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About This Index: Links to Native American Tribes were "discovered" through selection of links returned from the [Alta Vista Search Page](#) between February and March, 1996. This method locates additional information to complement indexing the work of NativeWeb and other organizations that link to native american organizations and advocates.

The primary weakness of free searching consists in the variation of degree of scholarship and accuracy. In some instances, the only information available on a given tribe was from student projects in public schools, and these were included, to give students the sense that by putting their research on the web, they were contributing to the pool of available knowledge. However, it would be best if all tribal resources included both home pages created by tribal members themselves, and works of legitimate historical scholarship.

The goal of this index is to provide a current list of tribal resources of interest to students of Native American History. Please [email us](#) if you have links to add to this list, or if you feel a link that has been included should be removed for any reason.

Also visit [Native American Home Pages](#), a frequently updated list by Lisa Mitten, University of Pittsburgh, [List of federally recognized tribes](#) (Freenet, U Florida), and [Alphabetical list of reservations](#) (California State University).

Abenaki

[Abenaki history, location, population, and more.](#)

Extensive information from [First Nations Histories](#), a site about other tribes as well, continuously updated.

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Absarokee (Crow)

[Montana Vs. US](#)

(sover.net) In 1868 the Second Treaty of Fort Laramie set aside approximately 8,000,000 acres, including land through which the Big Horn River flowed, for a reservation that would be "set apart for the *absolute* and *undisturbed use and occupation*" of the Crow Tribe and that no non-Indians except agents of the government "shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in" the reservation. As is Wasichu's modus operandi, subsequent acts of Congress reduced the reservation to slightly fewer than 2.3 million acres. "Today, roughly 52 percent of the reservations is allotted to members of the Tribe and held by the United States in trust for them, 17 percent is held in trust for the Tribe itself, and approximately 28 percent is held in fee by non-Indians.

[Tribal court decisions and the scope of rights provided by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968.](#)

(U-Oregon) The Supreme Court, in *Montana v. United States* 450 U.S. 544, 101 S.Ct. 1245 (1981), discussed the scope of regulation available to Indian tribes. In *Montana*, the Crow Tribe sought to regulate fishing and hunting by non-Indians on land held in fee by nonmembers of the Tribe. The Supreme Court rejected an argument that the Crow Tribe had the authority to regulate hunting and fishing by non-members, but listed a number of facts which the Court found dispositive.

[Crow & Coal Resources](#)

(US Geological Survey) The GIS methods were a time-efficient tool for analyzing energy resource deposits such as coal. Our estimates of coal tonnage for the disputed strip provided the basis for a settlement reached between the Department of the Interior and the Crow Tribe in the fall of 1993.

[Contrary Warriors](#)

(Berkeley) Order form for a videotape on the Crow Tribe.

[Crow Tribe](#)

(Rocky Mountain Environmental Directory) <>

Algonquain

[An Algonquian Shaman - image](#)

The chief religious figure among the Algonquian-speaking Indians was the "medecine man," or shaman. The shaman was an Indian who claimed to have received dreams and visions, giving him power to heal the sick or drive out evil spirits. <>

Alabama

[Ft. Toulouse, Alabama](#)

(Student Project, St. James School) "The first inhabitants of the site camped there around 5000 B.C. and were nomadic bands of hunters. Mounds were constructed by Indians living in the area for ceremonial purposes. The primary staple of these Indians was corn, but this was also supplemented by beans and squash.

[Autaga County](#)

(Alabama Department of Archives & History) "The county was named for Autauga Creek, which runs through it. The word "Autauga" comes from the Indian village Atagi, located on the Alabama River at the mouth of Autauga Creek."

[Map of Alabama](#)

(Auburn) <>

Anasazi (Pueblo)

[The Anasazi: Ancient Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest](#)

(CSULIB) Cliff dwellings in Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, which were home to the Anasazi Indians. These elaborate cities of Adobe multistoried buildings were built high in the cliffs for protection against hostile Indian tribes

[Mesa Verde Country](#)

(Colorado) Mesa Verde Country was home to the Anasazi Indians for more than 1,000 years. The people that first built their houses here at the time of the Roman Empire farmed the mesas, plateaus, river bottoms, and canyons. They created a thriving populous civilization that eventually raised towers and built hundred-room cities in the cliffs and caves of Mesa Verde. At one point, at least 20,000 Anasazi lived in Montezuma Valley. Then they mysteriously disappeared.

[Anasazi Ruins of the Southwest](#)

(Book Order Form) The Anasazi Indians of the Southwest represent 2,500 years of cultural continuity, from the early Basket Makers of 700 B.C. to their modern descendants, the Pueblo Indians. The pueblos and cliff dwellings they built during their halcyon days between 1100 and 1500 are the most spectacular ruins north of Mexico.

<>

Anishinabe

[LEECH LAKE Band of CHIPPEWA](#)

(Paula Giese) Leech Lake-Cass Lake reservation was established by the Treaties of February 22, 1855 and May 1, 1867, and by Executive Orders of October 28, 1873 and May 26, 1874.

Original boundaries contained 677,099 acres. Because of allotment, tax forfeitures, and seizures for federal, state, and county local governments forest and park lands, only slightly over 5% of the land remains in Indian hands and control at present, for housing in scattered communities. The bulk of the reservation land is now Chippewa National Forest, which attracts about 1.5 million tourists a year. The famed headwaters (starting point) of the Mississippi River lie in Itasca State Park, within the reservation boundary, but not now Indian land.

[Beads and Beadwork of Anishnabe](#)

(Paula Giese) Manidoominens -- Anishnaabemowin for "seed beads" means "little seed (-minens) that's a gift of the spirit (Manidoo), or Spirit Seeds. "Miinens" is the fruit of the hawthorn tree, miinensagaawunzh.

[Medicine Paintings](#)

(Paula Giese) Norval Morrisseau, Copper Thunderbird, born March 14, 1932 on Sand Point Ojibwe Reserve, near Beardmore, Ontario (now Thunder Bay). Founder of Woodland school (style) also known as Legend or Medicine painting. Received Order of Canada, 1978. Elected to Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. Only Canadian painter asked to exhibit in Paris French Revolution bicentennial, 1989.

[Plants of Anishnabe](#)

(Paula Giese) Mostly Ojibwe plants (of the Great Lakes region) will be found in the 50-page section Traditional Native Plants and Herbal Knowledge.

[Seven Fires Prophecy](#)

(Sunbow5) This is the oral history and teaching of the Seven Fires Prophecy delivered by Traditional Chief William Commanda at the CRY OF THE EARTH conference November 22, 1993, United Nations, New York City.

[7 Prophets of the Anishinabe](#)

(Sunbow5Walk) "Long ago Seven Prophets came among the Anishinabe (the People) who include the Algonquin-speaking nations: MicMac, Maliseet, Penobscot, Ojibway, Wampanoag, and others. The prophets told the people of [Seven Fires](#), or seven epochs of history, that would arise in the future. These are called the Seven Fires of the Ojibway. The story of the prophets and their teachings was later symbolically encoded in the design of the Wampum Belt, made of rawhide and Wampum sea shell beads woven together with leather strips. This Wampum Belt has been handed down among the Algonquin for hundreds of years, generation to generation."

<>

Apache

[The Apache](#)

(Department of Computing Science, Ume  University) From the Wild West Home Page. "The Apache (from a Zuni word meaning "enemy") are a North American Indian people of the Southwest. Their name for themselves is Inde, or Nde ("the people")."

[Geronimo: An American Legend](#)

(funet) A brief history of Geronimo and critique of the recent movie.

[An Apache Medicine Dance](#)

(Wolfe.net) <>

Athapaskan

[Athapaskan Bibliography](#)

(Berkeley) Text Sources on the Athapaskan Language group.

<>

Arikara (Crow Creek)

[The Crow Creek Massacre: Early Farming, Climate Change, and Warfare](#)

(U South Dakota) A "lesson" about the link between people and the environment from South Dakota's archaeology. We only include a few images to give you a feel for how hypermedia will be used in CD-ROM and WWW presentations about Environmental Choices and South Dakota's Peoples.

[Myths and Traditions of the Arikara Indians](#)

(Douglas R. Parks, Nebraska-Lincoln) Though much has been written about the Arikaras, their own accounts of themselves and the world as they see it have been available only in limited scholarly editions. This collection is the first to make Arikara myths, tales, and stories widely accessible. The book presents voices of the Arikara past closely translated into idiomatic English.

[Lewis & Clark Diary: From the Arikara Village...](#)

(Kentucky) Page from an extensive hypertext research project by University of Kentucky students offering a multimedia version of the Lewis & Clark Expedition Diary. Many of these pages relate to the Arikara Village visited by Lewis & Clark.

<>

Blackfeet

[Society of the blackfeet](#)

(Centre for Social Anthropology, University of Kent, Canterbury) "The blackfeet Indians of the United States and Canada were divided into three main groups: the Northern blackfeet or Siksika, the Kainah or Blood, and the Piegan. The three as a whole are also referred to as the

Siksika (translated blackfeet), a term which probably derived from the discoloration of moccasins with ashes (Mooney 1910: 570)."

[The blackfeet Language](#)

(Sean McLennan and Leah Bortolin, Teleport.net) "blackfeet is an Algonquian language spoken by about 5000 people of the Blood, Peigan, an Siksika tribes in southern Alberta and Northern Montana. Its closest sister within the Algonquian family is Cree. There is no native or standard blackfeet orthography although D.G. Frantz has developed one in order to write the blackfeet Dictionary."

[Spirit Talk Magazine](#)

(Libby.org) "Spirit Talk is a publication dedicated to Celebrating Native American Culture. Owned by blackfeet Indian Long Standing Bear Chief of Browning, Montana, Spirit Talk has been acclaimed by people throughout North America and Europe."

[blackfeet Sacred Lands](#)

(University of Texas) "The Pikuni Traditionalists Association is an organization of Traditional Blackfeet (Pikuni) spiritual leaders. We formed as an official group in 1986 in response to a series of ongoing threats to the continuation of our traditional heritage and culture." <>

Caddo

[A History of the Caddo Indians](#)

(William B Glover, Louisiana Historical Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 4. October, 1935) "The Caddo Indians are the principal southern representatives of the great Caddoan linguistic family, which include the Wichita, Kichai, Pawnee, and Arikara. Their confederacy consisted of several tribes or divisions, claiming as their original territory the whole of lower Red River and adjacent country in Louisiana, eastern Texas, and Southern Arkansas."

<>

Cherokee

[The Cherokee Nation](#)

([The Cherokee National Historical Society](#), powersource.com) Includes [Cherokee ancestry](#), a guide to "Finding Your Cherokee Ancestor" and [A Cherokee History Timeline](#).

[White Indian](#)

(Ken Martin, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma) Information on Cherokee History, including historical images and maps.

[Cherokee History](#)

(Lee Sultzman, netgate.net) An extensive history of the Cherokee nation.

[The Cherokee Indians](#)

(Smokymtnhall.com) "The Cherokee Indians, a branch of the Iroquois nation, can trace their history in North Carolina back more than a thousand years. Originally their society was based on hunting, trading, and agriculture. By the time European explorers and traders arrived, Cherokee lands covered a large part of what is now the southeastern United States."

[United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians](#)

(Arkansas) Includes proceedings of the [Native American Symposium](#) and [An Ethnographic Study of Keetowah Women](#).

[The Owl and what it means to Cherokees](#)

(Wolfe.net) "To many tribes the owl is the bringer of death but to the Cherokee, he is a powerful, sacred bird." See also [The Cherokee Font - Alphabet](#) on this website.

<>

Cheyenne

[Native Americans: Cheyenne](#)

(Interdisciplinary Curriculum Unit) The following is an outline of a thematic unit that should last about a month. ...In the second week the students will study the Cheyenne who lived in the prairies of the Midwest (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming)...In the fourth week the students will convert their classroom into a museum that demonstrates their knowledge of the three Native American groups."

[Cheyenne Indians](#)

(Mrs. Todd's 4th Grade Class, Campbell County School District) "The Cheyenne were famous for their sacred "medicine arrow" which they carried into battle. The Cheyenne were once farmers but later became buffalo hunters. The Cheyenne were Plains Indians. They lived in tepees, and depended on buffalo for their existence."

[Cheyenne Indians of Nebraska](#)

(Parkview Heights Elementary) "Students from Mrs. Murphys Fourth Grade Class at ParkView Heights completed this project as part of their Nebraska History Studies. All of the writing and drawings were completed by the students as part of their study of native Americans."

[Cheyenne Lodges](#)

(Nebraska-Lincoln) Image of Cheyenne Lodge, 1870.

[Cheyenne Indians](#)

(Mrs. Garber's 3rd Grade Class) "Hello and welcome to our classroom page. Our class has been involved in a study of our Native Americans."

<>

Chinook

[The Hudson Bay Company Case](#)

(American) "For more than a half century the Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Nootka, Salish, and Chinook Indians spent much of their time hunting fur bearers and trading their pelts, especially the "black skins" of sea otters, to Russian, British, and above all, American shipmasters. These pelts were traded for firearms, textiles, and foodstuffs. More and more land furs were traded on the Northwest Coast from the mid 1810's until the early 1840's, by which time the depletion of all of the fur bearers by over-hunting, the depression of the fur markets by civil strife or changing fashion, and the depopulation of the Indians themselves by disease and warfare had reduced the Northwest trade to insignificance. This trade had far reaching effects both physically and culturally to the Northwest Coast."

<>

Chippewa (see also [Anishinabe](#))

[Gallery of American Indians: Chippewa](#)

(W2.com) Paintings of Chippewa leaders & life scenes.

[Uniband Reservation](#)

(atiin.com) "Uniband is located within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation headquartered in Belcourt, ND. The reservation was established by executive order in 1884. It is the reserve and home of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, a federally recognized sovereign Indian Tribe."

<>

Choctaw

[Choctaw Indians](#)

(Elliot, Jeff Prudhomme's Fifth Grade, Murry Elementary School) "The Choctaw had a small nation on the edge of the Mississippi River. They had a moderate climate and plentiful rain. The Choctaw were very successful farmers. They developed a hoe by using a strong stick and a flat stone shaped like a wedge. To keep it together they tied it with animal hair. With the hoe, they planted corn, beans, squash, melons, and pumpkins. While planting corn, they had to scare the crows away, so they left someone there to jump and wave a black scarf to scare away the crows." <>

Comanche

[Comanche Indians & Texas](#)

(The Alamo, Tddc.net) Part of a site "romanticizing" the Alamo by Texans, with a long history of fighting the Comanches. Take it in that spirit.

[Comanche History](#)

Extensive article on history, location, culture and more.



Costanoan

[Costanoan-Ohlone Indian Canyon Resource](#)

(UCSC) Includes downloadable [Costanoan/Ohlone Multimedia Tour](#).



Cree

[The Cree of Northern Québec: A Photographic Essay](#)

(Connecticut) See also [Arctic Circle: The Crees of Northern Quebec](#) from the same site.

[Waseskun House](#)

(Waseskun House)Waseskun is a Cree word meaning that time at the end of a storm with the dark clouds breaking, blue sky appearing, and the sun just starting to seep through. Waseskun House, incorporated in 1988, is a charitable, non-profit and non-political organization that operates the first and only totally Native community residential centre (CRC) in the province of Quebec for First Nations men.



Creek

[Creek Nation](#)

(Golden Ink)"Prior to the early 18th Century, most of Georgia was home to Native Americans belonging to a southeastern alliance known as the Creek Confederacy. Today's Creek Nation, also known as the Muskogee, were the major tribe in that alliance."

[Chief William McIntosh](#)

Biography of the mixed blood Creek Chief

[1815 Map of Cherokee and Creek lands](#)

[Creek Art](#)

(South Georgia College) "Thousands of years after man came to Georgia a distinctive group of American Indians, the SwiftCreek people, thrived in a large area of southern Georgia. Within a few centuries following the death of Christ these Swift Creek people had developed an art style that involved the carving of elaborately complex designs into wooden paddles which were then used as stamping tools during the construction of pottery."



Delaware

[The Delaware Indians - A Brief History](#)

(Richard Adams, MHV.net) The Lenni Lenape, as they called themselves, were originally the most powerful Indian Tribe in the East, perhaps in the Americas. ... It is of this Indian people that I venture now to offer a brief history covering the early legendary period, tracing their course from the time when as a mighty nation embracing many bands they owned and occupied that vast and magnificent territory extending along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Massachusetts, and following them in their successive migrations and removals through western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and finally dealing with them in their ultimate home within the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory."

[How Did It Get To Be Like This?](#)

(Stoney Creek Conemaugh Mills Improvement Project) "Conemaugh or Connu-macht is from the language of the Delaware Indians who occupied a town located at the current site of Johnstown at the confluence of the Stonycreek and Little Conemaugh Rivers before the European settlers entered this area in the late 1700's. The name Conemaugh means otter creek. The pristine quality of the river was lost at the turn of the last century when large scale mining was instituted."

[Delaware Tribe of Indians](#)

(Delaware Tribal Headquarters) Brief description of Delaware tribes. <>

Eskimos (Inuit/Eskimo)

[Innu Nation WWW Homepage](#)

(apc.org)

[Innu Declaration](#)

(British Columbia) Speech from a gopher archive. DT> [Eskimo Kayak - image](#)

(California State Library) "Pacific Eskimos were known for developing the two-hatch kayak. Sometimes the boat was enlarged into the three-hatch form." [Eskimo Igloo - image](#): The Eskimo made igloos out of building blocks cut from snow banks. For a secure fit, all the blocks for the igloo had to be cut from the snow banks. [Eskimo Storehouses - image](#): Although many assume the Eskimo live exclusively in igloos, in parts of Alaska and many of the warmer coastal areas of Canada snow houses were not practical. [Eskimo Woman Dressed for Winter - image](#): Eskimo woman from the Alaska territory wearing winter parka. Women's parkas were larger than men's, with pointed hoods and full bodices extending to below the knees for holding and carrying infants."

[Arctic Circle](#)

Its overall goal is to stimulate among viewers a greater interest in the peoples and environment of the Arctic and Subarctic region. <>

First Nations

[British Columbia First Nations](#)

(British Columbia) Index to Tribes in British Columbia (Canada) with Maps of their locations.

<>

Flathead

[NorthWest Jesuit History](#)

(Europa.com) Timeline of interaction between Jesuits and Flathead Tribes. See [The history of Montana\(1743-1900\)](#) (Digmo.org) for another timeline which includes Flathead history.

[Continue to Tribes H=>N](#)