Each Orange dot represents a Texas gun owner
Languages of Today’s World

- **Luba**: Most common languages
- **French**: Migrated languages
- **Sami**: Rare languages

Language names are followed by number of speakers. (m = million, b = billion)
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
This map shows the predominant economies of the Native American populations c. 1500. Geographical location was the determining factor.
Illustrated Atlas of Native American History: 1500
The Ojibwas: People of the Northern Forests
The Ojibwas: People of the Northern Forests
Historical Atlas of Native Americans

French explorers and traders did much to open up North America to the Europeans, forming alliances with many Indian tribal groups.
This remarkable map shows the French network of fur trade routes and forts, and was drawn by Henri Chatelain in 1729. The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Nelson is shown, while the posts at the bottom of the bay have the notation “southern English, sometimes French.” The geography of the western part of the map is a little confused: a river flows from Lake Winnipeag at top left, through Lake Nipigon and into Lake Superior, while the Mississippi comes to within a stone's throw of the western end of Lake Superior. More correctly, the map shows Kennebec in the St. Lawrence Valley, as distinct from the rest of the French Empire. Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, Fort Niagara at the western end of that lake, and the Toronto carrying place through Lake Simcoe. Acadia is shown, though the depiction of the Bay of Fundy (Baye Française) is somewhat crude. Around the sides of the map are lists of native groups by region (at left), a list of trade goods and prices for the various types of furs (at right), and lists of animals, birds, fish, shellfish, trees, and fruits (at bottom). The map is a fine summary of French geographical knowledge of New France after the Treaty of Utrecht.
Trappers and Mountain Men
Trappers and Mountain Men
Fur Trappers and Traders
Penguin Historical Atlas of North America
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.
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
By 1768, the Ojibwa occupied much of the Great Lakes region and were pushing westward against the Lakota (Dakota). Many of the tribes to the south of the lakes would be drawn into the conflict between Britain and the American colonies, particularly the Iroquois, who would suffer badly at the hands of Major General John Sullivan.

Indian Territory in the Great Lakes Region 1768

- Indian village
- British fort
- Fort
- White settlement
- Zone contested between tribes
- Modern borders

Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
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.
Trappers and Mountain Men
Bent's Fort (above), built in 1823 by Charles and William Bent and Ceran St. Vrain, was diagrammed in 1844 by an early visitor to the fort. A marks St. Vrain's room; B marks William Bent's room. The visitor marked with a square a "small porthole where liquor was sometimes passed out to Indians not safe to be admitted in fort." The drawing of Bent's Fort (below) was made in 1845.

Trappers and Mountain Men
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
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.

Indian Removal, 1829–40
Indian tribes’ home territories
route of removal, with date
land granted to Indians west of the Mississippi River
buffalo range
forest

The History Atlas of North America
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.
Historical Atlas of Native Americans

Indian Land Cessions 1784–1859
- Land ceded by 1783
- Land ceded 1784–1809
- Land ceded 1810–19
- Land ceded 1820–29
- Indian land, 1859

Map showing land cessions in the United States from 1784 to 1859.
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
MUNCIE was named for a group of the Munsee, or Wolf division of the Delaware Indians which settled in the area as they were pushed westward from their Atlantic Coast homelands. They moved on to Oklahoma, their new home, in 1818 to 1821 after signing the Treaty of St. Marys, which ceded their claims to land in Ohio and Indiana to the government on Oct. 3, 1818. The land in Delaware County was then open for settlement.

The HACKLEY RESERVE denotes land granted by the Treaty of St. Marys 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, halfblooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White River, so that it shall extend on both sides to include 320 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 Munsee town at the bend of the river which became the nucleus of the present city of Muncie. (Frank Hainbaugh, History of Delaware Co., Indiana Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Co., 1924.)

GOLDSMITH COFFREN GILBERT purchased the land from Rebecca Hackley of Allen County, Indiana about 1825 or 1826. The deed was recorded 1831, 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 Walnut and North Street. He dug a mill race and built a saw mill, gristmill and a distillery. He died in 1844 while serving in the state legislature.

PUBLIC SQUARE: In order to insure that Muncie would become the county seat, in 1827 Goldsmith Gilbert, Lemuel 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. 38, 142 and 169.

Reprinted 1989, D & N Research, Muncie IN

1874 Delaware County Atlas
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Historical Atlas of Native Americans
Indian Nations: The Ojibwas

Ojibwa (Chippewa) reservations are found throughout the northern plains states as well as many areas in neighboring Canadian provinces.
A mid-nineteenth-century illustration of Ojibwa warriors performing a war dance. The tribe’s original homeland was in Michigan, but they moved steadily westward onto the Plains, clashing with other tribes as they went.
**Illustrated Atlas of Native American History**

*Below:* Missionaries traveled great distances into the interior by canoe and dog-sled.
Left: Dedicated totally to their calling, French missionaries risked torture and death to evangelize the tribes along the Great Lakes.
Native American pupils at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, Pennsylvania, c. 1900. The school was founded by Captain Richard Henry Pratt in 1879 in an attempt to assimilate Indian children into the U.S. culture.
“Kill the Indian and save the man.”
Mounds Lake

Madison & Delaware Counties
Indiana
Social Atlas of the United States
Native American Nations
Our Own Names & Locations

This map is the first to document the true names and original pre-contact locations of every documented Native American nation in what is now the contiguous United States of America. We seek to honor all tribes, by including the larger, well-known ones as well as many that did not survive the effects of European genocide and disease. Most of the tribal names are the correct names used to call themselves in their own languages. The only exceptions are for tribes that were documented in their own languages, and a visual reminder of who called the land home for tens of thousands of years before any European set foot, creating a sense of pride for modern-day Native Americans as well as educating the non-Native public.

To Native Americans, the land will always be our ancestral homeland.
Check out the maps, resources, and place names at

http://www.ojibwe.org
Library of Congress American Memory Collections: Native American History
Online Map Resources

Library of Congress Indian Land Cessions Maps
New York State Library Native American Materials
Access these maps from iLocker:
http://ilocker.bsu.edu/users/mgentry/WORLD_SHARED
Melissa Gentry
mgentry@bsu.edu
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