

#### **COURSE VIDEO**



### Uncovering Hidden Histories: Compiling Biographies of People Omitted from Written Record

An online conversation course

Perspective from
Historian
Anne F. Hyde





### Finding Native Relations:

Histories of Dawes Rolls, Blood Quantum, and Tribal Citizenship

Anne Hyde, Professor of History, University of Oklahoma

# What you all want to know is how people decide if they or someone else is Native American/ Indigenous or not. . .

How can I figure out if my ancestors (and me) are Indigenous/Native?

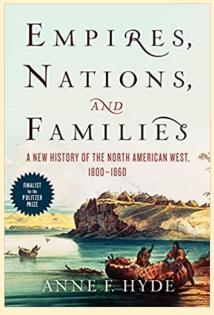
What does indigeneity have to do with tribal citizenship?

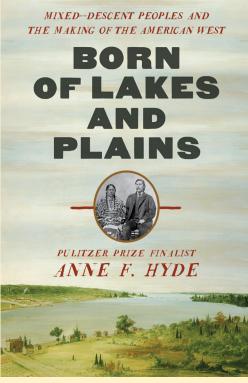
Why are questions about identity so fraught and tense right now?

What kind of data/evidence is out there and how reliable is it?

### About me: the questions that motivate my research

- I don't have Native/Indigenous heritage
- I think understanding how Americans have thought about race is essential to the past, present, and future.
- Fur trade and forts . . . where did all these powerful, influential families with mixed-descent people come from... and then, after the 1890s, where did they go?
- Families, kin, and relations are, whether we like it or not, what we all have in common
  - Teaching using family histories





How do U.S. tribal nations, who all have the right to determine membership for themselves, determine citizenship?

They consider descent, residence, language, who remembers you or your family, blood quantum, relatives on the Dawes Indian Rolls, cultural activities, etc.

So, what do all these things mean in 1860 or in 1930 or now?

And, does being native/Indian/Indigenous/a citizen of a tribal nation depend on the Dawes Rolls?

# A quick example: The Otoe Drips Family



Eagle of Delight 1802 / Mary Jane and Catherine, 1890 / Louise Drips Goulet, 1865 / Thomas and Andrew 1858

1

2

3

4

Some U.S. census Page No. 17. Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12 puzzles:

merely by an affirmative mark, as /. SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Lownship no 3 Kange 16 Nebraska's "Half-Breed in the County of of Mebraske, enumerated by me on the 24 Tract"and the Drips-Pamilov 15 the order Dwelling-houses, numbered the order of visitation. 16 of visitation, Hanner The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of 17 2000 June, 1870, was in this family. 18 3000 19 Kalis 3 5 6 20 20 m m 22 23 morassia

HOW THE U.S. CENSUS GETS BUILT AND WHY YOU HAVE TO BE SKEPTICAL OF ANY DATA (ESPECIALLY AROUND RACE)

Until 1960, people did NOT fill out their own forms Census Workers filled out forms and often "guessed" about race

- Who were census takers?
   prisoners, enlisted military men, park rangers,

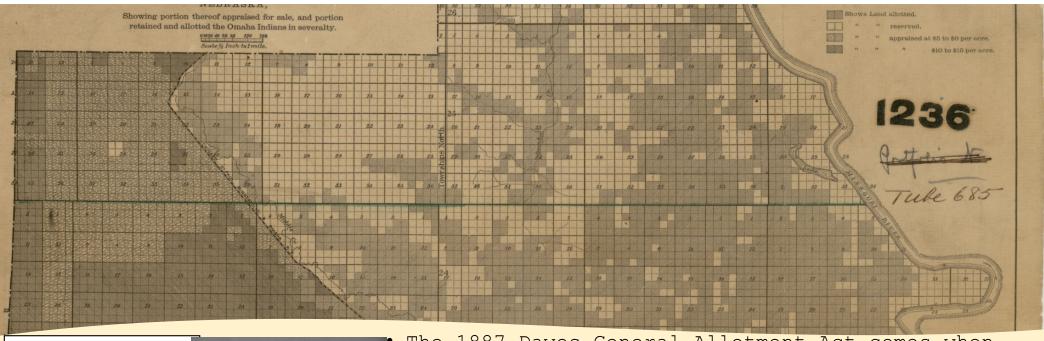
   Indian agents
- Why might people not tell the truth if asked about personal details?
- · Who gots missed?

Mary Jane Drips Benoist Barnes' Children and the Dawes Rolls NEBRASKA, OKLAHOMA, and ALLOTMENT - THE

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on	June 30th 1912 taken by Ralph P. Stanic		Ralph P. Stanion	, Supt. & Spl. Dieb. Agt.					, 19, taken og	(Name.)	(Official title.)		
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Last,	Present.	Date of Birth.	ANGLION PARE,	RELATIONSHIT	AGE		28	25		Barnes, Jonathan		11 10 101	
122	151.	12-13-1907.	Delano, Florence.	Daughter.								11-12-191	
	152	10-28-1909.	, Julia,				29	26		,William D. /	H.B.	1861	
123	153	1-18-1912.	, Josephine,				- 30	27	Frest Pund Saltlamente.		Bon	6-9-1898	
115	154	1845.	Dent, Roke S.	д, р.	67	. ж.	31	28	Fruit Fund Settlement-	, Warion ,	dau.	5-29-1900	
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148	162	1- 6-1900.	, Rhoda.	# 5		N. A. W.	CA		Tour Tund Seldemant	, Vena C.	dau.	3-10-1908	
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150	164	3-30-1907.	, William.		7				Trust Fund Seitlements				
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414	167	9-27-1903.	, Idna.	1 he				1	True: Pund Seithmanhe	,Harold -	H.F.	12-30-188	į
415	168	3-11-1906.	, Bessie M.	and the state of t	5	9 6	100		Trust Pand Sellimant	,Frederick '	H. F	1868	-
416	169	11-25-1910.	. Louie.						Trust Fund Settlement	Bassett, Sam	H.F.	1880	
157	170	1859.	Ellis, Samuel.						Trust Pund Settlement	"Joseph "			
151	171	1854.	, Mary I.		1	*	PLA		Trust Fund Sattlement-	Dorgas		11-9-1911	
156	172	1848.	Ely. Hildegarde C.			13			Trust Pund Sollhamante			11-12-191	

## What is "blood quantum"? How did it get invented and used?

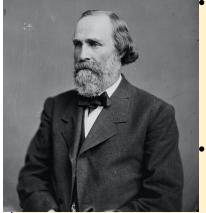
- 19<sup>th</sup>-century race science: goal is proving superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon" race . . . and the inferiority, at a cellular level, of everyone else
- North American obsession with keeping "white blood pure"
- Because Indian Reservations are invented as chattel slavery is ending after the Civil War, there is intense interest in tracking race in the 1860s and 1870s.
- In an era very concerned about who could be citizens and what kind of race or "blood" might disqualify people from citizenship, how much of any particular blood people carried their blood quantum.
- No one, now or in the 1870s or 1910s, could see what race anyone's blood might carry.



So what is allotment and who thought this was a good idea?

Senator Henry Dawes and his

1887 Act



The 1887 Dawes General Allotment Act comes when U.S. policy makers, reformers, and military officials decide Indian reservations need to be abolished. Even though treaties guarantee Native lands, it is expensive to police them and that land should be made available for white settlers.

Between 1890 and 1910, almost every reservation is allotted, which means the federal government decides who is "Indian," and most Indians lose land, access to water, cattle herds, and mineral rights.

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NUM Last.	Present.	INDIAN NAME.	Allot No.	ENGLISH NAME.	Degree Ind. bld	RELATION- SHIP.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SEX
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1021	1080			Russel Seneca	3/4	son	1906	m
1022	1081		(1	Maurice Vivian Sene	oa 3/4	dau	1910	1
		ii		Rollin Blackwolf *	F	Husb	1882	m
1025	1083		- <u>174</u> 22	Mohiva Blackwolf	7/8	dau	1906	1
1026	1084			John Blackwolf	7/8	son	19709	m
1027	1085		<u> </u>	Louisa Blackwolf	1/2	dau	1914	1
1028	1086			William T. Blackwolf	1/2	son	1916	m
1029	1087			Mary Blackwolf		đau	1918	f
				fe, white, not on rol	<u></u>			<u> </u>
1033	1088			Robert Starr	F	Single	1893	m
1035	1089			Rollin Coyote	F	Husb	1884	m
1036	1090	Wa-hi-you	710	Maud Coyote	F	wife	1885	1

5 - 128

Cheyenne- Arapaho rolls, Oklahoma, 1921.

# REASONS SOMEONE WOULD NOT BE ON THE DAWES ROLLS

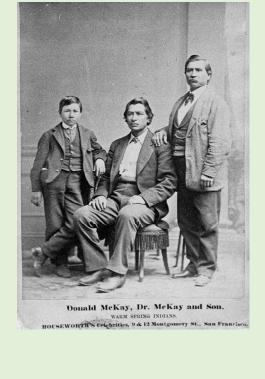
- Phenotype and genotype
- Didn't speak English
- Afraid of having children taken away
- Risk of signing anything
- Simply weren't around that day

#### A Last Example:

The McKay Family in Oregon and Washington: Chinook, Cayuse, Cree, and Scots-Canadian











Leila McKay

#### PLACES TO LOOK BEYOND CENSUS or INDIAN ROLLS

- 1) Draft registration cards, WW1 and 2, Vietnam, etc. people enter their own race and lots of Indigenous people chose to list it (George McKay)
- 2) Reservation and Boarding School records (Leila McKay) or 1930s CCC Indian Projects (Louise Drips Goulet's Children)
- 3) Marriage records/licenses states are very interested in race up to the present (Logan Fontenelle (Omaha) and his French/Dakota wife)
- 4) People "passing" as another race/ethnicity and later deciding to move to reservations or claim native heritageLeila McKay
- El Morros noon Indian Docomerations on book and look at

THANKS for listening and looking! Please save any questions or suggestions for when we meet "live" next week. . . .

Rachel Cocker, Blood Quantum: the Colonial Tool of Racial Superiority and Economic Dependency Native Communities Can't Let Go of, KNOWLEDGE IN INDIGENOUS NETWORKS (Aug. 10, 2016) https://indigenousknowledgenetwork.net/2016/08/10/blood-quantum-thecolonial-tool-of-racial-superiority-and-economic-dependency-nativecommunities-cant-let-go-of/ <a href="https://perma.cc/N425-QSS4">https://perma.cc/N425-QSS4</a>

"How to Register to get Your CDIB Card," ACCESS GENEALOGY, https://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/how-to-register-or-get-your-cdibcard.htm <a href="https://perma.cc/5RWS-JU72">https://perma.cc/5RWS-JU72</a>) that provides information for researching Indian ancestry and applying for a CDIB).

Paul Spruhan, "A Legal History of Blood Quantum in Federal Indian Law to 1935." South Dakota Law Review 51, no. 1 (2006): 1.

#### Books:

C. Joseph Genetin-Pilawa, Crooked Paths to Allotment: The Fight over Federal Indian Policy after the Civil War, (University of North Carolina Press, 2012)

Melissa Meyer. *Thicker than Water: The Origins of Blood as Symbol and Ritual.* New York: Routledge, 2005.

Katherine Ellinghaus, Blood Will Tell: Native Americans and Assimilation Policy (Nebraska, 2017).



See you again on Monday, October 17 6-7:15 pm (ET) for our live conversation...

### Uncovering Hidden Histories: Compiling Biographies of People Omitted from Written Record

featuring panelists Meaghan E.H. Siekman, Carole Emberton and Anne F. Hyde