

Tracking Down the Indian Blood Family Tradition

Indian winter, and game was scarce. You had to know how follow the trail, how to read sign. Everything gets easier when you know what to look for, once you understand.

The reason that the Indian blood tradition is so common in American genealogies is because there were so many red/white and red/black connections. Many of these are documented in **Indian Blood, Vol. I** (text, notes, over 300 different family files, sources, 562 pp. plus all-name index). Ibsn 1-884532-05-5

Price: \$49 plus \$2.10 postage, bookrate. Kentuckians must add \$2.94 state sales tax. Vol. II will be available later in 1995, and we are still collecting traditions with documentation for Vol. III.

FAMILY TREES, TWIGS, CHIPS

By GEORGE MILLER

Crum, and others, see that the grave has flowers on Decoration Day and at other times.

The Volume I, mentioned above, has loads of family names and I'm sure the new Volume will have more. Just a few of the many names mentioned in the early volume, and the tribe associated with include: Archer, Ash, Baker, Ball, Barlow, and Barles, Shawnee; Bear, Ben-ner, Boone, Booth, Bowman, Boyd, Shawnee and other tribes in-cluding Mohawk, Delaware, Cherokee; Brown, Caldwell, Cal-loway, Clegghorn, Crawford, Cun-ningham, Dixon, Ellis, and Emery, again mostly Shawnee but includ- ing other tribes.

Others included: Fisher, Flint, Floyd, George, Guess, Gore, Gra- ham, Grant, Green, Hahn, Hom- hampton, Harris, Harper, Hawkins, Hill, Ingles, Ice, Jacobs, James, and Jones, again mostly tied to the Shawnee but some tied to other tribes. Then Kelly, Lane, Lewis, Lilly, McClain, Marshall, Maxwell, Mathews, Miller, Mills, Moffett, Nichols, Parks, Payne, Perry, Rogers and Rodgers, Ross, San- ders, Scott, Sherlock, Smith, Spillman, Stuart, Sullivan, Taylor, Todd, Walls, West, Wheeler, White, Williams, Wilson, Wolf, and Young, again mostly Shawnee but tied to many more tribes.

Now not all those names were of men who fathered a child with an Indian girl and just moved on. Some were captured as children, adopted by the Indians, and then married an Indian or part Indian. The book details many of these ar- rangements.

Those names are perhaps less than half of those mentioned in the book but I thought they were of in- terest as most of those names can be found in today's phone books in Southeastern Indiana and neighbor- ing Kentucky.

And while I claim one-sixteenth Shawnee blood, remember I do not

INDIAN BLOOD? If you live

in Southeastern Indiana the odds are you may have a few drops. And "Blood" is coming out in the near future, the title, "INDIAN BLOOD,

Finding your Native American An- cestor," by Richard Pangburn, 404 Tom Greer Rd., Bardstown, KY 40004. This will be Volume II, as Volume I has been on the market for some time at \$49 plus \$4 ship- ping, plus 6% sales tax for Ken- tucky residents.

The new Volume II, due out by December, 1994, will be \$39.95, if your order is postmarked by the end of August, provided you men- tion where you read information on it. Guess that would be the Family Tree column.

Several years ago I had heard that if you had a male ancestor in the Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio area by 1810 it was nearly a sure bet you had some Indian blood. Yes, I'm one-sixteenth via by Miller line.

You must remember all those young men heading west in the 1700 and early 1800 period fre- quently met up with an Indian girl to their liking, Shawnee or Cherokee. Sometimes there would be an Indian marriage and then a few children and then the "white boy" just moved on, and never told of his earlier experiences. And sometimes, like my great-great-grandfather, John W. Miller, he stayed with his Indian girl, couldn't find a preacher to marry them, and both are buried at Manville. The Manville Christian Church leaders would not permit the mother of John's two children to be buried in the Church Cemetery on Cemetery Hill so they buried her over the fence.

Then when John died he wanted to be buried as close to her as pos- sible but buried in the cemetery. So he was buried in the fence row and today his grave is marked by his own grindstone. Yes, and LaVerne

Know John Miller's ancestry and thus he might have had some In- dian blood which would give me another fraction.

Under each name the book gives a description of the ties to the vari- ous tribes. And as I see it most were tied to Shawnee or Cherokee but there were many tied to other tribes including Miami, Delaware, Potawatomi, Chickasaw, Wyandot, Creek, Shonshoni and others but most seemed tied to Shawnee.

Another way for this mix was traders, fur and otherwise, moved in and they felt safer, especially as they crossed the Ohio River going north, if they acquired an Indian bride. Made them more acceptable for doing business with the Indian tribes.

The tale of the Cherokee known as the "Texas Cherokee" has been told and retold, by authors good and bad. When a new work is announced concerning these people, one always wonders whether it is a rehashing of the familiar or a new work that contributes to the understanding of who these people were and their place in Cherokee as well as Texas and United States history. Happily, this work fits the latter description.

Using her background as a historian and ethnologist, Dr. Everett weaves a tale that is provocative as well as informative. Using many primary sources, long known, but little investigated, she presents the Texas Cherokee in their historical and social setting, being removed from their kinsmen in the east and Indian Territory; caught in a fight they did not want among the Mexicans, Texans, United States citizens and other Indian tribes. After a careful examination of the reasons for these Cherokee going to Texas, she then goes into the detail of their political dealings with the forces of other groups with which they had to work. Careful attention is given to the United States influence on Cherokee affairs in Texas as well as the Texas Cherokees relations with their kinsmen in Arkansas and Indian Territory.

After the Cherokee are effectively removed and scattered from Texas as an identifiable group in 1839, she traces their dispersion over the Southwest in broad terms. Undoubtedly, many "lost Cherokee" could trace many of their families to these people, using many of the same sources Ms. Everett cites as evidence for her conclusions. Several maps, enhance the reader's understanding of the areas with which this volume deals. This small, carefully crafted volume should take a proud place beside Start's study of these people in *Cherokee's Nest* and Mary W. Clarke's *Chief Bowles and the Texas Cherokees*. OU Press, 1971. There is much in this volume that deserves careful and thoughtful investigation by people seeking "Texas Cherokee Roots."

INDEX HELPFUL FOR ADDRESSES

The American Indian Index \$19.95 plus 1.50 shipping and handling. Arrowstar Publishing, 100134 University Park Station, Denver, CO 80210-0134
19.95 plus \$1.50

Unlike the guide published by the same people (See Guide above) this book could become the "little black book" for people who need the address of a particular person or tribe. This volume will be quite valuable for Indian Centers, Tribal Offices and others who need to contact the right people or tribe or other Native American organization

INDIAN BLOOD THE BEST INDIAN GENEALOGY BOOK OF 1994

Pangburn, Richard, *Indian Blood "Finding Your Native American Ancestor"*, Vol. 1, Louisville, KY: Butler Books, 1994, \$49.95 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

If you have a tradition of Indian ancestry in your heritage and have been unable to pin-point it, this volume may be the answer to your problem. Even if you buy it and only read the first twenty one pages, it will be worth it. One can only imagine the hours, days, months and, yes, even years that went into the organizing of the material in this book. The first volume, of what we must assume will be a continuing series, treats mainly Shawnee, Delaware, Wyandot, Miami, Seneca and Cherokee tribes of the Eastern woodlands and their intermarried families. A few other family names appear that are not closely associated with the tribes listed.

Mr. Pangburn gives not only a brief overview of the family, but in several instances even goes to the trouble to give a partial genealogy of some. In addition, he gives you specific citations, for where he found the reference. This volume should be on every public libraries reference shelves. Mind you, not on the American Indian shelves or the genealogy or local history room but in the general reference collection. I am sure that many will find his down-to-earth approach not to their liking, but so be it. His attention to detail is to be commended, it is unfortunate that he could not include even more on each family discussed. But I am sure he said at times "Enough is enough." Those who have been asking for an index to the *Journal of American Indian Family Research* or wondering what families might be mentioned in our reprint of Volume V, Senate Document 512, will find satisfaction in his work. This book may be ordered directly from Richard Pangburn, 404 Tom Greer Road, Bardstown, KY 40004 or from HISTREE