The following is a compilation of Cherokee Rolls and other documentation. This list may be incomplete.

Cherokee List of Rolls - *USGenNet - TNGenWeb Project*
Cherokee Rolls & Other Documentation - *The Cherokee Registry*
Rolls Relating to Citizens of the Cherokee Nation - *Access Genealogy*
Cherokee Treaty Information - *Wikipedia*

1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend
Record of 600 Cherokee, Choctaw, and Lower Creek who participated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend against the "Redstick Creeks". List of names on the "muster roll" of a regiment of Cherokees who participated in the battle that left a thousand Redsticks dead.

1817 Reservation Roll
The 1817 treaty allowed for a six hundred and forty acre life estate per head of household, which upon the death of the grantee, or abandonment of the land by the grantee, reverted to the state. Applicants are those requesting land.

1817 Emigration Roll
List of Cherokees who voluntarily emigrated to the west, prior to the Treaty of New Echota. It includes the head of household name, how many males and females in the household, and current residence.

1835 Henderson Roll
(also called the Trail of Tears roll) - 16,000 plus Cherokee residing in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee who were supposed to remove to Indian Territory under New Echota Treaty of 1835.

1848 Mullay Roll
Record of the 1,517 Cherokee remaining in North Carolina after removal. Taken as a result of an Act of Congress.

1851 Old Settlers Roll
This is the Roll of those still alive in 1851, who were already resident in Oklahoma by 1839, when the emigrants arrived. This group was about 1/3 the total Cherokee population in what is now Oklahoma. 3,273 Cherokees were enrolled and each received $270.95.

1851 Siler Roll
Record of 1,700 Cherokees living in Eastern Cherokee entitled to a per capita payment pursuant to an act of Congress in 1850. In 1851, David W. Silar was appointed to take a census of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi to determine who could be eligible to participate in a per capita payment based on the 1835 treaty.

1852 Chapman Roll
The Chapman Roll was taken in 1851 by Alfred Chapman. This roll, which followed almost immediately the Siler Roll, was a result of many complaints by various Cherokees of having been omitted by Siler.

1852 Drennen Roll
This roll was the first census of the emigrants/new arrivals of 1839. These were the “Trail of Tears” survivors.

1854 Act of Congress Roll
Small roll of 88 names of the Eastern Cherokees that were originally omitted from the Siler Roll but had been included on the Mullay Roll.

1867 Tompkin Roll
First post-Civil War census of the Cherokee.

1869 Swetland Roll
A record of Cherokee and their descendants who were listed as remaining in North Carolina by the Mullay 1848 Census. Made following an act of Congress in 1868 for a removal payment authorization.

1880 Cherokee Federal Census
The Cherokee National Council authorized a federal census.

1880 Lipe Roll
The 1880 census was used as a basis for a “per capita payment” made to the citizens of the Cherokee Nation. The payment was authorized by the Cherokee National Council. This was known as the Lipe Roll and the original is in the custody of the Fort Worth Archives Branch of The National Archives.

1883 Cherokee Federal Census

1883 Hester Roll
Record of Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi River.

1886 Cherokee Federal Census

1890 Cherokee Federal Census

1890 Cherokee Payment Roll
$13.70 per capita was paid out under this roll to the citizens by blood.

1890 Wallace Roll
Record of Cherokee Freedmen in Indian Territory. These rolls were created because the Cherokee citizenship of many ex-slaves of the Cherokee in Indian Territory was disputed by the Cherokee tribe. The establishment of their status was important in determining their right to live on Cherokee land and to share in certain annuity and other payments, including a special $75,000 award voted by Congress on October 19, 1888.

1897 Kern-Clifton Roll of Cherokee Freedmen
To fill in omissions and correct discrepancies in the Wallace Rolls.

1893 Cherokee Census
Census roll indexed as freedmen only.

1894 Starrs Roll - Volume 1 - Volume 2 - Volume 3
Compiled by Ezekiel Eugene Starr, a Cherokee Senator for the Flint District and Treasurer for the Western Cherokee Nation. In 1893, congress passed an act that authorized the sale of lands west of the Cherokee Nation referred to as the Cherokee Outlet. Eligible members of the Cherokee Nation were paid $365.70 in return for opening the Cherokee Outlet to white settlers.

1896 Old Settlers Payment
The Supreme Court decided that the original “Old Settlers” of the 1851 Rolls or their heirs would receive an additional $159.10 per share in the 1896 “Old Settler” payment.

1896 Applications for Enrollment (Overturned Roll)
Done in an effort to determine tribal citizenship. Unfortunately some enrollments were made by the federal courts, which did not have the jurisdiction. Many non-Cherokee were included, who were in fact intruders residing with a tribe. Tribal officials fought the enrollment and enumeration, and contested the authority of the federal courts in Indian Territory. The entire census was eventually disregarded (thrown out) but not everyone who applied learned of this, so they didn’t reapply to the Dawes roll. Many people had gone to great efforts to include affidavits, letters, and documents to support their claims.

1898-1902, 1914 Dawes Roll
Rolls of Citizens and Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory consisting of 634 pages of names. The Dawes Commission was organized in 1893 to accept applications for tribal enrollment between, mostly from Indians who resided in the Indian Territory which later became the State of Oklahoma. Tribal membership entitled qualified individuals to land allotments from the U.S. Government.

1900 Cherokee Nation Census
Record of members of the Five Civilized Tribes as well as Whites and Blacks living in the Indian Territory.

1908 Churchill Roll
Prepared by Frank C. Churchill as a listing of Eastern Cherokee to “Certify Members” of the Eastern Band.

1909 Guion Miller Roll
List of Eastern Cherokee who applied for compensation because of a 1906 lawsuit, and judgment in the tribe's favor in the United States Court of Claims.

1924 Baker Roll
This was supposed to be the “final Roll” of the Eastern Cherokee. The land was to be allotted and all were to become citizens. Fortunately the Eastern Cherokee avoided the termination procedures, unlike their brothers of the Cherokee Nation West.