

*african
american/
native
american
BIBLIOGRAPHY*

Prepared by:

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"Diana Fletcher, a black woman who lived with the
Kiowas."

Source: Western History Collections,
University of Oklahoma Libraries

BOOKS

Title: The slaveholding Indians.
Author(s): Abel, Annie Heloise, 1873-
Publication: Cleveland : A. H. Clark,
Year: 1915 1925
Description: 3 v. : p., ill. ;, 25 cm.
Language: English
TOC: v. 1. The American Indian as slaveholder and
secessionist.-
v. 2. The American Indian as participant in the Civil
War.-
v. 3. The American Indian under Reconstruction.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Slavery -- Indian Territory.
Indians of North America -- History -- Civil War, 1861-1865.
Reconstruction -- Indian Territory

Title: Reservation Blues
Author(s): Alexie, Sherman, 1966-
Publication: New York, NY : Warner Books,
Year: 1995
Description: 306 p. ; p., 21 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Washington (State) -- Fiction.
Spokane Indians -- Fiction.

Title: Cherokee removal : Before and After
Author(s): Anderson, William L.
Publication: University of Georgia Press,
Year: 1991
Description: 176 p. p.

SUBJECT(S)

Identifier: History of racial or ethnic groups
Ethnic studies
Modern history c 1750 to c 1914

Title: American Negro slave revolts
Author(s): Aptheker, Herbert, 1915-
Publication: New York : International Publishers,
Year: 1993
Description: xiii, 415 p. ; p., 21 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Slavery -- United States -- Insurrections, etc.
African Americans -- History -- To 1863.

Title: Reconstruction in Indian territory; a story of avarice, discrimination, and opportunism

Author(s): Bailey, Minnie Thomas.

Publication: Port Washington, N.Y., Kennikat Press,

Year: 1972

Description: 225 p. p., illus., 24 cm.

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Indian Territory.

Reconstruction -- Indian Territory.

Five Civilized Tribes -- History.

Title: "The black white man" : race relations in the American West /

Author(s): Bales, Rebecca Anne.

Year: 1990

Description: 76 leaves : p., map ;, 28 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- West (U.S.) -- History.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians -- History.

Geographic: United States -- Race relations.

Title: The WPA Oklahoma slave

Authors: Baker, T. Lindsay.

Baker, Julie P. (Julie Philips), 1943-

United States. Work Projects Administration.

Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, c1996.

Physical Details: xvi, 543 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Subjects:

Slaves--Southern States--Biography.

Afro-Americans--Oklahoma--Interviews.

Oklahoma--Biography.

Afro-Americans--Oklahoma--History--Sources.

Title: "We're still here" : history, kinship, and group identity among the Seminole freedmen of Oklahoma

Author(s): Bateman, Rebecca Belle.

Year: 1990

Description: viii, 355 p. p.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Black Seminoles.

Seminole Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma -- Relations with Indians.

Geographic: Seminole County (Okla.) -- Race relations.

Title: The shaping of Black America /

Author(s): Bennett, Lerone, 1928-

Publication: Chicago : Johnson Pub. Co.,

Year: 1991 1975

Description: 356 p. : p., ill. ;, 25 cm.

Descriptor: African Americans -- History.

Title: New Mexico's buffalo soldiers, 1866-1900

Author(s): Billington, Monroe Lee.

Publication: Niwot, Colo. ; University Press of Colorado,

Year: 1997

Description: xvii, 258 p. : ill., maps ; 24 cm.

Descriptor: African American soldiers -- New Mexico -- History -- 19th century.

Frontier and pioneer life -- New Mexico.

Indians of North America -- Wars -- New Mexico.

Indians of North America -- Wars -- 1866-1895.

Title: The Seminole-Black alliance during the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842

Author(s): Boyett, Cheryl Race.

Year: 1996

Description: v, 83 leaves, bound : p., ill. ;, 28 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842 -- Campaigns.

Black Seminoles -- Warfare -- Florida.

Seminole Indians -- African influences.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Indians of North America -- Wars -- 1815-1875.

Title: The American heritage book of Indians

Author(s): Brandon, William.

Publication: New York : Dell,

Year: 1966 1961

Description: 384 p. p., maps. ;, 16 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians.

Title: When Brer Rabbit meets Coyote : African-Native American literature

Author(s): Brennan, Jonathan Bradford.

Year: 1997

Description: iii, 125 leaves ; p., 28 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: American literature -- Afro-American authors --
History and criticism.

American literature -- Indian authors -- History and criticism.

Biculturalism in literature.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Race identity.

Indians of North America -- Ethnic identity.

Title: The Civil War on the border by Wiley Britton.

Author: Britton, Wiley.

Published: Ottawa, Kansas : Kansas Heritage Press, 1994.

Physical Details: 2 v. ; 23 cm.

Subjects:

United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Personal narratives.

United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Campaigns.

Southwest, Old--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.

Title: The Union Indian Brigade in the Civil War, by Wiley Britton ...

Author: Britton, Wiley.

Published: Kansas City, Mo., F. Hudson Publishing, 1922.

Physical Details: 474 p. front., ports., maps. 21 cm.

Subjects: United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Regimental histories--Union Indian Brigade.

United States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--Indian troops.

Title: A brief history of the Seminole-Negro Indian scouts

Author(s): Britten, Thomas A. 1964- (Thomas Anthony),

Publication: Lewiston, N.Y. : Edwin Mellen Press,

Year: 1999

Description: ii, 130 p. ; p., 24 cm.

Language: English

Series: Native American studies ;; v. 7;

Standard No: ISBN: 0773479635; LCCN: 99-29551

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Black Seminoles -- Florida -- History.

Indian scouts -- Florida -- History.

Black Seminoles -- Texas -- History.

Indian scouts -- Texas -- History.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Black Seminoles -- Government relations.

Seminole Indians -- Government relations.

Indian scouts -- Texas -- History.

Indian scouts -- Florida -- History.

Black Seminoles -- Texas -- History.

Black Seminoles -- Florida -- History.

Black Seminoles -- Government relations.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Seminole Indians -- Government relations.

Geographic: United States -- Relations -- Mexico.

Mexico -- Relations -- United States.

United States -- Relations -- Mexico.

Mexico -- Relations -- United States.

Title: Black warrior chiefs : a history of the Seminole Negro indian scouts

Author(s): Brown, Cloyde I.

Publication: Fort Worth, TX : The author,

Year: 1999

Description: 211, 10, 5 p. : p., ill., map ;, 24 cm.

Descriptor: Seminole Indians, Black.
Indians of North America -- Wars -- 1815-1875.
Indians of North America -- Wars -- 1866-1895.
Indians of North America -- The West.

Title: Negro-Indian relations in the southern United States, 1526-1890
Author(s): Brown, Lois Katz
Year: 1968
Description: iv, 125 leaves : p., ill. ;, 28 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- United States -- Relations with
Indians

Title: Black, Red, and Deadly: Black and Indian Gunfighters of the Indian Territory, 1870-1907
Author(s): Burton, Arthur T.
Publication: Austin, Tex. ;: Eakin Press,
Year:1991
Description: xiii, 304 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Descriptor:Afro-American outlaws -- Oklahoma -- History.
Indian outlaws -- Oklahoma -- History.
Peace officers -- Oklahoma -- History.
Frontier and pioneer life -- Oklahoma.

Title: After King Philip's War : presence and persistence in Indian New England
Author(s): Calloway, Colin G.; 1953- ; (Colin Gordon),
Publication: Hanover, NH : University Press of New England,
Year: 1997
Description: vi, 268 p. : p., maps ;, 23 cm.
TOC: Introduction : surviving the dark ages / Colin G. Calloway -- Revisiting The redeemed captive : new perspectives on the 1704 attack on Deerfield / Evan Haefeli and Kevin Sweeney -- The "disappearance" of the Abenaki in western Maine : political organization and ethnocentric assumptions / David L. Ghere -- The first whalemens of Nantucket / Daniel Vickers -- The right to a name : the Narragansett people and Rhode Island officials in the Revolutionary Era / Ruth Wallis Herndon and Ella Wilcox Sekatau -- "Divorced" from the land : resistance and survival of Indian women in eighteenth-century New England / Jean M. O'Brien -- "Once more let us consider" : William Apess in the writing of New England Native American history / Barry O'Connell -- The Massachusetts Indian Enfranchisement Act : ethnic contest in historical context, 1849-1869 / Ann Marie Plane and Gregory Button -- Unseen neighbors : Native Americans of central Massachusetts, a people who had "vanished" Thomas L. Doughton -- Tribal network and migrant labor : Mi'kmaq Indians as seasonal workers in Aroostook's potato fields, 1870-1980 / Harald E.L. Prins.
Descriptor: Indians of North America -- New England -- History -- 18th century.
Indians of North America -- New England -- History -- 19th century.
Indians of North America -- New England -- Social conditions.
King Philip's War, 1675-1676.

Notes: A very useful collection of essays that give insight into the experience of North East Indian tribes with the American slavery system and its impact on their social structure and history. It also provides limited but important insight into their extensive relationships with persons of African descent.

Title: The freedmen and registration bills, passed at a special session of the Choctaw Council, Indian Territory, May 1883 ; Laws of the Choctaw Nation, passed at the Choctaw Council at theregular session of 1883 =
Chanta okla i nan vhlpesa : Nan apis a ittafama he aiahlpiesa afammi,
1883.

Corp Author: Choctaw Nation.

Publication: Wilmington, Del. : Scholarly Resources,

Year: 1975

Description: 8, 71, 87 p. ; p., 23 cm.

Language: English

Series: The Constitutions and laws of the American Indian
tribes ;; 18; Variation: Constitutions and laws of the American
Indian tribes (Wilmington, Del. : 1975) ;; 18.

Standard No: ISBN: 084201876X; LCCN: 75-3685
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SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Choctaw law.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Ex-slaves of Indian tribes -- Legal status, laws, etc.

Title: The freedmen bill : an act, entitled an act, to adopt the freedmen of the Choctaw nation.

Corp Author: Choctaw Nation.

Publication: [S.l. : s.n.] ;

Year: 1883

Description: 4 p. ; p., 20 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Law, Choctaw.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Laws of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., relating to
intermarried and adopted citizens and the rights of freedmen Corp Author:
Chickasaw Nation.

Publication: Wilmington, Del. : Scholarly Resources,

Year: 1975 1896

Description: 48 p. ; p., 23 cm.

Language: English

Series: The Constitutions and laws of the American Indian
tribes ;; 12; Variation: Constitutions and laws of the American
Indian tribes (Wilmington, Del. : 1975) ;; 12.

Standard No: ISBN: 084201845X; LCCN: 75-3679
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SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Chickasaw law.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Chickasaw Indians -- Tribal citizenship.
Ex-slaves of Indian tribes -- Legal status, laws, etc.

Title: Memorial of a Committee on Behalf of the Colored People of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians representing their grievances, and praying the adoption of such measures as will secure to them equal rights and privileges with white citizens.

Corp Author: Committee on the Part of the Colored People of the
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Publication: [Washington, D.C. : G.P.O.,

Year: 1870

Description: 7 p. p.

Language: English

Series: Mis. doc. / Senate ;; 41st Congress, 2d session, no.

106; Variation: Mis. doc. (United States. Congress. Senate) ;;

41st Congress, 2nd session, no. 106.; Native Americans reference
collection ;; pt. 1, reel 1, fr. 581.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Freedmen -- Indian Territory.

Slaveholders -- Indian Territory.

Choctaw Indians -- Government relations.

Chickasaw Indians -- Government relations.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory.

Afro-Americans -- History -- 1863-1877.

Title: Red patriots : the story of the Seminoles

Author(s): Coe, Charles H. ; Tebeau, Charlton W.

Publication: Gainesville : University Presses of Florida,

Year: 1974

Description: xliii, viii, 290, 5 p. : p., ill.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Seminole Indians.

Title: The southern frontier, 1670-1732

Author: Crane, Verner Winslow, 1889-

Published: Philadelphia, 1929.

Physical Details: 1 p. l., [vii]-xi p., 3 l., 3-391 p. fold. map. 23 cm.

Subjects: Southern States--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.

South Carolina--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.

Great Britain--Colonies--America.

Indians of North America--Commerce.

Title: History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians

Author(s): Cushman, H. B. b. 1822. (Horatio Bardwell),

Publication: Norman ;; University of Oklahoma Press,

Year: 1999

Description: 503 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Choctaw Indians -- History.

Chickasaw Indians -- History.

Natchez Indians -- History.

Title: The problem of slavery in the age of revolution, 1770-1823

Author(s): Davis, David Brion.

Publication: New York : Oxford University Press,

Year: 1999

Description: 576 p. ; p., 24 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Slavery.

Title: And still the waters run : the betrayal of the Five Civilized

Author: Debo, Angie, 1890-

Published: [Princeton] : Princeton University Press [c1972]

Physical Details: xxxi, 417 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

Subjects: Five Civilized Tribes--Government relations.

Indians of North America.

Title: A history of the Indians of the United States

Author: Debo, Angie, 1890-

Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.

Physical Details: xiv, 450 p. : ill., facsim., maps, ports. ; 24 cm.

Subjects:

Indians of North America--History.

American Indians History.

United States.

Title: The rise and fall of the Choctaw republic

Author: Debo, Angie, 1890-

Edition: "First edition."

Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1934.

Physical Details: xvi, 314 p., [26] leaves of plates : ill., facsim, maps, ports. ; 24 cm.

Civilization of the American Indian series.

Subjects:

Choctaw Indians.

Choctaw Indians--Government relations.

Indians of North America--Southern States.

Title: The road to disappearance : a history of the Creek Indians by Angie Debo.

Author: Debo, Angie, 1890-

Published: Norman, Okla. ; University of Oklahoma Press, 1979, c1941.

Physical Details: 399 p., [8] leaves of plates : ill., ports., 21 cm.

Subjects: Creek Indians.

Title: Spirit & reason : the Vine Deloria, Jr., reader

Author(s): Deloria, Vine. ; Deloria, Barbara. ; Foehner, Kristen. ; Scinta, Samuel.

Publication: Golden, Colo. : Fulcrum Pub.,
Year: 1999
Description: ix, 384 p. ; p., 23 cm.
Descriptor: Indian philosophy -- North America.
Indians of North America -- Social conditions.
Indians of North America -- Study and teaching.

Title: Dictionary of Indian tribes of the Americas.
Publication: Newport Beach, CA : American Indian Publishers,
Edition: 2nd ed.
Year: 1993 1995
Description: 3 v. : p., ill., maps ;, 29 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Indians -- Encyclopedias

Title: A yellow raft in blue water
Author(s): Dorris, Michael.
Publication: New York, N.Y. : Warner Books,
Edition: Warner Books ed.
Year: 1988 1987
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Indian women -- Fiction.
Literature, Modern -- United States
Indians, North American
Women

Title: The Creek Indians and their Florida lands, 1740-1805
Author(s): Doster, James Fletcher, 1912-
Publication: New York : Clearwater Pub. Co.,
Year: ? 1900 1983
Description: 268 p. : p., maps ;, 34 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Creek Indians -- History.
Creek Indians -- Land transfers.

Title: Native Americans and Black Americans
Author(s): Dramer, Kim.
Publication: Philadelphia : Chelsea House Publishers,
Projected Date: 9703
Year: 1997
Description: [96] p. : p., ill., map ;, 24 cm.
Language: English
Series: Indians of North America; Variation:
Indians of North America (Chelsea House Publishers)
Standard No: ISBN: 0791026531 (hc); 0791044629
(pbk.); LCCN: 96-51521
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians --
Juvenile literature.

Indians of North America -- African influences -- Juvenile literature.
Indians of North America -- History.
Geographic: United States -- Race relations.

Title: The Seminole-Black alliance in Florida : an example of minority cooperation
Author(s): Duffner, Michael Paul.
Year: 1973
Description: 122 leaves : p., maps ;, 28 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Seminole Indians.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Note(s): Photocopy of typescript./ Bibliography: leaves
112-122./ Dissertation: Thesis (M.A.)--George Mason University.
Class Descript: LC: E99.S28D84

Title: A spirited resistance : the North American Indian struggle for unity, 1745-1815
Author(s): Dowd, Gregory Evans.
Publication: Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins University Press,
Edition: Johns Hopkins paperback ed.
Year: 1993
Description: xxiv, 261 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Indians of North America -- History -- 18th century.
Indians of North America -- Wars -- 1750-1815.
Nativistic movements -- United States.
Indians of North America -- Ethnic identity.

Title: The Negro cowboys
Author(s): Durham, Philip. ; Jones, Everett L.
Publication: Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press,
Edition: 1st Bison book ed.
Year: 1983 1965
Description: viii, 278 p. : p., maps ;, 21 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: African American cowboys.
Geographic:
West (U.S.) -- Social life and customs.

Title: The black marshal
Author(s): Dyson, John, 1943-
Publication: London : Robert Hale,
Year: 1996
Description: 160 p. ; p., 20 cm.
Language: English
Series: Black horse western;
Standard No: ISBN: 0709058594

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Peace officers -- Indian Territory -- Fiction.

Cherokee Indians -- Indian Territory -- Fiction.

Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory -- Fiction.

Title: Trail of tears : the rise and fall of the Cherokee nation

Author(s): Ehle, John, 1925-

Publication: New York : Anchor Books,

Year: 1989

Description: 424 p., [16] p. of plates : p., ill., map, ports. ;, 21 cm.

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- History

Cherokee Indians -- Removal

Indians of North America -- Southern States -- History

Indians of North America -- Southern States -- Removal

Note(s): Exceptionally well written account of this experience, although with only a limited discussion of the role in it of black people. A good exploration of the complexity of the issues involving the roles of John Ross and other Cherokee leaders at the time.

Title: Cherokee and Creek Indians.

Ethnographic report on Royce area 79: Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek

Author(s): Fairbanks, Charles Herron,; 1913- ; Ethnographic report on Royce area 79: Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek.; 1974.; Goff, John H.; 1899-1967. ; (John Hedges),; Cherokee treaties.; 1974.

Publication: New York, Garland Pub. Inc.,

Year: 1974

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- History.

Indians of North America -- Southern States -- History.

Indian land transfers -- Southern States.

Title: Beacon on the plains.

Author(s): Fitzgerald, Mary Paul, 1903-

Publication: Leavenworth, Kan., Saint Mary College,

Year: 1939

Description: 297 p. p., plates, ports., fold. map., 20 cm.

Descriptor: Osage Indians -- Missions.

Named Corp: Jesuits -- Kansas.

Jesuits -- Biography.

Sisters of Loretto.

Notes: A richly detailed history of the Osage Mission, this work provides an important although sometimes impressionistic discussion of the character and experience of the Osage Indians of Kansas during the mid 19th century. The account of this Mission and the missionaries who staffed it gives an unusually detailed view of the dynamics at work among this principal Kansas tribe in its early contacts with Euro American settlers and in the tribes role in the issues of pro- and anti- slavery activity of the region

Title: The Choctaw freedmen and the story of Oak Hill industrial academy, Valliant, McCurtain County, Oklahoma, now called the Alice Lee Elliott memorial ; including the early history of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory, the Presbytery of Kiamichi, Synod of Canadian, and the Bible in the free schools of the American colonies, but suppressed in France, previous to the American and French Revolutions

Author(s): Flickinger, Robert Elliott, b. 1846.

Publication: Pittsburgh, Pa. : Under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen,

Year: 1914

Description: vii, 439 p., [37] leaves of plates : p., ill., ports. ;, 22 cm.

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Missions -- Oklahoma.

Afro-Americans -- Education -- Oklahoma.

Freedmen -- Oklahoma.

Choctaw Indians -- Slaves, Ownership of.

Afro-American Presbyterians -- Oklahoma.

Title: Black Africans and Native Americans :color, race, and caste in the evolution of red-black peoples

Author(s): Forbes, Jack D.

Publication: Oxford, UK ; New York, NY, USA : Blackwell,

Year: 1988

Description: 345 p. ; p., 24 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: ISBN: 0631156658 ; LCCN: 87-26931

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SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians -- Mixed descent.

Miscegenation -- America.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Notes: Extremely well researched and detailed account of the terminology used throughout hundreds of years of European description of Native American and the African peoples that came to be connected to them. This work is must reading for the serious student of this broad subject, even for beginners. It is both an overview and a reference work to which both lay and scholarly readers will return quite often.

Title: The Five Civilized Tribes : a brief history and a century of progress

Author: Foreman, Grant, 1869-1953.

Published: Muskogee, Okla. : Indian Centennial Board, 1948.

Physical Details: 58 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Subjects:

Five Civilized Tribes.

Indians of North America--Indian Territory.

Indians of North America--Oklahoma.

Record ID:

TXAM94-B1548

Title: A history of Oklahoma Grant Foreman.

Author: Foreman, Grant, 1869-1953.
Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma, c1942.
Physical Details: xiv. 384 p. : facsims., maps (1 fold.), plates, ports. ; 24 cm.
Subjects:
 Oklahoma--History.

Title: Indian removal ; the emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.
Author: Foreman, Grant, 1869-1953.
Published: Norman, University of Oklahoma Press [1976]
Physical Details: 423 p. illus. 22 cm.
Series:
 The Civilization of the American Indian series, v. 2.
Subjects:
 Five Civilized Tribes--Government relations.
 Five Civilized Tribes--Land transfers.

Title: Indians & pioneers : the story of the American Southwest before
 Author: Foreman, Grant, 1869-1953.
Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1936.
Physical Details: xiv, 300 p. : ill., map, ports. ; 24 cm.
Subject: Southwest, Old--History.
 Indians of North America--Southwest, Old.
 Indians of North America--Wars.

Title: Negro-Indian relationships in the Southeast ...
Author(s): Foster, Laurence, 1903-1969.
Publication: Philadelphia,
Year: 1935
Description: 86 p. p., 23cm.
Language: English
Standard No: LCCN: 35-32765
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Seminole Indians.
Indians of North America -- Southern States.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Indians of North America -- Mixed descent.
Seminole War, 1st, 1817-1818.
Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842.

Title: My life and an era : the autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin
Author(s): Franklin, Buck Colbert, 1879-1960. ; Franklin, John Hope,; 1915- ;
Franklin, John Whittington,; 1943-
Publication: Baton Rouge : Louisiana State University Press,
Year: 2000
Description: xxvi, 288 p. : p., ill., map ;, 23 cm.
Descriptor: Afro-American lawyers -- Oklahoma -- Biography.
Note(s): A must for anyone seriously interested in the history of black people's
connections with the Choctaw and Cherokee. The autobiographical story covers the
spectrum of the connection between these peoples' experience and is very carefully

documented by the Editors, the son and grandson of the author. It is a good source for the beginner, and yet will also be instructive to the professional historian.

Title: Journey toward hope: a history of blacks in Oklahoma
Author(s): Franklin, Jimmie Lewis.
Publication: Norman :University of Oklahoma Press.
Year: 1982
Description: xv, 256 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma -- History.

Title: The Blacks in Oklahoma
Author: Franklin, Jimmie Lewis.
Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, c1980.
Physical Details: vi, 79 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
Subjects: Afro-Americans--Oklahoma--History.
Oklahoma--Race relations.
Oklahoma--History.

Title: The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and its work for Negro and Indian youth.
Author(s): Frissell, H. B. 1851-1917. (Hollis Burke),
Publication: Hampton, Va. : The Institute,
Year: 1896
Description: 8 p. : p., ill., maps ;, 21 cm.
Descriptor: African Americans -- Education -- Virginia -- Hampton.
Indians of North America -- Education -- Virginia -- Hampton.

Title: The Exiles of Florida:: or, The Crimes Committed by our Government against the Maroons, Who Fled from South Carolina and other Slave States, Seeking Protection under Spanish laws.
Author: Joshua Giddings
Published: Columbus, Ohio: Follett, Foster and Company., 1858.
Physical Details:viii, 338 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
Subjects:
Seminole War, 1st, 1817-1818.
Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842.
Florida--History.

Title: Local complexities of race in the rural South : racially mixed people in South Carolina
Author(s): Gildemeister, Enrique Eugene, 1952-
Year: 1977
Description: 59, [2] leaves ; p., 28 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Mixed descent.
Mulattoes -- Southern States.
Indians of North America -- Southern States.

Indians of North America -- Southern States -- Ethnic identity.
Freedmen -- Southern States.
Racially mixed people -- Southern States.
Brass Ankles.
Lumbee Indians.
Melungeons -- Origin.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Mulattoes -- South Carolina.
Indians of North America -- South Carolina.
Indians of North America -- South Carolina -- Ethnic identity.
Freedmen -- South Carolina.
Racially mixed people -- South Carolina.
Geographic: Southern States -- Race relations.
Southern States -- Ethnic relations.
South Carolina -- Race relations.
South Carolina -- Ethnic relations.

Title: Promises to keep; a portrayal of nonwhites in the United States
Author(s): Glasrud, Bruce A. comp.; Smith, Alan M. ; joint comp.
Publication: Chicago, Rand McNally
Year: 1972
Description: 2 v. p., 21 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)

Title: The American slave code in theory and practice
its distinctive features shown by its statutes, judicial decisions, and
illustrative facts
Author(s): Goodell, William, 1792-1878.
Publication: New York : American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,
Year: 1853
Description: ix, 431 p. ; p., 19 cm.
Language: English
Series: Variation: Slavery pamphlets.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Slavery -- Law and legislation -- United States.
Slaves -- Legal status, laws, etc. -- United States.
Slaves -- United States -- Social conditions.
Indians of North America -- Legal status, laws, etc.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Staking a claim : Jake Simmons and the making of an African-American oil
dynasty
Author(s): Greenberg, Jonathan D.
Publication: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. : Plume,
Year: 1990
Description: 311 p., [8] p. of plates : p., ill. ;, 21 cm.
Descriptor: Afro-American businesspeople -- Biography.
Petroleum industry and trade -- United States -- History.

Petroleum industry and trade -- Africa, West -- History.
Civil rights movements -- United States -- History.

Notes:

Title: *Cherokees at the crossroads.*

Author(s): Gulick, John, 1924-

Publication: Chapel Hill, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina,

Year: 1960

Description: xv, 202 p. p., maps, diags., tables., 26cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians.

Indians of North America -- North Carolina.

Title: *Red over Black : Black slavery among the Cherokee Indians*

Author: R. Halliburton, Jr.

Published: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1977.

Physical Details: x, 218 p., [5] leaves of plates : ill. ; 22 cm.

Series: Contributions in Afro-American and African studies ; no. 27.

Subjects: Cherokee Indians--Southern States.

Slavery--United States.

Slaveholders--Southern States.

Notes: A rather slanted but poignant analysis of the character and role of slavery among the Cherokee, meant to counter "romantic notions" about the mildness of this particular practice of slavery.

Title: *The sweeter the juice*

Author(s): Haizlip, Shirlee Taylor.

Publication: New York : Simon & Schuster,

Year: 1994

Description: 271 p., [16] p. of plates : p., ill. ; 25 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Racially mixed people -- United States -- Biography.

Racially mixed people -- Washington (D.C.) -- Biography.

Passing (Identity) -- Washington (D.C.)

Title: *Aristotle and the American Indians.*

Author: Hanke, Lewis.

Published: Chicago, H. Regnery Co., 1959.

Physical Details: 164 p.

Subjects:

Casas, Bartolomé de las, 1474-1566.

Sepúlveda, Juan Ginés de, 1490-1573.

Aristotle--Influence.

Indians, Treatment of.

Spain--Colonies--America.

Title: *The African presence in Asia; consequences of the East African slave trade*

Author(s): Harris, Joseph E., 1929-

Publication: Evanston, Northwestern University Press,

Year: 1971

Description: xv, 156 p. p., illus., 23 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Slave trade -- Africa, East.

Slavery -- Asia.

Blacks -- Asia.

Title: The dividing paths : Cherokees and South Carolinians through the era of revolution

Author: Hatley, M. Thomas, 1951-

Published: New York : Oxford University Press, 1995.

Physical Details:v, 320 p. : ill., maps ; 25 cm.

Subjects: Cherokee Indians--History.

South Carolina--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.

South Carolina--History--Revolution, 1775-1783.

Title: The southern Indians and Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1816

Author(s): Henri, Florette.

Publication: Norman ; University of Oklahoma Press, Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 1986

Description: xiii, 378 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Southern States -- History.

Title: Black looks : race and representation

Author: Hooks, Bell.

Published: Boston, MA : South End Press, c1992.

Physical Details: 200 p. ; 23 cm.

Subjects: Afro-American women.

Afro-Americans--Social conditions--1975-

Racism--United States.

United States--Race relations.

Title: Political and economic history of the negro in Indian Territory

Author(s): Jackson, Neeley Belle.

Year: 1960

Description: vi, 178 leaves : p., ill., map ;, 29 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory.

Title: Race relations in Virginia & miscegenation in the South, 1776-1860.

Author(s): Johnston, James Hugo, 1891-

Publication: Amherst, Mass. ; University of Massachusetts Press,

Year: 1970

Description: xii, 362 p. ; 24 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: African Americans -- Virginia.

Miscegenation -- Southern States.

Title: Miscegenation in the ante-bellum South

Author(s): Johnston, James Hugo, 1891-

Publication: [Chicago]

Year: 1939

Description: 16 p. 24 cm. p.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Miscegenation.

Title: The patriot chiefs; a chronicle of American Indian leadership.

Author(s): Josephy, Alvin M., 1915-

Publication: Eyre & Spottiswoode

Year: uuuu uuuu

Description: 1 v. p.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Kings and rulers -- Biography.

Title: Black Indians : a hidden heritage Author(s):

Author: Katz, William Loren.

Publication: New York : Atheneum,

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 1986

Description: 198 p. : p., ill. ;, 25 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: ISBN: 0689311966 ; LCCN: 85-28770

Abstract: Traces the history of relations between blacks and American Indians, and the existence of black Indians, from the earliest foreign landings through pioneer days.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians -- Juvenile literature.

Indians of North America -- Mixed descent -- Juvenile literature.

Afro-Americans -- West (U.S.)

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Indians of North America -- Mixed descent.

Blacks -- history -- United States

Indians, North American -- history

Race Relations -- history -- United States

Notes: A good general overview for the lay reader. At times a bit romanticized and simplified, but accurate, account of blacks among a broad range of tribes

Title: Proudly Red and Black : stories of African and Native Americans

Author(s): Katz, William Loren. ; Franklin, Paula Angle,; 1928-

Publication: New York : Atheneum ; Toronto : Maxwell Macmillan
Canada ; New York : Maxwell Macmillan International,

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 1993

Description: 88 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.

Language: English
Standard No: ISBN: 0689318014 ; LCCN: 92-36119
Abstract: Brief biographies of people of mixed Native American
and African ancestry who, despite barriers, made their mark on history,
including trader Paul Cuffe, frontiersman Edward Rose, Seminole leader
John Horse, and sculptress Edmonia Lewis.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Racially mixed people -- United States -- Biography --
Juvenile literature.

Afro-Americans -- Biography -- Juvenile literature.

Indians of North America -- Biography -- Juvenile literature.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians -- Juvenile literature.

Racially mixed people -- Biography.

Afro-Americans -- Biography.

Indians of North America -- Biography.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Jeremy Belknap and the problem of Blacks and Indians in
early America

Author(s): Kirsch, George B.

Year: 1979

In: Historical New Hampshire. Concord. 23 cm. v. 34, no. 3
& 4 (Fall/Winter 1979), p. 202-222. (OCOLC)1752126

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Named Person: Belknap, Jeremy, 1744-1798 -- Biography.

Title: Black Seminoles in territorial Florida

Author(s): Klos, George.

Year: 1990

Description: iv, 241 leaves ; p., 29 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Seminole Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Fugitive slaves.

Title: Indian slavery in colonial times within the present limits of the United
States

Author: Lauber, Almon Wheeler.

Published: Williamstown, Mass., Corner House Publishers, 1970, c1913 (1979
printing).

Physical Details: 352 p. ; 22 cm.

Subjects: Indians, Treatment of--United States.

Indians of North America.

Slavery--United States.

Title: Slavery in West Africa
Author(s): Law, Robin.
Publication: Oxford : Clarendon Press ; New York : Oxford University Press,
Year: 1991
Description: viii, 376 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Slave trade -- Africa, West -- History.

Title: Dade's last command
Author(s): Laumer, Frank.
Publication: Gainesville : University Press of Florida,
Year:1995
Description: xxvi, 285 p. : p., ill. ;, 24 cm.
Descriptor: Dade's Battle, 1835.
Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842.

Title: The buffalo soldiers : a narrative of the Negro cavalry in the West
Author: Leckie, William H.
Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, c1967.
Physical Details: xiv, 290 p. : ill., maps, ports. ; 23 cm.
Subjects: United States. Army. 10th Cavalry.
United States. Army. 9th Cavalry.
United States. Army--Afro-American troops.

Title: The Cherokee freedmen :from emancipation to American citizenship
Author(s): Littlefield, Daniel F.
Publication: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press,
Year: 1978
Description: xii, 281 p. : p., ill. ;, 22 cm.
Language: English
Series: Contributions in Afro-American and African studies ;;
no. 40;
Standard No: ISBN: 0313204136 ;; Series ISSN:
0069-9624; LCCN: 78-53659 //r952

SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- History.
Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory -- Relations with Indians.
Slaveholders -- Indian Territory.
Ex-slaves of Indian tribes -- History.
Notes: Each of the books by Daniel Littlefield are must reading for the serious student of the history of the black connection with the Five Civilized Tribes. They are fully documented, scholarly works that the lay reader will want initially to skim and then return to for more detailed reading after reading more general, introductory works.

Title: Africans and Creeks :from the colonial period to the Civil War
Author(s): Littlefield, Daniel F.
Publication: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press,

Year: 1979
Description: xiii, 286 p. ; p., 22 cm.
Language: English
Series: Contributions in Afro-American and African studies ;;
no. 47;
Standard No: ISBN: 0313207038 ;; Series ISSN:
0069-9624; LCCN: 78-75238 //r94

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Creek Indians -- History.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Slaveholders -- Southern States.

Title: Africans and Seminoles : from removal to Emancipation
Author(s): Littlefield, Daniel F.
Publication: Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press,
Year: 1977
Description: x, 278 p. : p., maps ;, 22 cm.
Language: English
Series: Contributions in Afro-American and African studies ;;
no. 32;
Standard No: ISBN: 0837195292 ;; LCCN: 77-86
//r942

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Seminole Indians -- History.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Slavery -- Indian Territory.
Slaveholders -- Indian Territory.

Title: The life of Okah Tubbee
Author(s): Tubbee, Okah, b. 1810 or 11. ; Littlefield, Daniel F., ed.
Publication: Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press,
Year: 1988
Description: xlv, 159 p. : p., facsim. ;, 23 cm.
Descriptor: Choctaw Indians -- Biography.
Choctaw Indians -- History.
Indians of North America -- Southern States -- Biography.
Indians of North America -- Southern States -- History.

Title: Socio-economic relations between the Creek Nation and Blacks from
1790-1860 :a case study
Author(s): Lynch, Eric, 1948-
Year: 1977
Description: v, 89 leaves ; p., 29 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Creek Indians.

Title: Champions of the Cherokees : Evan and John B.
Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.
Published: Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, c1990.
Physical Details: xiv, 498 p., [8] p. of plates : ill. ; 25 cm.
Subjects: Cherokee Indians--Missions.
Cherokee Indians--Government relations.
Jones, Evan, 1788-1873.
Jones, John Buttrick, 1824-1876.
Missionaries--Southern States--Biography.
Baptists--Missions--Southern States--History.

Title: The Cherokee ghost dance : essays on the Southeastern Indians, 1789-1861 .
Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.
Published: [Macon, Ga.] : Mercer, c1984.
Physical Details:
xxiv, 512 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Other Authors:
Conser, Walter H.
McLoughlin, Virginia Duffy.
Subjects:
Indians of North America--Southern States--Social conditions.
Cherokee Indians--Social conditions.
Indians of North America--Missions--Southern States.
Slaveholders--Southern States.
0-86554-128-0 (alk. paper) : \$34.95

Title: Cherokee renaissance in the New Republic William G. McLoughlin.
Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.
Published: Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1992.
Physical Details: xxii, 472 p., [8] p. of plates : ill. ; 24 cm.
Subjects: Cherokee Indians--History.
Cherokee Indians--Government relations--History.

Title: After the Trail of Tears : the Cherokees' struggle for sovereignty, 1839-1880
Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.
Published: Chapel Hill : University of North Carolina Press, c1993.
Physical Details: xv, 439 p. : maps ; 25 cm.
Subjects:
Cherokee Indians--History--19th century.
Trail of Tears, 1838.
Cherokee Indians--Politics and government.
Cherokee Indians--Government relations.

Title: The Cherokees and Christianity, 1794-1870 : essays on acculturation and cultural persistence
Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.
Published: Athens : University of Georgia Press, c1994.
Physical Details: viii, 347 p. ; 24 cm.

Other Authors:

Conser, Walter H.

Subjects:

Cherokee Indians--Missions.
Cherokee Indians--Religion.
Cherokee Indians--Cultural assimilation.
Christianity--Southern States.

Title: Cherokees and missionaries, 1789-1839

Author: McLoughlin, William Gerald.

Published: Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1995.

Physical Details: xvii, 375 p. ; 23 cm.

Subjects: Cherokee Indians--Missions.

Cherokee Indians--Cultural assimilation.

Missions--Southern States--History.

Title: Indian slavery, labor, evangelization, and captivity in the Americas :
an annotated bibliography

Author(s): Magnaghi, Russell M.

Publication: Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press,

Year: 1998

Description: xiii, 559 p. ; p., 22 cm.

Language: English

Series: Native American bibliography series ;; no. 22;

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians -- Social conditions -- Bibliography.

Indians, Treatment of -- Bibliography.

Slaveholders -- America -- Bibliography.

Indians -- Missions -- Bibliography.

Indian captivities -- America -- Bibliography.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians -- Bibliography.

Indiens d'Amérique -- Conditions sociales -- Bibliographie.

Indiens d'Amérique, Attitudes envers les -- Bibliographie.

Propriétaires d'esclaves -- Amérique -- Bibliographie.

Indiens d'Amérique -- Missions -- Bibliographie.

Prisonniers des Indiens d'Amérique -- Amérique -- Bibliographie.

Noirs américains -- Relations avec les Indiens d'Amérique --

Bibliographie.

American Indians, and the existence of black Indians, from

Title: One drop of blood : the American misadventure of race

Author(s): Malcomson, Scott L.

Publication: New York : Farrar, Straus and Giroux,

Year: 2000

Description: viii, 584 p. ; p., 25 cm.

Descriptor: Racism -- United States -- History.

Notes: Exceptionally well written and researched – gives good and accessible
although detailed account of the race and identity issue for Indians, blacks and
whites -- Native Americans, African Americans and Euro Americans.

Title: Cherokees of the Old South a people in transition

Author(s): Malone, Henry Thompson, 1916-1977.

Publication: Athens : University of Georgia Press,

Year: 1973 1956

Description: 238 p. : p., illus. ;, 25 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians.

Title: Mankiller : a chief and her people

Author(s): Mankiller, Wilma Pearl, 1945- ; Wallis, Michael,; 1945-

Publication: New York : St. Martin's Griffin,

Year: 2000

Description: xxvi, 310 p. : p., ill. ;, 24 cm.

Descriptor: Cherokee women -- Biography.

Cherokee Indians -- Biography.

Notes: An exceptionally well researched and written, engaging autobiography that also gives insight into the history of the Cherokee people and some of the issues they continue to confront. It has limited but poignant references to the significance of African Americans in this history.

Title: A narrative of the life of John Marrant, of New York, in North America With account of the conversion of the king of the Cherokees and his daughter.

Author(s): Marrant, John, 1755-1791.

Publication: London, C.J. Farncombe & Sons

Year: 1900

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Captivities.

Cherokee Indians.

Title: African Americans and Native Americans in the Creek and Cherokee Nations, 1830s to 1920s : collision and collusion

Author(s): May, Katja, 1961-

Publication: New York : Garland Pub.,

Year: 1996

Description: xvi, 291 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.

Language: English

Series: Studies in African American history and culture;

Standard No: ISBN: 0815324499 (alk. paper); LCCN:

95-52635 //r96

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Creek Indians -- History.

Creek Indians -- Government relations.

Cherokee Indians -- History.

Cherokee Indians -- Government relations.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Southern States -- History.

Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory -- History.

Geographic: Southern States -- Race relations.

Indian Territory -- Race relations.
Southern States -- Race relations.
Indian Territory -- Race relations.

Author(s): Mellafe R., Rolando.
Publication: Berkeley : University of California Press,
Year: 1975
Description: 172 p., [5] leaves of plates : p., ill. ; 24 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Slavery -- Latin America -- History.
Slave trade -- Latin America -- History.

Title: Freedom on the border : the Seminole Maroons in Florida, the Indian Territory, Coahuila, and Texas
Author(s): Mulroy, Kevin.
Publication: Lubbock, Tex. : Texas Tech University Press,
Year: 1993
Description: ix, 246 p. : p., ill. ; 24 cm.
Language: English
Standard No: ISBN: 0896722503 (cloth : alk. paper) ;
LCCN: 92-29135 //r93

SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Black Seminoles -- History.
Seminole Indians -- African influences.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Seminole Indians -- History.

Title: Red, white, and Black : the peoples of early America
Author: Nash, Gary B.
Published: Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice-Hall, c1982.
Physical Details: xvi, 330 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
Subjects: United States--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.
America--Discovery and exploration.
United States--Race relations.

Title: The story of Florida's Seminole Indians
Author(s): Neill, Wilfred T.
Publication: St. Petersburg, Fla. : Great Outdoors,
Year: 1956
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Seminole Indians.

Title: The enslavement of the American Indian
Author: Olexer, Barbara, 1942-
Published: Monroe, N.Y. : Library Research Associates, 1982.
Physical Details: vii, 270 p. : maps ; 24 cm.
Subjects:
Indians, Treatment of--United States--History.
Indians, Treatment of--Canada--History.

Indians of North America--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.
Slavery--United States--History--17th century.
Slavery--United States--History--18th century.
Slavery--Canada--History--17th century.
Slavery--Canada--History--18th century.
United States--Race relations.
Canada--Race relations.

Title: A brief history of the Seminole freedmen
Author(s): Opala, Joseph A.
Publication: Austin : University of Texas at Austin,
Year: 1980
Description: iii, 28 leaves : p., ill. ;, 29 cm.
Language: English
Series: African and Afro-American studies and research center.;
Papers series 2 ;; no. 3;
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Seminole Indians -- Slaves, Ownership of.
Indians of North America -- Oklahoma.

Title: Slavery and the evolution of Cherokee society,
1540-1866
Author(s): Perdue, Theda, 1949-
Year: 1978 1976
Description: vii, 260 leaves. p.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- Slaves, Ownership of.
Indians of North America -- Slaves, Ownership of.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Slavery -- United States.
Notes: A serious, scholarly, comprehensive account of the character and impact of the practice of slavery among the Cherokee, by one of the recognized scholars of the subject. It is not always a smoothly flowing presentation, but provides some useful conceptual insights for assessing this experience.

Title: The Cherokee Black man, 1840-1907.
Author(s): Pisacka, Karen Kay, 1946-
Publication: [Arlington, Tex.],
Year: 1973
Description: ix, 95 . : p., map ;, 29 cm.
Language: English
Series: Texas. University at Arlington. Theses;
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Cherokee Indians.
Slavery -- Indian Territory.

Title: Relations between Negroes and Indians within the present limits of the United States,

Author(s): Porter, Kenneth Wiggins, 1905-1981

Publication: Washington, D.C., The Assoc. for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

Year: 1933

Description: 81 p. p., 25 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Negro -- United States.
Indians, North American.

Title: The Negro on the American frontier.

Author(s): Porter, Kenneth Wiggins, 1905-1981

Publication: New York, Arno Press,

Year: 1971

Description: xvi, 529 p. p., front., 24 cm.

Language: English

Series: The American Negro, his history and literature;

Standard No: ISBN: 0405019831; LCCN: 77-135872

//r96

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Frontier and pioneer life -- United States.

Afro-Americans -- History.

Title: The Black Seminoles : history of a freedom-seeking people

Author(s): Porter, Kenneth Wiggins, 1905-1981. ; Amos, Alcione M.
; Senter, Thomas P.

Publication: Gainesville : University Press of Florida,

Year: 1996

Description: xi, 284 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: ISBN: 0813014514; LCCN: 96-11055

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Black Seminoles -- History.

Black Seminoles -- Government relations.

Black Seminoles -- Social conditions.

Seminole Indians -- African influences.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Mixed-blood populations of eastern United States as to
origins, localizations, and persistence

Author(s): Price, Edward Thomas, 1915-

Year: 1950

Description: 328 leaves : p., ill., maps.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Mulattoes -- United States.

Indians of North America -- Mixed descent.

Miscegenation -- United States.
Melungeons.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Racially mixed people -- United States.
Freedmen -- United States -- History.
Geographic: United States -- Race relations.

Title: Maroon societies : rebel slave communities in the Americas
Author(s): Price, Richard, ed.
Publication: Baltimore : Johns Hopkins University Press,
Year: 1987
Description: 445 p. p.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Historia Da America - Politica E Sociedade (Escravidao)

Title: White, red, black : sketches of society in the United States during the visit of
their guests Louis Kossuth
Author(s): Pulszky, Ferencz Aurelius, 1814-1897. ; Pulszky, Theresa.
Publication: New York : [s.n.],
Year: 1853
Description: v. 19 cm. p.
SUBJECT(S)
Geographic: United States -- Description and travel.
United States -- Social life and customs.

Title: Negro slavery among the Cherokee Indians [microform]
Author: Roethler, Michael, 1930-
Published: 1964.
Physical Details: xiii, 265, 3 leaves : ill., maps.
Version: University of California, Berkeley (Service copy - microform)
Series: African-American Dissertations.
Subjects: Slavery--United States.
Cherokee Indians.

Title: The African experience in Spanish America, 1502 to the present day
Author(s): Rout, Leslie B., 1936-
Publication: Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press,
Year: 1976
Description: xv, 404 p. : p., maps ;, 22 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Blacks -- Latin America -- History.
Slavery -- Latin America.

Title: A new order of things : property, power, and the transformation of the Creek
Indians, 1733-1816
Author(s): Saunt, Claudio.
Publication: Cambridge, U.K. ; New York : Cambridge University Press,
Year: 1999
Description: xiv, 298 p. : p., ill., maps ;, 24 cm.

Descriptor: Creek Indians -- History.

Creek Indians -- Cultural assimilation.

Creek Indians -- History.

Creek Indians -- Cultural assimilation.

Notes: A richly researched, highly detailed and well conceptualized and presented scholarly work on the impact of the American slavery system on the tribes social structure, and on the extent and importance of connections between Creek Indians and persons of African descent in the formative years of this connection.

Title: A Mixed race : ethnicity in early America

Author(s): Shuffelton, Frank,; 1940-

Publication: New York : Oxford University Press,

Year: 1993

Description: viii, 286 p. ; p., 22 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: American literature -- Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775 -- History and criticism.

American literature -- Minority authors -- History and criticism.

Ethnicity -- United States -- History -- 17th century.

Ethnicity -- United States -- History -- 18th century.

Ethnic relations in literature.

Ethnic groups in literature.

Title: Lumbee Indian histories : race, ethnicity, and Indian identity in the southern United States

Author(s): Sider, Gerald M.

Publication: Cambridge [England] ; New York, NY, USA : Cambridge University Press, Edition: 1st paperback ed.

Year: 1994

Description: xxvi, 309 p. : p., ill., map ;, 23 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Lumbee Indians -- Ethnic identity.

Lumbee Indians -- History.

Lumbee Indians -- Government relations.

Title: Trails to grandma's house -- the darkest tears on the trail of tears : Blacks involved in the removal of the five civilized tribes, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminoles

Author(s): Smith, Gloria L., 1931-

Publication: Tucson, Ariz. : G.L. Smith : Distributed by Trailstones Industries,

Year: 1995

Description: 50 p. ; p., 28 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: LCCN: 95-183202

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Trail of Tears, 1838.

Cherokee Indians -- Relocation.

Five Civilized Tribes -- Relocation.

Afro-Americans -- Relocation.
Blacks -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Beginning Black Indian history and genealogy, the
Cherokees

Author(s): Smith, Gloria L., 1931-

Publication: Tucson, Ariz. : G.L. Smith,

Year: 1995

Description: 53 leaves : p., ill., maps ;, 29 cm.

Language: English

Standard No: LCCN: 95-200165

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- Genealogy.

Cherokee Indians -- History -- Sources.

Cherokee Indians -- Mixed descent.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Genealogy.

Genealogy -- Southern States.

Title: Indian slavery in colonial South Carolina

Author(s): Snell, William R.

Publication: University, Ala. : [s.n.],

Year: 1976 1973

Description: iv, 252 leaves p.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Slavery -- South Carolina.

Indians of North America -- South Carolina.

Indians, Treatment of -- United States.

Title: Indians in North Carolina

Author(s): South, Stanley A.

Publication: Raleigh : N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and
History, Edition: [Rev.]

Year: 1980

Description: 69 p. : p., ill. ;, 24 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- North Carolina -- Juvenile literature.

Title: Slavery, Cherokee style, 1839-1855

Author(s): Sweet, Joyce E. 1943- (Joyce Eileen),

Year: 1980

Description: vi, 79 leaves ; p., 29 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- Slaves, Ownership of.

Indians of North America -- Slaves, Ownership of.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Slavery -- United States.

Title: Slave and citizen, the Negro in the Americas

Author(s): Tannenbaum, Frank, 1893-1969.

Publication: New York, A. A. Knopf,

Edition: First edition.

Year: 1947 1946

Description: xi, 128, xi p., 1 l. p., double tab., 19 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Blacks -- America -- History.

Slavery -- America -- History.

Negroes in America.

Slavery in America.

Title: American Indian holocaust and survival : a population history since 1492

Author: Thornton, Russell, 1942-

Published: Norman ; London : University of Oklahoma Press, 1990, c1987.

Physical Details: xx, 292 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

Series:

The civilization of the American Indian series ; v. 186.

Subjects:

Indians of North America--Population.

America--Population.

Title: The Cherokees : a population history by Russell Thornton, with the assistance of C. Matthew Snipp and Nancy Breen.

Author: Thornton, Russell, 1942-

Published: Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press, 1992, c1990.

Physical Details: xvi, 237 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm.

Version: Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum

Indians of the Southeast.

Other Authors:

Snipp, C. Matthew.

Breen, Nancy.

Subjects:

Cherokee Indians--Population.

Title: Against all odds Black Seminole won their freedom

Author(s): Thybony, Scott.

Year: 1991

Description: p. 90-96, 98, 100-101 : p., ill. (some col.) ;, 28 cm.

In: Smithsonian Vol. 22, no. 5 (Aug. 1991) (OCoLC) 1359769

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Black Seminoles -- History -- 19th century.

Black Seminoles -- Wars -- United States.

Seminole Indians.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Indian scouts.

Class Descript: LC: E99.S28

Responsibility: by Scott Thybony.
Document Type: Book
Entry: 19980523
Update: 19980523
Accession No: OCLC: 39169694

Title: Opothleyaholo and the loyal Muskogee : their flight to Kansas in the Civil War
Author(s): Tindle, Lela J. McBride Brockway 1930- (Lela Jean McBride Brockway),
Publication: Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland,
Year: 2000
Description: vi, 250 p. : p., ill. ;, 24 cm.
Descriptor: Creek Indians -- Kings and rulers -- Biography.
Creek Indians -- Wars.
Creek Indians -- Relocation.
Creek Indians -- Wars.
Creek Indians -- Relocation.
Creek Indians -- Kings and rulers -- Biography.
Notes: Well researched and richly detailed account of the Creek people in Oklahoma, their flight into Kansas and subsequent experience. However, it largely ignores the role of blacks in this story.

Title: The Black Seminole legacy and North American politics,
1693-1845
Author(s): Twyman, Bruce Edward, 1955-
Publication: Washington, DC : Howard University Press,
Year: 1999
Description: x, 173 p. : p., ill. ;, 23 cm.
Language: English
Standard No: ISBN: 0882582046; LCCN: 99-52746
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Black Seminoles -- Florida -- Government relations.
Fugitive slaves -- United States -- History.
Afro-Americans -- Florida -- Relations with Indians.
Seminole Indians -- Florida -- Government relations.
Seminole War, 1st, 1817-1818.
Seminole War, 2nd, 1835-1842.
Geographic: Florida -- History -- To 1821.
United States -- Politics and government -- To 1775.
United States -- Politics and government -- 1775-1783.
United States -- Politics and government -- 1783-1865.

Title: Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a letter from the
Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation.
Corp Author: United States. Dept. of the Interior.
Publication: [Washington, D.C. : G.P.O.,
Year: 1888
Description: 18 p. p.
Language: English
Series: Ex. doc. / Senate ;; 50th Congress, 1st session, no.

166; Variation: Senate executive document (United States. Congress. Senate) ;; 50th Congress, 1st session, no. 166.; Native Americans reference collection ;; pt. 1, reel 10, fr. 808.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Freedmen -- Indian Territory.
Chickasaw Indians -- Legal status, laws, etc.
Chickasaw Indians -- Tribal citizenship.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Reply of colored citizens of the Cherokee nation to a "Memorial of the principal chief and Cherokee delegation, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, praying for the removal of intruders from the Cherokee nation."

Author(s): Williams, Arthur, delegate representing colored people of the Cherokee Nation. ; Duffee, Nathan.

Publication: [Washington, D.C. : s.n.,

Year: 1879

Description: 8 p. p.

Language: English

Series: Variation: Native Americans reference collection
;; pt. 1, reel 2, fr. 660.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Cherokee Indians -- Government relations.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Afro-Americans -- Indian Territory.
Slaveholders -- Indian Territory.

Title: Indians, settlers & slaves in a frontier exchange economy : the Lower Mississippi Valley before 1783

Author(s): Usner, Daniel H.

Publication: Chapel Hill : Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, by the University of North Carolina Press,

Year: 1992

Description: xvii, 294 p. : p., ill., maps ;, 25 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Geographic: Mississippi River Valley -- History -- To 1803.
Mississippi River Valley -- Commerce -- History -- 18th century.

Title: They came before Columbus

Author(s): Van Sertima, Ivan.

Publication: Highland Park, N.J. ;; Legacies,

Year: 1990

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Blacks -- America -- History.
Indians -- African influences.

Title: Black Indian genealogy research

Author(s): Walton-Raji, Angela Y.

Publication: Bowie, Md. : Heritage Books,

Year: 1993

Description: xi, 165 p. : p., ill. ; 21 cm.
Language: English
Standard No: ISBN: 1556138563; LCCN: 93-246762

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Southern States -- Genealogy.
Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma -- Genealogy.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Five Civilized Tribes -- Genealogy.
Indians of North America -- Mixed descent.

Title: The story of the Negro; the rise of the race from slavery.

Author(s): Washington, Booker T., 1856-1915.

Publication: New York, Doubleday, Page,

Year: 1909

Description: vii, 332 p. p., port., 20 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Negro -- United States.

Title: Now the wolf has come the Creek Nation in the Civil War

Author(s): White, Christine Schultz, 1956-

Publication: College Station ; Texas A&M University Press,

Year: 1996

Description: xiii, 193 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Descriptor: Creek Indians -- History -- 19th century.

Creek Indians -- Relocation -- Indian Territory.

Creek Indians -- Government relations.

Indians of North America -- History -- Civil War, 1861-1865.

Notes: A well written and engaging biographical account of Opothleyahola and the story of the Creek factionalism and the flight to Kansas during the Civil War.

Focuses on this leader and the Creek Indians, and mentions but does not give much background or detail regarding the hundreds of blacks involved in this Great Escape.

Author(s): White, Christine Schultz.

Year: 1986

Description: iii, 191 leaves p.

Descriptor: Creek Indians.

Note(s): Bibliography: leaves 170-191./ Dissertation: Thesis (Ph. D.)--Texas

Christian University, 1986./ Reproduction: Microfilm./ Ann Arbor, MI :/ University Microfilms International,/ 1986./ 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.

Title: Contested territory : whites, Native Americans, and African Americans in Oklahoma, 1865-1907

Author(s): Wickett, Murray R., 1965-

Publication: Baton Rouge : Louisiana State University Press,

Year: 2000

Description: xvii, 240 p. : p., ill. ; 24 cm.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Indians of North America -- Oklahoma -- History.
Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma -- History.
Ex-slaves of Indian tribes -- Oklahoma.
Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma -- Relations with Indians.
Geographic: Oklahoma -- Race relations.
Oklahoma -- History.

Title: New people : miscegenation and mulattoes in the United States
Author(s): Williamson, Joel.
Publication: Baton Rouge : Louisiana State University Press,
Year: 1995
Description: xvi, 221 p. ; p., 23 cm.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Mulattoes -- United States.
Miscegenation -- United States.

Title: An analysis of Indian American and Negro American relations
Author(s): Willis, Cecil Lee.
Year: 1974
Description: 83 leaves ; p., 29 cm.
Language: English
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: Negro and Indian relations in the Five Civilized Tribes from 1865
to 1907
Author(s): Wilson, Raleigh Archie.
Publication: State University of Iowa,
Year: 1949 uuuu
SUBJECT(S)
Note(s): Microfilm of typescript. Dissertation: Thesis--State University of Iowa.

Title: Black majority : Negroes in colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the
Stono
Rebellion
Author: Wood, Peter H., 1943-
Published: New York : Norton, 1975.
Physical Details: xxiv, 346, viii p. : ill. ; 20 cm.
Subjects:
Slavery in the United States--South Carolina.
South Carolina--History--Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775.

Author(s): Woodward, Grace Steele.
Publication: Norman,; University of Oklahoma Press
Year: 1963
Description: 359 p. illus. 24 cm.
Descriptor: Cherokee Indians.
Notes: Good, standard overview history of this tribe.

Title: The Only Land They Knew : American Indians In The Old South

Author: Wright, J. Leitch (James Leitch), 1929-

Published: Lincoln : University Of Nebraska Press, 1999.

Physical Details: Xi, 372 P. : Ill., Maps ; 23 Cm.

Subjects: Indians Of North America--Southern States--History.

Southern States--History.

Southern States--Race Relations.

Notes: Exceptionally well researched and written, detailed account of the history of the whole group of "Muscogulges." One of the broadest and most detailed general accounts of the role in this group of persons of African descent. A good book for the non professional as well as for historians

Title: Creeks & Seminoles : The Destruction And Regeneration Of The Muscogulge People

Author: Wright, J. Leitch (James Leitch), 1929-

Published: Lincoln : University Of Nebraska Press, C1986.

Physical Details: Xv, 383 P. : Ill. ; 24 Cm.

Series: Indians Of The Southeast.

Subjects: Creek Indians--History.

Seminole Indians--History.

Indians Of North America--Southern States--History.

Title: Slave Narratives : A Folk History Of Slavery In The United States, From Interviews With Former Slaves.

Author: Federal Writers' Project.

Published: St. Clair Shores, Mich. : Scholarly Press, L976.

Physical Details: 17 V. ; 20 Cm.

Subjects: Slavery--United States--Condition of slaves.

Afro-Americans--Biography.

Contents: v. 1-2. South Carolina.--v. 3-4. Texas.--v. 5. Alabama, Indiana.--v. 6. Oklahoma, Mississippi.--v. 7-9. Arkansas.--v. 10. Arkansas, Missouri.--v. 11-12. Georgia.--v. 13-14. North Carolina.--v. 15 Kan., Ky., Md.--v. 16. Ohio, Virg., Tenn.--v. 17 Florida.

Title: Rocked in the cradle of the deep

Author(s): Yancey, Mary E.

Publication: [S.l. : s.n.],

Year: 1989

Description: 460 p. : p., ill. ;, 24 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Social life and customs.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Named Person: Yancey family.

MULTIMEDIA

Title: Black Seminoles: a celebration of survival.
Publication: Washington, D.C. ; National Public Radio, Education Services,
Year: 1981
Description: 1 sound cassette (29 min.) ; 1 7/8 ips
Language: English
Series: Horizons series
Standard No: Publisher: HO-811125.01/01-C; NPR
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor: Seminole Indians -- Mixed descent.
Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: For the people. [Black Africans and Native Americans]
Author(s): Forbes, Jack D., ; guest.; Middleton, Listervelt, ;
host.
Publication: United States ; South Carolina ETV,
Year: 1990
Description: 1 videocassette of 1 (U-matic) (28 min.) ; sd., col.
; 3/4 in.
Language: English
Abstract: Jack Forbes, author of Black Africans and Native Americans: Color, Race and Caste in the Evolution of Red-Black Peoples, talks with host Listervelt Middleton about the first contact between Africans and Native Americans and the enslavement of Native Americans.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor(s): Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.
Slavery.
Indians.
Genre/Form: Public affairs.
Interviews.

Title: Negro Abraham portrait collection
Year: ? 1850 1960
Description: <2> photoprints ; silver gelatin, b&w ; 26 x 21 cm.
or smaller.; <1> photomechanical print ; b&w ; 15 x 11 cm.
Language: English
Abstract: Half-length portrait of Abraham, The Negro with kerchief on head and gun in hand.
SUBJECT(S)
Descriptor(s): Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Title: African Native Americans we are still here: a photo exhibit
Author(s): Winddancer, Eve. ; Myers, Louis.

Publication: [New York, N.Y.] ;; William and Anita Newman Library,
Baruch College, City University of New York ;; Louis B. Meyers ;; Eve
Winddancer,

Year: 1999

Language: English

Abstract: Web site based on an exhibit, curated by Eve Winddancer
and with photos by Louis B. Myers, at the William and Anita Newman
Library, Baruch College, City University of New York, that depicts
African Native Americans living in modern-day America.

Access: <http://www.newman.baruch.cuny.edu/digital/native/>

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians -- Exhibitions
-- Computer network resources.

System Info: Mode of access: Internet./ System requirements: World
Wide Web browser.

Computer File: Computer data./ HTML-encoded text and graphics.

Title: [Oklahoma heritage.1973-09-30], Through the looking glass darkly. [No.
1, A trail of tears]

Author(s): Dotson, Bob, ; production,; direction,; writing,;
narration

Publication: Oklahoma City, OK ;; WKY-TV,

Year: 1973

Description: 1 videocassette of 1 (U-matic) (60 min.) ;; sd., col.
;; 3/4 in.; arch master.; 1 videocassette of 1 (Beta-SP) (60 min.) ;;
sd., col. ;; 1/2 in.; prsv master.

Language: English

Abstract: "Part one of a series on the history of Black man in
Oklahoma. Rare film and never-before-published pictures tell this
unique heritage. A television historical documentary pulled entirely
from original material told by the people who lived that history.
Average age of narrators is 96."--excerpt from 1973 Peabody Digest.
This program looks at the history of African-Americans in Oklahoma
Territory and Oklahoma in statehood. There are stories about runaway
slaves in the territory, blacks on the "Trail of Tears", the
intermarriage of blacks between the Crete and Seminole tribes, black
Texas Rangers, black soldiers serving in the Civil War from Oklahoma,
and buffalo soldiers -- the black cowboy on the range. Older
African-American men and women help bring these stories to life by
providing their own history or information from the history of their
families that relates to these events.

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor(s): Afro-Americans -- Oklahoma.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Afro-American cowboys -- Oklahoma.

Trail of Tears, 1838.

Genre/Form: Documentaries and factual films and video.

Interviews.

Television.

Geographic: Oklahoma -- Social conditions.

Title: Choctaw slaveholders : a study of acculturation and the relationship between the Choctaw and African Americans Author(s): Wiley, Lisa Dianne.

Year: 1997

Description: viii, 54 leaves : p., ill. ;, 28 cm.

Language: English

SUBJECT(S)

Descriptor: Choctaw Indians -- Cultural assimilation.

Choctaw Indians -- Slaves, Ownership of.

Afro-Americans -- Relations with Indians.

Choctaw Indians -- History.

Choctaw Indians -- Social conditions.

“Black Indians: An American Story,” with narration by James Earl Jones Jr. (on the Seminoles) WBLIN Productions. 1996?

“The Hidden Tribe” (on blacks among the Eastern seaboard Native peoples) by Karl Nurse Communications, Newton Mass. 1996

“The Native Americans” (especially No. 1, “The Tribes of the SouthEast) (Atlanta GA: TBS Production Inc.) 1994.

“The Language We Cry In” (on the Gullah) San Francisco CA: California Newsreel.

ARTICLES

Author: Adams, David Wallace.

Title: ***EDUCATION IN HUES: RED AND BLACK AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE, 1878-1893.***

Citation: *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1977 76(2): 159-176.

Abstract: In April 1878, Richard Henry Pratt succeeded in admitting a group of Kiowa and Cheyenne Indians to the all-black Hampton Institute. Under the Institute's superintendent, Samuel C. Armstrong, the Indians acquired English, Christianity, civilized manners and morals, and the will to labor. The Indians were segregated from the blacks with only black student proctors - Booker T. Washington was one - for outside contact. This highly paternalistic system was designed to raise the Indians out of their historical circumstances and make them part of American society. 38 notes.

Abstracter: W. L. Olbrich

Language: English

Period: 1878-93.

Subject: Virginia.

Pratt, Richard Henry.

Kiowa Indians.

Indians.

Hampton Institute.

Cheyenne Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 16A:70

Author: Adorno, Rolena.

Title: ***THE DISCURSIVE ENCOUNTER OF SPAIN AND AMERICA: THE AUTHORITY OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN THE WRITING OF HISTORY.***

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1992 49(2): 210-228.

ISSN: 0043-5597

Abstract: Discusses Spanish works relating to exploration and conquest written or published during the 1540's-50's, a period of controversy over the rights and rewards of conquest. Contested issues included Indian slavery and the length of royal grants to conquistadores. The author examines particularly the accounts of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, which justified exploitation of the Indians, and of Bartolome de las Casas, which

advocated fair treatment of the natives. Las Casas's work shows the influence of the ideas of Cabeza de Vaca.

Documentation: Based on early Spanish writings on New World exploration; 85 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Ward

Language: English

Period: 16c.

Subject: Spain.

LasCasas, Bartolome de.

Indians.

Historiography.

Discovery and Exploration.

Diaz del Castillo, Bernal.

Entry: 31:305

Author: Anderson, H. Allen.

Title: ***THE ENCOMIENDA IN NEW MEXICO, 1598-1680.***

Citation: *New Mexico Historical Review* 1985 60(4): 353-377.

Abstract: The encomienda, established in the Spanish New World by Christopher Columbus and Hernando Cortes, set a pattern of serfdom that was extended into New Mexico, where Spanish governors extracted tributes from farmers and Indians. With such abuses as Indian slavery and the establishment of minor feudal baronies, the system collapsed with the Pueblo Revolt in 1680.

Documentation: Map, photo, 62 notes.

Abstracter: K. E. Gilmont

Language: English

Period: 1598-1660.

Author: Aptheker, Herbert.

Title: ***"MAROONS WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES."***

Citation *Journal of Negro History* 24 (1939): 167-184.

Period: 1607-18c.

Subject: Blacks

Indians.

Historiography.

Frontier.

Ethnohistory.

Author: Archibald, Robert.

Title: ***INDIAN LABOR AT THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONS: SLAVERY OR SALVATION?***

Citation: *Journal of San Diego History* 1978 24(2): 172-182.

Abstract: The mission system in California set out to institute social change and transformation of

cultural values, often with force which unintentionally resulted in virtual slavery for the Indians; covers 1775-1805.

Language: English

Period: 1775-1805.

Subject: Missions and Missionaries.

Labor.

Indians.

Catholic Church.

California.

Author: Andrews, Thomas F.

Title: ***FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY: A POST CIVIL WAR DILEMMA.***

Citation: *Journal of the West* 1965 4(3): 367-376.

Abstract: In 1866 the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States concluded new treaties. During the Civil War factions of all these tribes had aided the Confederacy, and the United States forced the tribes to cede land for the use of other Indians and freedmen. Initially the Choctaw and Chickasaw asked that the ex-slaves be removed from their district and settled on ceded land. This was in accordance with the wishes of the freedmen, but in 1869 they held a meeting and expressed a desire to stay in the district. This was agreeable to the Choctaw and Chickasaw, but at a later date the Indian leaders sought to have the Negroes removed. In 1881 a Freedmen's Oklahoma Association was formed for the purpose of promoting colonization of surplus Indian land by freedmen. Little came of this, but in the 1880's the Choctaw adopted their freedmen as citizens with full tribal rights. The Chickasaw did not. The author maintains that the dilemma of the freedmen attracted the nation's attention to the unoccupied lands of Oklahoma and led to their settlement by whites. Based on Congressional documents and published sources, 56 notes.

Abstracter: D. N. Brown

Language: English

Period: 1866-89.

Subject: Real Property.

Oklahoma.

Indian Treaties.

Freedmen's Oklahoma Association.

Blacks.

Entry: 4:1701

Author: Axtell, James.

Title: ***THE ETHNOHISTORY OF EARLY AMERICA: A REVIEW ESSAY.***

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1978 35(1): 110-144.

Abstract: Traces the origins of ethnohistory in America, defines it, and notes its major elements: culture, sociocultural change, and use of historical methods and materials. Evaluates ethnohistory writings over the past decade, emphasizing studies of the Iroquois. Critically reviews the first ethnohistory textbook (1974) by Gary Nash: *Red, White, and Black: The Peoples of Early America*. Suggests need for more work on the African-Indian contact. Also reviews the works of Edmund Morgan, Wilcomb Washburn, Francis Jennings, and Bruce Trigger. Proposes a long list of topics for future ethnohistory investigation. Calls for study of ethnohistory in order to understand the American frontier character. Covers many ethnohistory monographs. 118 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Ward

Language: English

Period: 1950's-77.
1607-18c.

Subject: Indians.
Historiography.
Frontier.
Ethnohistory.

Entry: 16A:73

Author: Rodney M. Baine,

Title: ***"Indian Slavery In Colonial Georgia"***

Citation: *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1995 79(2): 418-424.

ISSN: 0016-8297

Abstract: Although black slavery was initially outlawed in colonial Georgia, there were, nevertheless, a number of Indian slaves in the colony. The article documents instances of this slavery, particularly the slaves held by Mary Musgrove (Bosomworth).

Abstracter: G. R. Schroeder-Lein

Language: English

Period: 1730's-70's.

Subject: Slavery.
Musgrove, Mary.
Indians.
Georgia.

Author: Balman, Gail.

Title: ***THE CREEK TREATY OF 1866.***

Citation: Chronicles of Oklahoma 1970 48(2): 184-196.

Abstract: Traces the origin and results of the reconstruction treaty signed with the Creeks in 1866. Restoration of peace with the Creeks was not the overriding concern of the Peace Commission. The peace agreement formally incorporated into the Creek Treaty of 1866 was merely a device used to class the loyal Indians with the rebels and to bring the divided and distressed tribe under firmer government control. As an instrument of reconstruction, the Creek treaty charted the subsequent course of national reconstruction policy. Based on primary and secondary sources; map, 19 notes.

Abstracter: R. N. Satz

Language: English

Period: 1866.

Subject: Treaties.

Reconstruction.

Oklahoma.

Indians.

Creek Treaty of 1866.

Entry: 11A:3662

Author: Banks, Dean.

Title: ***CIVIL WAR REFUGEES FROM INDIAN TERRITORY, IN THE NORTH, 1861-1864.***

Citation: Chronicles of Oklahoma 1963 41(3): 286-298.

Abstract: Describes the plight of the Upper Creek and Seminole who fled from the Indian Territory into Kansas because they were loyal to the Union. They were attacked, pursued, and arrived in Kansas naked and without supplies. They froze, starved, suffered, and many died. Food, clothing, and medical care supplied by the Federal Government were inadequate in quality and quantity. Many braves, however, enlisted in and fought for the Union Army. In 1864, these loyal Indians were able to return to thier homes. 41 notes.

Abstracter: Ina W. Van Noppen

Language: English

Period: 1861-65.

Subject: Oklahoma.

Kansas.

Indians.

Immigration.
Civil War.
Entry: 4:2539

Author: Bateman, Rebecca B.

Title: ***AFRICANS AND INDIANS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE
BLACK CARIB AND BLACK SEMINOLE.***

Citation: *Ethnohistory* 1990 37(1): 1-24.

ISSN: 0014-1801

Abstract: Compares the histories and social structures of two Afro-Indian groups, black Caribs and black Seminoles, to uncover more about how they originated as distinctive "new peoples." Focuses on the role that the structure of domestic and community relations played in preserving their distinctiveness and the differences between these groups in regard to their relationships with the Indians whose names they bear.

Abstracter: J

Language: English

Period: 18c-19c.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Miscegenation.

Indians.

Florida.

Caribbean Region.

Carib Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 28:13085

Author: Edwin Bearss

Title: ***THE CIVIL WAR COMES TO INDIAN TERRITORY, 1861: THE
FLIGHT OF OPOTHELYOHOLO.***

Citation: *Journal of the West* 1972 11(1): 9-42.

Abstract: Pro-Union Creek Chief Opothleyoholo fled from Indian Territory to Kansas in the early months of the Civil War. Confederate forces including Cherokees, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks fought several skirmishes with him. The Confederacy feared the effect of Opothleyoholo's pro-Union stance on other members of the Five Civilized Tribes. Based on official Union and Confederate Army Records; 3 photos, map, 86 notes.

Abstracter: B. S. Porter

Language: English

Period: 1861.

Subject: Opothleyoholo, Chief.

Kansas.
Indian Territory.
Creek Indians.
Civil War.
Entry: S:107

Author: Bentley, Martha M.

Title: ***THE SLAVEHOLDING CATAWBAS.***

Citation: *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 1991 92(2):
85-98.

ISSN: 0038-3082

Abstract: The Catawba Indians of present-day York County, South Carolina, were forced to integrate themselves into white society - embrace black slavery - or perish as a people. Due to the exposure to European diseases and the introduction of alcohol, the once-powerful Catawba population was reduced in size during the 18th century. During the colonial period the Catawba were both slaveholders and slaves themselves. The racial attitude of the Catawba toward blacks evolved from the colonial period into the 19th century. The lack of primary sources, plus the integration of several distinct tribes into the Catawba nation, makes it impossible to determine the true attitude of the Catawba society regarding blacks and slavery.

Documentation: Based on the Joseph B. Kershaw Collection, South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia; B. S. Massey Correspondence File on Indian Affairs, 1849, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia; and the Draper Papers, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison; 51 notes.

Abstracter: C. R. Gunter, Jr.

Language: English

Period: 1715-1871.

Subject: South Carolina (York County).

Slavery.

Indians.

Catawba Indians.

Blacks.

Attitudes.

Entry: 30:137

Author: Berg, Philip L.

Title: ***RACISM AND THE PURITAN MIND.***

Citation: *Phylon* 1975 36(1): 1-7.

Abstract: A critical inconsistency existed in the early Puritan racial attitude toward Indians. Although the Puritans did not arrive as full-fledged racists, they did arrive with preconceived notions of the Native American. The Indian was not viewed by the settlers as an enemy, but rather as an unfortunate heathen who needed to be saved. However, even when the Indians openly embraced Christianity, the Puritans did not accept them as equals. Gradually, Puritan religious intolerance combined with an increased white desire for more land, and the Puritans began to regard the Indians as racial inferiors whose land could be taken, or whose lives could be ended by war. The Puritans, as with 20th-century whites, refused to look at social explanations of racial difficulties and differences, and instead saw only that the Indians did not willingly adopt Puritan values; hence they were inferior. Based on primary and secondary sources; 27 notes.

Abstracter: B. A. Glasrud

Language: English

Period: 17c.

Subject: Racism.

Puritans.

Indian-white relations.

Entry: 14A:6025

Author: Bieder, Robert E.

Title: ***SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIAN MIXED-BLOODS IN EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICA.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1980 8(2): 17-30.

Abstract: The mixed European-Indian blooded peoples of America served both as inspiration to philanthropists seeking new approaches for "civilizing" the Indian, and as pawns in the debate between monogenists and polygenists, focusing primarily on the question of racial origins and the larger concept of species. Until about 1830, education, Christianization, and miscegenation through deliberate and encouraged intermarriage with whites were seen as the best way to assimilate the Indian into American society. Shifting social thought and political events by the time of Jackson, however, brought changing concepts of race, as the polygenists' attacks on mixed-bloods and the disavowal of

Buffon's classic definition of species coincided with the general societal belief in Indian inferiority as innate rather than the result of lack of education. 45 ref.

Abstracter: G. J. Bobango

Language: English

Period: 1794-1850.

Subject: Species.

Science.

Race.

Mestizos.

Indian-White Relations.

Entry: 19A:796

Author: Blumer, Thomas J.

Title: **RECORD OF CATAWBA INDIANS' CONFEDERATE SERVICE.**

Citation: *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 1995 96(3):
221-229.

ISSN: 0038-3082

Abstract: Discusses the military service records of South Carolina's Catawba Indians who fought for the Confederacy. Some historians have questioned the accuracy of Catawba Confederate veteran rolls. Even the surviving military records found in the National Archives must be read with caution since not all Confederate records survived the war. The records of 17 Catawba, which report mostly engagements that these individuals fought in, tell much about their war experiences.

Documentation: Based on the Carded Military Service Records, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, National Archives; Indian Affairs Reports, 1860, 1861, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia; and personal interviews; illus., 22 notes.

Abstracter: C. R. Gunter, Jr.

Language: English

Period: 1861-65.

Subject: South Carolina.

Military Service.

Indians.

Documents.

Confederate Army.

Catawba Indians.

Entry: 34:4368

Author: Billington, Monroe.

Title: ***BLACK SLAVERY IN INDIAN TERRITORY: THE EX-SLAVE NARRATIVES.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1982 60(1): 56-65.

Abstract: Examines interviews made during the 1930's by the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration with former slaves and their children. Among those were 135 typescript interviews concerned with antebellum slavery in Indian Territory. These reveal much information on treatment by Indian masters, slave occupations, foods, religious life, and reactions to freedom.

Documentation: Based on George Rawick, ed., *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography* and secondary sources; 4 photos, 14 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: ca 1850's-65.
1936-41.

Subject: Works Progress Administration.

Slavery.

Personal Narratives.

Indian Territory.

Blacks.

Entry: 20A:5555

Author: Blayney, Michael Steward.

Title: ***"ROOTS" AND THE NOBLE SAVAGE.***

Citation: *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 1986 45(1): 56-73.

Abstract: The phenomenal television success of Alex Haley's *Roots* in 1977 related to the new black stereotype Haley created - the African as noble savage. Ironically, whites admired the noble African because, like the noble Indian before him, he was extinct, a tragic hero who in no way threatened modern race relations. Even Haley's hero, Kunta Kinte, believed American blacks were corrupted and ignorant slaves hardly worth his time.

Documentation: Photo, 61 notes.

Abstracter: W. D. Piersen

Language: English

Period: 1977.

Subject: Television.

Stereotypes.

Race Relations.

Noble savage (concept).

Blacks.

Roots (program).
Entry: 24A:7161

Type: Collection
Author: Bolt, Christine.

Title: ***THE ANTI-SLAVERY ORIGINS OF CONCERN FOR THE AMERICAN INDIANS.***

Publication: *Anti-Slavery, Religion and Reform: Essays in Memory of Roger Anstey* (Folkestone, England: Dawson, 1980): 233-253.

Abstract: Efforts to stop the enslavement and forced resettlement of native Americans, although less well known than the movement to abolish black slavery, had the same origins as the abolitionist movement as a whole, and many of the same people were involved - William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Daniel Webster, and Sarah Grimke. Even less generally known was the fact that many Indian tribes themselves kept slaves - other Indians or Negroes. 30 notes.

Editor: Bolt, Christine and Drescher, Seymour, ed.
Language: English
Period: 1830-94.

Author: Boulton, Alexander O.

Title: ***THE AMERICAN PARADOX: JEFFERSONIAN EQUALITY AND RACIAL SCIENCE.***

Citation: *American Quarterly* 1995 47(3): 467-492.
ISSN: 0003-0678

Abstract: Thomas Jefferson's ideas about race, slavery, and equality are evident in both the Declaration of Independence and Notes on the State of Virginia. Late-18th-century thought did not necessarily equate slavery, race, and inferiority. Jefferson had proposed a ban on the slave trade and a gradual emancipation of black slaves both in the Virginia and US legislatures. However, influenced by John Locke, Carl Linneaus (Carl Von Linne), and Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon, Jefferson believed in both the intellectual and genetic inferiority of blacks in comparison to both whites and Indians and asserted that God created varieties of mankind in a series of chaotic stages. The myth of American racial inferiority took root starting with Jefferson.

Documentation: Based on Jefferson's writings and papers, historical and philosophical texts of the 18th

and 20th centuries, and other secondary sources;
59 notes.

Abstracter: J. L. Presnell

Language: English

Period: 1760-1808.

Subject: Social Theory.

Racism.

Jefferson, Thomas.

Declaration of Independence.

Blacks.

Entry: 33:11459

Author: Braund, Kathryn E. Holland.

Title: ***THE CREEK INDIANS, BLACKS, AND SLAVERY.***

Citation: *Journal of Southern History* 1991 57(4): 601-636.

ISSN: 0022-4642

Abstract: Before the early 18th century, the Creek Indians' conception of slavery did not include race, but the increasing deerskin trade brought contacts with blacks who were slaves of whites. After mid-century, some Creek bought slaves of their own. Blacks brought skills and ideas into the Creek nation that helped to initiate the Creek civil war of 1813-14. The Red Stick losers of the civil war fled to Florida where they and runaway blacks formed communities among the Seminoles.

Documentation: Based on documents in the Public Record Office, London, Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, journals, documents in the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, and secondary sources; 141 notes.

Abstracter: R. W. Brown, Jr.

Language: English

Period: 1700-1817.

Subject: Tribal Warfare.

Slavery.

Indians.

Creek Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 30:3753

Type: Article

Author: Brown, Kathleen M.

Title: ***BEYOND THE GREAT DEBATES: GENDER AND RACE IN***

EARLY AMERICA.

Citation: Reviews in American History 1998 26(1): 96-123.

ISSN: 0048-7511

Abstract: Broadly surveys the continuing influence of two debates central to early American historiography in the 1980's: the question of whether the beginning of industrial capitalism in the 18th century was the root cause of women's declining social status, and the question of whether racism made slavery possible or vice versa. By 1997, historiography in the two areas had come together, and the most important work in the field made overlapping analyses of race and gender that expanded the terms of debate. Particularly enlightening avenues of research enlarged the focus of women's history from upper-class white New Englanders to women of diverse races, classes, and regions, while the strongest analyses of race went beyond a sole focus on African Americans and moved to examinations of how the racial categories of white, black, and Indian were socially constructed in the colonial period.

Documentation: Secondary sources; 43 notes.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 17c-19c.

Subject: Historiography.

Capitalism.

Race.

Gender.

Entry: 37:3410

Author: Brown, Philip M.

Title: ***“Early Indian Trade In The Development Of South Carolina: Politics, Economics, And Social Mobility During The Proprietary Period, 1670-1719”***

Citation: South Carolina Historical Magazine 1975 76(3): 118-128.

Abstract: In the late 17th century, traders of skins and Indian slaves made fortunes and by 1715 had political and economic control of South Carolina; however, their actions produced bloody Indian wars, such as the Yamasee War of 1715. From the tradesmen came the antebellum plantocracy later in the 18th century. Based on primary sources; 43 notes.

Abstracter: R. H. Tomlinson

Language: English

Period: 1670-1719.

Subject: South Carolina.

Social Mobility.

Slaves.

Indians.

Fur Trade.

Entry: 14A:3168

Author: Brown, Canter, Jr.

Title: ***THE FLORIDA CRISIS OF 1826-1827 AND THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1995 73(4): 419-442.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: Examines the causes of the 1826-27 Florida crisis between the territory's white residents and Seminole Indians. Centered in the northern portions of the peninsula, this precursor to the Second Seminole War (1835-42) resulted from starvation on the Indian reservation created by the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek, the encroachment of whites and subsequent clashes with Indians following construction of the Bellamy Road in middle Florida, and government contracting scandals. Ultimately, the conflict caused the hardening of attitudes on both sides which, in turn, encouraged the outbreak of hostilities on a larger scale almost a decade later.

Documentation: Partly based on manuscripts in the Florida State Archives, Tallahassee, and in the National Archives; 3 illus., 75 notes.

Abstracter: F. Iglesias

Language: English

Period: 1820's.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Seminole Indians.

Indian-White Relations.

Florida.

Entry: 33:9347

Author: Brown, Walton L.

Title: ***THE FORGOTTEN HERITAGE: AFRICAN-AMERINDIAN RELATIONS IN AMERICA.***

Citation: *Proteus* 1992 9(1): 11-17.

ISSN: 0889-6348

Abstract: Outlines relations between African-Americans and

Amerindians during the colonial, antebellum, and postbellum eras in the United States. Despite efforts by whites to separate and prevent alliances between Indians and black slaves, particularly in the matter of fugitive slaves seeking refuge with Indians, much racial mixing occurred between these populations, particularly among the Seminoles of Florida. Some tribes became slaveholders, attempting to demonstrate their assimilation into white civilization and accentuate their racial and cultural distance from blacks. Both groups, so often set against each other, have been victims of Euroamerican expansionism and exploitation.

Documentation: Secondary sources; 33 notes.

Abstracter: D. R. Triber/S

Language: English

Period: 17c-19c.

Subject: Race Relations.

Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 31:8390

Author: Brown, Canter, Jr.

Title: ***RACE RELATIONS IN TERRITORIAL FLORIDA, 1821-1845.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1995 73(3): 287-307.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: Examines the evolution and regional diversity of race relations in the antebellum South by studying territorial Florida during 1821-45. The article discusses the effect of the area's Spanish antecedents, black-white miscegenation, and fears of slave revolts that were evident in contemporary legal codes on race relations in the territory.

Documentation: Based on printed primary sources and newspaper accounts; 3 illus., 83 notes.

Abstracter: F. Iglesias

Language: English

Period: 1821-45.

Subject: Race Relations.

Florida.

Entry: 33:5842

Author: Brown, Canter, Jr.

Title: ***THE "SARRAZOTA, OR RUNAWAY NEGRO PLANTATIONS": TAMPA BAY'S FIRST BLACK COMMUNITY, 1812-1821.***

Citation: *Tampa Bay History* 1990 12(2): 5-29.

ISSN: 0272-1406

Abstract: Freed or refugee black slaves formed a plantation community in 1812 near Tampa Bay, Florida. In 1821, white raiders captured many of the inhabitants and destroyed their settlement.

Language: English

Period: 1812-22.

Subject: Refugees.

Plantations.

Florida (Tampa Bay area).

Blacks.

Entry: 29:6921

Author: Buice, David.

Title: **LINCOLN'S UNISSUED PROCLAMATION.**

Citation: *Prologue* 1978 10(3): 153-169.

Abstract: Abraham Lincoln's failure to make a public commitment on behalf of the Five Civilized Tribes resident in the Indian Territory during the Civil War caused them great hardships. Many of these Indians supported the Confederacy owing to geographical proximity and to the lack of tangible aid and counsel from the Union. William P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs for the Union, failed to obtain Union troops to hold the Indians in line, while pro-Union Indian refugees in Kansas were compelled to exist without Union aid or support. After meeting with Cherokee Indian leader John Ross in 1862, Lincoln drafted a letter to Ross and a proclamation to the Five Civilized Tribes which would have established a promising new approach to relations between the government and the Indians. The documents were never issued. Based on archival research.

Abstracter: N. Lederer

Language: English

Period: 1860's.

Subject: Ross, John.

Lincoln, Abraham.

Indian Territory.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Civil War.

Entry: 16A:5896

Author: Cabbell, Edward J.

Title: **BLACK INVISIBILITY AND RACISM IN APPALACHIA: AN INFORMAL SURVEY.**

Citation: *Appalachian Journal* 1980 8(1): 48-54.

Abstract: Report of the author's informal survey of black and white community leaders in Central Appalachia while a coordinator of the John Henry Memorial Foundation's Creativity in Appalachian Minorities Program (CAMP) from 1975 to 1978 on the plight of black Appalachians, whose presence and poor living conditions have been ignored by scholars and government aid programs of the 1960's.

Language: English

Period: 1963-78.

Subject: Racism.

Public Opinion.

Blacks.

Appalachia.

Entry: 19A:2555

Author: Carew, Jan.

Title: ***UNITED WE STAND! JOINT STRUGGLES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE COLUMBIAN ERA.***

Citation: *Monthly Review* 1992 44(3): 103-127.

ISSN: 0027-0520

Abstract: Native American and African resistance to European colonialism, first aroused by Christopher Columbus's genocidal practices in the Caribbean, was manifested later in the Seminole and black insurgency in Florida between 1736 and 1853, which was crushed by the US military at great cost.

Abstracter: E. J. Girdner

Language: English

Period: 1492-19c.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Resistance.

Indians.

Florida.

Caribbean Region.

Blacks.

Entry: 32:4989

Author: Carter, L. Edward.

Title: ***THE SEMINOLE NATION AFTER LEAVING FLORIDA, 1855-1860.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1977-78 55(4): 433-453.

Abstract: Since removal from Florida to Indian Territory during the 1930's-40's, the Seminole Indians had been settled among the Creeks and forced to abide by their laws. A new treaty in 1856 guaranteed them lands and autonomy in western Indian Territory, but pressures from Comanches and Kiowas kept the Seminoles from fully settling there. The Civil War drove a wedge between Seminole factions and undermined postwar recovery. Primary and secondary sources; 3 photos, 2 maps, 62 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1855-60.

Subject: Seminole Indians.
Indian Territory.

Entry: 16A:78

Author: Christensen, Lawrence O.

Title: ***J. MILTON TURNER: AN APPRAISAL***

Citation: Missouri Historical Review 70, no. 1 (1975): 1-19.

Period: 1855-90.

Subject: Oklahoma
Indian Territory.

Author: Clark, John Henrik.

Title: ***RACE: AN EVOLVING ISSUE IN WESTERN SOCIAL THOUGHT.***

Citation: Journal of Human Relations 1970 18(3): 1040-1054.

Abstract: Claims that racism is traditional in Western social thought. The papal bulls of 1493 established a line of demarcation between the colonial possession of states; the east went to Portugal and the west to Spain. The Christian Church thus became the handmaiden for the development of racism. In the New World, Afro-Americans were third in slavery, behind immigrant whites and native Indians, but it was in America that slavemasters broke up the cultural and linguistic continuity of imported slave lots, which contributed to the family dislocation from which the Afro-American has not recovered to this day. 6 notes, biblio.

Abstracter: W. A. Wiegand

Language: English

Period: 1493-20c.

Subject: Family dislocation.
Racism.

Spain.
USA.
Colonialism.
Entry: 10:1500

Author: Covington, James W.

Title: **BILLY BOWLEGS, SAM JONES, AND THE CRISIS OF 1849.**

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1990 68(3): 299-311.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: In 1849, three Seminole Indians were turned over to the white authority by their tribal leader Billy Bowlegs on charges of murder and vandalism. This was a gesture of peace resulting out of fear of a third war with the army and possible relocation out of Florida. The prisoners were ostensibly "outsiders" but detailed reading of the diary of Captain John C. Casey and the correspondence of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Orlando Brown reveal that the Seminole religious leader Sam Jones, instigated attacks on white settlements in Florida as retaliation for a new law passed restricting Indians to their reserve and forbidding their purchase of alcohol. The three prisoners were sacrificed for the sake of the band.

Documentation: Based on Senate documents, Brown's correspondence, and the Casey diaries; 43 notes.

Abstracter: C. Radlo

Language: English

Period: 1849.

Subject: Violence.

Seminole Indians.

Jones, Sam.

Indian-White Relations.

Florida.

Bowlegs, Billy.

Entry: 28:12522

Author: Covington, James W.

Title: **THE NEGRO FORT.**

Citation: *Gulf Coast Historical Review* 1990 5(2): 78-91.

ISSN: 0892-9025

Abstract: Describes the British fort built at Prospect Bluff in Spanish Florida in 1814. The British utilized Creek Indians as military auxiliaries in their campaign against the Southern port cities of Mobile and New Orleans. The British raised a force of runaway slaves and slaves liberated in

Pensacola during the British occupation. In 1815, the outpost became known as the Negro Fort, and in 1816 was attacked and destroyed by "American soldiers, sailors and friendly Indians."

Documentation: Primary sources; map, 49 notes.

Abstracter: K. Golden-Dible

Language: English

Period: 1812-26.

Subject: Slaves.

Military Camps and Forts.

Indians.

Florida (Prospect Bluff).

Creek Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 29:1076

Author: Covington, James W.

Title: ***MIGRATION OF THE SEMINOLES INTO FLORIDA, 1700-1820.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1968 46(4): 340-357.

Abstract: The original Indian tribes of Florida, around 25 thousand Apalachee, Calusa, and Timucuan, were almost extinct when the Lower Creek began settlements on the peninsula. Relatively late arrivals to the Florida peninsula, the Seminole migrated in three distinct phases. In the first period, between 1700 and 1750, they made raids, as English allies, against the Spaniards and their Indian allies. In the second period, 1750-1812, several villages were settled in the northern part of Florida, while small groups explored the remainder of the peninsula. In the third period, 1812-20, pressure from white settlers in Georgia and Alabama pushed the Upper and Lower Creek tribes to move south into Florida. Available evidence indicates that prior to 1800, no Seminole villages were located south of Tampa Bay. As more of the Creek moved into Florida, where they were known as Seminole, they were welcomed by the Spanish. In the period 1812-20, around two thousand Upper and Lower Creek moved, seeking refuge in Spanish Florida following defeats in Alabama and Georgia. A compilation of Indian bands in Florida in 1822 listed only five (out of 35) bands at Tampa Bay or south of it. Within a short time after the signing of the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek, a considerable number of Seminoles migrated into

central and southern Florida. Partly based on unpublished English records; 69 notes.

Abstracter: Rae V. Calvert

Language: English

Period: 1700-1820.

Subject: Westward Movement.

North America.

Indians.

Florida.

Entry: 5:1033

Author: Crockett, Norman L.

Title: ***WITNESS TO HISTORY: BOOKER T. WASHINGTON VISITS BOLEY.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1989-90 67(4): 382-391.

ISSN: 0009-6024

Abstract: The people of tiny Boley, Indian Territory, welcomed Booker T. Washington in 1905 as a way of publicizing their community to attract new settlers. Washington, a prominent educator and the best-known black leader of the time, used this visit to study Native American culture throughout the region and to attract Indian students to Tuskegee Institute. Although personally ambivalent about the creation of all-black towns, Washington praised the citizens of Boley, and he made a return trip in 1915. Unfortunately, a dramatic fall in cotton prices during 1913-14 ended the town's chance for significant growth.

Documentation: Based on Booker T. Washington Papers and Oklahoma newspapers; 6 photos, 15 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1905-15.

Subject: Washington, Booker T.

Travel.

Oklahoma (Boley).

Indians.

Boosterism.

Blacks.

Entry: 28:4294

Author: Crow, Jeffrey J.

Title: ***SLAVE REBELLIOUSNESS AND SOCIAL CONFLICT IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1775 TO 1802.***

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1980 37(1): 79-102.

Abstract: Follows three lines of inquiry on race relations in North Carolina: Afro-American contribution to social upheaval; white response to the realization that independence affected the institution of slavery and slave behavior; and conflict in perception of blacks and whites that led to the slave insurrection hysteria of 1800-02. The war produced a variety of slave protest actions; many blacks ran away, some joining the British. After the war, collective resistance of blacks mounted. There was greater repression by whites. Fear of slave revolts increased. In 1802, plans for Negro insurgency were discovered in several counties, which resulted in wide-scale executions. The insurrection scare of 1802 provided the opportunity for whites to gain greater social control. Uses newspapers and colony and local archives; 66 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Ward

Language: English

Period: 1775-1802.

Subject: Slave Revolts.

Race Relations.

North Carolina.

American Revolution.

Entry: 18A:604

Author: Cutrer, Thomas W.

Title: ***"THE TALLAPOOSA MIGHT TRULY BE CALLED THE RIVER OF BLOOD": MAJOR ALEXANDER MCCULLOCH AND THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND, MARCH 27, 1813.***

Citation: *Alabama Review* 1990 43(1): 35-39.

ISSN: 0002-4341

Abstract: Presents a brief biography of Major Alexander McCulloch (1777-1846), pioneer settler in Tennessee and Alabama, who served with Brigadier General John Coffee under Andrew Jackson against the Creeks. Prints part of a letter to his wife Frances, written on 1 April 1813, describing the battle of Horseshoe Bend from the perspective of the troops across the Tallapoosa River who were to kill the fleeing Indians routed in the battle.

Documentation: Based on McCulloch's letter and a newspaper obituary; 7 notes.

Abstracter: G. R. Schroeder-Lein

Language: English

Period: 1813.

Subject: McCulloch, Alexander.

Letters.

Indian Wars.

Horseshoe Bend (battle).

Creek Indians.

Alabama.

Entry: 29:2971

Author: Denham, James M.

Title: **"SOME PREFER THE SEMINOLES": VIOLENCE AND DISORDER
AMONG SOLDIERS AND SETTLERS IN THE SECOND
SEMINOLE WAR, 1835-1842.**

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1991 70(1): 38-54.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: The outbreak of the 2d Seminole War in 1835 led to the suspension of civil government, the influx of regular army and militia, and a sharp rise in violence in Florida. A major source of the violence during 1835-42 was conflict between settlers and soldiers. Other areas of conflict revolved around the illicit liquor trade and relations among the regular army and militia from Florida and out of state.

Documentation: Based on the Territorial Papers of the United States, edited by Clarence Edwin Carter; newspapers; court records of Alachua, Hernando, and Hillsborough counties, and other primary sources; 45 notes.

Abstracter: D. M. Compton

Language: English

Period: 1835-42.

Subject: Violence.

Seminole War, 2d.

Florida.

Civil-Military Relations.

Entry: 31:7392

Author: Davis, David Brion.

Title: **CONSTRUCTING RACE: A REFLECTION.**

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1997 54(1): 7-18.

ISSN: 0043-5597

Abstract: Compares the construction of race in early European North America with depictions of "the Other" in medieval Europe. Dehumanization and bestialization were factors in constructing racial prejudice in North America. There is evidence of continuity between medieval slavery and racial attitudes and notions about black slaves and Native Americans among European

Americans.
Documentation: Secondary sources; 14 notes.
Abstracter: H. M. Ward
Language: English
Period: 14c-18c.
Subject: Slavery.
Racism.
North America.
Europe.
Entry: 34:12950

Author: Davis, J.B.
Title: "**SLAVERY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.**"
Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* XI (1933): 1056-72.
Period: 1800's-60's.
Subject: South.
Slavery.
Indian Territory.
Cherokee
Five Civilized Tribes.

Dobak, William A., ed.
Title: **CIVIL WAR ON THE KANSAS-MISSOURI BORDER: THE
NARRATIVE OF FORMER SLAVE ANDREW WILLIAMS.**
Citation: *Kansas History* 1983-84 6(4): 237-242.
Abstract: Briefly introduces and reprints a manuscript
written by Andrew Williams, a former Missouri
slave. Williams recorded his boyhood memories of
the Kansas-Missouri border area. The manuscript
relates events relative to the Civil War,
including the Quantrill raid of 21 August 1863
on Lawrence, Kansas.
Documentation: Manuscript located in the Kansas Collection of the
Spencer Research Library at the University of
Kansas; 2 illus., 19 notes.

Abstracter: J. J. Dyer
Language: English
Period: 1861-66.
Subject: Williams, Andrew.
Slave narratives.
Missouri.
Kansas.
Documents.
Civil War.

Author: Doran, Michael F.
Title: **NEGRO SLAVES OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.**
Citation: *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*
1978 68(3): 335-350.

Abstract: Negro slavery, adopted intact from southern plantation life, was practiced among the Five Civilized Tribes in their homeland east of the Mississippi River and later in Indian Territory.

Language: English

Period: 1800's-60's.

Subject: South.

Slavery.

Indian Territory.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Entry: 16A:5900

Author: Doran, Michael F.

Title: ***POPULATION STATISTICS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY INDIAN TERRITORY.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1975-76 53(4): 492-515.

Abstract: Presents an approximation of population changes in Indian Territory during the 19th century. Charts the population decline of the Five Civilized Tribes following removal, origins of white immigration into the territory, population shifts within the Indian Nations, and the increasing ratio of alien immigrants compared to Indian residents. Primary and secondary sources; 9 maps, 9 tables, 31 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 19c.

Subject: Population.

Indian Territory.

Immigration.

Entry: 15A:3840

Author: Du Chateau, Andre Paul.

Title: ***THE CREEK NATION ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1974 52(3): 290-315.

Abstract: Outlines the history of the Creek Nation before the Civil War. Delineates the boundaries of Creek lands in Indian Territory and describes the financial and legal structure, social and economic organization, and important religious activities of the tribe. In the 1850's Christian missionaries greatly influenced the Creeks, and the Nation was in the process of acculturation and change on the eve of the Civil War. The Civil War brought dissension within the Creek community. Based on US government documents, primary and secondary sources; 2 illus., 6

photos, map, 51 notes.
Abstracter: N. J. Street
Language: English
Period: 1830's-61.
Subject: Indian-white relations.
Creek Indians.
Civil War.
Acculturation.
Entry: 13A:2751

Author: Duncan, Otis D.
Title: ***THE FUSION OF WHITE, NEGRO, AND INDIAN CULTURES ON
THE CONVERGING OF THE NEW SOUTH AND THE WEST***
Citation: Southwestern Social Science Quarterly 14 (March 1934): 357-69.
Language: English
Period: 1830's-61.
Subject: Indian-white relations.
Creek Indians.
Civil War.
Acculturation.

Author: Dysart, Jane E.
Title: ***ANOTHER ROAD TO DISAPPEARANCE: ASSIMILATION
OF CREEK INDIANS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, DURING
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.***
Citation: Florida Historical Quarterly 1982 61(1): 37-48.
Abstract: Prior to Indian removal from west Florida numerous
individuals lost their Indian identity due to
assimilation. An analysis of the records from
churches and the Bureau of Indian Affairs
indicates that pressure to conform to a biracial
society was too great to resist. Becoming white
was a method of avoiding the label "primitive
savage." Little is known about Indians who
married blacks.
Documentation: Based on 1832 census figures, Alabama census
returns, records of the Bureau of Indian
Affairs, and other sources; 41 notes.
Abstracter: N. A. Kuntz
Language: English
Period: 1832-70.
Subject: Indians.
Florida (Pensacola).
Creek Indians.
Assimilation.
Entry: 20A:3498

Author: Ellison, Mary.

Title: ***BLACK PERCEPTIONS AND RED IMAGES: INDIAN AND BLACK LITERARY LINKS.***

Citation: *Phylon* 1983 44(1): 44-55.

Abstract: The affinity between Indians and black slaves is reflected in novels, short stories, poetry, and theater. The groups had kindred feelings in the face of exploitation by whites. The cultures mingled most powerfully in the area of folklore. Trickster figures are common in the lore of both groups. One also finds joint ancestry alluded to in much of the literature.

Abstracter: A. G. Belles

Language: English

Period: 1650-1900.

Subject: Race Relations.

Literature.

Indians.

Folklore.

Blacks.

Entry: 21A:5730

Author: Evans, David K.; Rice, Don Stephen; Partin, Joanne Kline.

Title: ***PARALLELS IN WEST AFRICAN, WEST INDIAN, AND NORTH CAROLINA FOLKLORE.***

Citation: *North Carolina Folklore* 1969 17(1): 77-84.

Abstract: A comparative study of folk beliefs about the spirit world in North Carolina, the West Indies, and West Africa. The striking similarities suggest that folk beliefs about the supernatural arise from a common apprehension of death and are alike among all peoples of all races. The authors discuss the folk belief in the departed spirits of ancestors who protect living inhabitants of a local area, the gift of "second sight," the methods unseen spirits use to make their presence known, the "Jack-o-Lantern," witches, charms to ward off spirits, and precautions to prevent the return to earth of departed spirits. 18 notes.

Abstracter: R. N. Lokken

Language: English

Period: 1968.

Subject: Folklore.

North Carolina.

West Indies.

Africa, West.

Entry: 10:3653

Author: Fiorato, Jacqueline.

Title: ***THE CHEROKEE MEDIATION IN FLORIDA.***

Citation: *Journal of Cherokee Studies* 1978 3(2): 111-119.

Abstract: In 1837, John Ross accepted the invitation of the United States to mediate the US-Seminole disputes. The reasons for this mission, while Cherokee-American controversies were so bitter, are explored. Argues that Ross hoped the successful conclusion of the Seminole War would result in a new Cherokee agreement with the government as an alternative to removal. 4 illus., 45 notes.

Abstracter: J. M. Lee

Language: English

Period: 1837.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Ross, John.

Indian-White Relations.

Florida.

Diplomacy.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 17A:6618

Author: Fisher, Mike.

Title: ***THE FIRST KANSAS COLORED: MASSACRE AT POISON SPRINGS.***

Citation: *Kansas History* 1979 2(2): 121-128.

Abstract: Colonel James Williams's First Kansas Colored volunteers were sent to forage supplies for Union forces near Camden, Arkansas. On 18 April 1864, General John S. Marmaduke's forces, both numerically and tactically superior, ambushed them. Per their no quarter policy toward black troops, the Confederates (including Indians) killed 117 of the regiment's 438 men. The survivors feigned death or hid in a swamp called Poison Springs where another 65 men were lost. Based on the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; illus., 69 notes.

Abstracter: W. F. Zornow

Language: English

Period: 1864.

Subject: Poison Springs (battle).

Massacres.

Civil War.

Blacks.

Arkansas (Camden area).

79th Colored Infantry, US.
Entry: 18A:7135

Author: Foner, Laura.

Title: ***THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN LOUISIANA AND ST. DOMINGUE: A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT OF TWO THREE-CASTE SOCIETIES.***

Citation: *Journal of Social History* [Great Britain] 1970
3(4): 406-430.

Abstract: The free colored population of the French colonies of Louisiana and St. Domingue (or Santo Domingo, now Haiti) had similar origins. Frontier conditions, a scarcity of white women, and a favorable legal system - the Code Noir permitted manumission and interracial marriage - led to the rise of a large, free, colored population. Function and not cultural affinity caused this class to grow and prosper, creating a three-tiered society: white, free colored, and slave. As long as the Crown and native whites viewed the free colored as an economic class of artisans, overseers, soldiers, or shopkeepers, then the two groups of African descent remained divided. Poor whites in St. Domingue in the 1790's and in Louisiana in the 1850's turned class lines into racial lines, producing tension, reprisals, discrimination, and eventually a unity within a racially defined caste. 140 notes.

Abstracter: J. P. Harahan

Language: English

Period: 1600-1860.

Subject: Social Classes.

Blacks.

Louisiana.

Haiti.

Entry: 12A:4579

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***MULATTOES AND PEOPLE OF COLOR IN ANGLO-NORTH AMERICA: IMPLICATIONS FOR BLACK-INDIAN RELATIONS.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1984 12(2): 17-61.

Abstract: Examines widespread Native American ancestry among blacks and African ancestry among Indians, and looks at implications in such diverse areas as folklore, music, social structure, folk language, and religion. Colonial and English

usage of the term "mulatto" generally referred to any mixed-blood person during the "formative period of interracial contact."

Documentation: 114 notes.

Abstracter: G. J. Bobango/S

Language: English

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***ENVELOPMENT, PROLETARIANIZATION AND INFERIORIZATION: ASPECTS OF COLONIALISM'S IMPACT UPON NATIVE AMERICANS AND OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1991 18(4): 95-122.

Abstract: Envelopment is the process of enclosing a group (e.g., Indians and free people of color) by an imperialist society. Its results in America were a narrowing of choices for the enveloped and their gradual proletarianization. Spanish policy created a colonized proletariat that was forced into wage labor and prevented from assimilation because the Spanish insisted that Indians, mestizos, and Africans were culturally and physically inferior. After the enveloped people accepted this lower caste system, the process was complete. In the United States, particularly in the South, an analogous, systematically created, caste-racist system emerged. This explains some of the dysfunctional facets of American society.

Documentation: Based on Spanish and American colonial sources; 34 notes.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon

Language: English

Period: 1500-1860.

Subject: Indians.

Ethnic Groups.

Discrimination.

Colonialism.

Entry: 29:4512

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***THE EVOLUTION OF THE TERM MULATTO: A CHAPTER IN BLACK-NATIVE AMERICAN RELATIONS.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1982 10(2): 45-66.

Abstract: Even prominent writers have failed to consider that a verbal definition is not a timeless constant, but an evolving sign. Thus, a mulatto of 1600 is not necessarily of the same racial

background as one of 1865, nor is a "colored person" of 1830 the same as one of 1930. Examination of elaborate lists of terms for various types of mixed-bloods created in the late Spanish Empire and in Anglo America reveals that 16th-century usage emphasized interreligious, rather than interracial, mixture. Given the imbalanced sex ratio among African slaves and the constant exposure of Africans to Indians during colonization, however, "mulatto" came to mean almost exclusively Indian-African hybrids. White-black mixtures were essentially ignored.

Documentation: 65 notes.

Abstracter: G. J. Bobango

Language: English

Period: 1500-1820.

Subject: Mulatto (term).

Language.

Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 20A:3500

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***THE MANIPULATION OF RACE, CASTE AND IDENTITY: CLASSIFYING AFROAMERICANS, NATIVE AMERICANS AND RED-BLACK PEOPLE.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1990 17(4): 1-51.

Abstract: Utilizes material from the author's *Black Africans and Native Americans* (1988) to summarize the damage done by racism with its emphasis on color categories and either/or designations for the genetically mixed population of the Americas.

Documentation: 28 notes.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon

Language: English

Period: 16c-20c.

Subject: Race.

Mixed parentage.

Attitudes.

Americas (North and South).

Entry: 28:4178

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***MUSTEES, HALF-BREEDS AND ZAMBOS IN ANGLO NORTH AMERICA: ASPECTS OF BLACK-INDIAN RELATIONS.***

Citation: *American Indian Quarterly* 1983 7(1): 57-83.

Abstract: Describes the apparent meanings of various terms used by Europeans and their colonist descendants

to refer to people of mixed ethnic ancestry: mustee, mulatto, sambo, half-breed, and numerous derivatives. Blacks had absorbed large increments of Native American ancestry and retained a pride in that ancestry.

Documentation: 22 notes, biblio.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon

Language: English

Period: 16c-19c.

Subject: Miscegenation.

Indians.

Ethnic epithets.

Blacks.

Entry: 21A:3522

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***THE USE OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC TERMS IN AMERICA: MANAGEMENT BY MANIPULATION.***

Citation: *Wicazo Sa Review* 1995 11(2): 53-65.

ISSN: 0749-6427

Abstract: Examines the imposition of racial nomenclature by Euro-American explorers and colonists in the Western Hemisphere as part of the subversion of indigenous groups into dependent political entities from the 16th to the 20th centuries and describes indigenous peoples' efforts to reestablish cultural identities and political sovereignty.

Language: English

Period: 16c-20c.

Subject: Indians.

Americas (North and South).

Ethnic identity.

Terminology.

Race.

Entry: 37:31

Author: Forbes, Jack D.

Title: ***THE HISTORIAN AND THE INDIAN: RACIAL BIAS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.***

Citation: *Americas* 1962/63 19(4): 349-362.

Abstract: An essay decrying the treatment of the Indians in U.S. historical writing, principally as reflected in textbooks. The vast sweep of American history before the arrival of the Europeans is largely ignored, while references

to the Indian in later periods are scant and are written almost exclusively from the standpoint of "Anglo-European" settlers. Similar distortion and neglect can be seen, e.g., in the treatment of Spanish-Mexican settlement and contributions in the southwest.

Abstracter: D. Bushnell

Language: English

Period: Prehistory-20c.

Subject: Indians.

History, Teaching of.

Historiography, Humanities and Social Sciences.

Entry: 0:5785

Author: Gammon, Tim.

Title: ***BLACK FREEDMEN AND THE CHEROKEE NATION.***

Citation: *Journal of American Studies* [Great Britain] 1977
11(3): 357-364.

Abstract: From the inception of the Cherokee Nation in 1839, the Cherokees and other Indians practiced racism against Negroes. Blacks were enslaved and, after 1866, discriminations against the Negro freedmen were practiced despite constitutional and treaty provisions to the contrary. James Milton Turner (1840-1915), a Negro lawyer from Missouri and sometime American Consul General in Liberia, challenged the restrictions successfully. In 1888, the US Congress indemnified the victims of racism. Government documents and secondary sources; 28 notes.

Abstracter: H. T. Lovin

Language: English

Period: 1839-88.

Subject: Racism.

Indian Territory.

Freedmen.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 16A:86

Author: Garvin, Russell.

Title: ***THE FREE NEGRO IN FLORIDA BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1967 46(1): 1-17.

Abstract: After the Spanish in 1704 opened Florida to fugitive slaves from British plantations, Carolina and, later, Georgia were plagued with the problem of runaways. In 1740 British colonists destroyed the Negro fort three miles

north of Saint Augustine. After the Revolution, several unsuccessful expeditions were made to capture runaway slaves living with or near the Creek and Seminole. Negroes joined the Indians in resistance against white penetration into Florida. Anti-immigration laws passed by the Florida legislature were not entirely effective in excluding new free Negroes. Laws limiting manumission were only partly successful. Regarded as a source of slave discontent, free Negroes were not allowed to vote or to serve on juries although they could own property. Florida law in 1842 required all free colored persons not in the territory before its cession to the United States to find a guardian and, in 1859, a master. The very little that is known about the free Negro in antebellum Florida indicates that anonymity served as part of the means of survival. 93 notes.

Abstracter: Rae V. Calvert

Language: English

Period: 1704-1861.

Subject: Indians.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 5:400

Author: Gassaway, Carolyn T.

Title: ***BLACK INDIANS IN THE SEMINOLE WARS.***

Citation: *South Florida History* 1998-99 27(1): 10-15, 17.

ISSN: 1522-0281

Abstract: American-born blacks lived with and fought alongside the Seminole Indians in Florida against the US Army during the Seminole Wars, 1703-1860.

Abstracter: J. V. Holton

Language: English

Period: 1703-1860.

Subject: Indian Wars.

Soldiers.

Blacks.

Seminole Indians.

Florida.

Entry: AHL37I2

Author: Geist, Christopher D.

Title: ***SLAVERY AMONG THE INDIANS: AN OVERVIEW.***

Citation: *Negro History Bulletin* 1975 38(7): 465-467.

Abstract: Chronicles slaveholding among the Five Civilized Tribes (Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles), 1721-1835.

Language: English

Period: 1721-1835.

Subject: South Central and Gulf States.

Slavery.

Indians.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Blacks.

Entry: 17A:6093

Author: Graebner, Laura Baum.

Title: ***AGRICULTURE AMONG THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES, 1840-1906.***

Citation: *Red River Valley Historical Review* 1978 3(1): 45-61.

Abstract: Discusses agriculture, farming techniques, landholding practices, and crop yield, 1840-1906, among the Five Civilized Tribes (Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles) who were removed to the Indian Territory.

Language: English

Period: 1840-1906.

Subject: Oklahoma.

Indian Territory.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Agriculture.

Entry: 16A:87

Author: Granade, Ray.

Title: ***SLAVE UNREST IN FLORIDA.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1976 55(1): 18-36.

Abstract: Slave unrest in Florida usually took the individual forms of theft, arson, running away, murder, or suicide, and only rarely the form of collective open revolt such as the Seminole Wars. Nevertheless, white Floridians, fearful of insurrection, passed strict slave codes, curtailed the actions of free blacks, and strongly resisted abolitionist activity. Based on newspaper, government document, and secondary sources; 100 notes.

Abstracter: P. A. Beaber

Language: English

Period: ca 1820-65.

Subject: Slave revolts.

Florida.

Entry: 15A:2387

Author: Greenbaum, Susan.

Title: WHAT'S IN A LABEL? IDENTITY PROBLEMS OF SOUTHERN INDIAN TRIBES.

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1991 19(2): 107-126.

Abstract: Describes problems with federal rules for determining whether a petitioning group will be recognized as Indian. Federal Indian law denies that Indian is a racial category but requires that outside groups must identify petitioning groups as Indian, which injects America's racism into the process. Particularly in the Southern United States, anyone considered to have any African-American ancestry cannot be Indian to the dominant society, yet many southeastern Indian peoples are also of African-American ancestry. This means that tribes like the Lumbees in North Carolina may never be recognized.

Documentation: Secondary sources; 9 notes, ref.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon

Language: English

Period: 20c.

Subject: South.

Race.

Legal status.

Indians.

Federal Government.

Entry: 29:11693

Author: Grinde, Donald, Jr.

Title: ***NATIVE AMERICAN SLAVERY IN THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.***

Citation: *Indian History* 1977 10(2): 38-42.

Abstract: Indian slavery and slave raids by the Spanish preceded English settlement on the South Atlantic coast, but once the Carolinas were settled the English also captured, used, and sold Indian slaves. The coastal tribes were annihilated by the slave trade and disease, but the stronger interior tribes, such as the Cherokees and Creeks, prevented the wider use of Indian slaves, and the English settlers turned to the use of African slaves. 30 notes.

Abstracter: E. D. Johnson

Language: English

Period: 18c.

Subject: South.

Slavery.

Indians.

Great Britain.
Colonization.
Entry: 16A:88

Author: Grinde, Donald A., Jr. and Taylor, Quintard.

Title: ***RED VS. BLACK: CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION IN THE
POST CIVIL WAR INDIAN TERRITORY, 1865-1907.***

Citation: *American Indian Quarterly* 1984 8(3): 211-229.

Abstract: Examines the racial antagonism between Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and blacks in Indian Territory. The abolition of slavery and the subsequent influx of land-hungry non-Indian settlers, particularly freedmen, created bitter hostility that ultimately was instrumental in the emergence of the segregation system.

Documentation: Based on secondary sources and government records, 3 tables, 52 notes.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon/S

Language: English

Period: 1865-1907.

Subject: Race Relations.

Indian Territory.

Five Civilized Tribes.

Blacks.

Entry: 24A:78

Author: Hann, John H.

Title: ***ST. AUGUSTINE'S FALLOUT FROM THE YAMASEE WAR.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1989 68(2): 180-200.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: In the Yamasee War (1715-17), Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, Yamasee, and other South Carolina Indian tribes revolted against the British and when overcome fled south to the St. Augustine Mission in Spanish Florida. This mission was one of the few remaining in East Florida after British and Indian attacks destroyed all coastal and some inland settlements. It was already overcrowded before the war. A detailed census taken of the native settlements reveals the extent of the influx and includes a survey of native peoples. Later Spanish records describe the number of Indian lives lost to disease and the subsequent breakdown of tribal groups.

Documentation: Based on Spanish Census records, official letters of the King of Spain, and secondary sources; 96 notes.

Abstracter: C. Radlo
Language: English
Period: 1705-39.
Subject: Yamasee War.
Refugees.
Missions and Missionaries.
Indians.
Florida (St. Augustine).
Entry: 29:132

Author: Richard L. Haan,
Title: ***The "Trade Do's Not Flourish As Formerly": The Ecological Origins Of The Yamasee War Of 1715.,***
Citation: Ethnohistory 1982 28(4): 341-358.

Abstract: The Yamassees and Lower Creeks ignited an Indian war that almost engulfed South Carolina because of complex shifts in South Carolina's environment. Between 1700 and 1710 the overhunting of coastal deer herds, the expansion of cattle and pig raising, the rapid development of rice cultivation, and the elimination of the Spanish mission Indians in northwestern Florida combined to exhaust the Yamassees' trade resources in deerskins and Indian slaves. This depletion forced the Yamassees deeper into debt and eventually into war.

Abstracter: J/S
Language: English
Period: 1710-15.
Subject: Yamasee War.
Trade.
South Carolina.
Indian Wars.

Author: Halliburton, Janet.
Title: ***BLACK SLAVERY IN THE CREEK NATION.***
Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1978 56(3): 298-314.
Abstract: Traditional explanations of black slavery among the Creeks emphasize a benevolent system free of brutality and racial discrimination. A closer analysis reveals a different reality; early 19th-century Creek Nation slave codes prohibited intermarriage with Indians, denied tribal citizenship for freed slaves, and declared

unlawful any attempt to educate slaves. On the eve of the Civil War the Creeks tightened enforcement of the codes and legislated that all free blacks must leave Creek territory within 10 days or be enslaved again. Based on secondary sources and ex-slave files in the Oklahoma Historical Society; 2 maps, 2 photos, 58 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1780's-1866.

Subject: Slavery.

Law.

Indian Territory.

Creek Indians.

Entry: 16A:5903

Author: Halliburton, R., Jr.

Title: ***BLACK SLAVE CONTROL IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1975 3(2): 23-35.

Abstract: Revises recent descriptions of the slavery system of the Cherokee Indians and asserts that it closely resembled the southern institution, due to a conscious identification of the Cherokee with white southern society. Based on primary and secondary sources; 57 notes.

Abstracter: T. W. Smith

Language: English

Period: 1820-60.

Subject: Slavery.

Blacks.

Cherokee Indians.

Author: Halliburton, R., Jr.

Title: ***ORIGINS OF BLACK SLAVERY AMONG THE CHEROKEES.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1974/75 52(4): 483-496.

Abstract: Before the arrival of Europeans, slavery existed in various forms among the Indians. White traders introduced black slavery to the Cherokee Indians, who traded slaves with the English and French colonists. The Treaty of Dover (1730) provided that Cherokees would capture and return runaway slaves to English owners. After the American Revolution the Cherokees increased their use of black slaves, as they moved toward private land holdings and plantation farming. By the 1820's "Black Codes," regulating slavery and intermarriage, became a part of Cherokee law. Slavery as practiced by the Cherokee Nation was

similar to that of the rest of the South.
Secondary sources; 2 photos, 45 notes.

Abstracter: N. J. Street

Language: English

Period: 1700's-1830.

Subject: Slavery.

Blacks.

Law, Cherokee.

Author: Hatley, Tom.

Title: ***TENDING OUR GARDENS.***

Citation: *Southern Changes* 1984 6(5): 18-24.

Abstract: Caribbean natives and black slaves, exchanging botanical lore and cultivating New World plants that resembled African ones, originated a type of intensive gardening that reached the southeastern United States by the 17th century and was still seen there in the 20th; the imported style of agriculture was better suited to the South's soils and climate than prevalent large-scale monoculture and "no-till" double cropping systems.

Language: English

Period: 16c-20c.

Subject: West Indies.

Southeastern States.

Indians.

Blacks.

Agriculture.

Entry: 23A:4143

Author: Heidler, David S.

Title: ***THE POLITICS OF NATIONAL AGGRESSION: CONGRESS AND THE FIRST SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Journal of the Early Republic* 1993 13(4): 501-530.

ISSN: 0275-1275

Abstract: President James Monroe sparked a constitutional controversy when, in 1817, he sent General Andrew Jackson to move against Spanish Florida in order to pursue hostile Seminoles and punish the Spanish for aiding them. News of Jackson's exploits ignited a congressional investigation of the 1st Seminole War. Dominated by Republicans, the 15th Congress was generally expansionist and more likely to support the popular Jackson. Ulterior political agendas of many congressmen dismantled partisan and

sectional coalitions, so that Jackson's opponents argued weakly and became easily discredited. After much debate, the House of Representatives voted down all resolutions that condemned Jackson in any way, thus implicitly endorsing Monroe's unconstitutional actions and leaving the issue surrounding the role of the executive with respect to war powers unanswered.

Documentation: Based on *The Correspondence of Andrew Jackson* (1926-35), edited by John Spencer Bassett, *American State Papers: Military Affairs* (1832-61), and *Annals of the United States Congress*, 15th Congress, 2d session; 9 tables, 55 notes.

Abstracter: M. Namkung

Language: English

Period: 1817-21.

Subject: Seminole War, 1st.

Monroe, James.

Jackson, Andrew.

Investigations.

Executive Power.

Congress.

Entry: 33:7607

Henslick, Harry.

Title: ***THE SEMINOLE TREATY OF 1866.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1970 48(3): 280-294.

Abstract: Examines the background and negotiations leading to the signing of the Seminole Treaty (1866) at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Discusses the provisions of the treaty (concerning Seminoles in Oklahoma Territory), the first made with one of the Five Civilized Tribes after the Civil War, and concludes that the document marked the beginning of 40 years of progress for the Seminoles. Primary and secondary sources; 3 illus., 39 notes.

Abstracter: R. N. Satz

Language: English

Period: 1866.

Subject: Treaties.

Seminole Indians.

Oklahoma.

Indian-white relations.

Fort Smith.

Entry: S:135

Author: Hershberger, Mary.

Title: ***MOBILIZING WOMEN, ANTICIPATING ABOLITION: THE STRUGGLE AGAINST INDIAN REMOVAL IN THE 1830S.***

Citation: *Journal of American History* 1999 86(1): 15-40.

ISSN: 0021-8723

Abstract: Andrew Jackson's Indian removal proposal met with widespread opposition as early as his election to the presidency in 1828, when reformers began to publish protests widely in periodicals and pamphlets and organize significant petitions against the Indian Removal Act, which the Senate and the House passed by a narrow margin in 1830. Women reformers like Catharine Beecher, who anonymously led a vigorous antiremoval petition drive, gained valuable political experience that fueled later campaigns for woman suffrage and the abolition of slavery. Protest against Indian removal also led abolitionist leaders such as William Lloyd Garrison to denounce colonization by associating colonization proposals with the inhumanity of Indian removal.

Documentation: Based primarily on periodicals, records from the Register of Debates in Congress, published works by 19th-century reformers, and secondary sources; 50 notes.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 1828-30's.

Subject: Abolition Movement.

Indian policy.

Georgia.

Cherokee Indians.

Jackson, Andrew.

Women.

Political activism.

Entry: 37:1004

Author: Hilton, Thomas P.

Title: ***THE EFFECT OF THE CHEROKEE ETHOS ON THEIR UTILIZATION OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES.***

Citation: *Chesopiean* 1979 17(4-5): 77-81.

Abstract: Discusses how the Cherokee Indians' "ethos of balance, order, and harmony" enabled them to utilize the plants and animals around them, focusing on their subsistence agriculture and their use of animals; prehistory-18th century.

Language: English

Period: Prehistory-18c.

Subject: Values.
Natural Resources.
Indians.
Cherokee Indians.
Entry: 20A:27

Type: Collection

Author: Tanner, Helen Hornbeck.

Title: ***PIPESMOKE AND MUSKETS: FLORIDA INDIAN INTRIGUES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA.***

Publication: *Eighteenth-Cent. Florida and Its Borderlands*
(Gainesville: U. of Florida, 1975): pp. 13-39.

Abstract: Reviews activities of Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida and Georgia. The Seminoles wanted trade; the Creeks were disturbed by encroachments on their lands. The Indians decided to remain neutral during the revolution, but they secretly supported England and did so more and more openly as the war progressed. The termination of hostilities brought an immediate renewal of old problems. The Creeks successfully outmaneuvered land speculators and the Georgia state government, but the federal government eventually entered the picture and the era of alternating peace and war was over. 91 notes.

Abstracter: V. L. Human

Editor: Proctor, Samuel, ed.

Language: English

Period: 1687-1790.

Subject: Creek Indians.

Indians.

American Revolution.

Florida.

Seminole Indians.

Georgia.

Entry: 15A:111

Author: Jackson, Joyce M.

Title: ***AFRICAN AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN FOLKLIFE IN SOUTH FLORIDA.***

Citation: *South Florida History Magazine* 1990 (3): 11-18.

ISSN: 1077-3819

Abstract: Examines the traditional cultures that continue to influence African Americans and West Indians in South Florida, focusing on religion, secular music, domestic arts, music and song, narrative,

foodways, and celebrations.
Language: English
Period: 20c.
Subject: West Indians.
Folk culture.
Florida (southern).
Blacks.
Entry: 28:15652

Author: Jackson, Harvey H.

Title: **"AMERICAN SLAVERY, AMERICAN FREEDOM" AND THE
REVOLUTION OF THE LOWER SOUTH: THE CASE OF
LACHLAN MCINTOSH.**

Citation: *Southern Studies* 1980 19(1): 81-93.

Abstract: In 1775 Lachlan McIntosh (b. 1728), plantation and slave owner, signed a declaration condemning slavery as unnatural and incompatible with the struggle of the American colonists against their oppressors in England. In 1787 he made another declaration, this time justifying and supporting slavery. His seeming self-contradiction, typical of many southerners, can be explained by economics. In 1775 British policies threatened McIntosh's freedom to earn a good living, and subjection of blacks who might rebel was a danger in time of revolution. In 1787 the maintenance of slavery provided the only possible means of preserving wealth for many southerners. Based on the Lachlan McIntosh Papers in University of Georgia Libraries, Henry Laurens Papers in the South Carolina Historical Society, and other primary sources; 37 notes.

Abstracter: J. J. Buschen

Language: English
Period: 1775-87.
Subject: Wealth.

Author: James, Parthena L.

Title: Reconstruction in the Chickasaw Nation: The Freedman Problem
Chronicles of Oklahoma 45, No. 1 (1967): 44-57.

Period: 1866.

Subject: Treaties.
Chickasaw Indians.
Oklahoma.
Indian-Black relations.
Fort Smith.

Author: Jeltz, Wyatt F.

Title: ***THE RELATIONS OF NEGROES AND CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 33 (January 1948): 24-37.

Title: ***NATIVE AMERICA : WHITE INDIANS, BLACK INDIANS AND THE COMTEMPORARY PRIVILEGE OF COLOR***

Author(s): Jolivette, Andrew James.

Year: 1999

Description: i, 59 leaves ; p., 29 cm.

Variation: San Francisco State University.; Masters Theses Collection - Degree in Ethnic Studies.

Author: Johnson, Guy B.

Title: ***PERSONALITY IN A WHITE-INDIAN-NEGRO COMMUNITY***

Citation: *American Sociological Review* 4 (August 1939): 516-23.

Author: Johnson, Charles, Jr.

Title: ***BLACK SEMINOLES: THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR QUEST FOR LAND.***

Citation: *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society* 1980 1(2): 47-58.

Abstract: Traces the individual histories of members of the Seminole-Negro Indian Scout Detachment, which was composed of black Seminoles, from 1866 to 1922 in Texas, focusing upon their unsuccessful attempts to obtain land from the federal government and the lack of recognition accorded them for their role in putting down Indian unrest north of the Rio Grande after 1866.

Language: English

Period: 1866-1922.

Subject: Texas.

Seminole-Negro Indian Scout Detachment.

Scouts and Guides.

Land.

Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 19A:3501

Author: Johnson, Michael P.

Title: ***RUNAWAY SLAVES AND THE SLAVE COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1799 TO 1830.***

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1981 38(3): 418-441.

Abstract: Analyzes 351 groups of fugitive slaves (totaling 983 persons) advertised in two South Carolina newspapers and discusses components of family relationships and work. Distinctive features between rural and city slaves appear. African-born slaves absconded in groups more than did the more acculturated slaves. Before 1810 slaves running away in groups were mostly nonrelated. With the close of the African trade, the proportion who ran away in community groups more than doubled and they were more often related. Most runaways were field hands and common laborers. Based on the Charleston Courier and the City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, 1799-1830. 6 tables, 96 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Ward

Language: English

Period: 1799-1830.

Subject: South Carolina.

Labor.

Fugitive Slaves.

Family.

Entry: 19A:5921

Author: Johnston, James H.

Title: ***DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF THE RELATIONS OF NEGROES AND INDIANS***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 14 (January 1929): 21-43.

Author: Jones, Jerome W.

Title: ***THE ESTABLISHED VIRGINIA CHURCH AND THE CONVERSION OF NEGROES AND INDIANS, 1620-1740.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 1961 46(1): 12-23.

Abstract: Failure of the Church of England to establish an effective policy for the conversion of Indians and Negroes, 1620-1740, damaged Anglican prestige, facilitated the Great Awakening, and stirred the first serious slave revolts.

Language: English

Period: 1620-1740.

Subject: Virginia.

Blacks.

Indians.

Converts.

Church of England.

Entry: S:407

Author: Katz, William Loren.

Title: ***A TRADITION OF FREEDOM: BLACK-INDIAN COMMUNITY.***

Citation: *Southern Exposure* 1984 12(5): 16-19.

Abstract: The 1526 Spanish settlements of San Miguel de Gualdape in present-day South Carolina failed, though the Africans who escaped the settlement joined local Indians in establishing the first partly foreign North American settlement using democratic principles.

Language: English

Period: 1526.

Subject: Spain.

South Carolina (San Miguel de Gualdape).

Settlement.

Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 23A:2379

Author: Kelman, Ari.

Title: ***DEADLY CURRENTS: JOHN ROSS'S DECISION OF 1861.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1995 73(1): 80-103.

ISSN: 0009-6024

Abstract: Just as Southern states began secession in early 1861, the Cherokees found themselves bitterly divided over the issue of slavery. They had already been factionalized by the earlier removal process between the Old Settlers of Stand Watie and the New Settlers of John Ross. As principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, Ross tried to maintain a policy of neutrality at the beginning of the Civil War, but political circumstances forced him into an alliance with the Confederacy, and by late 1862, new circumstances forced him to convert into a Unionist. Ross favored neither side, but only hoped to promote tribal unity and sovereignty during the troubled time.

Documentation: Based on The Papers of John Ross (1985) and reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; photo, 97 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1861-62.

Subject: Secession.

Ross, John.

Indians.

Civil War.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 33:10423

Author: Kicza, John E.

Title: ***NATIVE AMERICAN, AFRICAN, AND HISPANIC COMMUNITIES DURING THE MIDDLE PERIOD IN THE COLONIAL AMERICAS.***

Citation: *Historical Archaeology* 1997 31(1): 9-17.

ISSN: 0440-9213

Abstract: Discusses the fortunes of different racial groups during the middle period of colonial Spanish America, which lasted from the end of the conquest phase (ca. 1575) to the beginning of economic development in fringe areas and the resurgence of silver mining (ca. 1725). During this period political and economic institutions in territories including New Mexico evolved but maintained their basic character. Mexico and Peru maintained economic dominance among the Spanish colonies because of their silver mines and large supply of indigenous labor. As the number of Indians decreased significantly, Africans (both slave and free) and people of mixed race (castas) replaced them as laborers. The circumstances among Africans varied, encompassing a range of experiences, from those of urban free blacks to those of plantation slaves. Throughout the century, particularly in urban areas, a racial/ethnic hierarchy emerged, with Indians at the bottom and the Spanish elite dominating society, government, and the economy. Indians and Africans made accommodations to Hispanic culture, just as Spaniards made accommodations to local ways. In this climate colonies became economically intertwined, and colonists remained loyal to the parent colony.

Documentation: Paper presented at the 1994 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, "Between Encounters and Crystallization: Choices, Concessions and Change in Native American, African, and Hispanic Communities during the Seventeenth Century in the Americas," in Vancouver. Secondary sources; ref.

Abstracter: J. A. Rich/S

Language: English

Period: ca 1575-1725.

Subject: Americas (North and South).

Economic Development.

Spain.

Race.

New Mexico.

Entry: 36:3290

Author: Kilpatrick, Alan Edwin.

Title: **"GOING TO THE WATER": A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF
CHEROKEE PURIFICATION RITUALS.**

Citation: *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 1991
15(4): 49-58.

ISSN: 0161-6463

Abstract: Analyzes the purification rituals among the Cherokee sacred texts, compares them with the Christian evangelical ritual of baptism, and notes aspects that the Cherokee purification rituals share with other Cherokee rituals. Previous examinations of the Cherokee sacred texts have failed to understand the "deeper philosophical underpinnings."

Documentation: Based on Cherokee sacred texts and secondary sources; 33 notes.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 19c-20c.

Subject: Rites and Ceremonies.

Indians.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 31:8304

Author: Klos, George E.

Title: **BLACK SEMINOLES IN TERRITORIAL FLORIDA.**

Citation: *Southern Historian* 1989 10: 26-42.

ISSN: 0738-5102

Abstract: During the early 19th century, the Seminole Indians of Florida had many blacks living among them. Some were fugitives from Georgia while others had been free for generations. Bilingual black Seminoles served as interpreters between whites and Indians. Without the cooperation of blacks, Seminole removal to the Indian Territory would have been impossible, for they often acted as informants and guides for the US government once they realized that the United States would not waiver from its policy of Indian removal.

Documentation: Based on published primary sources and secondary sources; 61 notes.

Abstracter: M. Shaughnessy

Language: English

Period: 1816-38.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Indians.

Florida.

Blacks.
Entry: 27:6573

Author: Klos, George.

Title: **BLACKS AND SEMINOLES.**

Citation: *South Florida History Magazine* 1991 (2): 12-15.

ISSN: 1077-3819

Abstract: Emphasizes the role of blacks in assisting the
Indian cause in Florida during the Second
Seminole War in 1835-42.

Language: English

Period: 1835-42.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Seminole Indians.

Indians.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 30:6424

Author: Klos, George.

Title: **BLACKS AND THE SEMINOLE REMOVAL DEBATE, 1821-1835.**

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1989 68(1): 55-78.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: Seminole removal from Florida was not tied
directly to land speculation. Territorial and
federal officials wanted the Seminoles to join
with the Creeks and move to the Oklahoma
Territory. Seminole leaders refused the Fort
Gibson Treaty in 1833, which would have mandated
the surrender of some of the Seminole's black
slaves to white authorities. Blacks were
influential members of the Seminole community,
acting as interpreters as well as counselors.
Events prior to the 1st Seminole War reflected
their importance and demonstrated the
significant role played by blacks in the removal
debate.

Documentation: Based on federal records, Office of Indian Affairs
documents, and other sources; 88 notes.

Abstracter: N. A. Kuntz

Language: English

Period: 1821-35.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Removals (forced).

Indians.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 27:11111

Author: Kornfeld, Eve.

Title: ***ENCOUNTERING "THE OTHER": AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS AND INDIANS IN THE 1790S.***

Citation: *William and Mary Quarterly* 1995 52(2): 287-314.

ISSN: 0043-5597

Abstract: Intellectuals of the 1790's constructed a sense of American identity by casting the Indian in the role of the savage Other. Timothy Dwight, Charles Brockden Brown, Philip Freneau, and Susanna Haswell Rowson gave vastly different portrayals of Indians, from brutal and animalistic killers to noble and pure savages, but these representations similarly took American Indians out of history, denied them cultural complexity, and viewed them as essentially part of nature. Only the works of naturalist William Bartram questioned the prevailing rhetoric of domination and acknowledged the cultural complexity and diversity of the Indian tribes he encountered.

Documentation: Published sources; 2 fig., 51 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Ward/S

Language: English

Period: 1775-1810.

Subject: Intellectuals.

Indians (image).

Entry: 32:13925

Author: Kremer, Gary R.

Title: ***FOR JUSTICE AND A FEE: JAMES MILTON TURNER AND THE CHEROKEE FREEDMEN.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1980-81 58(4): 376-391.

Abstract: The Cherokee Reconstruction Treaty of 1866 guaranteed that all former slaves who stayed on tribal lands would be entitled to the same rights as full-blooded Cherokees. But the Indians refused to honor this status for their ex-slaves and would not share the 1883 federal land cession money with them. Black leader James Milton Turner took up the cause of the ex-slaves, and through congressional lobbying, won a monetary settlement for them in 1888. Based on newspapers and National Archives materials; 4 photos, 43 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English
Period: 1883-88.
Subject: Turner, James Milton.
Lobbying.
Justice.
Indians.
Freedmen.
Cherokee Reconstruction Treaty.
Entry: 19A:3504

Author: Krogman, Wilton M.
Title: **THE RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE SEMINOLE INDIANS OF FLORIDA AND OKLAHOMA**
Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 19 (1934): 412-30.

Author: Lambert, Paul F.
Title: **THE CHEROKEE RECONSTRUCTION TREATY OF 1866.**
Citation: *Journal of the West* 1973 12(3): 471-489.
Abstract: The end of the Civil War found the Cherokee Indians as divided as ever. The northern division had fought for the Union and the southern division for the Confederacy, each group claiming authority over the other. The federal government was able to play one side against the other, yet when the treaty was promulgated, it became clear that all three parties had had to compromise. The rift in the tribe widened until the death of the northern chief eventually reunited the Cherokees. 74 notes.

Abstracter: V. L. Human
Language: English
Period: 1865-66.
Subject: Treaties.
Reconstruction.
Indians.
Cherokee Indians.
Entry: 13A:4762

Author: Landers, Jane.
Title: **BLACK COMMUNITY AND CULTURE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN BORDERLANDS.**
Citation: *Journal of the Early Republic* 1998 18(1): 117-134.
ISSN: 0275-1275
Abstract: Long neglected by US historians, with the exception of a few like Herbert Bolton and David Weber, the Spanish Borderlands, including Florida, are now receiving a healthy amount of

attention from scholars. Particularly important to Spanish Florida was the black community, free and slave, which constituted between one-fourth and one-third of Spanish Florida's population from the late 18th century to the 1820's. Africans added to the rich culture of the Spanish and the Indians, owned property, participated in Spanish Catholicism, helped defend the colony from military encroachment by the English and Anglo Americans, married, had children, and in general experienced a much more tolerant atmosphere than they would under US rule after 1821.

Documentation: Based on Census Returns, 1784-1821, East Florida Papers, P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville; Cathedral Parish Records, Diocese of Saint Augustine Catholic Center, P. K. Yonge Library, Jacksonville; Accounts of the Royal Treasury and file Cuba 472, Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain; and secondary sources; photo, 2 reproductions, 40 notes.

Abstracter: H. M. Friedman

Language: English

Period: 1784-1821.

Subject: Spain.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 36:6617

Author: Landers, Jane.

Title: ***BLACK-INDIAN INTERACTION IN SPANISH FLORIDA.***

Citation: *Colonial Latin American Historical Review* 1993
2(2): 141-162.

ISSN: 1063-5769

Abstract: Native Americans and blacks were able to form productive alliances in the New World in several cases, notably in Spanish Florida in the 18th century. After decades of conflict between the Yamasee tribe and the Spanish, the Yamasee switched sides in 1715 to fight the British. African-American soldiers played a central role in the Yamasee War that broke out during that decade. The Yamasee and the Spanish fled Florida after the loss of Florida to England in 1763. Seminoles and escaped slaves entered the region and formed prosperous villages in the interior.

Documentation: Based on letters and documents from the Archivo

General de Indias, Santo Domingo, parish records
from the Diocese of St. Augustine Catholic
Center, Jacksonville, and secondary sources; 5
illus., 40 notes.

Abstracter: D. Roper

Language: English

Period: 16c-18c.

Subject: Yamasee Indians.

Spain.

Indians.

Great Britain.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 32:5008

Author: Landers, Jane.

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ISSN: 1063-5769

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Abstracter: D. Roper

Language: English

Period: 16c-18c.

Subject: Yamasee Indians.

Spain.

Indians.

Great Britain.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 32:5008

Author: Lawuyi, Olatunde Bayo.

Title: ***SHIFTING BOUNDARIES AND SEMINOLE FREEDMEN'S IDENTITY CONSTRUCTIONS: INSIDER AND OUTSIDER IN RACIAL CONTEXT.***

Citation: *Plural Societies* [Netherlands] 1990 20(3): 41-50.

Abstract: Analyzes continuity and discontinuity in symbols of ethnic identity among Seminole freedmen and in the relationships between Seminole Indians and Seminole freedmen in Florida from 1700 to 1843 and in Oklahoma from 1843 to 1984.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 1700-1984.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Oklahoma.

Indians.

Florida.

Ethnicity.

Blacks.

Entry: 34:8349

Author: Lewitt, Robert T.

Title: ***INDIAN MISSIONS AND ANTISLAVERY SENTIMENT: A CONFLICT OF EVANGELICAL AND HUMANITARIAN IDEALS.***

Citation: *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1963 50(1): 39-55.

Abstract: In 1816, the American Board of Foreign Missions sent Cyrus Kingsbury to establish a mission among the Cherokees and Choctaws. As laborers on the missions Kingsbury used slaves freely. This policy conflicted with the abolitionist sentiment on the American Board. Kingsbury elected to retain the slaves and thereby lost the abolitionist support to the North.

Abstracter: G. M. Gressley

Language: English

Period: 1816.

Subject: Slavery.

Missionaries.

Kingsbury, Cyrus.

Indians.

Entry: 1:331

Author: Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr. and Underhill, Lonnie E.

Title: ***THE "CRAZY SNAKE UPRISING" OF 1909: A RED, BLACK, OR WHITE AFFAIR?***

Citation: *Arizona and the West* 1978 20(4): 307-324.

Abstract: Chitto Harjo (Crazy Snake) was the leader of Creek nationalists known as the Snake faction and of Creek Freedmen, descendants of former black slaves held by the Creek Indians. Two brief skirmishes in March 1909 in eastern Oklahoma were magnified into the "Crazy Snake Uprising" in the press. Subsequent writers have viewed it as an episode in the red-white-black affairs of early Oklahoma history. Heretofore overlooked government documents discount the Indian-black uprising-rebellion assessment. Instead they indicate that the event was a series of white-instigated lawless and violent acts that broke up a black settlement and disabled Harjo's band. 6 illus., map, 39 notes.

Abstracter: D. L. Smith

Language: English

Period: 1909.

Subject: Oklahoma, eastern.
Indian-White Relations.
Harjo, Chitto.
Creek Indians.
Crazy Snake Uprising.
Blacks.

Entry: 17A:116

Author: Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr. and Underhill, Lonnie E.

Title: ***SLAVE "REVOLT" IN THE CHEROKEE NATION, 1842.***

Citation: *American Indian Quarterly* 1977 3(2): 121-131.

Abstract: More than 20 African slaves left their Cherokee masters near Webbers Falls, Cherokee Nation, in 1842, and were recaptured with difficulty 300 miles away. The slave revolt was caused by the example of primarily free blacks living among recently removed Seminoles. The implications, including the first court case defining jurisdiction regarding non-Indian residents of the Indian territory were significant for relations among Indians, blacks, and whites. Primary sources; 20 notes.

Abstracter: G. L. Olson

Language: English

Period: 1842.

Subject: Slave Revolts.
Race Relations.
Indian Territory.
Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 16A:97

Author: Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr. and Lonnie E. Underhill
Title: ***NEGRO MARSHALS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY***
Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 56, No. 2 (April 1971): 77-87.

Author: Littlefield, Daniel F., Jr and Mary Ann Littlefield
Title: ***THE BEAMS FAMILY: FREE BLACKS IN INDIAN TERRITORY***
Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 41 (January 1976): 17-35.

Author: Magnaghi, Russell M.
Title: ***RED SLAVERY IN THE GREAT LAKES COUNTRY DURING THE FRENCH AND BRITISH REGIMES.***

Citation: *Old Northwest* 1986 12(2): 201-217.

Abstract: Examines the development of Indian slavery in the Great Lakes region during the colonial period. Begun and encouraged by the French, the policy of Indian slavery was continued by the British after their defeat of the French. Emancipation of Indian slaves was initiated by the British in the 1790's and completed only after the United States took effective control of the region.

Documentation: Primary sources; 30 notes.

Abstracter: P. L. McLaughlin

Language: English

Period: 1660's-1807.

Author: Mahon, John K.
Title: ***THE FIRST SEMINOLE WAR, NOVEMBER 21, 1817-MAY 24, 1818.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1998 77(1): 62-67.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: Chronicles Florida's 1st Seminole War, which lasted from 21 November 1817 to 24 May 1818. On the pretense of pursuing Seminole Indians who harassed US forces in northwest Florida, President James Monroe dispatched troops commanded by Andrew Jackson to invade Spanish Florida and weaken Spain's territorial claims. Jackson captured the Spanish cities of St. Mark's and Pensacola, but diplomatic concerns forced Monroe to return the territory to Spain.

Abstracter: F. Iglesias/S

Language: English

Period: 1817-18.

Subject: Seminole War, 1st.
Florida.

Indians.
Monroe, James.
Jackson, Andrew.
Spain.
Indian Wars.
Entry: 36:10824

Author: Magnaghi, Russell M.

Title: ***THE ROLE OF INDIAN SLAVERY IN COLONIAL ST. LOUIS.***

Citation: Missouri Historical Society Bulletin 1975 31(4, Part 1): 264-272.

Abstract: Reviews the process of enslaving Indians in Missouri during the period when the region was alternately ruled by Spain and France. After control of the area passed to the United States, Indian slavery became unpopular and finally was ruled illegal by the Missouri Supreme Court in the case of Marguerite v. Chouteau (1834). Based on archival materials and secondary sources; 42 notes.

Abstracter: H. T. Lovin

Language: English

Period: 1764-1834.

Subject: Slavery.

Missouri (St. Louis).

Indian-white relations.

Marguerite v. Chouteau (Missouri, 1834).

Entry: 13A:2769

Author: Makofsky, Abraham.

Title: ***EXPERIENCE OF NATIVE AMERICANS AT A BLACK COLLEGE: INDIAN STUDENTS AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE 1878-1923.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1989 17(3): 31-46.

Abstract: Describes the history of Indian education at Hampton Institute in Virginia and focuses on the specific experience of 60 Eastern Band Cherokees who attended the school. Although American policymakers were disappointed, Cherokee and other Indian students reported basic satisfaction with their experiences at Hampton. Throughout, the leadership at Hampton pursued a reform model rather than a laissez-faire or colonial model.

Documentation: Based on Hampton Institute records and published studies; ref.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon
Language: English
Period: 1878-1923.
Subject: Virginia.
Indians.
Hampton Institute.
Education.
Cherokee Indians (Eastern).
Entry: 27:11185

Author: Mandell, Daniel R.

Title: ***SHIFTING BOUNDARIES OF RACE AND ETHNICITY:
INDIAN-BLACK INTERMARRIAGE IN SOUTHERN NEW
ENGLAND, 1760-1880.***

Citation: *Journal of American History* 1998 85(2): 466-501.

ISSN: 0021-8723

Abstract: Examines the relationship between Indians and African Americans in southern New England during 1760-1880, showing how intermarriage, emigration, and regional social and economic changes highlight the need to transcend the "bichromatic view of race relations in American history." The study also explores the uncertainties and complexity of race and identity. Native Americans and blacks intermarried due to shared demographic, legal, economic, and social conditions. Indians preserved a sense of community by assimilating blacks who were similarly oppressed by Anglo-American discrimination. The intermarriage of blacks and Indians resulted in a substantial population of mixed-race individuals who were viewed as black among both African Americans and whites. The history of such communities shows group identity and ethnicity was flexible, and many times contested, but always overdetermined by the political and economic power of whites.

Documentation: Based on numerous collections in the state libraries and historical societies of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; other primary sources; and secondary sources; reproduction, map, 72 notes.

Abstracter: R. V. Labaree/S

Language: English

Period: 1760-1880.

Subject: Indians.

Blacks.

Marriage (mixed).

New England (southern).

Entry: 36:14415

Author: McGowan, James T.

Title: ***PLANTERS WITHOUT SLAVES: ORIGINS OF A NEW WORLD LABOR SYSTEM.***

Citation: *Southern Studies* 1977 16(1): 5-26.

Abstract: The institutionalization of African slavery as the dominant form of labor organization in Louisiana arose in response to a fundamental class conflict within the life of the colony during 1790-1820. The unrelenting refusal of craftsmen, hunters, and soldiers, the men recruited in Europe, to be tied to the land paved the way for the rejection of white labor on staple-producing plantations. These men had neither the experience nor the inclination for the responsibilities of farming or marriage, preferring adventure and Indian mistresses. Their life style brought about the failure to create agricultural communities based on white labor in Louisiana, and led, after 1717, to the importation of African slaves. Based on Archives of the Ministry of Colonies in Paris, other primary and secondary sources; 56 notes.

Abstracter: J. Buschen

Language: English

Period: 1790-1820.

Subject: Slavery.

Louisiana.

Agricultural Labor (white).

Entry: 15A:9019

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***THE CHEROKEE BAPTIST PREACHER AND THE GREAT SCHISM OF 1844-45: A FOOTNOTE TO BAPTIST HISTORY.***

Citation: *Foundations* 1981 24(2): 137-147.

Abstract: The schism of 1844-45 among Baptists was caused by the abolitionist-slavery controversy. It has been the impression that Jesse Bushyhead, a Cherokee Baptist preacher, precipitated it. It has been held as a part of the history of this period that Bushyhead was a slaveholder. Investigates Bushyhead's place in the schism and his being a slaveholder. The charges aimed at Bushyhead by abolitionists were not true. Places Bushyhead in proper perspective insofar as his role in Baptist missions is concerned.

Documentation: Based on Baptist Board of Foreign Mission records
and other sources; 25 notes.

Abstracter: E. E. E Minhizer

Language: English

Period: 1830-45.

Subject: Slavery.

Schisms.

Indians.

Cherokee Indians.

Bushyhead, Jesse.

Baptists.

Entry: 20A:99

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***THE CHOCTAW SLAVE BURNING: A CRISIS IN MISSION
WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.***

Citation: Journal of the West 1974 13(1): 113-127.

Abstract: On 28 December 1858 a black slave killed his
Choctaw master, Richard Harkins. He claimed he
had been instigated by another slave, a woman.
After he escaped and killed himself the woman,
despite protestations of innocence, was burned
at the stake by the widow of the murdered man.
The victim was a member, along with the
Harkinses, of the Congregational mission church
of the Reverend Cyrus Byington. When the
incident was revealed a year later it
precipitated a crisis over slavery and the
relation of the church to slavery among a
slave-holding people like the Choctaw Indians.
34 notes.

Abstracter: R. V. Ritter

Language: English

Period: 1858-59.

Subject: Slavery.

Murder.

Missions and Missionaries.

Harkins, Richard.

Congregationalism.

Choctaw Indians.

Entry: 13A:4767

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***CHEROKEE SLAVEHOLDERS AND BAPTIST MISSIONARIES,
1845-1860.***

Citation: *Historian* 1983 45(2): 147-166.

Abstract: In 1845, approximately 7% of the 3,000 Cherokee Indian families owned slaves, numbering close to 1,500 blacks. This slave population posed obvious difficulties for those Indian missionaries who held antislavery principles. The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, based in Boston, was the only missionary society that expelled slaveholders from its mission churches and steadfastly maintained Christian witness against slavery. Caught between the need to conform to its abolitionist teachings and the fear of antagonizing the Cherokees, Baptist representatives Reverend Evan Jones and his son John faced considerable harassment and danger.

Documentation: 49 notes.

Abstracter: R. S. Sliwoski

Language: English

Period: 1845-60.

Subject: Slavery.

Missions and Missionaries.

Jones, John.

Jones, Evan.

Indians.

Cherokee Indians.

Blacks.

Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Entry: 22A:4790

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***A NOTE ON AFRICAN SOURCES OF AMERICAN INDIAN RACIAL MYTHS.***

Citation: *Journal of American Folklore* 1976 89(353):
331-335.

Abstract: Demonstrates clear African sources for the creation myth common in the 19th century among Indians of the Southeastern States about the vocational choices offered red, white, and black men by the Great Spirit. Primary and secondary sources; 9 notes.

Abstracter: W. D. Piersen

Language: English

Period: 1698-1838.

Subject: Stereotypes.

Southeastern States.

Race Relations.

Indians.

Africa.

Entry: 15A:96

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***RED INDIANS, BLACK SLAVERY AND WHITE RACISM:
AMERICA'S SLAVEHOLDING INDIANS.***

Citation: *American Quarterly* 1974 26(4): 367-385.

Abstract: Discusses Negro-Indian relations in the slaveholding states of the Old South from the end of the colonial era to the Civil War. The multiracial society created problems for the southern Indians who had to adapt themselves to the plantation system of economy. The federal government complicated matters with its Indian agents, primarily southern-born slaveholders, who were responsible for the acculturation of their charges. Southern-based missionaries were more successful than those from the North. The Cherokee Indians, the richest and most successful of the tribes in adapting to white men's ways, are used as an example in their treatment of Negro slaves and their defense of slavery as an institution. 27 notes, appendix.

Abstracter: C. W. Olson

Language: English

Period: 1770's-1860.

Subject: South.

Slavery.

Blacks.

Indian-white relations.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 13A:2771

Author: McLoughlin, William G.

Title: ***RED, WHITE, AND BLACK IN THE ANTEBELLUM SOUTH.***

Citation: *Baptist History and Heritage* 1972 7(2): 69-75.

Abstract: Comments on white racial antagonism toward the red and black population of the antebellum South. Indians and Negroes of that area became victims of American "simplistic dualism." Racist attitudes were perpetuated by governmental policies, the acquisitive characteristics of Indian chiefs who tried to emulate white American contemporaries, and the futile efforts of abolitionist-oriented Christian missionaries who attempted to overcome the negative influence of white "enlightened self-interest." Ironically, the successful leaders in the red communities of the Five Civilized Tribes could only become pawns in a civilization which

branded them as a "coloured" people. As a result, egalitarian reform was vitiating in favor of white culture and institutions. Social progress among the races comes only when the races of America find common ground for mutual respect, endeavor, and opportunity. Based on primary and secondary sources; 9 notes.

Abstracter: J. D. Born, Jr.

Language: English

Period: ca 1800-60.

Subject: Blacks.

Racism.

Author: Merrell, James H.

Title: ***RACIAL EDUCATION OF THE CATAWBA INDIANS.***

Citation: *Journal of Southern History* 1984 50(3): 363-384.

Abstract: After 1800, the Catawba Indians began to adopt white racist attitudes toward blacks. The Catawbas' increasingly tenuous position in South Carolina society encouraged their recognition that hating black people was one way to avoid being considered black. Owning slaves became a means of mitigating the Indians' position as a marginal people. Although slavery ended in 1865, the Catawbas retained their views, perhaps because they remained socially insecure and marginal in the Carolinas.

Documentation: Based on Bureau of Indian Affairs records, the Records of the States of the United States, materials in the British Public Records Office, and other manuscript and printed primary sources; 73 notes.

Abstracter: T. Schoonover

Language: English

Period: 18c-20c.

Subject: South Carolina.

Racism.

North Carolina.

Indians.

Catawba Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 22A:2047

Author: Milligan, John D.

Title: ***SLAVE REBELLIOUSNESS AND THE FLORIDA MAROON.***

Citation: *Prologue* 1974 6(1): 4-18.

Abstract: Points out that "whereas runaway slaves in Latin America were able to establish a number of maroons [refuges] of some duration, those in the

original 13 American colonies and the later United States established few and almost invariably no longer than short periods. . . ." Describes an episode in 1816 at Negro Fort, 25 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico up the Apalachicola River where the blacks, supported by Indians, "not only fought savagely to retain their freedom but initiated attacks on the invaders and in the case of the Georgia militia sent them reeling back across the border." The two commanders of the garrison, a black man named Garson and a Choctaw chief, were captured and put to death after the garrison was destroyed by an explosion on 27 July 1816.

Abstracter: D. D. Cameron

Language: English

Period: 1816.

Subject: Rebellions.

Maroons.

Indians.

Fugitive Slaves.

Florida (Negro Fort).

Choctaw Indians.

Entry: 13A:4241

Author: Mills, Gary B.

Title: ***MISCEGENATION AND THE FREE NEGRO IN ANTEBELLUM "ANGLO" ALABAMA: A REEXAMINATION OF SOUTHERN RACE RELATIONS.***

Citation: *Journal of American History* 1981 68(1): 16-34.

Abstract: Challenges old racial stereotypes concerning free Negroes in antebellum Alabama, based on individual case studies in 48 Anglo counties. Free Negroes never constituted more than 1% of the total black population in Alabama. They did not challenge their place in the system, and evidence does not support the notion that whites hated or feared free blacks in Alabama. The question remains unanswered, however, whether Alabama was representative of attitudes elsewhere in the South during the antebellum period. Based on county sources and census records; 5 tables, 38 notes.

Abstracter: T. P. Linkfield

Language: English

Period: 1790-1860.

Subject: Race Relations.

Blacks (free).

Attitudes.

Alabama.

Author: Minges, Patrick.

Title: "***HIS BROTHER AND NOT HIS SLAVE' - THE BELOVED COMMUNITY AND THE 'TRAIL OF TEARS.'***"

Citation: *Bulletin, The African American Genealogical and Historical Society.*
Washington DC

Abstract: A short, well informed, very readable and sensible discussion of the relationship between blacks and Indians.

Author: Mormino, Gary R., ed.

Title: "***THE FIRING OF GUNS AND CRACKERS CONTINUED TILL LIGHT***": ***A DIARY OF THE BILLY BOWLEGS WAR.***

Citation: *Tequesta* 1985 45: 48-72.

Abstract: Describes life in the Tampa, Florida, area during the 1850's, when it was unclear whether the surviving Seminoles or the white homesteaders would succeed in occupying the frontier. An anonymous diary found in the collection of papers of William Henry Wills (1809-89) provides a firsthand picture of frontier life in Florida. Prints extracts from the diary, dated 24 December 1855 to 13 February 1856.

Documentation: Primary sources; 35 notes.

Abstracter: A. C. Drysdale

Language: English

Period: 1850's.

Subject: Seminole War, 3d.

Indians.

Florida (Tampa area).

Diaries.

Entry: 25A:4493

Author: Moulton, Gary E.

Title: ***CHEROKEES AND THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1975 53(3): 296-305.

Abstract: Examines the ways in which Chief John Ross of the Cherokees was used by the federal government to encourage the Seminoles to cease hostilities. Colonel John H. Sherburne was sent from the War Department to negotiate with Chief Ross. There was, however, mutual misgiving as to the arrangement. Nevertheless Ross and his comrades attempted to carry out the mission to the Seminoles, only to have Seminole delegates who came for negotiation under a flag of truce taken captive. 30 notes.

Abstracter: R. V. Ritter

Language: English

Period: 1832-38.
Subject: Sherburne, John H.
Seminole War, 2d.
Ross, John.
Indian-white relations.
Federal Policy.
Entry: 13A:5167

Author: Moulton, Gary E.

Title: ***CHIEF JOHN ROSS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.***

Citation: *Civil War History* 1973 19(4): 314-333.

Abstract: Describes the efforts of John Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation, to steer a neutral course during the Civil War. Located on the southern frontier, Ross and his people were divided in their loyalties, but finally opted for the Confederacy. Later Ross went over to the Union, was taken by Federal forces, and charged with opportunism and treason by Cherokee secessionists. But following the war, a treaty was signed recognizing Ross' position, which favored Cherokee unity rather than division of the Nation along sectional lines as favored by Ross's internal foes. Primary sources.

Abstracter: E. C. Murdoch

Language: English

Period: 1861-66.

Subject: Ross, John.

Indian-white relations.

Federal Policy.

Confederate States of America.

Civil War.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 12A:2797

Author: Mulroy, Kevin.

Title: ***ETHNOGENESIS AND ETHNOHISTORY OF THE SEMINOLE MAROONS.***

Citation: *Journal of World History* 1993 4(2): 287-305.

ISSN: 1045-6007

Abstract: Studies the origins in late-18th-century Florida of the Seminole maroons - a mixed race of Seminole Indians and blacks - and reviews their subsequent development in Florida and Indian Territory in the 19th century. The history of this group provides strong support to Jacqueline Peterson and Jennifer Brown's earlier claim, in *The New Peoples: Being and Becoming Metis in North America* (1985), that "the rise of `new

peoples' is the most significant historical consequence of the wrenching collision and entanglement of the Old World with the New." The very processes that led to the decline of some cultural groups brought into being new ones that thrived on change, adapted quickly and well, and developed strong, lasting communities. Mixed-race societies throughout North America experienced similar processes of development.

Documentation: 40 notes.

Abstracter: S. S. Howard/S

Language: English

Period: 18c-19c.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Miscegenation.

Indian Territory.

Florida.

Ethnicity.

Blacks.

Entry: 31:12692

Author: Oedel, Howard T.

Title: SLAVERY IN COLONIAL PORTSMOUTH.

Citation: Historical New Hampshire 1966 21(3): 3-11.

Abstract: After the failure of Indian slavery and indentured servitude in the 17th century, Negro slaves, usually children, were brought from the West Indies for domestic service with the well-to-do. A third of the 150 in New Hampshire in 1721 were in Portsmouth; two-thirds of the 300 in 1775. The freedom clause in Article I of the 1783 New Hampshire constitution was interpreted to grant freedom to all slaves born thereafter; but many were emancipated and some ran away. The 1790 census listed 26 slaves and 76 free Negroes; a few slaves were left in 1840. Portsmouth merchants were never slavers. Based on family MSS., reminiscences, newspapers, and state documents.

Abstracter: T. D. S. Bassett

Language: English

Period: 1700-91.

Subject: Youth and Children.

West Indies.

Slavery.

New Hampshire (Portsmouth).

New Hampshire.

Indians.

Entry: 4:432

Author: Pearson, Fred Lamar, Jr.

Title: ***EARLY ANGLO-SPANISH RIVALRY IN SOUTHEASTERN NORTH AMERICA.***

Citation: *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1974 58(Supplement): 157-171.

Abstract: Spanish interest in the Americas was initiated by Columbus in 1492 and intensified with various explorers in the 1500's. English interest was not important until the late 1500's. The point of competition was in the Southeast where the Spanish used the Indian population to present a hostile front to the English colonization efforts. The Spanish were eventually unsuccessful because of their inability to sustain Indian hostility toward the English. Primary sources; 40 notes.

Abstracter: M. R. Gillam

Language: English

Period: 1565-1685.

Subject: Spain.

Southeastern States.

Indian-white relations.

Great Britain.

Discovery and Exploration.

Colonization.

Entry: 14A:6093

Author: Pearson, Edward A.

Title: ***"A COUNTRYSIDE FULL OF FLAMES": A RECONSIDERATION OF THE STONO REBELLION AND SLAVE REBELLIOUSNESS IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SOUTH CAROLINA LOWCOUNTRY.***

Citation: *Slavery & Abolition* [Great Britain] 1996 17(2): 22-50.

ISSN: 0144-039X

Abstract: Gender analysis may help us better understand the 1739 Stono slave rebellion in South Carolina. The shift from a thinly populated pastoral economy somewhat akin to that of West Africa, allowing male slaves a degree of autonomy and application of inherited skills, to a rice culture demanding routine and regimentation in work more traditional to African women may have enraged some slave men to the point of rebellion.

Documentation: Based on records from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the

British Public Records Office, as well as other primary and secondary sources; 146 notes.

Abstracter: R. A. Keller

Language: English

Period: 1720-40.

Subject: South Carolina.

Slave Revolts.

Labor.

Economic Change.

Entry: 34:12965

Author: Perdue, Theda.

Title: ***CHEROKEE PLANTERS, BLACK SLAVES, AND AFRICAN COLONIZATION.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1982 60(3): 322-331.

Abstract: Although they had owned black slaves since the 1790's, most Cherokees felt uncomfortable with the institution and hoped for its gradual demise. Apart from the demand upon their labor and some restrictions on marriage rights, the slaves enjoyed a fairly independent life. This relatively lenient treatment carried over into Cherokee support for a "back to Africa movement" for freed slaves. This pattern changed after the forced removal of Cherokees to Indian Territory during the 1830's. The greater demand for labor in a frontier environment hardened Cherokee attitudes toward blacks, and a harsh slave code resulted. Harsher treatment and total collapse of the African colonization scheme compelled slaves to become more defiant and to run away more frequently.

Documentation: Based on the Cherokee Phoenix, Cherokee Advocate, and archival sources; 20 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1830-60.

Subject: Slavery.

Indian Territory.

Colonization.

Cherokee Indians.

Blacks.

Attitudes.

Africa.

Entry: 21A:115

Author: Perdue, Theda.

Title: ***CHEROKEE PLANTERS, BLACK SLAVES, AND AFRICAN***

COLONIZATION.

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1982 60(3): 322-331.

Abstract: Although they had owned black slaves since the 1790's, most Cherokees felt uncomfortable with the institution and hoped for its gradual demise. Apart from the demand upon their labor and some restrictions on marriage rights, the slaves enjoyed a fairly independent life. This relatively lenient treatment carried over into Cherokee support for a "back to Africa movement" for freed slaves. This pattern changed after the forced removal of Cherokees to Indian Territory during the 1830's. The greater demand for labor in a frontier environment hardened Cherokee attitudes toward blacks, and a harsh slave code resulted. Harsher treatment and total collapse of the African colonization scheme compelled slaves to become more defiant and to run away more frequently.

Documentation: Based on the Cherokee Phoenix, Cherokee Advocate, and archival sources; 20 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1830-60.

Subject: Slavery.

Indian Territory.

Colonization.

Cherokee Indians.

Blacks.

Attitudes.

Africa.

Entry: 21A:115

Author: Purdue, Theda.

Title: ***PEOPLE WITHOUT A PLACE: ABORIGINAL CHEROKEE BONDAGE.***

Citation: *Indian History* 1976 9(3): 31-37.

Abstract: Most early accounts of the Cherokee Indians depict them as being slave owners. After contact with white settlers, they did hold blacks (and sometimes whites and other Indians) as slaves, but the members of the aboriginal social class designated as slaves were in reality clan-less. They were captives or prisoners of war who had not been adopted into the tribe. Their Cherokee name actually implied "men without a clan" rather than chattel slaves. They were not employed to the economic advantage of their

owners, and hence were not really slaves but simply members of a subgroup awaiting possible adoption into the clan. 26 notes.

Abstracter: E. D. Johnson

Language: English

Period: 17c-18c.

Subject: Slavery.

Indians.

Clans.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 16A:5917

Author: Perdue, Theda.

Title: **RED & BLACK IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS.**

Citation: *Southern Exposure* 1984 12(6): 17-24.

Abstract: Surveys relations between Cherokees and blacks during the gradual Spanish, British, and American intrusions into the southern Appalachian territory of the Cherokees.

Language: English

Period: 1520's-1840's.

Subject: Southeastern States.

Race Relations.

Indians.

Cherokee Indians.

Blacks.

Entry: 23A:1715

Author: Pezzoni, J. Daniel.

Title: **BRUSH ARBORS IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH.**

Citation: *Pioneer America Society Transactions* 1997 20: 25-34.

ISSN: 0884-3309

Abstract: Brush arbors - structures made of wooden poles supporting a roof of green branches - were used in the South by Native Americans, certain European immigrants, and African Americans for various activities, but mostly they were used as places of worship.

Language: English

Period: 1800-1950.

Subject: Blacks.

Indians.

Architecture (vernacular).

South.

Immigrants.

Worship.

Brush arbors.

Entry: 36:2695

Author: Porter, Kenneth W.

Title: ***NEGROES AND THE SEMINOLE WAR, 1835-1842.***

Citation: *Journal of Southern History* 1964 30(4): 427-450.

Abstract: The Second Seminole War resulted from the decision to move the Seminoles from Florida. This decision was influenced by the presence and position of several hundred Negroes among the Seminoles, some of them slaves of the Seminoles or nominally free, but some of them runaways from white masters. The Negroes, fearful of being turned over to whites, strongly influenced the general Seminole decision to resist removal. These Negroes were shrewd and farsighted in their plans for resistance and active and aggressive in carrying them out. Once convinced, however, that the government was inflexibly determined on Seminole removal - and persuaded, too, that if they and the Indians surrendered, their own freedom and the lives of both races would be respected - they were almost as influential in persuading the more recalcitrant Indians to surrender as they had previously been in rallying Seminole resistance.

Abstracter: S. E. Humphreys

Language: English

Period: 1835-42.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Indian Wars.

Immigration.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 1:2281

Author: Porter, Kenneth W.

Title: ***NOTES SUPPLEMENTARY TO RELATIONS BETWEEN NEGROES AND INDIANS***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 18, No. 3 (1933): 282-321.

Author: Porter, Kenneth W.

Title: ***RELATIONS BETWEEN NEGROES AND INDIANS WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 17, No. 3 (1932): 287-367.

Author: Porter, Kenneth W.

Title: ***THE SEMINOLE NEGRO-INDIAN SCOUTS, 1870-1881***

Citation: *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 55 (January 1952): 358-77.

Author: Price, Richard.

Title: ***RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS: MAROONS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.***

Citation: *Indian Historical Review* [India] 1988-89 15(1-2): 71-95.

ISSN: 0376-9836

Abstract: Study of maroon (runaway slave) communities in the Americas during the 16th-19th centuries reveals that these communities shared characteristics throughout plantation America, and provides insight into the Afro-American experience. These communities were characterized by inaccessibility, guerrilla warfare, slash-and-burn horticulture, innovative ways of exploiting the environment, inability to manufacture essential items (which led to alliances of convenience with pirates), and diverse relations with native peoples. Internal organization was marked by measures to insure loyalty, harsh laws, strong central authority, antagonism over rights to women, and polygyny. The overall culture of the communities was syncretistic, with evidence of distinct Afro-American culture intermingled with African retentions.

Documentation: Based on a paper presented at the Slavery International Congress held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in June 1988; 113 notes.

Abstracter: L. L. Nelson

Language: English

Period: 16c-19c.

Subject: Fugitive Slaves.

Communities.

Blacks.

Americas (North and South).

Entry: 32:5673

Author: Ramsey, David.

Title: ***ABNER DOUBLEDAY AND THE THIRD SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1981 59(3): 318-334.

Abstract: Abner Doubleday served as captain of Company E of the US First Artillery in Florida during the Third Seminole War, 1855-58. An autobiographical manuscript from 1869 contains 18 pages pertaining to his activities in and around Fort Dallas during the Seminole War. Based on primary

sources in the New York Historical Society and
on other sources; photo, 36 notes.

Abstracter: N. A. Kuntz

Language: English

Period: 1855-58.

Subject: Seminole War, 3d

Author: Riley, Sam G.

Title: ***A NOTE OF CAUTION: THE INDIAN'S OWN PREJUDICE, AS
MIRRORED IN THE FIRST NATIVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.***

Citation: *Journalism History* 1979 6(2): 44-47.

Abstract: Focuses on the discrimination of Indians against
blacks, women, Germans, and Irish, as evidenced
in the first Indian newspaper, The Cherokee
Phoenix, published 1828-34.

Language: English

Period: 1828-34.

Subject: Newspapers.

Journalism.

Indians.

Discrimination.

Cherokee Phoenix.

Entry: 18A:138

Author: Riordan, Patrick.

Title: ***FINDING FREEDOM IN FLORIDA: NATIVE PEOPLES,
AFRICAN AMERICANS, AND COLONISTS, 1670-1816.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1996 75(1): 24-43.

ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: During the late 17th and 18th centuries, Spain
encouraged African slaves in the British
Carolinas to escape to Spanish Florida. The
settlement of many Africans in Florida
influenced and was influenced by many of the
events of the 18th century. Black colonists were
caught up in the American Revolution, came into
conflict with the Creeks and other Indians in
the region, and in many cases settled among the
Seminole people. About one thousand Seminoles
and their black allies, known as Florida
maroons, lived along the Apalachicola River
between Apalachicola Bay and Georgia by 1816.
That year, the US Navy captured an abandoned
British fort on the river known as the Negro
Fort, dealing a heavy blow to the hopes for
continued freedom among the Florida maroons.

Documentation: Based on documents in the Florida State Archives
in Tallahassee, and on secondary sources; 42
notes.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 1670-1816.

Subject: Spain.

Indians.

Great Britain.

Fugitive Slaves.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 34:16098

Author: Rivers, Larry E. and Brown, Canter, Jr.

Title: ***"THE INDISPENSABLE MAN": JOHN HORSE AND FLORIDA'S
SECOND SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Journal of the Georgia Association of Historians*
1997 18: 1-23.

Abstract: Chronicles the early life of John Cavallo (b.
1812?), son of a Seminole chief and an African
mother, who participated in the Indian uprising
against the US Army's attempt to uproot
Florida's Native Americans and relocate them to
Oklahoma. During the 2d Seminole War, 1835-42,
Cavallo's charismatic leadership led to his
reputation among white leaders as a primary
source of Indian and black resistance. After his
capitulation, Cavallo, also known as Gopher John
and later as John Horse, served the US Army as
an interpreter during efforts to gather over
five hundred Indians for exile. John Horse later
drew from his experiences with the army in
Florida to help establish the African-American
US Cavalry regiments known as the Buffalo
Soldiers.

Documentation: Based on documents in the Office of Indian Affairs
and the National Archives, correspondence, press
accounts, and secondary sources; 76 notes.

Abstracter: B. S. Shlevin

Language: English

Period: 1835-42.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Indian Wars.

Blacks.

Horse, John.

Seminole War, 2d.

Florida.

Entry: 36:10833

Author: Roper, John Herbert and Brockington, Lolita G.

Title: ***SLAVE REVOLT, SLAVE DEBATE: A COMPARISON.***

Citation: *Phylon* 1984 45(2): 98-110.

Abstract: Compares the debate on slavery that took place in Valladolid, Spain, in 1550 with a similar debate three centuries later in Richmond, Virginia. In Valladolid, the Spanish Crown halted its aggressive policy of expansion based on colonial slave labor long enough to hear the arguments of Fray Bartolome de Las Casas, a Dominican brother who reported a catalogue of slave abuses to Charles V, and his antagonist Juan Gines de Sepulveda, a secular representative who based his argument of black inferiority on Aristotle and forwarded a "just" cause for enslaving "rude" Africans. The debates in the Virginia Assembly in 1831 and 1832, after the Nat Turner rebellion, raised similar questions and, like their Spanish precursor, led to more formalized and rigid methods of enforcement of the odious institution.

Documentation: 23 notes.

Abstracter: L. J. Klass

Language: English

Period: 1831-32.

1550.

Subject: Virginia (Richmond).

State Government.

Spain (Valladolid).

Slavery.

Debates.

Entry: 23A:1817

Author: Rountree, Helen C.

Title: ***BEING AN INDIAN IN VIRGINIA: FOUR CENTURIES IN LIMBO.***

Citation: *Chesopiean* 1972 10(1): 2-7.

Abstract: The Virginia Algonkin Indians have been in continuous contact with Europeans since 1607. In the Seventeenth Century they were pressured to become good English men, and the value of their aboriginal culture was denied. In 1705 a shift occurred, and ever since then the Indians have been expected to merge with the black population, whose culture is also (largely)

English. Pressure to assimilate with blacks was especially strong in the pre-Civil War years, the post-Reconstruction era, and the 1920's through 1940's. In spite of these attempts upon their identity, the Virginia Algonkins have kept themselves separate from both whites and blacks down to this day. While their technology is largely Anglo-American and their social organization reflects Anglo-American models, they maintain separate political and church units, hold and attend powwows, and take an interest in the Pan-Indian movement.

Abstracter: AIA (3:3:1156) J

Language: English

Period: 17c-20c.

Subject: Virginia.

Social Organization.

Blacks.

Indian-white relations.

Assimilation.

Algonkin Indians.

Entry: 14A:23

Author: Sainsbury, John A.

Title: ***INDIAN LABOR IN EARLY RHODE ISLAND.***

Citation: New England Quarterly 1975 48(3): 378-393.

Abstract: By the end of King Philip's War (1675-76) the Indians of Rhode Island were scattered and many became dependent on whites for employment; by the end of the colonial period over 35% of the Indians in Rhode Island were living with white families. Rhode Island settlers, especially during the 17th century, employed Indians on a voluntary, short-term basis. Local governments also hired Indians for construction work, and some Indians became indentured servants for stated lengths of time. Many Indians, however, became servants involuntarily as a punishment for felony, in payment for debts, or for participating in King Philip's War. Despite a strain of humanitarianism, the perpetual bondage of Indians became established and legally acceptable in 18th-century Rhode Island. Legislation against the import of Indian slaves, however, prevented Indian slavery from reaching the proportions of Negro slavery. The government was against the expansion of Indian labor, which was generally unskilled, consisting mainly of construction work and military service. "Indian

employment by white colonists in Rhode Island was the result . . . of Indian social disintegration. . . ." Based on primary and secondary sources; 69 notes, appendix.

Abstracter: B. C. Tharaud

Language: English

Period: 1676-1778.

Subject: Slavery.

Rhode Island.

Labor.

Indians.

Entry: 14A:6051

Author: Sandefur, Gary D. and McKinnell, Trudy.

Title: ***AMERICAN INDIAN INTERMARRIAGE.***

Citation: *Social Science Research* 1986 15(4): 347-371.

Abstract: According to 1980 US Census data, Indian-white intermarriage is more common than black-white intermarriage, and, among Indians, is least likely in traditional Indian areas where endogamous American Indians are the poorest and least-educated couples in the United States.

Language: English

Period: 1970-80.

Subject: Marriage (mixed).

Indian-White Relations.

Entry: 26:7481

Author: Saunt, Claudio.

Title: ***"THE ENGLISH HAS NOW A MIND TO MAKE SLAVES OF THEM ALL": CREEKS, SEMINOLES, AND THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY.***

Citation: *American Indian Quarterly* 1998 22(1-2): 157-180.

ISSN: 0095-182X

Abstract: The onset of plantation slavery in South Carolina during 1710-30 created social dilemmas for the Creek and Seminole Indians of the Southern interior. As with white populations, Indian groups had varying views of slavery, with some readily selling other Indians captured in war to white slave traders and helping to recapture escaped slaves. Other groups were disturbed by the development of the plantation system, as it required forms of coercion to insure order that were alien to the Creek social system, which emphasized persuasive skills. It is possible that Creek cooperation in the 1715-16 Yamasee War was largely a response to the simultaneous expansion of slavery. Their defeat at the hands

of the South Carolinians led many Creek villages to pursue closer relations with Spanish colonial officials in Florida. As slavery continued to spread into Georgia in 1751 and Florida with British control in 1763, Creeks began to see changes in their own towns. The mestizo, or mixed-blooded, children of traders and Creeks rose to power and attempted to become slaveowners themselves. By 1813, the divisions within Creek society led to the Redstick War, during which dissident Creeks and their black allies attacked the plantations before fleeing into the Seminole villages further south upon their defeat. There, both blacks and Creeks were adopted into Seminole groups, who did not own large numbers of slaves as their land was unable to support plantation agriculture.

Documentation: Based largely on Spanish colonial records at the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville, published British colonial records, other primary sources, and secondary sources; 136 notes.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 1710-1816.

Subject: Indian Wars.

Slavery.

South Carolina.

Blacks.

Creek Indians.

Seminole Indians.

Entry: AHL37I3

Author: Schafer, Daniel L.

Title: ***"A CLASS OF PEOPLE NEITHER FREEMEN NOR SLAVES":
FROM SPANISH TO AMERICAN RACE RELATIONS IN
FLORIDA, 1821-1861.***

Citation: *Journal of Social History* 1993 26(3): 587-609.

ISSN: 0022-4529

Abstract: Examines the status of free blacks in Florida, focusing on the transition from mild and flexible three-caste race policies under the Spanish prior to their departure in 1821 to the harsh and rigid two-caste policies brought by the Americans. Comparison of Cuba and East Florida shows that Spain followed parallel policies in these two colonies, yet the status of free blacks in Cuba plummeted after 1800 while their counterparts in East Florida

retained their places in a seignorial caste system. Local conditions rather than metropolitan laws, institutions, and religions explain these divergences. Free blacks who remained in Florida after 1821 saw their rights decline sharply. By 1829 a rigidly discriminatory two-caste policy was in place that severely restricted future manumissions. Implementation of the new laws was effectively circumvented until the 1850's, however, as the local plantation elites, mostly holdovers from the Spanish era and fathers of free mulatto children, monopolized political offices and ignored two-caste race policies in favor of their older traditions. Case studies drawn from local records explore the fate of free blacks caught in this transition. In the 1850's cotton and lumber prices escalated along with political controversies; white supremacist attitudes and policies became the general will.

Abstracter: J

Language: English

Period: 1821-61.

Subject: Social status.

Race Relations.

Florida.

Blacks (free).

Entry: 31:3210

Author: Schomburg, Arthur.

Title: ***"TWO NEGRO MISSIONARIES TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS, JOHN MARRANT AND JOHN STEWART."***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History*, no. Vol 21 no. 1 (1936).

Author: Searcy, Martha Condray.

Title: ***THE INTRODUCTION OF AFRICAN SLAVERY INTO THE CREEK INDIAN NATION.***

Citation: *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1982 66(1): 21-32.

Abstract: In the late Colonial period, Creek Indians generally cooperated in returning slaves to their owners in Georgia, Florida or South Carolina. But during the Revolution, the Creeks decided it would be profitable for them to keep black slaves for themselves.

Documentation: Based on primary sources; 26 notes.

Abstracter: G. R. Schroeder

Language: English

Period: 1763-79.

Subject: South Carolina.
Slavery.
Indians.
Georgia.
Florida.
Creek Indians.
Blacks.
Entry: 20A:3526

Author: Sefton, James E.

Title: ***BLACK SLAVES, RED MASTERS, WHITE MIDDLEMEN: A CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE OF 1852.***

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1972 51(2): 113-128.

Abstract: During the Seminole wars in Florida in the 1830's, Creek Indians working for the federal government captured over 100 Negroes belonging to the Seminoles. The unclaimed Negro slaves raised many legal questions. A Georgia slave trader, James C. Watson, contracted to buy the slaves, but never received them. Eventually they were sent to Indian Territory with their Seminole masters. Secretary of War Poinsett recommended that Congress indemnify Watson. Fourteen years later the matter finally was debated in Congress, where numerous questions were raised concerning the relationship of Indians to slaves, and how that relationship was affected by the state of war. Based on government documents and secondary sources; 55 notes.

Abstracter: J. E. Findling

Language: English

Period: 1836-52.

Subject: Watson, James C.

Slavery.
Seminole Indians.
Indian Wars.
Florida.
Congress.

Entry: S:175

Author: Shepard, R. Bruce.

Title: ***NORTH TO THE PROMISED LAND: BLACK MIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN PLAINS.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1988 66(3): 306-327.

ISSN: 0009-6024

Abstract: Demonstrates through census and immigration data that the overwhelming majority of blacks who migrated from Indian Territory to the plains of

Canada during 1889-1911 were ex-slaves and descendants of Southern freedmen who had migrated earlier to the Oklahoma territory. This contradicts earlier conclusions that most of these migrants had been "Black-Indians," or former slaves of the Five Civilized Tribes who lived in eastern Oklahoma. The desire to escape racism and to find new opportunities motivated these migrations, but more racism confronted the blacks once they reached western Canada.

Documentation: Based on census and immigration records, newspapers, interviews, and secondary sources; illus., 7 photos, 44 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1889-1911.

Subject: Canada.

Oklahoma.

Migration.

Canada (western).

Blacks.

Entry: 27:651

Author: Shoemaker, Nancy.

Title: ***HOW INDIANS GOT TO BE RED.***

Citation: *American Historical Review* 1997 102(3): 625-644.

ISSN: 0002-8762

Abstract: Examines the origins of the idea of race among North American Indians in the 18th century, asking why Indians in the Southeast identified themselves as "red people" or "red men" when in diplomatic negotiation with the English and French. The author offers two explanations. First, Indians might have called themselves "red" in response to meeting people who identified themselves as "white" to distinguish themselves from their "black" slaves. Second, some Indians may have had precontact identities as "red," which derived from or found expression in their stories of human origins. Both explanations appear to have been factors in the emergence of a "red" identity among Cherokees in the 1720's-30's as the Cherokees adapted their traditional color symbolism to create categories of difference which they linked to differences in skin color. As with the development of the idea of race among Europeans, the Cherokees' main intent seems to have been to define the characteristics and obligations of the "Other,"

the people they called "white." The author demonstrates the extent to which historians can, if they try, understand the cultures and perspectives of people who left no written records of their own. Her argument thus raises significant questions about the construction of racial beliefs and the reconstruction of past cultures.

Abstracter: J

Language: English

Period: 1720's-30's.

Subject: Skin color.

Self-perception.

Race.

Indians.

Cherokee Indians.

Entry: 35:183

Author: Smits, David D.

Title: **"SQUAW MEN," "HALF-BREEDS," AND AMALGAMATORS: LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIAN-WHITE RACE-MIXING.**

Citation: *American Indian Culture and Research Journal* 1991
15(3): 29-61.

ISSN: 0161-6463

Abstract: Summarizes the views on interbreeding of Indians and whites held by late-19th-century scholars, novelists, prominent military officers, Indian policy reformers, missionaries, government agents, and historians. Representatives of each group displayed a spectrum of attitudes. Americans generally were uncomfortable with miscegenation but believed Indian-white mixing was more acceptable than black-white mixing because Indians were fewer in number.

Documentation: Based on late-19th-century publications and secondary studies; 89 notes.

Abstracter: G. O. Gagnon

Language: English

Period: 1850-1910.

Subject: Miscegenation.

Indian-White Relations.

Attitudes.

Entry: 30:3770

Author: Sprague, Oren D.

Title: **SECOND SEMINOLE WAR**, 1835-1842.

Citation: *Military Review* 1988 68(9): 52-59.

ISSN: 0026-4148

Abstract: The 2d Seminole War provides an example of a successful low-intensity conflict for the US armed forces, although at a great cost in manpower and money. To be successful in such a conflict, a military force of sufficient size and commitment is necessary. Armed escalation without a strong initial commitment permits an opponent the opportunity and time to make strategic adjustments.

Documentation: Secondary sources; 52 notes.

Abstracter: A. M. Osur

Language: English

Period: 1835-42.

Subject: War (limited).

Seminole War, 2d.

Military Strategy.

Entry: 26:14070

Author: Steckel, Richard H.

Title: **MISCEGENATION AND THE AMERICAN SLAVE SCHEDULES.**

Citation: *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 1980 11(2): 251-263.

Abstract: Examination of the determinants of miscegenation using the slave schedules of the 1860 census. A regression model explains the incidence of mulattoes among slave children. The probability that a slave child was a mulatto varied substantially, being dependent on such factors as the character of the plantation, the county, and the region.

Documentation: 2 tables, 17 notes.

Abstracter: R. Howell

Language: English

Period: 1860.

Subject: Slavery.

Miscegenation.

Entry: 21A:746

Author: Taylor, Robert A.

Title: **UNFORGOTTEN THREAT: FLORIDA SEMINOLES IN THE CIVIL WAR.**

Citation: *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1991 69(3): 300-314.
ISSN: 0015-4113

Abstract: The Civil War began only three years after the Seminoles and related Florida Indian tribes had been either subjugated or resettled outside the state. Florida whites feared that the remnants of these tribes would harbor sufficient resentment to align themselves with the Union

forces and, thus, become a significant local factor in the war. While Union forces captured St. Augustine and other southern Florida sites, the state government selected emissaries to maintain contact with the few elusive bands of natives and to secure their neutrality. Apparently, the officials were needlessly concerned because the Indians seemed to have the same goal.

Documentation: Based on documents at the University of South Florida, in Florida State Archives, University of Florida Archives, US National Archives, newspaper articles, and secondary sources; 40 notes.

Abstracter: D. Powell

Language: English

Period: 1861-65.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Indians.

Florida (southern).

Civil War.

Entry: 29:9036

Type: Collection

Author: TePaske, John J.

Title: ***THE FUGITIVE SLAVE: INTERCOLONIAL RIVALRY AND SPANISH SLAVE POLICY, 1687-1764.***

Publication: *Eighteenth-Cent. Florida and Its Borderlands* (Gainesville: U. of Florida, 1975): pp. 1-12.

Abstract: Analyzes English and Spanish slave policies in the southeast. Spanish Florida was essentially a military outpost; slaves were not needed and few were in evidence. The establishment of the English colony of Carolina, which was agricultural and slave-dominated, led to the problem of fugitives to Florida. Spain used the runaways to fight and otherwise oppose England, even establishing a community of free Negroes. Spanish policy was the more enlightened: Negroes were never chattel in Florida, but in actual fact free Negroes represented a small proportion of the Negro whole. 45 notes.

Abstracter: V. L. Human

Editor: Proctor, Samuel, ed.

Language: English

Period: 1687-1790.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Georgia.

Fugitive Slaves.

Florida.
Creek Indians.
American Revolution.
Entry: 15A:111

Author: Thybony, Scott.

Title: ***AGAINST ALL ODDS, BLACK SEMINOLE WON THEIR FREEDOM.***

Citation: *Smithsonian* 1991 22(5): 90-101.

ISSN: 0037-7333

Abstract: A band of largely fugitive slaves in Florida, who had become, in effect, Black Seminole, survived the 2d Seminole War (1835-42) to be exiled among the hostile Creek in Indian Territory (Oklahoma), escaped to Mexican sanctuary only to suffer continuously at the hands of hostile Indians and American slavers, and returned in 1870 to serve as scouts for the US Army as the "best trackers and Indian fighters ever engaged" along the Mexican border.

Abstracter: D. L. Smith

Language: English

Period: 1830's-70.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Scouts and guides.

Mexico.

Fugitive Slaves.

Armies.

Entry: 29:8928

Author: Trees, May.

Title: ***SOCIOECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SEMINOLE NATION, 1865-1870.***

Citation: *Journal of the West* 1973 12(3): 490-498.

Abstract: The Civil War left the lands of the Seminole Indians in ruins. However, a new treaty was soon signed and new lands acquired. The Seminoles began farming and made great economic improvements. Social advances were slower, but steady, and by 1870 Seminole Indians were prosperous and well-governed. 27 notes.

Abstracter: V. L. Human

Language: English

Period: 1865-70.

Subject: Social Conditions.

Seminole Indians.

Reconstruction.

Indian-white relations.

Federal Policy.

Farms.
Economic Growth.
Entry: 13A:4783

Author: Tucker, Phillip Thomas.

Title: ***JOHN HORSE: FORGOTTEN AFRICAN-AMERICAN LEADER OF THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 1992 77(2): 74-83.

ISSN: 0022-2992

Abstract: John Horse, or Juan Cavallo, was one of the most important and successful war chiefs during the Second Seminole War, which the Seminoles fought to protect their land and freedom in Florida during 1835-42. John Horse's name indicates that he had been a slave of a part Hispanic, part Indian master before he escaped to join the bands of natives and blacks known as the Seminoles. In 1826, Horse made his living selling fresh meat to American soldiers at Fort Brooke; a decade later his military leadership provided a formidable challenge to US Army efforts to remove or exterminate his people. After the battle of Lake Okeechobee in 1837, Horse and his band fled to the Everglades. They submitted to removal to Indian Territory the next year.

Documentation: Based on government and military records, published correspondence, and other primary and secondary sources; 14 notes.

Abstracter: M. A. Miller

Language: English

Period: 1826-38.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Seminole Indians.

Indian Wars.

Horse, John.

Blacks.

Entry: 33:10442

Author: Turner, William H.

Title: ***BLACKS IN APPALACHIAN AMERICA: REFLECTIONS ON BIRACIAL EDUCATION AND UNIONISM.***

Citation: *Phylon* 1983 44(3): 198-208.

Abstract: The first blacks in Appalachia lived under the domination of the Cherokee Indians, not the Southern slavocracy, and their status was no better than that of slaves in the Cotton Belt. After the Civil War, blacks bore the brunt of

mechanization where labor and race variables were highly accentuated. The poverty of blacks in Appalachia is greater than that of blacks elsewhere in the nation.

Abstracter: A. G. Belles

Language: English

Period: 19c-20c.

Subject: Social Conditions.

Author: Usner, Daniel H., Jr.

Title: ***AMERICAN INDIANS ON THE COTTON FRONTIER: CHANGING ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CITIZENS AND SLAVES IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.***

Citation: *Journal of American History* 1985 72(2): 297-317.

Abstract: After 1800 the development of a cotton economy in the South changed the economic relationship of native Indians with whites and slaves in Mississippi Territory. As Indians ceded their lands to whites, they became more isolated from whites and blacks. A great wave of public sales of former Indian land plus white migration (with slaves) into Mississippi Territory guaranteed the dominance of the developing cotton agriculture.

Documentation: Based on territorial records, Indian records, private papers, and secondary sources; 42 notes.

Abstracter: T. P. Linkfield

Language: English

Period: 1793-1820.

Subject: Mississippi.

Indian-White Relations.

Cotton.

Blacks.

Agriculture.

Entry: 24A:93

Author: VanHoak, Stephen P.

Title: ***AND WHO SHALL HAVE THE CHILDREN? THE INDIAN SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUTHERN GREAT BASIN, 1800-1865.***

Citation: *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly* 1998 41(1): 3-25.

ISSN: 0047-9462

Abstract: In the years 1800-65, Southern Paiutes, western Utes, white New Mexico residents, and Mormon settlers in Utah engaged in slave trading of Indian children. Although economic pressures sometimes led Paiutes to sell the children of other Paiute clans into slavery, it was principally Ute raiders who seized Paiute

children and sold them to Euro-Americans. Generally New Mexicans exacted servitude from the children, as did certain Mormons. But Mormon policies and practices also dictated the adoption of many of these children into Mormon familial settings in order to hasten the assimilation of Indian people into Utah's new white society. The slave trade collapsed when New Mexico authorities finally banned it, and Mormons judged their social assimilationist experiment a failure.

Documentation: Based on western pioneer travel literature, printed editions of Euro-American diaries and reminiscences, and secondary sources; 5 photos, 76 notes.

Abstracter: H. T. Lovin

Language: English

Period: 1800-65.

Subject: New Mexico.

Indian-White Relations.

Children.

Mormons.

Ute Indians.

Slave Trade.

Paiute Indians (Southern).

Utah.

Entry: 37:172

Author: Vaughan, Alden T.

Title: ***FROM WHITE MAN TO REDSKIN: CHANGING ANGLO-AMERICAN PERCEPTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.***

Citation: *American Historical Review* 1982 87(4): 917-953.

Abstract: English and American writers during the early colonial period believed that Indians were "light-skinned" and could be assimilated into European society. This view began to change in the late 17th century. As Indians became increasingly viewed as inherently inferior "redmen" (rather than unenlightened whites), their separate and unequal status became fixed in the American mind. This shift in perception was caused by anger at Indian hostility to whites, frustration over Indian rejection of Christianity, and by the adoption of 18th-century racial attitudes.

Documentation: 4 fig., 98 notes.

Abstracter: R. Schlesinger

Language: English

Period: ca 1550-1850.

Subject: Whites.
Stereotypes.
Racism.
Indians.
Attitudes.
Entry: 21A:5746

Author: Washington, Margaret.

Title: ***AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE FRONTIER THESIS.***

Citation: *Journal of the Early Republic* 1993 13(2): 230-241.

ISSN: 0275-1275

Abstract: Reviews the historiography of the role of blacks in the American frontier. Frederick Jackson Turner's 1893 essay "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" does not mention African Americans nor their role in frontier development. Nevertheless, blacks such as James P. Beckwourth (1798-1866), James Williams, and Hanna Anderson Ropes made significant contributions to frontier life, and Free Frank (1777-1854) and others founded towns such as New Philadelphia and became integral parts of the settlement process. The frontier offered opportunity for advancement for free blacks and also the prospect of freedom for runaway slaves.

Documentation: Secondary sources; 22 notes.

Abstracter: E. J. Peterman

Language: English

Period: 18c-20c.

Subject: Westward Movement.

Historiography.

Frontier Thesis.

Blacks.

Entry: 32:1277

Author: Watson, Alan D.

Title: ***IMPULSE TOWARD INDEPENDENCE: RESISTANCE AND REBELLION AMONG NORTH CAROLINA SLAVES, 1750-1775.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 1978 63(4): 317-328.

Abstract: Slaves in North Carolina continually protested their state of involuntary servitude. At the outbreak of the American Revolution many of the slaves were as eager for their freedom as white North Carolinians who prepared to seek liberation from British tyranny. Based upon public records in the North Carolina State Archives; 53 notes.

Abstracter: N. G. Sapper

Language: English
Period: 1750-1775.
Subject: Slave Revolts.
North Carolina.
American Revolution.
Entry: 18A:857

Author: Watts, Jill.

Title: ***"WE DO NOT LIVE FOR OURSELVES ONLY": SEMINOLE
BLACK PERCEPTIONS AND THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR.***

Citation: *UCLA Historical Journal* 1986 7: 5-28.

ISSN: 0276-864X

Abstract: Examines Seminole black society in the early 19th century and the role of Seminole blacks in the Second Seminole War of 1835-41. Seminole blacks included slaves held by Seminoles and runaway slaves who formed independent communities in Florida. The Seminole blacks identified themselves culturally and politically with the Seminole Indians; the two peoples intermarried and formed significant kinship ties. When war broke out, the Seminole blacks allied with the Indians against US removal efforts. Their resistance to removal demonstrated self-assertion against Euramerican domination and a threatened destruction of their communities.

Documentation: 120 notes.

Abstracter: A. Hoffman

Language: English

Period: 1770's-1841.

Subject: Seminole War, 2d.

Removals (forced).

Indians.

Florida.

Blacks.

Entry: 26:172

Author: Wax, Darold D.

Title: ***"THE GREAT RISQUE WE RUN": THE AFTERMATH OF SLAVE
REBELLION AT STONO, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1739-1745.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 1982 67(2): 136-147.

Abstract: The slave uprising at Stono, near Charleston, South Carolina, on 9 September 1739 represented a significant escalation in black resistance to slavery. Over 20 whites and 40 slaves were killed. As long as the black population exceeded the white, the potential for violence existed. Programs to provide more security were adopted,

including a revision of the slave codes, but no new measure eliminated the risk of another slave rebellion.

Documentation: 63 notes.

Abstracter: A. G. Belles

Language: English

Period: 1739-45.

Subject: South Carolina (Stono).

Slave Revolts.

Race Relations.

Entry: 21A:238

Author: Webre, Stephen.

Title: ***THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN SLAVERY IN SPANISH LOUISIANA, 1769-1803.***

Citation: *Louisiana History* 1984 25(2): 117-135.

Abstract: Spanish law granted slaves certain civil rights and specifically prohibited Indian slavery which, although much less prevalent than African slavery, was well established in French Louisiana when Spain took over the territory in 1763. Spanish authorities made little effort to enforce the prohibition, but beginning in 1790 a number of slaves claiming Indian descent sued successfully in the courts for their freedom. The Spanish governor, under pressure from the French planters and needing their loyalty, suspended the hearing of Indian suits in 1794. After the United States had acquired Louisiana in 1803, a new black code ended the slaves' civil rights.

Documentation: Based on documents in Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain; Spanish judicial records in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans; parish archives; and secondary sources; 52 notes.

Abstracter: R. E. Noble

Language: English

Period: 1763-1803.

Subject: Slavery.

Louisiana.

Indians.

Civil Rights.

Blacks.

Entry: 22A:4226

Author: Stephen Webre, "***The Problem Of Indian Slavery In Spanish Louisiana, 1769-1803,***" *Louisiana History* 1984 25(2): 117-135.

Abstract: Spanish law granted slaves certain civil rights

and specifically prohibited Indian slavery which, although much less prevalent than African slavery, was well established in French Louisiana when Spain took over the territory in 1763. Spanish authorities made little effort to enforce the prohibition, but beginning in 1790 a number of slaves claiming Indian descent sued successfully in the courts for their freedom. The Spanish governor, under pressure from the French planters and needing their loyalty, suspended the hearing of Indian suits in 1794. After the United States had acquired Louisiana in 1803, a new black code ended the slaves' civil rights.

Documentation: Based on documents in Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain; Spanish judicial records in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans; parish archives; and secondary sources; 52 notes.

Abstracter: R. E. Noble

Language: English

Period: 1763-1803.

Subject: Slavery.

Louisiana.

Indians.

Author: Welsh, Louise.

Title: ***SEMINOLE COLONIZATION IN OKLAHOMA.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1976 54(1): 77-103.

Abstract: Once part of the Creek confederacy, the Seminole Indians began to break away during the 18th century and gradually moved further south into Florida. During 1817-49, three wars broke out between the Seminoles and the United States. The most severe began in 1835 when the leader Osceola and others resisted removal. Before the war ended seven years later, deaths reached several thousand and the government expended \$30,000 to \$40,000 for military activities. Osceola was captured under a white flag and died in prison. Most other chiefs bowed to removal to Indian Territory, where they suffered under Creek control until granted their own domain in 1856. Secondary sources; 6 photos, map.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1800-60.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Removal, forced.

Osceola (leader).

Indian Wars.
Indian Territory.
Florida.
Entry: 15A:3886

Author: Welsh, Michael.

Title: ***THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT: PROTESTANTISM AMONG THE OKLAHOMA SEMINOLES, 1842-1885.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1983 61(1): 28-47.

Abstract: During 1848 John and Mary Anne Lilley arrived at Oak Ridge, Indian Territory, and opened a Presbyterian mission and school for the Seminole Indians. Their success prompted the Baptists to send Joseph Samuel Murrow to establish a similar mission. Murrow soon converted Seminole principal chief John Jumper who became the most effective preacher among his people. The two religious groups drove a wedge within the tribe during the Civil War when the Presbyterians sided with the North and the Baptists with the South. In 1873, Presbyterians David and Antoinette Constant revitalized the school which was opened to Indians, blacks, and whites alike.

Documentation: Based on Oklahoma newspapers and manuscripts in the Oklahoma Indian Archives; 7 photos, 23 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1842-85.

Subject: Seminole Indians.

Presbyterian Church.

Oklahoma.

Missions and Missionaries.

Indians.

Baptists.

Entry: 21A:3141

Author: Wickman, Patricia R.

Title: ***OSCEOLA: THE MAN BEHIND THE MYTHS.***

Citation: *Alabama Heritage* 1993 (29): 6-15.

ISSN: 0887-493X

Abstract: Presents the biography and white and Indian ancestry of Osceola (ca. 1804-38), describes his leadership of the Indian forces in the Second Seminole War and recounts how Frederick Weedon, a doctor acquainted with Osceola in life, removed the Creek Indian's head as a scientific specimen shortly before his burial.

Language: English

Period: 1804-38.
Subject: Creek Indians.
Seminole War, 2d.
Osceola.
Weedon, Frederick.
Entry: 36:7909

Author: Wilhelm, Sidney M.
Title: ***RED MAN, BLACK MAN AND WHITE AMERICA: THE CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO GENOCIDE.***

Citation: *Catalyst* 1969 (4): 1-62.

Abstract: "Racism is a basic component of American society, rising from the past, perpetuated in the present and assured for the future. The pattern of racism with its complementary myths now engulfs the Negro just as it foreclosed upon the Indians of yesterday. The white majority repudiates the black majority for the very qualities for which it must accept blame: poverty, ignorance, family disruption, filth, crime, disease, substandard housing. The white strategy reflects the nation's earlier history when the ingenious plan evolved of first maddening the Indians into war and falling upon them with exterminating punishment." Photo.

Abstracter: Polly A. Proett

Language: English

Period: 1969.

Subject: Indians.

Blacks.

Racism.

Genocide.

Entry: 9:2018

Author: Wilkins, Joe.

Title: ***WINDOW ON FREEDOM: SOUTH CAROLINA'S RESPONSE TO BRITISH WEST INDIAN SLAVE EMANCIPATION, 1833-1834.***

Citation: *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 1984 85(2): 135-144.

Abstract: The British West Indian Emancipation Act of August 1833 encouraged sympathetic American abolitionists, but it alarmed Southern landowners who feared imminent economic and social ruin should the policy be accepted in the United States. Historians have traditionally focused on the abolitionists' perspective in the West Indies-United States connection as it affected the slavery issue, and have missed an

opportunity to study the South's understanding of its own way of life. Southern newspapers reported that the result of emancipation in the West Indies was the loss of labor and property, and many landowning Southerners feared that the same fate would befall them if emancipation came to the United States.

Documentation: Based on South Carolina and other US newspapers, and secondary sources; 24 notes.

Abstracter: B. Stenslie

Language: English

Period: 1833-34.

Subject: South Carolina.

Emancipation.

British West Indian Emancipation Act (Great Britain, 1833).

Attitudes.

Entry: 23A:1807

Author: Willis, William S.

Title: ***DIVIDE AND RULE: RED, WHITE, AND BLACK IN THE SOUTHEAST.***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 1963 48(3): 157-176.

Abstract: Poses the thesis that hostility between Negroes and Indians in the Southeastern states during the colonial period was directly the result of white policy of divide and rule. Whites tried to prevent the mingling of Negroes and Indians. Indians were used to catch fugitive slaves and to put down slave rebellions; Negroes were used in military operations against the Indians. All these devices contributed to the mutual hostility which divided the two groups and prevented their combining in insurrection against the white man's rule. Most of the examples used relate to South Carolina. Documented.

Abstracter: L. Gara

Language: English

Period: 1712-75.

Subject: Military History.

Indians.

Human Relations.

British North America.

Blacks.

Entry: 1:199

Author: Wilms, Douglas C.

Title: ***CHEROKEE ACCULTURATION AND CHANGING LAND USE PRACTICES.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1978 56(3): 331-343.

Abstract: During the 1790's American traders began to modify the culture of the Cherokee Indians who moved from their predominately agricultural existence to a dependence on manufactured goods. Subsequent "civilizing" programs by the US government and various missionary groups increased the dependency and turned the tribe away from a communal orientation toward private ownership. Increased power of mixed-blood factions in the tribe furthered the acculturation process. Primary and secondary sources; 4 photos, map, 35 notes.

Abstracter: M. L. Tate

Language: English

Period: 1790's-1820's.

Subject: Social Organization.
Indian-White Relations.
Cherokee Indians.
Acculturation.

Entry: 16A:5929

Author: Willson, Walt.

Title: ***FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY DURING RECONSTRUCTION.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1971 49(2): 230-244.

Abstract: Discusses how the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory handled the problem of freedmen after the Civil War.

Abstracter: S

Language: English

Period: 1865-76.

Subject: Reconstruction.
Oklahoma.
Indian Territory.
Freedmen.
Five Civilized Tribes.

Entry: 12A:2079

Author: Wilson, L. W., ed.

Title: ***REMINISCENCES OF JIM TOMM.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1966 44(3): 290-306.

Abstract: A biographical narrative by the Negro Jim Tomm who was born a slave near Muskogee in 1859. Tomm describes his parentage, life on the plantation, shoe and soap making, the log house with shake-shingle roof, grinding corn and wheat. He

describes also many of the events and battles during the Civil War, the Green Peach War between the Spieche and Checote factions, tribal laws and courts, hauling freight, toll bridges and ferries, steamboats, saltworks, ranches, churches and schools, Indian cooking and crafts, allotments, railroads, and the Snake uprising. His narrative reveals much of the life and many of the homely conditions of the period. Illus., 4 notes.

Abstracter: Ina W. Van Noppen

Language: English

Period: 1859-1906.

Subject: Oklahoma.

Blacks.

Biography.

Entry: 5:576

Author: Woodson, Carter G.

Title: ***“THE RELATIONS OF NEGROES AND INDIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS.”***

Citation: *Journal of Negro History* 5 (1920): 45-57.

Author: Wood, Peter.

Title: ***PEOPLE'S MEDICINE IN THE EARLY SOUTH.***

Citation: *Southern Exposure* 1978 6(2): 50-53.

Abstract: Alternative traditions of medical care and disease treatment have existed for centuries in the South to an extent greater than in any other section of the country. Black and white Southerners have benefited from comparatively equal treatment of maladies available at low cost through easily obtainable herbal remedies. Many of the methods of treatment of sickness were derived from Indian medicine which as early as the 17th century were adopted by whites. Afro-Americans also early gained reputations for their effective use of herbal medicine. Afro-Americans were under suspicion during the period of slavery owing to their knowledge of poisons which, whites feared, would be used against the master class. Even given the scientific advances in medicine in the 19th century, Southerners continued to rely on home remedies for many ailments.

Abstracter: N. Lederer

Language: English

Period: 17c-20c.

Subject: Whites.

South.
Indians.
Folk Medicine.
Blacks.
Entry: 16A:7761

Author: Wright, J. Leitch, Jr.

Title: ***A NOTE ON THE FIRST SEMINOLE WAR AS SEEN BY THE INDIANS, NEGROES, AND THEIR BRITISH ADVISERS.***

Citation: *Journal of Southern History* 1968 34(4): 565-575.

Abstract: Suggests that the causes of the First Seminole War in 1817-18 were more complex than the traditional U.S. explanation. The Indians considered that part of their lands lay in the United States above the Florida boundary, that the Americans were the aggressors, and that, rather than making unprovoked attacks across the U.S. border, they were merely defending their homeland. Moreover, it seems apparent from the diplomatic exchanges between the United States, Britain, and Spain, that the United States was determined to have all of Spanish Florida. 26 notes.

Abstracter: I. M. Leonard

Language: English

Period: 1817-18.

Subject: Great Britain.

Indian Wars.

Blacks.

Seminole War (1st).

Florida.

Entry: 6:1098

Author: Wrone, David R.

Title: ***THE CHEROKEE ACT OF EMANCIPATION.***

Citation: *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 1973 1(3): 87-90.

Abstract: On 21 February 1863, the Cherokee Nation followed in the steps of the Great Emancipator and freed its Negro slaves. The Cherokee Act of Emancipation differed from Lincoln's in that it applied to all slaves within the Cherokee Nation, not just to those under Confederate control, and that it gave the freed Negroes a stake in the communal property of the tribe. Includes text of the Act of Emancipation. Primary and secondary sources; 13 notes.

Abstracter: T. W. Smith

Language: English

Period: 1863.
Subject: Slavery.
Blacks.
Indians.
Emancipation, Cherokee Act of.
Cherokee Indians.
Entry: 12A:2083

Author: Young, Mary.

Title: ***RACISM IN RED AND BLACK: INDIANS AND OTHER FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN GEORGIA LAW, POLITICS, AND REMOVAL POLICY.***

Citation: *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1989 73(3): 492-518.

ISSN: 0016-8297

Abstract: Discusses the relationship of racism to Indian removal in Georgia. Although suggested by some, most Georgians vigorously opposed Indian-white "amalgamation." Increased pressure for Indian removal took place at the same time Georgians were putting increasing restrictions on free blacks. But Indians were never, in fact, restricted to the same extent as free blacks, although the rhetoric was often similar.

Documentation: Based on newspapers, other primary and secondary sources; 5 illus., 54 notes.

Abstracter: G. R. Schroeder

Language: English

Period: 1816-38.

Subject: Removals (forced).

Racism.

Indians.

Georgia.

Blacks.

Entry: 28:11423

Author: York, Everett L.

Title: ***ETHNOCENTRICITY OR RACISM: SOME THOUGHTS ON THE NATURE OF EARLY INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONS.***

Citation: *American Indian Quarterly* 1974 1(4): 281-291.

Abstract: Surveys scholarly literature and concludes that strains in early Indian-white relations were cultural and sprang from mutual misunderstanding rather than greed or hatred. Denies Wilcomb Washburn's theory of hatred caused by the "noble savage" constantly giving way, and Nancy Lurie's theory of Indian hospitality based on need for

allies. Suggests trade, land tenure, and political organization were three significant areas of cultural misperception which led to conflict. Based on secondary sources; 40 notes.

Abstracter: G. L. Olson

Language: English

Period: ca 1607-1750.

Subject: Washburn, Wilcomb E.

Racism.

Lurie, Nancy.

Indian-white relations.

Historiography.

Ethnocentrism.

Entry: 13A:4788

Author: Young, Mary.

Title: ***RACISM IN RED AND BLACK: INDIANS AND OTHER FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN GEORGIA LAW, POLITICS, AND REMOVAL POLICY.***

Citation: *Georgia Historical Quarterly* 1989 73(3): 492-518.

ISSN: 0016-8297

Abstract: Discusses the relationship of racism to Indian removal in Georgia. Although suggested by some, most Georgians vigorously opposed Indian-white "amalgamation." Increased pressure for Indian removal took place at the same time Georgians were putting increasing restrictions on free blacks. But Indians were never, in fact, restricted to the same extent as free blacks, although the rhetoric was often similar.

Documentation: Based on newspapers, other primary and secondary sources; 5 illus., 54 notes.

Abstracter: G. R. Schroeder

Language: English

Period: 1816-38.

Subject: Removals (forced).

Racism.

Indians.

Georgia.

Blacks.

Entry: 28:11423

Author: Mazur, Zbigniew.

Title: ***"COMPELLED TO SERVITUDE AND DRUDGERY": INDIANS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF UNFREE LABOR IN EARLY COLONIAL VIRGINIA.***

Citation: *American Studies* [Poland] 1994 13: 73-83.

ISSN: 0209-1232

Abstract: Attempts to exploit Indian labor in colonial Virginia spurred the development of white indentured servitude and black slavery. Frustrations with Indians' unwillingness to perform involuntary labor, even under coercion, led to the increased exploitation of white indentured servants. In reaction to incidents of violence between Indians and white settlers, masters increased their control over white indentured servants. Dealings between Englishmen and Indians in both work and war led to the institutionalization of ethnic prejudice, which paved the way for black slavery.

Documentation: Based largely on published primary sources and secondary sources; 31 notes.

Abstracter: R. E. McFarland

Language: English

Period: 17c.

Subject: Labor.

Indian-White Relations.

Slavery.

Indentured servants.

Virginia.

Entry: 35:420

Author: Zellar, Gary.

Title: ***OCCUPYING THE MIDDLE GROUND: AFRICAN CREEKS IN THE FIRST INDIAN HOME GUARD, 1862-1865.***

Citation: *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 1998 76(1): 48-71.

ISSN: 0009-6024

Abstract: The First Indian Home Guard was created to protect Indian Territory during the Civil War after the Lower Creek tribal council signed a treaty with the Confederacy. The guard, comprised of Indians, African Creeks, and African Seminoles, participated in numerous battles, making its African Creek members the first "regularly mustered blacks in the federal army" to see action in the Civil War. The blacks served important communication roles as translators of Native American language and culture between full-blood unit members and white officers. Their knowledge of regional geography made them valuable scouts, and an awareness of white business techniques made them useful in transactions with Euroamericans.

Documentation: Based on documents in several manuscript collections including those of Oklahoma Historical Society and the National Archives; 7

photos, 80 notes.

Abstracter: J. L. Behrens

Language: English

Period: 1860-65.

Subject: 1st Indian Home Guard.

Creek Indians.

Seminole Indians.

Indian Territory.

Civil War.

Blacks.

Entry: 36:4929

WEB LINKS:

AFRICAN AMERICAN GENEALOGY RESOURCES: BLACK INDIAN

http://ccharity.com/genlinks/Black_Indian/

AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN THE WILD WEST

<http://www.oklahombres.org/burton.htm>

AFRICAN~NATIVE GENEALOGY MESSAGE BOARD

<http://www.insidetheweb.com/mbs.cgi/mb532395>

AFRIGENEAS

<http://afrigeneas.com/>

AMERICAN NATIVE PRESS ARCHIVES:

<http://www.anpa.ualr.edu/>

AFRAMERINDIAN SLAVE NARRATIVES:

<http://www.columbia.edu/~pm47/afram/>

AFRICAN-NATIVE AMERICANS "WE ARE STILL HERE": A PHOTO EXHIBIT

<http://newman.baruch.cuny.edu/digital/native/default.htm>

BLACK INDIANS: AN AMERICAN STORY

<http://www.richheape.com/>

BLACK INDIANS (AFRO-NATIVE AMERICANS)

<http://www.colorq.org/MeltingPot/America/BlackIndians.htm>

BLACK INDIANS

<http://www.africanamericans.com/indians.asp>

BLACK INDIANS & INTERTRIBAL NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOC.

<http://www.blackindians.com/>

THE BLACK NATIVE ASSOCIATION

<http://www.bnaa.org/~bnaa/>

BUFFALO SOLDIERS & INDIAN WARS:

<http://www.buffalosoldier.net/>

CENTER FOR AFRICAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH

<http://www.homalusa.org/>

CHOCTAW FREEDMEN OF OKLAHOMA:

<http://www.angelfire.com/ok3/freedmen/chocfreed.html>

EATING OUT OF THE SAME POT

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/student/sorg/aam/2000conference/htmls/intro.html>

EMERGING IDENTITY OF AFRICAN AMERICANS CLAIMING THEIR NATIVE ANCESTRY

<http://www.thecircleonline.org/10.97/black.html>

ESTELUSTI FOUNDATION

<http://www.estelusti.com/>

ESTELUSTI ~ THE OKLAHOMA FREEDMEN

<http://hometown.aol.com/angelaw859/okfrdmen.html>

FREEDMEN OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES - BLACK INDIANS

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ewyatt/borders/>

FREEDMEN ON THE FRONTIER

<http://www.angelfire.com/ar/freedmen/>

HEART OF TWO NATIONS: AFRICAN AMERICAN INDIANS

<http://hometown.aol.com/homalosa/index.html>

INDIAN PIONEER PAPERS

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~okgenweb/pioneer/pioneer.htm>

LEST WE FORGET

<http://www.coax.net/people/lwf/>

NATIVE/AFRICAN AMERICAN PICTURES

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/student/sorg/aam/2000conference/htmls/pics.html>

NZINGHA'S NATION - BLACK INDIANS

<http://www.thefuturesite.com/nzingha/blackind.html>

OPEN DIRECTORY – MELUNGEON

<http://www.dmoz.org/Society/Ethnicity/Melungeon/>

PATRICK MINGES WORK ON AFRICAN AMERICANS AND INDIANS

<http://users.rcn.com/wovoka/professional.htm>

PEOPLE OF COLOR IN OLD TENNESSEE

<http://www.tngenweb.org/tncolor/>

"PEOPLE'S PATHS BOOKSTORE!" -- BLACK INDIANS!

<http://www.thepeoplespaths.net/Bookstore/BlackIndians.htm>

SEMINOLE FREEDMEN

<http://blackoklahoma.com/seminole.htm>

TRI-RACIALS: BLACK INDIANS OF THE UPPER SOUTH

http://hometown.aol.com/angelaw859/tri_racials.html

TWIN TERRITORIES: OKLAHOMA TERRITORY - INDIAN TERRITORY:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~itgenweb/>

