

More information outlets

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Family History Library has “branch” locations called **Family History Centers** at many of their local facilities. The Family History Library contains a large collection of genealogical documents that may be useful in research.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C. Records available through the 17 National Archives’ regional branches include federal census records from 1790-1930, special censuses of various Indian tribes, military and service related records and passenger arrival records.

The Internet can be a good place for information. Several websites, such as **Rootsweb** at www.familysearch.com, have online guides that give helpful information about how and where to search. Rootsweb also allows people to post their family trees. You may find some of your ancestors “hanging” from someone else’s tree. Also posting information from your own family tree may provide a link for others who are researching another branch of the same tree.

What if I cannot or do not want to do the work myself?

Researchers are available for a fee. Contact the Board of Certification of Genealogists or the Association of Professional Genealogists and request their listings of genealogical researchers for hire:

Board of Certification of Genealogists
P.O. Box 14291
Washington, DC 20044
www.bccertification.org

Association of Professional Genealogists
P.O. Box 40393
Denver, CO 80204
www.apgen.org

Local archives, libraries, and societies may also provide the names of individuals in the area who will search records for you.



Genealogy advocacy



More information at
Kaw Nation
P.O. Box 50
Kaw City, OK 74641
Phone 580-269-2552, ext. 235
Fax 580-269-1161
cdouglas@kawnation.com



For more information or to download a family tree chart, visit our website at www.kawnation.com

Family research information



A genealogist will tell you to start with yourself and work backwards

A **family tree chart** will help with charting your findings. The form can be found in most genealogy books in your library and on our website at www.kawnation.com.

In proving your Kaw bloodline, this chart will have a lot of good information for a genealogist.

The **Kaw Allotment Act of 1902** disbanded the Kaw tribe as a legal entity and allocated its land to enrolled members. To prove Kaw bloodline, you must be a descendant by blood of the 1902 Kaw Indian Allotment Roll, which is listed on our website under “**Tribal Enrollment.**” The list is given by Indian and English name, along with sex, age and relationship. When you see the relationship as **(ward)**, this would indicate that individual was raised by this family and was not related.

Remember: tribal elders are also a wonderful source of information.

How do I begin?

Start with what you know, which means start with yourself and work backwards.

Find as much information as you can about your parents, grandparents and more distant ancestors. Write the information down. Always include maiden names for females, if known. Females will be listed under that name until they were married.

Include dates and places of births, marriages and deaths, and include the places your ancestors lived between their birth and death, if known.

You should always use continental dating — **DD MMM YYYY** — where DD is the day of the

month, MMM is the three-letter abbreviation of the month, and YYYY is the year. For example, March 3, 1897 would be entered as “03 Mar 1897.” Place names should be written in the following format: **City or Town, County, State** — for example, “Kaw City, Kay, Oklahoma.”

Talk to or write other family members. They may have information or documentation you need. Another family member may also be working on your family tree.

Record your information on forms referred to as **family group sheets** and **family tree charts**. Indicate a source for each fact. Organize your information so that you can locate an individual in your growing collection of information.

Where do I find information I need?

At home. Sources of information are birth certificates, marriage licenses, death certificates, divorce decrees, newspaper clippings, family bibles, diaries and letters.

Local and state government offices. A state’s Bureau of Vital Statistics can be contacted for copies of birth and death certificates. Records that can be found at a county courthouse include marriages, divorces, land, deeds and wills (probate). Cemetery records are also sometimes useful.

Libraries. Most libraries have books on how to do genealogical research. They also will have books on the history of the area. Most large city libraries have an area dedicated to genealogy. Many university libraries also have genealogical and historical collections available to researchers.

Genealogical and historical societies, both local and state, are good sources of information. Many have copies of county school records, family histories, censuses, old newspapers, cemetery records, funeral home records, etc.

