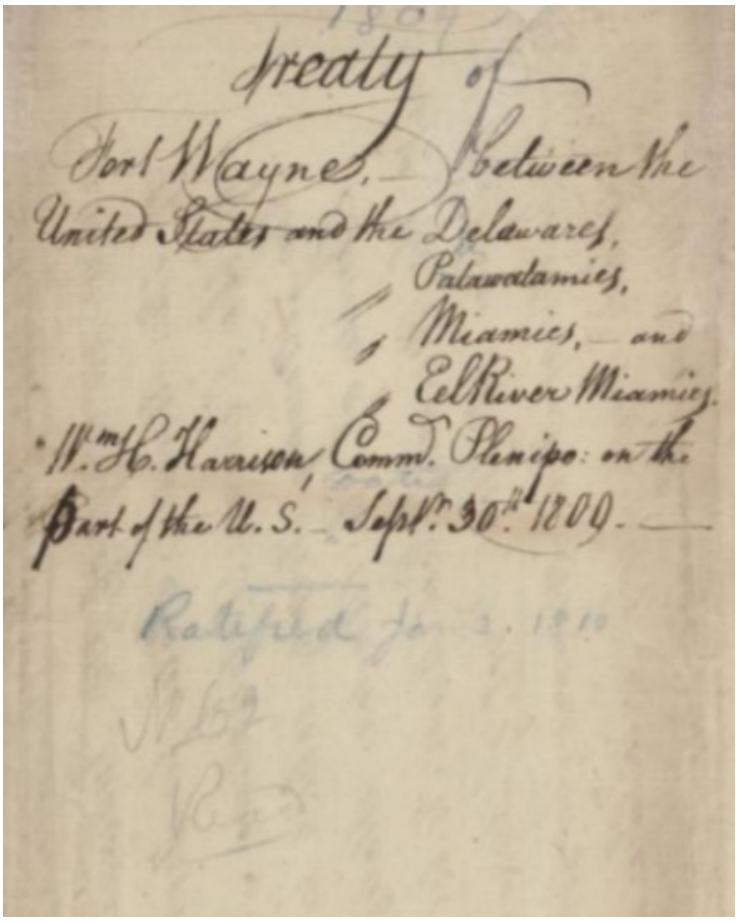
Page from the National Historic Landmark nomination materials for the Delaware MPS Indian Mission Church. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75323886

Historic Delaware Native Communities

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

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

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Nanticoke	**"Nanticoke Indian"**	**Oklahoma:** **Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)**
Unami Delaware (Lenape)	**Lenape Indian / "Delaware Nation" / "Delaware Tribe"**	**Oklahoma:** **Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (See Home Page – Central Plains)** **Delaware Tribe of Indians (See Home Page – Central Plains)**


Treaty of
Fort Wayne, between the
United States and the Delawares,
Potawatamies,
Miamies, and
Eel River Miamies.
Wm H. Harrison, Comm. Plenipo: on the
part of the U. S. Sept. 30th 1809.

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

Maine Native Communities

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

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Maine Digital Archives**, the **Maine Historical Society**, and the **Maine Department of Education Wabenaki Native American Program**.

Historic Maine Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Maine (2018)

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

Sample Document

Event marking the beginning of the removal of Great Works Dam on the Penobscot River, launching the Penobscot River Restoration Project . Penobscot Indian Nation Chief Kirk Francis, among other officials.] - 6/11/2012. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/55135278

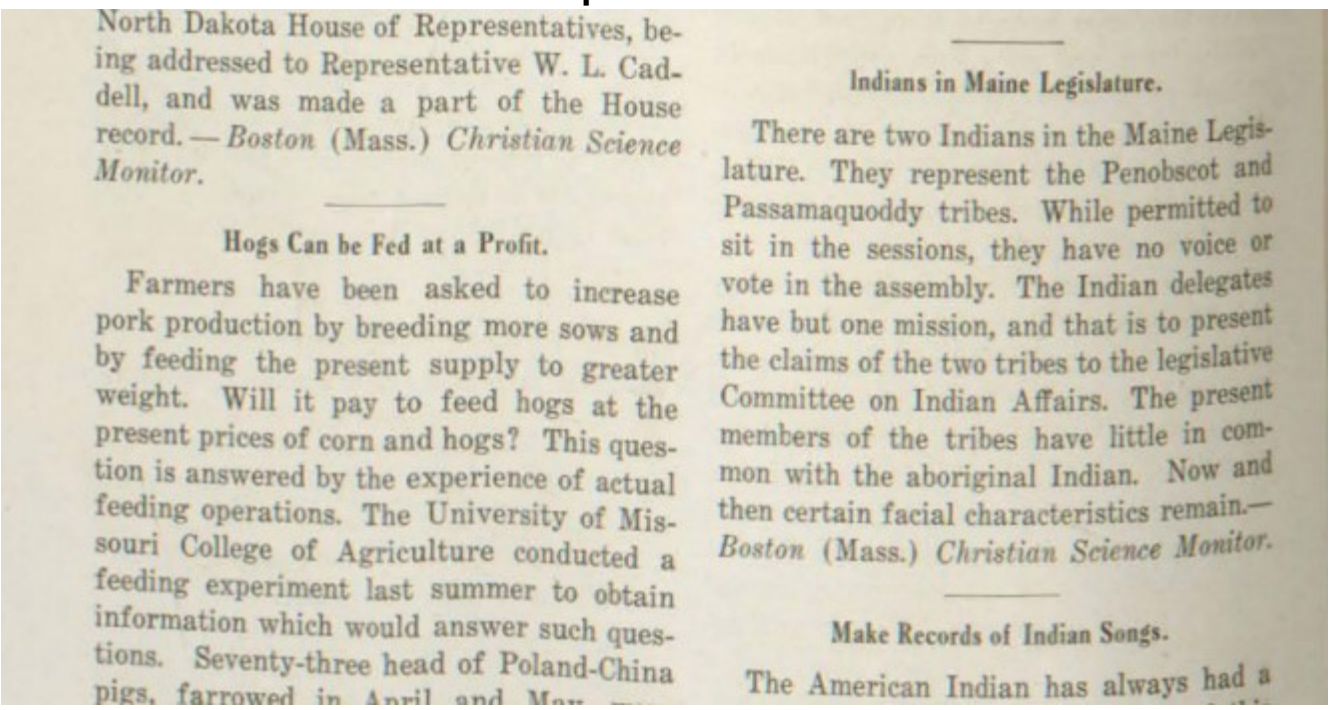
Historic Maine Native Communities

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

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

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Abenaki	**Abenaki NOT "Coast Guard" / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / "Passamaquoddy Indian" / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT "Coast Guard"**	**Maine:** **Passamaquoddy Tribe** **Penobscot Nation**
Maliseet	**Maliseet**	**Maine:** **Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians**
Micmak	**Micmac Indian NOT State**	**Maine:** **Aroostook Band of Micmacs**
Passamaquoddy	**Passamaquoddy Indian**	**Maine:** **Passamaquoddy Tribe**
Penobscot	**Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT Transportation / "Penobscot Nation"**	**Maine:** **Penobscot Nation**

Sample Document



North Dakota House of Representatives, being addressed to Representative W. L. Caddell, and was made a part of the House record.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Christian Science Monitor.*

Hogs Can be Fed at a Profit.

Farmers have been asked to increase pork production by breeding more sows and by feeding the present supply to greater weight. Will it pay to feed hogs at the present prices of corn and hogs? This question is answered by the experience of actual feeding operations. The University of Missouri College of Agriculture conducted a feeding experiment last summer to obtain information which would answer such questions. Seventy-three head of Poland-China pigs, farrowed in April and May

Indians in Maine Legislature.

There are two Indians in the Maine Legislature. They represent the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes. While permitted to sit in the sessions, they have no voice or vote in the assembly. The Indian delegates have but one mission, and that is to present the claims of the two tribes to the legislative Committee on Indian Affairs. The present members of the tribes have little in common with the aboriginal Indian. Now and then certain facial characteristics remain.—*Boston* (Mass.) *Christian Science Monitor.*

Make Records of Indian Songs.

The American Indian has always had a

Excerpt from the Indian School Journal, March 1919. Chilocco Indian School, near Newkirk, Oklahoma. (Attitudes and biases of the period are evident.) National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/2745572

Aroostook Band of Micmacs

Mi'kmaq (Micmac)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Presque Isle, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT381
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

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

Related Searches: "Aroostook County" Maine

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

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

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

Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aroostook_Band_of_Micmac and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mi%27kmaq** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Watertown** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabanaki_Confederacy**

Also see: Maine State Legislature at **http://www.maine.gov/legis/lawlib/lldl/indianclaims/index.html** and Federal Register at **https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/19/2016-30331/promulgation-of-certain-federal-water-quality-standards-applicable-to-maine**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians

Wolastoqiyik (Maliseet, Malecite)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Littleton, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT382
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Houlton Maliseet

Related Searches: "Aroostook County" Maine

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

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

Houlton Maliseet website: **http://www.maliseets.com/index.htm**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houlton_Band_of_Maliseet_Indians and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maliseet** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_Treaty** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabanaki_Confederacy**
Also see: Extensive history at **http://www.maliseets.com/HISTORY%20OF%20THE%20MALISEETS%20IN%20AROOSTOOK%20COUNTY%20MAINE.pdf**. Also see Maine State Legislature at **http://www.maine.gov/legis/lawlib/lldl/indianclaims/index.html** and Federal Register at **https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/19/2016-30331/promulgation-of-certain-federal-water-quality-standards-applicable-to-maine**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

Passamaquoddy Tribe

Passamaquoddy (Peskotomuhkati, Pestomuhkati)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Perry, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT398
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Passamaquoddy Tribe"

Related Searches: "Washington County" Maine

This community may also have been recorded as:
Passamaquoddy at Sipayik / Pleasant Point Tribal Government / Passamaquoddy Tribe at Indian Township / Passamaquoddy / Peskotomuhkati Motahkomikuk / Pestomuhkati / Peskotomuhkati / Indian Township Reservation / Pleasant Point Reservation

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

Passamaquoddy website: **https://www.passamaquoddy.com/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passamaquoddy and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passamaquoddy_Indian_Township_Reservation** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passamaquoddy_Pleasant_Point_Reservation** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabanaki_Confederacy**
Also see: Maine State Legislature at **http://www.maine.gov/legis/lawlib/lldl/indianclaims/index.html** and Federal Register at **https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/19/2016-30331/promulgation-of-certain-federal-water-quality-standards-applicable-to-maine**
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 **Passamaquoddy** records follow:

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

Penobscot Nation

Penobscot (Panawahpskek)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Indian Island, Maine

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT397
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT Coast Guard

Related Searches: "Penobscot County" Maine

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

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

Penobscot Nation website: **https://www.penobscotnation.org/** and **http://www.penobscotculture.com/index.php/historic-preservation**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penobscot and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wabanaki_Confederacy**
Also see: Maine State Legislature at **http://www.maine.gov/legis/lawlib/lldl/indianclaims/index.html** and Federal Register at **https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/19/2016-30331/promulgation-of-certain-federal-water-quality-standards-applicable-to-maine**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): **https://www.federalregister.gov/**
Native Languages: **http://www.native-languages.org**
National Indian Law Library: **http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/**
American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide**: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search**
Library of Congress: **https://www.loc.gov/**

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1975 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository.

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

Maryland Native Communities

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

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

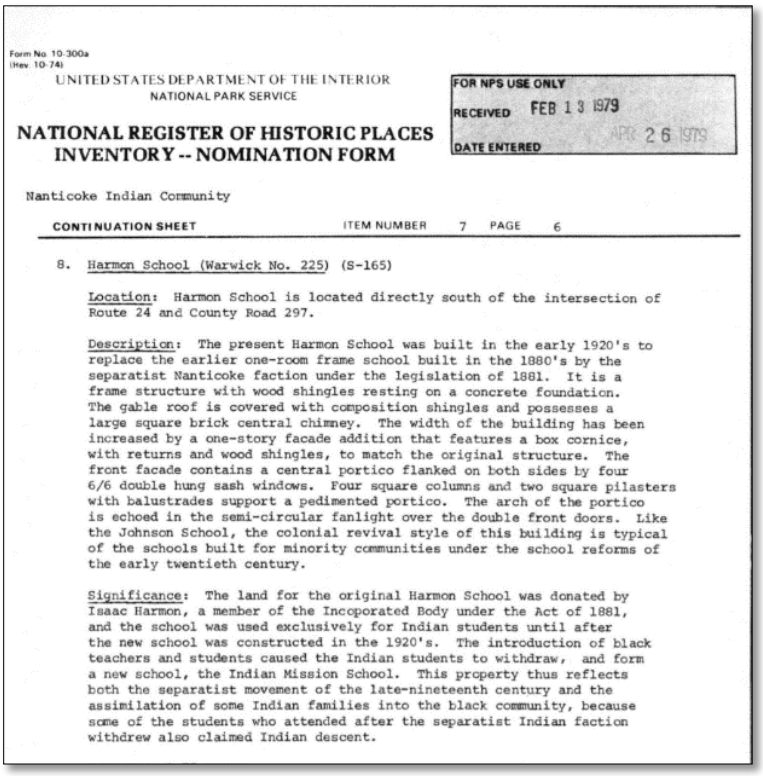
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Maryland State Archives**, the **Maryland Historical Society**, and the **Maryland State Archives Native American page.**

Historic Maryland Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Maryland (2018)

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

Sample Document



Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 13 1979
DATE ENTERED APR 26 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Nanticoke Indian Community

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

8. Harmon School (Warwick No. 225) (S-165)

Location: Harmon School is located directly south of the intersection of Route 24 and County Road 297.

Description: The present Harmon School was built in the early 1920's to replace the earlier one-room frame school built in the 1880's by the separatist Nanticoke faction under the legislation of 1881. It is a frame structure with wood shingles resting on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and possesses a large square brick central chimney. The width of the building has been increased by a one-story facade addition that features a box cornice, with returns and wood shingles, to match the original structure. The front facade contains a central portico flanked on both sides by four 6/6 double hung sash windows. Four square columns and two square pilasters with balustrades support a pedimented portico. The arch of the portico is echoed in the semi-circular fanlight over the double front doors. Like the Johnson School, the colonial revival style of this building is typical of the schools built for minority communities under the school reforms of the early twentieth century.

Significance: The land for the original Harmon School was donated by Isaac Harmon, a member of the Incoporated Body under the Act of 1881, and the school was used exclusively for Indian students until after the new school was constructed in the 1920's. The introduction of black teachers and students caused the Indian students to withdraw, and form a new school, the Indian Mission School. This property thus reflects both the separatist movement of the late-nineteenth century and the assimilation of some Indian families into the black community, because some of the students who attended after the separatist Indian faction withdrew also claimed Indian descent.

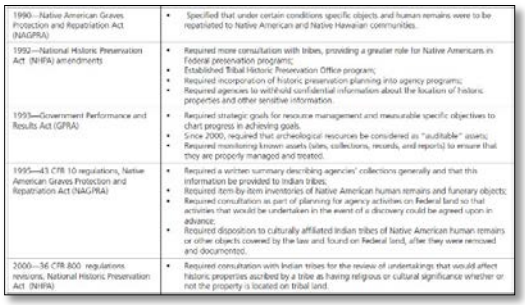
Top section of opening page of Nomination Form for the Delaware MPS Harmon School, February 13, 1979. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/75323884

Historic Maryland Native Communities

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

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

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



1990—Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	• Specified that under certain conditions specific objects and human remains were to be repatriated to Native American and Native Hawaiian communities.
1992—National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) amendments	• Required more consultation with tribes, providing a greater role for Native Americans in Federal preservation programs; • Established Tribal Historic Preservation Office program; • Required incorporation of historic preservation planning into agency programs; • Required agencies to withhold confidential information about the location of historic properties and other sensitive information.
1993—Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)	• Required strategic goals for resource management and measurable specific objectives to chart progress in achieving goals. • Since 2000, required that archeological resources be considered as "auditable" assets; • Required monitoring known assets (sites, collections, records, and reports) to ensure that they are properly managed and treated.
1995—43 CFR 10 regulations, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	• Required a written summary describing agencies' collections generally and that this information be provided to Indian tribes. • Required item-by-item inventories of Native American human remains and funerary objects; • Required consultation as part of planning for agency activities on Federal land so that activities that would be undertaken in the event of a discovery could be agreed upon in advance; • Required disposition to culturally affiliated Indian tribes of Native American human remains or other objects covered by the law and found on Federal land, after they were removed and documented.
2000—36 CFR 800 regulations revisions, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	• Required consultation with Indian tribes for the review of undertakings that would affect historic properties ascribed by a tribe as having religious or cultural significance whether or not the property is located on tribal land.

One of several sections from Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program, 2004-2007, relating to requirements for the protection of Native American graves. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6171452

Massachusetts Native Communities

Native People from New England felt the pressure of immigration very early in the history of the United States and most were removed to other states prior to or very early in the creation of Federal records. The remaining modern Native Communities may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. These conditions make it very difficult to find **GENERAL** records of Massachusetts' Native People in the **National Archives Online Catalog**. **Try using the search term: "Massachusetts Indian" NOT "Indian Orchard". Searching by a particular historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may prove more productive.**

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Massachusetts State Archives Collection Database**, the **Massachusetts Historical Society**, and the **Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs.**

Historic Massachusetts Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Massachusetts (2018)

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Sample Document

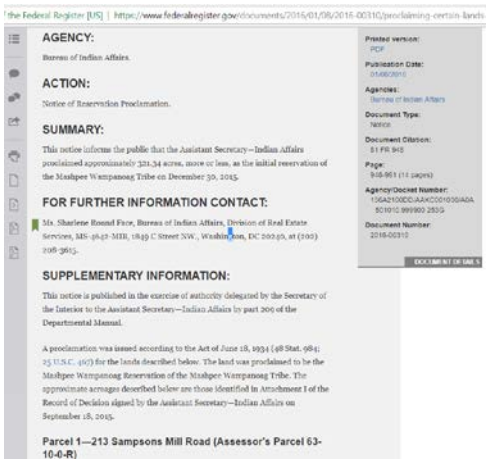
Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, and others visit the site of the proposed "Cape Wind" wind-energy farm near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, meeting with members of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head- 2/2/2010. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/55068749

Historic Massachusetts Native Communities

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

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

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



AGENCY:

Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ACTION:

Notice of Reservation Proclamation.

SUMMARY:

This notice informs the public that the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs proclaimed approximately 321.34 acres, more or less, as the initial reservation of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe on December 30, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Sharlene Round Face, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Real Estate Services, MS–4642–MIB, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240, at (202) 208–3615.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This notice is published in the exercise of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by part 209 of the Departmental Manual.

A proclamation was issued according to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 467) for the lands described below. The land was proclaimed to be the Mashpee Wampanoag Reservation of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. The approximate acreages described below are those identified in Attachment I of the Record of Decision signed by the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs on September 18, 2015.

Parcel 1—213 Sampsons Mill Road (Assessor's Parcel 63-10-0-R)

Beginning section of a report from the Federal Register (**http://federalregister.gov**), January 8, 2016, Proclaiming Certain Lands as Reservation for the Mashpee Wampanoag. National Archives. For full content of this entry see: **https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/01/08/2016-00310/proclaiming-certain-lands-as-reservation-for-the-mashpee-wampanoag**

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

Wampanoag (Massasoit, Wôpanâak)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Mashpee, Massachusetts

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT379
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Mashpee Wampanoag

Related Searches: "Barnstable County" Massachusetts

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

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

Mashpee Wampanoag website: **https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mashpee_Wampanoag_Tribe and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wampanoag**
Also see: Important webpages **https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/culture/** and **https://mashpeewampanoagtribe-nsn.gov/timeline/**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 2007 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository.

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

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)

Wampanoag (Massasoit, Wôpanâak)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Aquinnah, Massachusetts

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT380
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Gay Head" Wampanoag

Related Searches: "Dukes County" Massachusetts

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

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

Wampanoag of Gay Head website: **http://www.wampanoagtribe.net/Pages/index**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wampanoag_Tribe_of_Gay_Head and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wampanoag**
Also see: http://www.wampanoagtribe.net/Pages/Wampanoag_WebDocs/history_culture
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1987 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository.

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

New Hampshire Native Communities

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

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

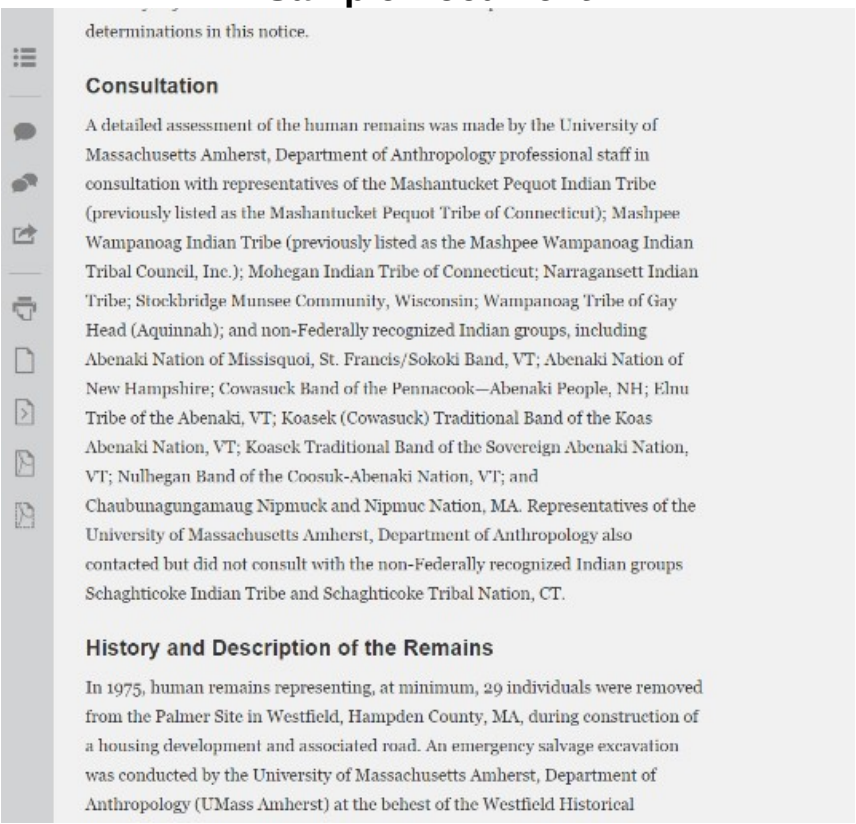
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **New Hampshire Historical Society**, the **New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources**, and **Dartmouth University.**

Historic New Hampshire Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in New Hampshire (2018)

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

Sample Document



determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut); Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Inc.); Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut; Narragansett Indian Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah); and non-Federally recognized Indian groups, including Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi, St. Francis/Sokoki Band, VT; Abenaki Nation of New Hampshire; Cowasuck Band of the Pennacook—Abenaki People, NH; Elnu Tribe of the Abenaki, VT; Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Koas Abenaki Nation, VT; Koasek Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation, VT; Nulhegan Band of the Coosuk-Abenaki Nation, VT; and Chaubunagungamaug Nipmuck and Nipmuc Nation, MA. Representatives of the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology also contacted but did not consult with the non-Federally recognized Indian groups Schaghticoke Indian Tribe and Schaghticoke Tribal Nation, CT.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1975, human remains representing, at minimum, 29 individuals were removed from the Palmer Site in Westfield, Hampden County, MA, during construction of a housing development and associated road. An emergency salvage excavation was conducted by the University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Anthropology (UMass Amherst) at the behest of the Westfield Historical

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

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/05/15/2014-11228/notice-of-inventory-completion-university-of-massachusetts-amherst-department-of-anthropology

Historic New Hampshire Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in New Hampshire, see **Native Languages**.

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

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

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Rev. 8-86)
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET Section number __7__ THE ABENAKI INDIAN SHOP AND CAMP Page 4

Identified principally by their languages, the Western Abenaki and Eastern Abenaki were the Native American Indian populations that occupied most of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and adjacent parts of Canada at the beginning of the historic period, c.A.D. 1600 (Day 1878, Snow 1976). Over the next two centuries, European-induced diseases, colonial wars, and Anglo settlement pressures decimated much of these populations, sent refugees to an immigrant village established at the Saint Francis Mission in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and left the Penobscot (Eastern Abenakis in western Maine) as the only intact aboriginal Abenaki socio-political unit on ancestral land in the United States.

The exodus began early; the Saint Francis Reserve was established by 1660. The exodus by Sokoki (Western Abenaki of the Connecticut Valley) started by 1662, accelerated during King Philip's War (1675-1678), and was essentially completed during the last colonial war (1754-1763). By the end of Dummer's War (1721-1725), many Pigwacket (Eastern Abenaki of the Upper Saco drainage, including the Conway area) also left their territories, to take up residence at Saint Francis. During the last colonial war the Missisquoi (Western Abenaki of the Swanton, Vermont area) temporarily withdrew to Canada, and following the American Revolution, the exodus from Vermont and New Hampshire came to an end when the Missisquoi withdrew for a final time to reunite with other immigrants at the village of Saint Francis. However, recent research suggests that small communities of Abenaki families continued to exist throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, especially in northern Vermont, living "largely outside Western society," having "disappeared only in the eyes of...non-Indians" (Moody 1985:i).

It was not until after the American Civil War that Abenakis returned to the United States in any significant number. In one phase, "[f]rom about 1865 to 1950, the ash-splint basket industry brought a considerable number...back to the resort areas of [the] northeastern United States," and in another phase, "[b]eginning with World War I, the lure of industrial employment started small Abenaki communities in several northeastern United States cities, and in the 1970s, these far outnumbered the parent community" (meaning the village at Saint Francis, known as Odanak, or "the village," after 1917) (Day 1978:152).

Section from National Park Service Nomination for the New Hampshire SP Abenaki Indian Shop and Camp, January 29, 1991. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/77844770

New Jersey Native Communities

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

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

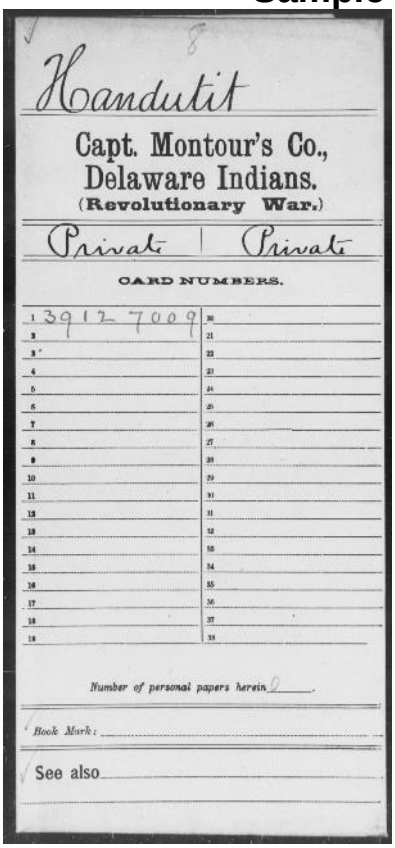
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **New Jersey State Archives**, the **New Jersey State Archives Searchable Catalog**, and the **New Jersey Commission on Indian Affairs**.

Historic New Jersey Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in New Jersey (2018)

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

Sample Document


Handutit

Capt. Montour's Co.,
Delaware Indians.
(Revolutionary War.)

Private | Private

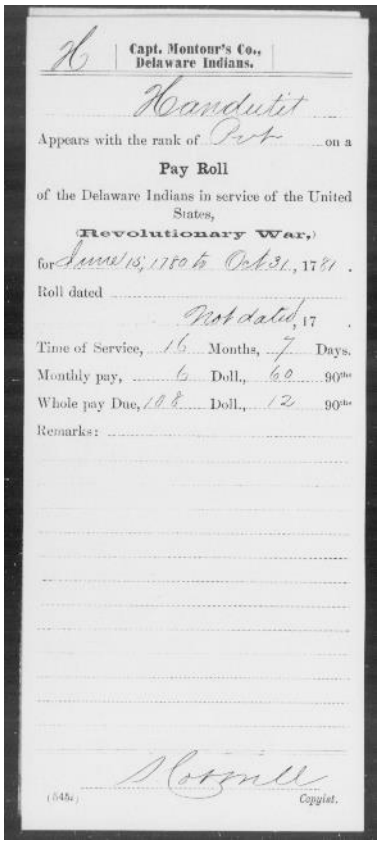
CARD NUMBERS.

13912 7009

Number of personal papers herein 2

Book Mark:

See also


Capt. Montour's Co.,
Delaware Indians.

Handutit

Appears with the rank of Pvt on a

Pay Roll

of the Delaware Indians in service of the United States,

(Revolutionary War,)

for June 15, 1780 to Oct 31, 1781.

Roll dated Not dated, 17

Time of Service, 16 Months, 7 Days.

Monthly pay, 6 Doll., 60 90ths

Whole pay Due, 108 Doll., 12 90ths

Remarks:

Copyist.

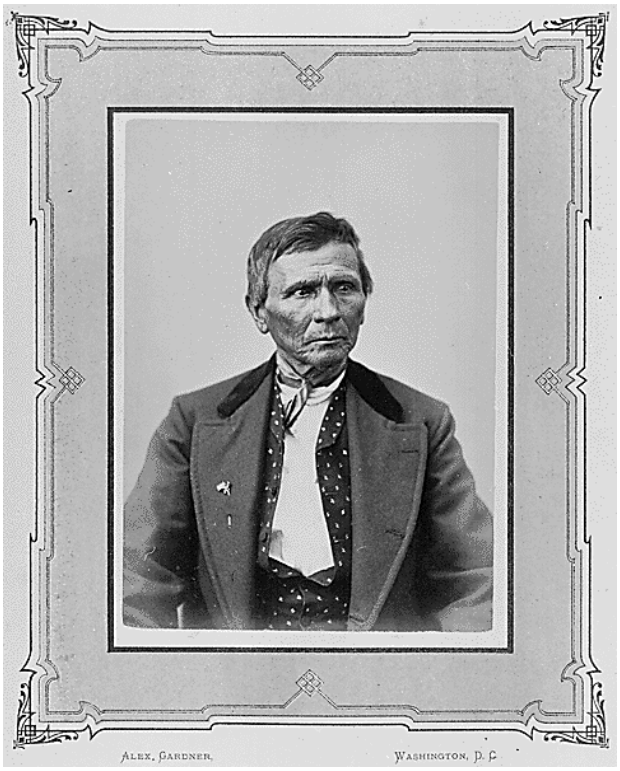
Private Handutit, Compiled Service Record Envelope. Continental Troops, Captain Montour's Company of Delaware Indians. Revolutionary War. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/31138393

Historic New Jersey Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in New Jersey, see **Native Languages**.

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

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



Black Beaver, a Delaware (Leni Lenape) born in Illinois in 1808. Photo taken in Washington D.C.. (The Delaware were primarily from New Jersey originally, but were removed several times and in several different groups across the United States. All Federally recognized Delaware governments are now in Oklahoma.) National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519122

New York Native Communities

New York's Native People are better represented than other New England states in the **National Archives Online Catalog** due to the early establishment of reservations in New York by first the English and then the U.S. Government. However, these groups were also affected by the removal policies of the 19th century. Additionally, modern Native Communities in the area may or may not be recognized by the Federal Government. Unfortunately, searching for GENERAL records of New York's Native Communities in the Online Catalog using the search term, **"New York" Indian** returns hundreds of unrelated records, as well as others that may be useful. The search terms **Haudenosaunee** and **"Iroquois Indian"** are productive for the Iroquoian communities, while **Algonquian "New York"** locates some of the others. Searching by an historic or modern Native Community listed in the following sections may also produce good results.

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **New York State Archives Digital Resources**, the **New York State Library Native American page**, and the **Iroquois Indian Museum.**

Historic New York Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in New York (2018)

Cayuga Nation
Oneida Nation of New York
Onondaga Nation
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe
Seneca Nation of Indians
Shinnecock Indian Nation
Tonawanda Band of Seneca
Tuscarora Nation

Sample Document

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

Historic New York Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in New York, see **Native Languages**.

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

Historic Tribes	Suggested Online Catalog search term(s)	Associated Federally Recognized Tribal Communities 2018
Abenaki	**Abenaki NOT "Coast Guard" / Abnaki Indian NOT Census / "Passamaquoddy Indian" / Penobscot Indian NOT County AND NOT "Coast Guard"**	**Maine:** **Passamaquoddy Tribe** **Penobscot Nation**
Cayuga	**Cayuga Tribe / Cayuga Indian / Seneca-Cayuga / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Cayuga / "Iroquois Nation" / Cayuga Iroquois**	**New York:** **Cayuga Nation** **Oklahoma:** **Seneca-Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)**
Erie	**"Erie Indian"**	**Believed to have been absorbed by the Iroqouis Confederacy and Susquahannocks. Catalog records relate to archaelogical and historical sites.**
Laurentians	**Laurentian Indian / "St. Lawrence Iroquois"**	**Disappeared in the 17th century. National Archives records relate to historic sites.**
Mohawk	**"Mohawk Indian" / "Mohawk Tribe" / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Mohawk / "Iroquois Nation" / Mohawk Iroquois**	**New York:** **Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe**
Mohegan	**Mohegan Indian / (Note: This tribe is NOT "Mahican" or "Mohecan.")**	**Connecticut:** **Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut**
Mohican	**Mohican Indian NOT Military / Mahican Indian / Stockbridge Indian NOT Military AND NOT Consumer**	**Wisconsin:** **Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)**
Montauk	**Montaukett Indian / Brothertown Indian**	**Associated with the Brothertown or Brotherton Indians in New York, New England, and Wisconsin. Also known as the Montaukett. There is an unrecognized group of individuals claiming Montauk descent in New York.**
Munsee Delaware (Lenape)	**"Munsee Indian" / Stockbridge Munsee**	**Wisconsin: (See Home Page – Great Lakes)** **Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (See Home Page – Great Lakes)**
Narragansett	**"Narragansett Indian" / "Shinnecock Indian" NOT Alaska**	**New York:** **Shinnecock Indian Nation** **Rhode Island:** **Narragansett Indian Tribe**
Oneida	**"Oneida Indian" / "Oneida Nation" / Oneida Indian NOT County / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Oneida / "Iroquois Nation" / Oneida Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County**	**New York:** **Oneida Indian Nation** **Wisconsin:** **Oneida Nation (See Home Page – Great Lakes)**

Onondaga	**Onondaga Indian NOT County / "Onondaga Nation" / "Onondaga Reservation" / Haudenosaunee / "Iroquois Nation" / Onondaga Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County**	**New York:** **Onondaga Nation**
Pequot	**"Pequot Indian" / Mashantucket Pequot / Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation AND NOT Commerce**	**Connecticut:** **Mashantucket Pequot Indian Tribe** **New York:** **Shinnecock Indian Nation**
Quinnipiac	**No records available.**	**Sometimes mis-spelled Quinnipiack. Also known as Quiripi and Renapi. Said to be the first English Indian Reservation in what is now U.S., created in 1638. One of the first groups to participate in forced removals. Some involvement with the Brothertown.**
Schaghticoke	**Schaghticoke Indian**	**Between 2004 and 2005 the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation was federally recognized and then the decision was reversed. There are several Schagticoke communities recognized by the state of Connecticut. Not all Online Catalog records will relate to the tribe.**
Seneca	**"Seneca Nation" / "Seneca Indian" / Tonawanda Indian NOT Defense AND NOT Commerce / "Seneca-Cayuga" / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Seneca / "Iroquois Nation" / Seneca Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County**	**New York:** **Seneca Nation of Indians** **Tonawanda Band of Seneca** **Oklahoma:** • **Seneca—Cayuga Nation (See Home Page – Central Plains)**
Shinnecock	**Shinnecock Indian NOT Transportation**	**New York:** • **Shinnecock Indian Nation**
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.**
Tuscarora	**"Tuscarora Indian" / Tuscarora Indian "North Carolina" / Haudenosaunee / Haudenosaunee Tuscarora / "Iroquois Nation" / Tuscarora Iroquois NOT Defense AND NOT County**	**New York:** • **Tuscarora Nation**
Unkechaug Poospatuck	**Unkechaug / Poospatuck**	**The Unkechaug have had a state reservation in New York since colonial times and are recognized by New York State. Also known as Unkechaugi or Poospatuck or Metoac.**
Wappinger	**Wappinger Indian**	**Last identified group was in Kent, New York around 1811.**

Works Progress Administration. Woman and man boiling bark in ashes and water for fiber, Tonawanda Reservation, ca. 1937. Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/197099

Cayuga Nation

Cayuga (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Seneca Falls, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT465
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Cayuga Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

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

Related Searches: "Seneca County" New York (and vicinity)

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

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

Cayuga Nation website: **http://cayuganation-nsn.gov/index.html**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cayuga_Nation_of_New_York and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oneida Indian Nation

Oneida (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Verona, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT466
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Oneida Indian Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Oneida Indian" / Oneida Reservation NOT Treasury AND NOT Commerce / "Oneida Indian Nation" / "Oneida Nation" NOT Wisconsin

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

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

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

Oneida Indian Nation website: **http://www.oneidaindiannation.com/**
Wikipedia (general information only): **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oneida_Indian_Nation** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Also see: Illustrated timeline at **http://www.oneidaindiannation.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Historical-Timeline-2018.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 **Oneida Indian Nation** records follow:

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

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

Onondaga Nation

Onondaga Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Nedrow, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT467
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Onondaga Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Onondaga Indian" / "Onondaga Reservation" / "Onondaga Tribe"

Related Searches: "Onondaga County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as: Onondaga / Onöñda'gega' / "Hill Place"/ Onondaga Reservation

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

Onondaga Nation website: **http://www.onondaganation.org/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onondaga_people and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Also see: Extensive timeline at **http://www.onondaganation.org/history/timeline/**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe

Mohawk (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Akwesasne, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT471
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Saint Regis Mohawk Community, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Saint Regis Mohawk" / "St Regis Mohawk" / Akwesasne / "St Regis Band" / Mohawk "New York" Indian NOT Defense AND NOT Comptroller AND NOT Transportation

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

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

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

Saint Regis Mohawk website: **https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Regis_Mohawk_Reservation and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Also see: Long list of tribal newsletters and other publications at **https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/publications** and tribal history at **https://www.srmt-nsn.gov/culture_and_history**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seneca Nation of Indians

Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Irving, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT469
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Seneca Nation, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Seneca Nation" / "Cattaraugus Indian Reservation" / Cattaraugus Seneca NOT Defense AND NOT Employer AND NOT "Federal Reserve" / "Cattaraugus Reservation" / "Allegany Reservation" / "Oil Springs" Seneca NOT "Master File"

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

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

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

Seneca Nation website: **https://sni.org/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seneca_Nation_of_Indians and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Also see: Newsletters produced by each of the Seneca Reservations at **https://sni.org/newsletters/**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): **https://www.federalregister.gov/**
Native Languages: **http://www.native-languages.org**
National Indian Law Library: **http://www.narf.org/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 **Seneca Nation** records follow:

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

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

Shinnecock Indian Nation

Shinnecock

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Southampton, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT468
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

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

Related Searches: "Suffolk County" "New York"

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

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

Shinnecock Nation website: **http://www.shinnecocknation.org**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinnecock_Indian_Nation and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinnecock_Reservation**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 2010 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository.

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

Tonawanda Band of Seneca

Seneca (One of the original Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Basom, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT470
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Tonawanda Seneca, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Tonawanda Band" / "Tonawanda Seneca" / "Tonawanda Reservation" / "Tonawanda Indian"

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

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

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

Tonawanda Seneca website: None found.
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonawanda_Band_of_Seneca and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tuscarora Nation

Tuscarora (Accepted in 1722 as the Sixth Nation of the Haudenosaunee Iroquois Confederacy)

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Lewistown, New York

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT464
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

Personal archival assistance:
For additional help in finding records of the Tuscarara Community, email the archivists at the National Archives at New York City (newyork.archives@nara.gov) or contact the **National Archives in Washington D.C.** Organizations listed on the **New York Native Communities** page may also provide research assistance.

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: "Tuscarora Indian" NOT "North Carolina" / Tuscarora Indian NOT Commerce

Related Searches: "Niagara County" "New York"

This community may also have been recorded as:
Tuscarora / Tuscarora Skarù:rę? / "hemp gatherers" / "Shirt-Wearing People"]/ Nyučirhé'ę / Tuscarora Reservation

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

Tuscarara Nation website: None found.
Wikipedia (general information only): **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuscarora_people** and **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iroquois**
Also see: (Do not confuse this Federally recognized community with the unrecognized "Tuscorara Nation of North Carolina")
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania Native Communities

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

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

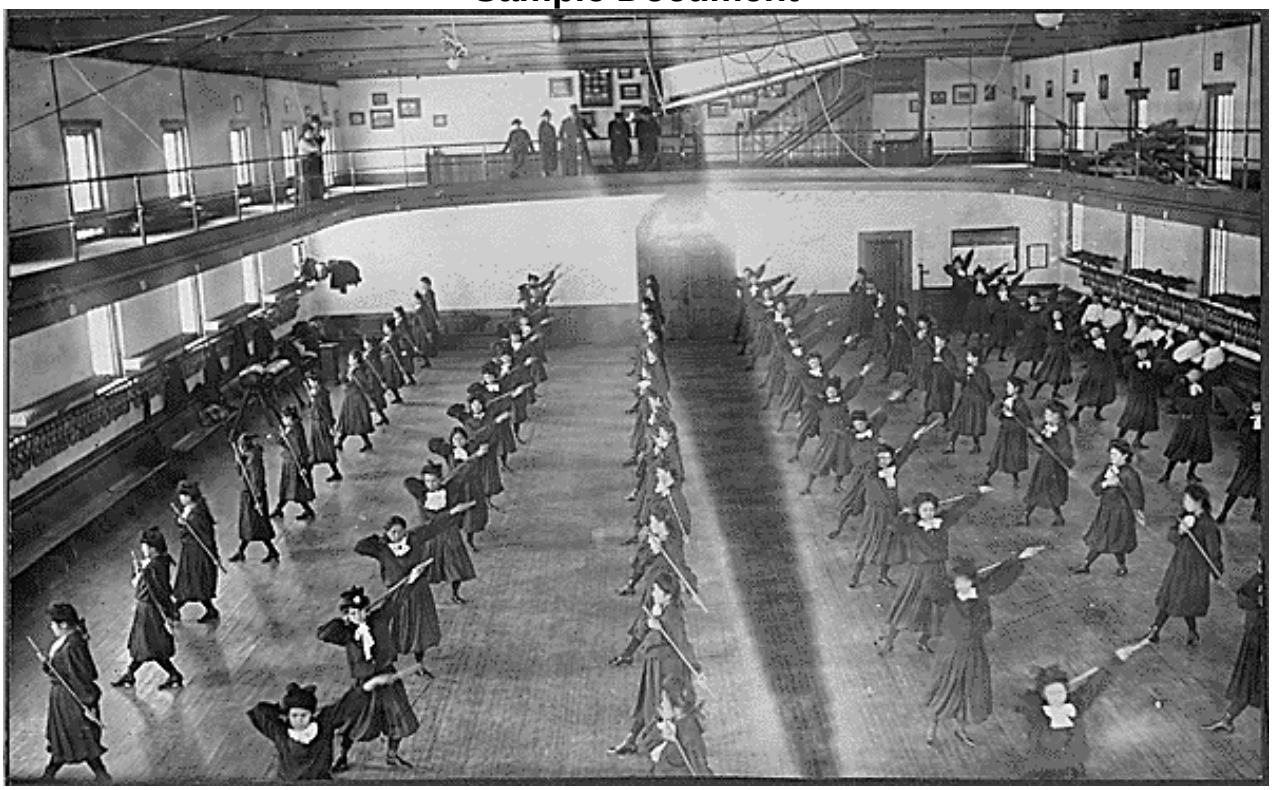
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Pennsylvania State Archives**, the **State Museum of Pennsylvania**, and the **Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center.**

Historic Pennsylvania Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Pennsylvania (2018)

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

Sample Document



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

Historic Pennsylvania Native Communities

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

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

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

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

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

Rhode Island Native Communities

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

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

Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Rhode Island State Archives**, and the **Clark Indian Manuscripts Collection at the Rhode Island Historical Society.**

Historic Rhode Island Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Rhode Island (2018)

Narragansett Indian Tribe

Sample Document

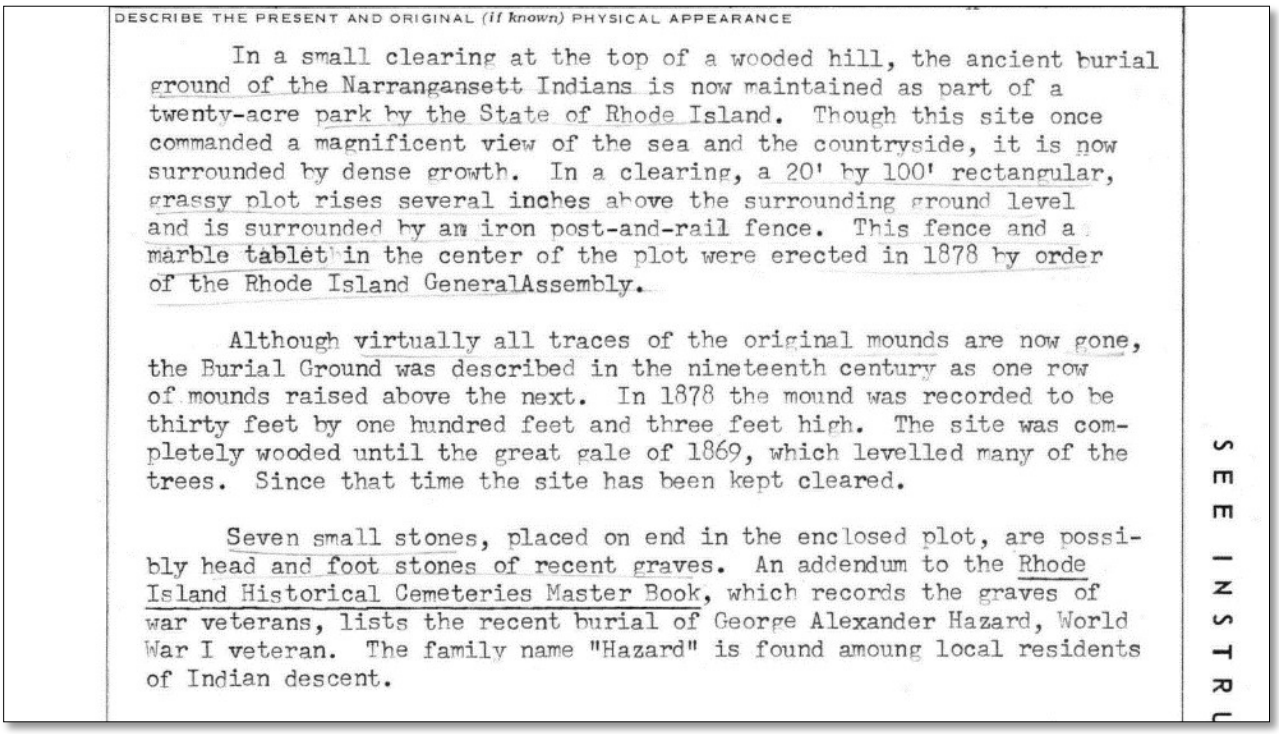
Greg Soder, right, of the Narragansett Indian Tribe discusses Public Assistance projects to help the tribe recover from Hurricane Sandy with FEMA Branch Director Tim Barnett and Project Specialist Marcia Henry Day. November 28, 2012. National Archives. **https://catalog.archives.gov/id/24474399**

Historic Rhode Island Native Communities

For a map of historic language areas in Rhode Island, see **Native Languages**.

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

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



DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In a small clearing at the top of a wooded hill, the ancient burial ground of the Narranganset Indians is now maintained as part of a twenty-acre park by the State of Rhode Island. Though this site once commanded a magnificent view of the sea and the countryside, it is now surrounded by dense growth. In a clearing, a 20' by 100' rectangular, grassy plot rises several inches above the surrounding ground level and is surrounded by an iron post-and-rail fence. This fence and a marble tablet in the center of the plot were erected in 1878 by order of the Rhode Island GeneralAssembly.

Although virtually all traces of the original mounds are now gone, the Burial Ground was described in the nineteenth century as one row of mounds raised above the next. In 1878 the mound was recorded to be thirty feet by one hundred feet and three feet high. The site was completely wooded until the great gale of 1869, which levelled many of the trees. Since that time the site has been kept cleared.

Seven small stones, placed on end in the enclosed plot, are possibly head and foot stones of recent graves. An addendum to the Rhode Island Historical Cemeteries Master Book, which records the graves of war veterans, lists the recent burial of George Alexander Hazard, World War I veteran. The family name "Hazard" is found amoung local residents of Indian descent.

SEE INSTRU

Section from the Historic Landmark Nomination Form for the Rhode Island SP Indian Burial Ground on Narrow Lane near Charleston, Rhode Island. Nomination made on May 7, 1971. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/41375677

Narragansett Indian Tribe

Narragansett

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

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

Current Community Headquarters: Charlestown, Rhode Island

Citizen Archivist Catalog Tag: NT523
To find documents already tagged, copy and paste this tag into the **Advanced Online Catalog Search Form** in the "Tags" box. If documents are not tagged or you wish to contribute, see the **Citizen Archivist Program.**

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

Searching in the National Archives Online Catalog

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

Suggested Search Terms: Narragansett Indian NOT "Federal Reserve" AND NOT "Indian Orchard" AND NOT Commerce

Related Searches: "Washington County" "Rhode Island"

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

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

Narragansett website: **http://narragansettindiannation.org/**
Wikipedia (general information only): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narragansett_people
Also see: Historic tribal magazine called "The Narragansett Dawn" at **http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/sc_pubs/5/**
Links to additional Information (search each by tribe name):
Federal Register (recent rulings and issues): **https://www.federalregister.gov/**
Native Languages: **http://www.native-languages.org**
National Indian Law Library: **http://www.narf.org/nill/tribes/**
American Philosophical Society Indigenous Subject Guide**: https://search.amphilsoc.org/natam/search**
Library of Congress: **https://www.loc.gov/**

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

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

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

1879-1918 Carlisle Indian School. Other BIA records after Federal recognition in 1983 may be held in the regional BIA office at https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/eastern or the American Indian Records Repository at https://www.doi.gov/ost/records_mgmt/american-indian-records-repository.

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

Vermont Native Communities

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

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

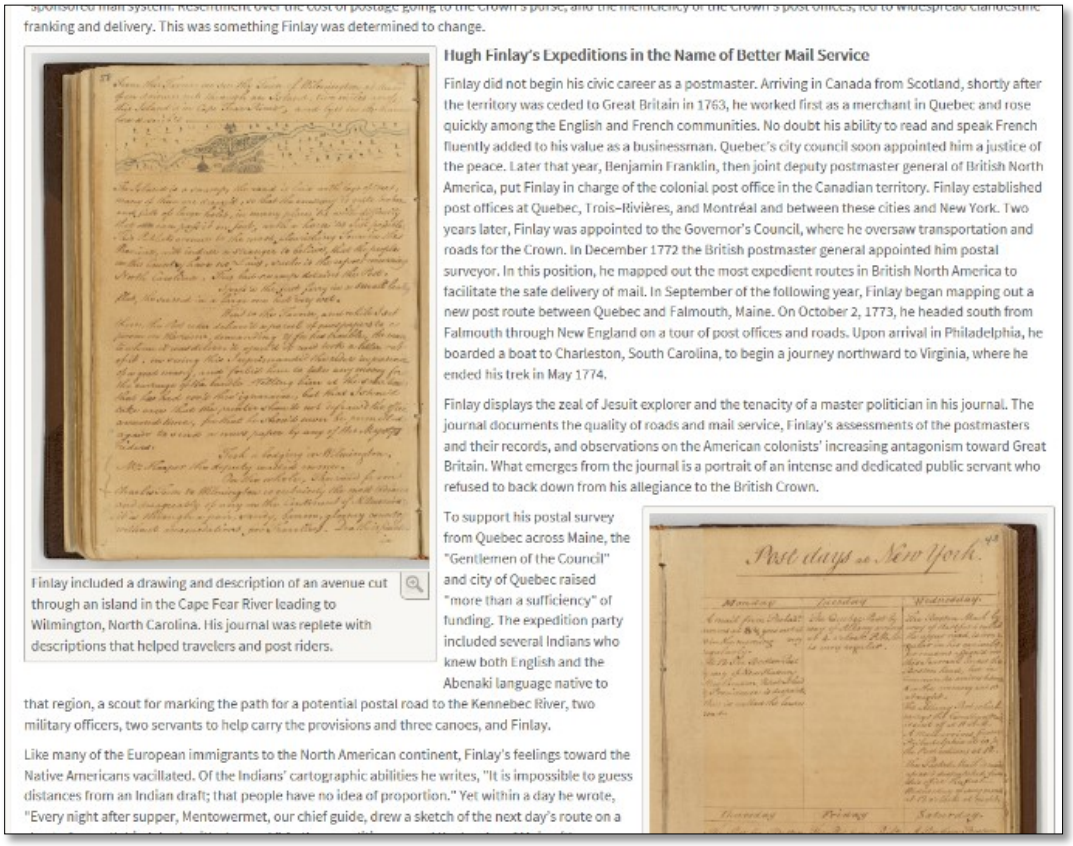
Related state agencies and universities may also hold records or information about these communities. Examples might include the **Vermont State Archives**, and the **Vermont Commission on Native American Affairs.**

Historic Vermont Native Communities

Federally Recognized Native Communities in Vermont (2018)

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

Sample Document



franking and delivery. This was something Finlay was determined to change.

Hugh Finlay's Expeditions in the Name of Better Mail Service

Finlay did not begin his civic career as a postmaster. Arriving in Canada from Scotland, shortly after the territory was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, he worked first as a merchant in Quebec and rose quickly among the English and French communities. No doubt his ability to read and speak French fluently added to his value as a businessman. Quebec's city council soon appointed him a justice of the peace. Later that year, Benjamin Franklin, then joint deputy postmaster general of British North America, put Finlay in charge of the colonial post office in the Canadian territory. Finlay established post offices at Quebec, Trois-Rivières, and Montréal and between these cities and New York. Two years later, Finlay was appointed to the Governor's Council, where he oversaw transportation and roads for the Crown. In December 1772 the British postmaster general appointed him postal surveyor. In this position, he mapped out the most expedient routes in British North America to facilitate the safe delivery of mail. In September of the following year, Finlay began mapping out a new post route between Quebec and Falmouth, Maine. On October 2, 1773, he headed south from Falmouth through New England on a tour of post offices and roads. Upon arrival in Philadelphia, he boarded a boat to Charleston, South Carolina, to begin a journey northward to Virginia, where he ended his trek in May 1774.

Finlay displays the zeal of Jesuit explorer and the tenacity of a master politician in his journal. The journal documents the quality of roads and mail service, Finlay's assessments of the postmasters and their records, and observations on the American colonists' increasing antagonism toward Great Britain. What emerges from the journal is a portrait of an intense and dedicated public servant who refused to back down from his allegiance to the British Crown.

Finlay included a drawing and description of an avenue cut through an island in the Cape Fear River leading to Wilmington, North Carolina. His journal was replete with descriptions that helped travelers and post riders.

To support his postal survey from Quebec across Maine, the "Gentlemen of the Council" and city of Quebec raised "more than a sufficiency" of funding. The expedition party included several Indians who knew both English and the Abenaki language native to that region, a scout for marking the path for a potential postal road to the Kennebec River, two military officers, two servants to help carry the provisions and three canoes, and Finlay.

Like many of the European immigrants to the North American continent, Finlay's feelings toward the Native Americans vacillated. Of the Indians' cartographic abilities he writes, "It is impossible to guess distances from an Indian draft; that people have no idea of proportion." Yet within a day he wrote, "Every night after supper, Mentowermet, our chief guide, drew a sketch of the next day's route on a

Excerpt from National Archives' Prologue article "In the King's Service: Hugh Finlay and the Postal System in Colonial America" including information about Abenaki interpreters and guides. Abenaki territory originally included Vermont. National Archives. https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2009/summer/finlay.html

Historic Vermont Native Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A portion of First Lady, Hillary Clinton's notes for the annual Heritage Awards honoring, among others, Passamaquoddy basket weaver Mary Gabriel, Oct. 6, 1998. Passamaquoddy territory originally included parts of Vermont. National Archives. https://catalog.archives.gov/id/40488220