Native American Heritage Month: A Celebration in Maps
This map shows some of the better-known sites of the cliff-dwelling Anasazi and the mound-building Adena and Mississippian peoples. Many of these sites are open to visitors today.
The fate of the buffalo...
The demise of the buffalo began in 1867 when the Union Pacific Railroad was built. At that time, there were 13 million buffalo.

Commercial buffalo hunting began in 1870. By 1878, the southern herd had been exterminated.

By 1903, there were only 34 buffalo living in the United States.
**European Settlements and Their Indian Neighbors, 1620–80**

1. **New France**
   - 1609–27
   - French attempt, with Indian allies, to drive Iroquois southward.

2. 1642–53 and 1665–66
   - Iroquois allied first with Dutch, then with English colonists, later attacked the French and their Indian allies.

**New England Major conflicts, 1620–80**

1. July 1637
   - In a reprisal, colonists attack Pequot Indians (the Pequot War), almost annihilating the tribe.

2. June 1675 – April 1678
   - King Philip's War. Philip leads Wampanoags into war, is later killed and by spring 1678 the tribe is defeated.

**Maryland–Virginia Major conflicts, 1620–80**

1. March 1622
   - Indian attack in Jamestown.

2. Reprisals by colonists.

3. 1675–76
   - Susquehanna raids on Maryland and Virginia.
The river Mississippi is 800 leagues long, without rapids, to wit 400 from the country of the Sauk, and 400 from the mouth of the Illinois River to the sea. The banks are almost uninhabitable, on account of the spring floods. The woods are chiefly poplar, the country one of canes and briars and of trees torn up by the roots; but a league or two from the river, is the most beautiful country in the world, prairies, open woods of mulberry trees, vines, and fruits that we are not acquainted with. The savages gather the Indian corn twice in the year.

Henri de Tonty, Memoir, 1693

The French on the Mississippi, 1678-82

- Known to Europeans, 1678
- French post
- La Salle, 1688
- Tonk, 1679
- La Salle, 1690
- Hernesin, 1690
- La Salle, 1682
- Capture

- Early settlement
- Fort
- Mounds
- René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, 1670 - 1680
- Present-day state of Indiana
William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, concluding a peace treaty with the Delaware Indians in 1682 (a postcard reproduction from a painting by Benjamin West). Penn was said to be always fair in his dealings with the Indians; others, among them his sons, were less fair.
French and Indian War, 1754-1763
The 1763 Proclamation Line, devised by the British, ran from Nova Scotia to northern Florida and was supposed to provide an inviolable boundary between the colonies and Indian lands. Before long, however, settlers began pushing further westward.
Treaty of Greenville, 1795
By 1800, the settlements were pushing steadily westward with disastrous consequences for the Indians.
Lenape on the Wapahani (White River)
In 1811, encouraged by Tecumseh’s absence (he was attempting to subdue the more hot-blooded among his followers), William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, marched on Prophetstown with a 1,000-strong force. Forewarned, the Indians made a preemptive attack on the Americans on the morning of November 7. The resulting Battle of Tippecanoe was a bloody fight, each side losing around 200 killed. It was only ended when Harrison’s cavalry managed to drive the Indians from the field.
Peshewa,
Francis Wildcat,
Jean Baptiste
Richardville
INDIANA IN 1824

CHRONOLOGY

1799
French explored the Illinois country
1800
French built Fort on the Tippecanoe River
1801
Treaty of Fort Wayne
1811
Indians under Tecumseh defeated at Wabash River
1812
Indiana declared a territory
1823
Indiana admitted to the Union
1824
The Indiana Territorial Government was established

The map shows the territorial boundaries and the establishment of counties in Indiana in 1824. The map is titled "Indiana in 1824" and includes a chronology of events leading up to Indiana's admission to the Union.
The Hackley Reserve is the section of land surrounding the bend of the River, and outlined here with a heavy line.

**TREATY OF ST. MARY’S, 1818**

The land in Delaware County was then open for settlement.

The HACKLEY RESERVE denotes land granted by the Treaty of St. Mary’s to Rebecca Hackley, daughter of Capt. Wm. Wells, granddaughter of Miami Chief Little Turtle, and wife of Capt. James Hackley of the U.S. Army. “To Rebecca Hackley, halfbrother’s land, one section of land, to be located at the Honeytown, on White River, so that it shall extend on both sides to include 330 acres of the prairie, where the bend assumes the form of a horseshoe.” In consideration of her father’s services to the government, she received a one mile section of land covering the site of the old Musque town at the bend of the river which became the nucleus of the present city of Muncie. (From Hambough, History of Delaware Co., Indiana, Indianapolis: Indiana Publishing Co., 1904.)

OLDHAM COFFIN GILBERT purchased the land from Rebecca Hackley of Allen County, Indiana about 1825 or 1826. The deed was recorded 1821, Bk. 1, pp. 74 – 75. He built two log cabins, one for his home and the other for a trading post, located on above square at Main and North Street. He built a mill race and built a saw mill, gristmill and a distillery. He died in 1846 while serving in the state legislature.

PUBLIC PURCHASE: In order to insure that Muncie would become the county seat, in 1827 Goldsmith Gilbert, Samuel Jackson and William Brown made land donations to the county. They each donated parts of several town blocks. The public square was created where their lands united. The north half, donated by Gilbert, was in the south edge of the Hackley Reserve. Recorded in Delaware Co. Deed Bk. 1, pp. 30, 162 and 163.

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Potawatomi "Trail of Death" March: Sept. – Nov. 1838

Designates 1838 Potawatomi "Trail of Death" route starting in Indiana, crossing Illinois and Missouri, and ending at present day Osawatomie, Kansas.

In September 1838, over 850 Potawatomi Indian people were rounded up and marched at gunpoint from their Indiana homeland. Many walked the 660-mile distance, which took two months. More than 40 died, mostly children, of typhoid fever and the stress of the forced removal.

Dots on trail are some of the 46 places where the Potawatomi people camped one night or more on the forced removal, and certain other locations mentioned in the official journal kept by a government agent.

People shown here were all Potawatomi painted by artist Geo. Winter in 1837. All went to Kansas in either 1837 or 1838. Reproduced with permission of Tippecanoe County Historical Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

The Trail of Tears, the forced migration of the Cherokee during the winter of 1838–39. The six-month journey saw the death of around 4,000 Indians.
1877: After the 1,700-mile flight of the Nez Perce: I am tired of fighting... It is cold and we have no blankets... The little children are freezing to death... My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.
1895-2004: In the half century following the Dawes Act, Indians lost more than 90 million acres—much of it to swindlers. Then the struggle for land and rights shifted from the battlefields to Congress and the courts.

The U.S. government generally defines Indian Country as the roughly 56 million acres that lie within the boundaries of the reservations and other lands belonging to American Indians.
In 2005, about 4.5 million individuals identified as American Indian or Alaska Native. About 1.6 million identified as two or more races.

About 43% live in the West, and over half live in just ten states: California, Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, New York, Washington, North Carolina, Michigan, and Alaska.

A total of 729,533 people reported to be Cherokee, either alone or in combination with another race, making it the most common tribal grouping.

New York City counts more Indian residents than any other U.S. city, with some 87,000 people claiming full or partial ancestry.
Great spirits...
Brigadier General Ely Samuel Parker was a Seneca who rose through the ranks of the Union Army during the Civil War. An aide to General Ulysses S. Grant, he wrote the final draft of the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

Later he became the first Native American to serve as the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Sarah Winnemucca (1841-1881), a Paiute, was the first Native American woman to obtain a copyright and publish a book in the English language. Sarah served as a translator for the U.S. Army.
Carlisle Industrial School founded in 1879
Gertrude Simmons Bonnin (Zitkala-Sa), a Sioux from South Dakota, was the editor of the *American Indian* magazine. She helped organize the first national Indian conference in the fall of 1911.

Bonnin attended the White’s Manual Labor Institute, a Quaker charter school near Wabash, Indiana, in 1890.

She then attended Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, for two years and won second place in the Indiana Oratorial Contest in 1896.
Ishi was the last surviving member of the Yahi tribe in California. He walked out of the hills near Oroville in 1911, but no one could speak his language. He died in 1916.
The scale of Native American enlistment during World War II was greater as a percentage of their total number than any other ethnic group. The Navajo code talkers have received the most publicity—over 400 Navajos were code talkers. (The Navajo code was kept secret until 1969).
Thanks for commemorating Native American Heritage Month with Ball State University Libraries.