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Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: A survey of American church records : major | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Our Native Americans and their Records of Genealogical Value; Volume II is a collection of resources available in research one's Native American ancestry. The author has compiled indexes to listings, films, records, etc. available from multiple resources, including the following.

To locate additional resources, please check our catalog or consult a reference librarian. Then begin searching Cherokee sources. Much of Cherokee genealogical research is based on tribal rolls compiled during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The researcher should know the reasons for their creation in order to make the best use of them. Cherokee names can take three forms on the rolls: There can also be combinations of the three. The major division to bear in mind is that of Eastern Cherokee and Western Cherokee. There were probably people with Cherokee blood who never made it onto any of the rolls. Rolls for Cherokees prior to the general removal are also referred to as Eastern Cherokee rolls. Bibliographies and Guides American Indians: Local History Ref Z U5 U52 2nd floor open shelf. N67 K57 2nd floor open shelf. Rolls Indexing and cross-referencing for various rolls in books compiled by Bob Blankenship. Local History Ref E C5 2nd floor open shelf. Enrollment Cards of the Five Civilized Tribes. These are the final rolls from the early 20th century. First consult the index on Reel 1 for a card number. The table of contents at the beginning of Reel 1 will tell you which microfilm reel you need for that card number. It is important to note the various categories, such as Cherokee by blood, Cherokee by marriage, Cherokee freedmen African-American , etc. Consult the Enrollment cards. Includes later Western Cherokee. Index and table of contents on reel 1. Accepted and rejected claims intermixed. Some documentary material included, although the full applications are found in another microfilm set not held by the Newberry. You may also wish to consult the transcriptions in Jerry W. C5 J63 2nd floor open shelf , which, though incomplete, is comprehensively indexed, and includes some, of the relevant miscellaneous testimony found on reels Reel 12 includes various other rolls including Chapman, Drennan, and Hester plus indexing. Cross referencing with descendants between Old Settler roll and roll found in David K. C5 H35 in Special Collections on 4th floor. History of the Cherokee Indians. C5S8 2nd floor open shelf. Originally published , contains much genealogy and biography. Our People and Where They Rest. C5 T97 Special Collections on 4th floor. W48 Special Collections on 4th floor.

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Chapter 2 : Native American Genealogy Records and Resources

Our Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value, Vol. 2 [E. Kay Kirkham] on calendrierdelascience.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Our Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value, Vol. 2.*

My great-grandmother supposedly was a full-blooded Choctaw who grew up on a reservation. I have written to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and they claim that there are no Choctaws living in Louisiana and there are no reservations there. Her maiden name was Clara Touroad. How can I find out if she is of Indian heritage and if so, what kind? Before the enactment by Congress in of the measure known as the Indian Removal Bill, there were about 2, Choctaws scattered through Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas Territory. The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in provided the means for effecting the removal of the tribe from the East, and by the majority of the tribe had reached their new home in the West what is now southeastern Oklahoma. However, some Choctaws refused to leave and escaped into the backwoods of Mississippi and Louisiana. If your ancestor ever lived on a reservation, then she probably will be found in the federal records dealing with the Choctaw tribe. From your letter I am assuming your great-grandmother was born about You should locate her and her parents in the census to determine if they were enumerated as Indian and the state in which they resided at that time. Before undertaking American Indian genealogical research, familiarize yourself with the type of records available pertaining to the Choctaw tribe by consulting the two-volume *Our Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value*, by E. Kay Kirkham published by Everton Publishers, P. Box , Logan, Utah Has anything been published listing British soldiers who deserted or changed sides in the American Revolution? Where do you write for information about a divorce that took place either in Hood River, Ore. I wish you had provided a date. Divorce records are normally found at the county seat of the county in which the divorce took place. So you should try Hood River County, Ore. Where I would I write to find his records? However, these records are supposed to be turned over to the Missouri State Archives, P. Box , Jefferson City, Mo.

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Chapter 3 : Native American Genealogy & Family History - Native American Ancestry

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The "Indian Princess" story is the most common. Also, people want to research their Native American ancestry because either they or some family member "looks Indian". It is important to note by viewing the photo at right of Garnett S. Sad to say, but Native American tribes did not have princesses either; chiefs and warriors, but not princesses. But since this is how many people get involved in genealogy, it is important to address it. Many people have the story of a female Indian in their line. Getting Started The only way to start any genealogy research is to begin with you. To begin researching the ancestor, no matter how recent or distant, is to waste time and possibly research a totally unrelated person! Regular genealogical research and valid documentation means proving your family back to the generation with the potential Native American ancestor. It will be important to document all the white family members including siblings. Remember that Native American blood may run in the veins of your cousins, but not yours if your great grand uncle married a Native American. Once you have confirmed that you are indeed related to the ancestor s that might be Native American, what do you do? More research, of course, but this time more directed research. It is imperative that you identify a tribe. Indian Rolls are organized by tribe, so you MUST know the tribe before you can even start reviewing these materials. An important principle of researching Native Americans is the location and the time period of the ancestor. Where and when was your ancestor living? Does it make sense that they would have contact with Indians and what tribe? Remember that Native Americans in the eastern US had more direct contact with large numbers of whites for longer periods than tribes in the central plains and western areas. Also, although men in the backcountry such as trappers were known for taking Native American wives, there are usually few records of these marriages or even the woman at all. In the Colonial period, there were no written Native American languages. Remember that Cherokee was the first Native American language to be documented around Records were kept by whites about whites unless Indians and whites clashed, so for early records look for military reports. Missionary accounts and diaries are also helpful for information about tribes prior to the first US Census and sometimes they do reference individual Indians. When starting with a new generation, look at the US Census if the time period is or after. Census records can pinpoint where your ancestor was located and when the children were born. Check the US Census which had a special Indian Schedule available from created where Indians were living on reservations and identified the color or race for the general population. Most Indian Schedules are now available online at a variety of genealogy sites. If your family is from the Southeast and you are looking for an Indian ancestor after , then the odds of proving Native American ancestry are less. Anyone left would not have many records identifying them as Native American, however, there are always places to look - wills, deeds, obituaries, newspaper articles and local county histories written after the time period may refer to Indian heritage. For other areas of the country, it is necessary to determine the location of tribes and their history with the United States. What area of the country did your white ancestors live? Some tribes are no longer in existence or merged with others due to disease and displacement. Were there reservations and government census and reports on the tribe? Once a tribe is identified, check to see if there is a tribal web site, but be careful. There are two official Cherokee Tribes and Seminole Tribes. Both tribes are descendants of the original Cherokees, but the Oklahoma tribe has descendants of Cherokees who were removed on the Trail of Tears or moved voluntarily out of their original homeland in what is now the Southeast United States. There are also several Cherokee offshoots not officially recognized, so use the NCAI web site to start your research of official tribes. Tracing Native American Ancestry Once you have identified a tribe, there are many other records available. There were Indian Rolls censuses beginning as early as in the Southeast. Other records include Missionary documentation reports and

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diaries Indian Treaties and Bureau of Indian Affairs reports. Government rolls are for a variety of tribes, time frames and include locations throughout the US. Be sure to contact the specific tribe as many have genealogy records. Garnett listed Caucasian and his older brother is listed as Indian for race, but both are described as having red hair and blue eyes! Never overlook state archives, historical societies and libraries for information because they might have that one piece of information needed. Also, check the web regularly as new material is always being added. His father-in-law, Turner Brashears, a Choctaw, is also shown further down on the same page. A son, Garnett S. Keep searching for documentation and look for the siblings. Now about that Indian Princess Oklahoma Territory in the Oklahoma statehood ceremony in Atoka. So begin with yourself and do regular genealogy research on all those family members. Once you identify the specific ancestor in specific tribe, your search is less of a needle in a haystack and more an ancestor treasure hunt. You never know what you will find until you look! Native American Family History Resources.

Chapter 4 : E. Kay Kirkham | LibraryThing

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Chapter 6 : Cherokee Genealogy | Newberry

Our Native Americans and their Records of Genealogical Value, Volume 2; by E. Kay Kirkham; pp; Hardcover; x 11; Item # EV This volume is made up of all kinds of useful information for anyone researching Native American ancestors.

Chapter 7 : Cyndi's List - Native American - Publications, Software & Supplies

Native American Genealogical Sourcebook. Our Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value. (microfilm available here at the Indiana State Library.

Chapter 8 : Our Native Americans and their Records of Genealogical Value; Volume II â€“ GenealogyBlog

Our Native Americans: Their Records of Genealogical Value, by E. Kay Kirkham (two volumes) A Guide to Records in the National Archives Relating to American Indians, the National Archives and Records Administration.

Chapter 9 : Catalog Record: The Georgia black book : morbid, macabre, & | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Native Americans: An Annotated Bibliography. Our Native Americans and Their Records of Genealogical Value. Logan, Utah: Everton Publishers, RootsWeb is.