



# MOUNDS to BUCKHONGEHELAS

## Native Americans in Delaware County



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County



# 15



SESQUICENTENNIAL

# MUNCIE



## NATIVE AMERICANS in DEL. CO.

### - Pre-Contact

- Archaeological Record

- Over 1100 sites in Delaware County.

- Lack of synthesis and research focus.

- Adena/Hopewell Cultures – ‘Moundbuilders’

### - Post-Contact

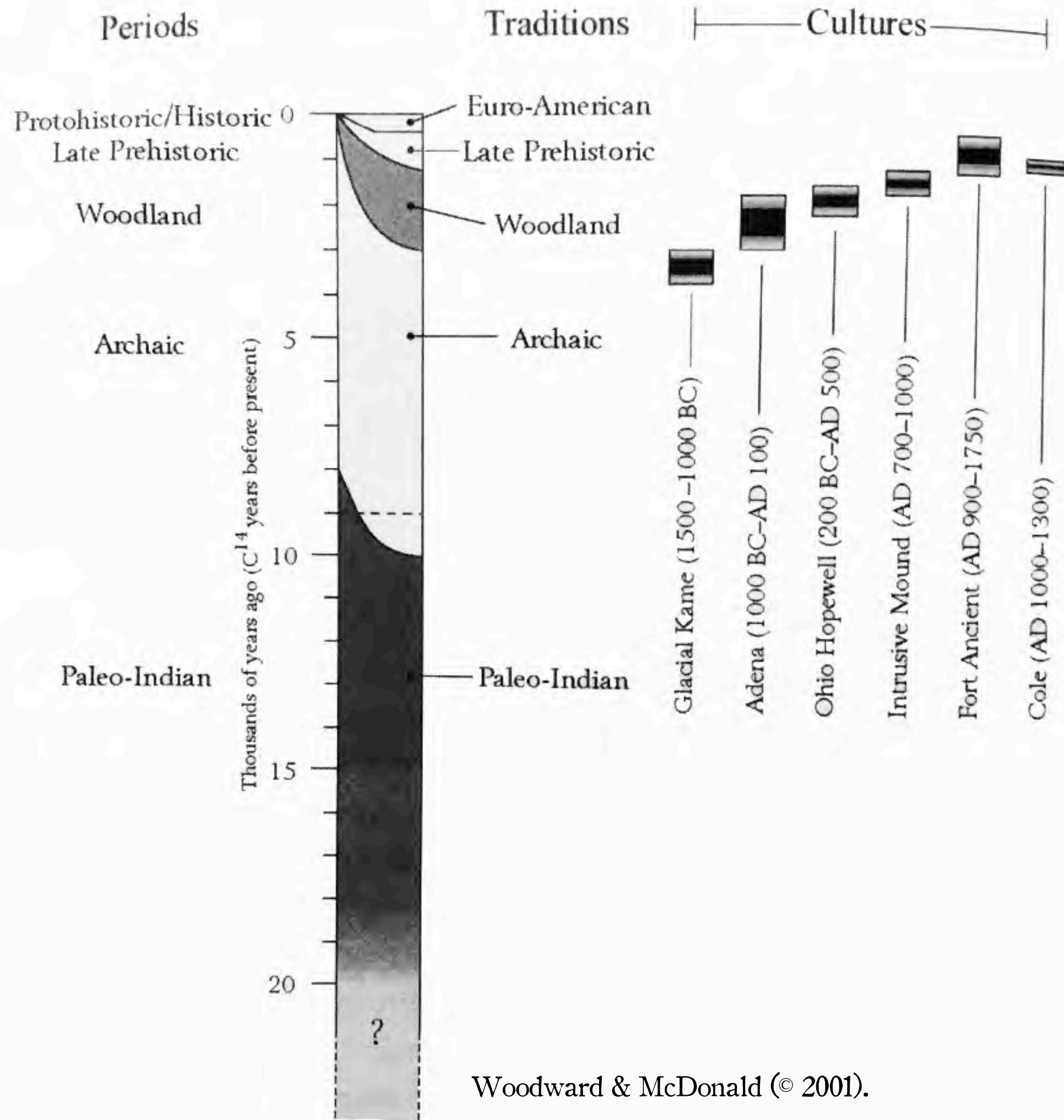
- Oral traditions

- Written records from settlers, missionaries, territorial government.

- Very little archaeological record.

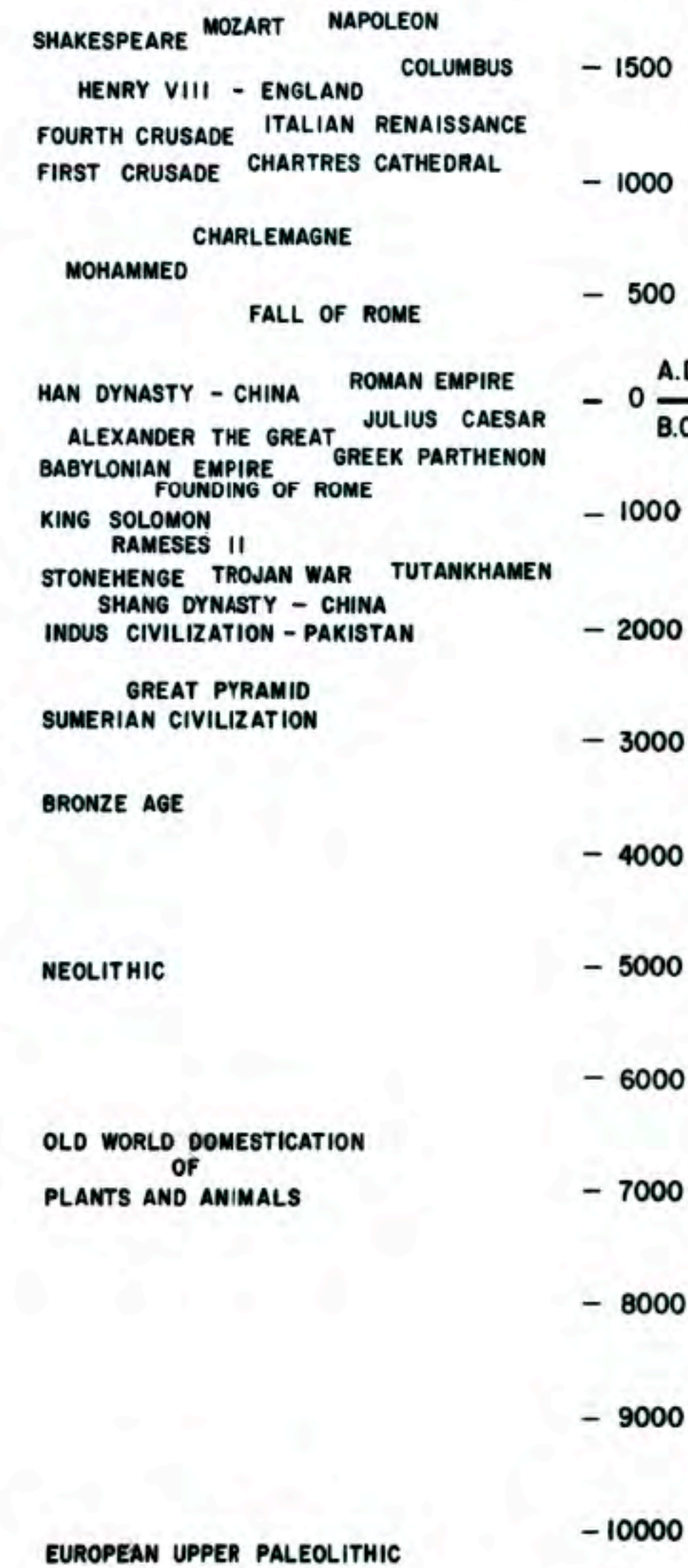


# Indian Mounds of the Middle Ohio Valley

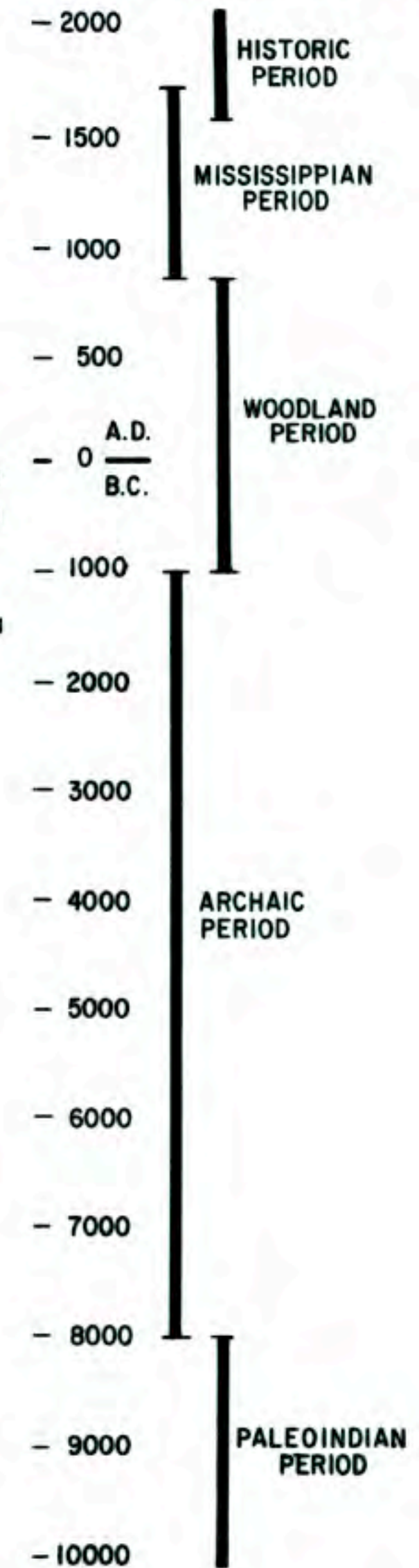


Woodward & McDonald (© 2001).

## OLD WORLD EVENTS



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS

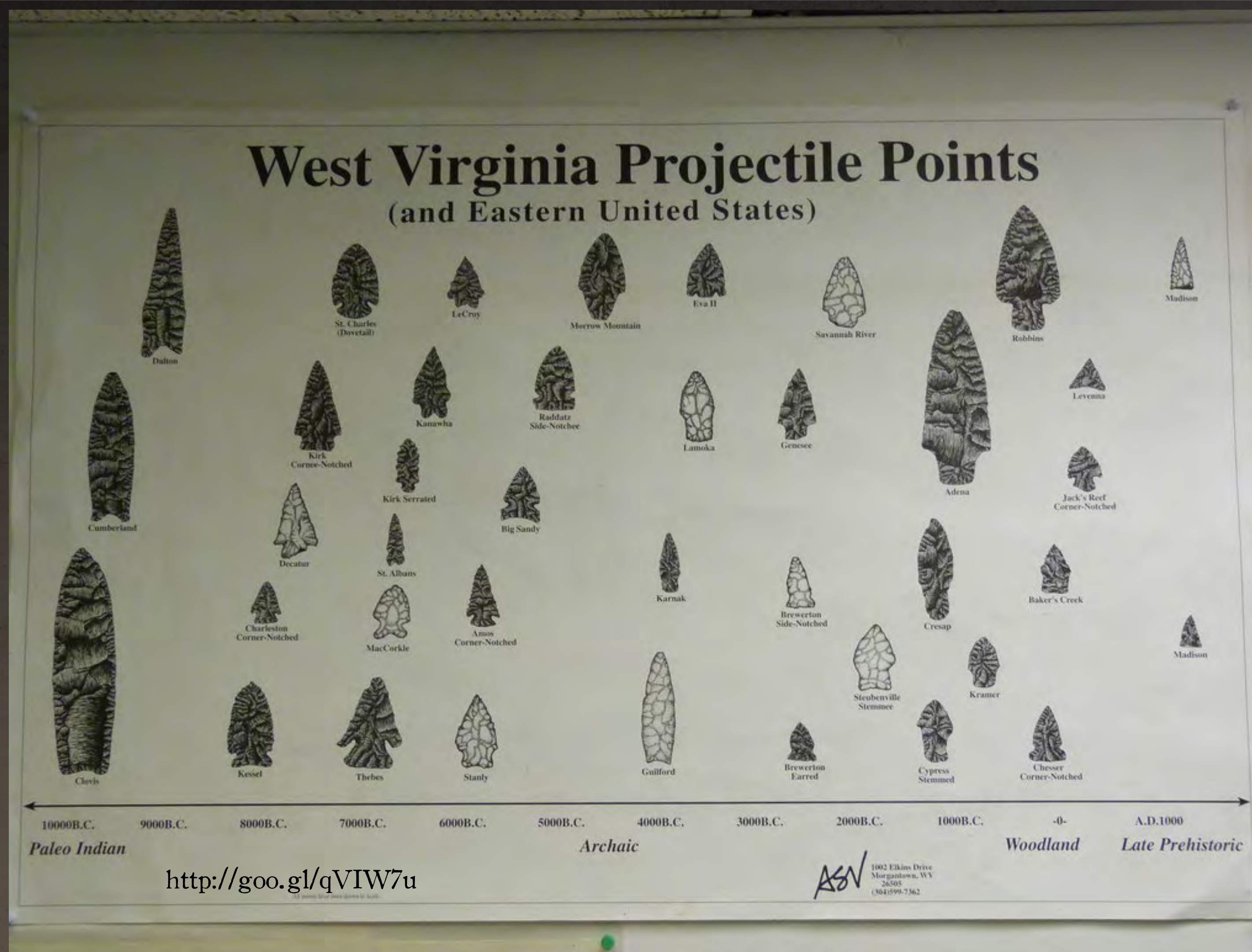


<http://goo.gl/TO0Ehi>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheles

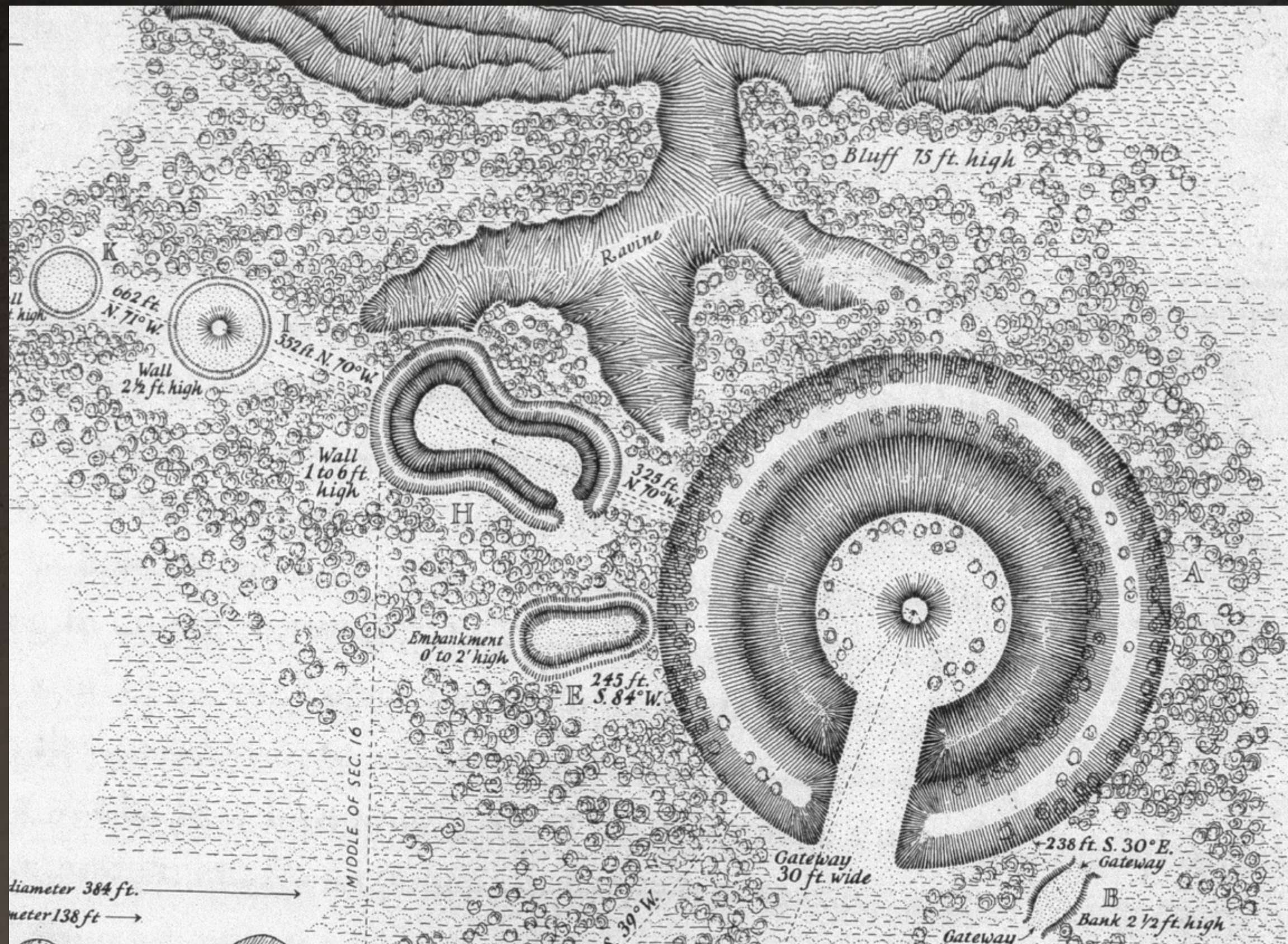
Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County



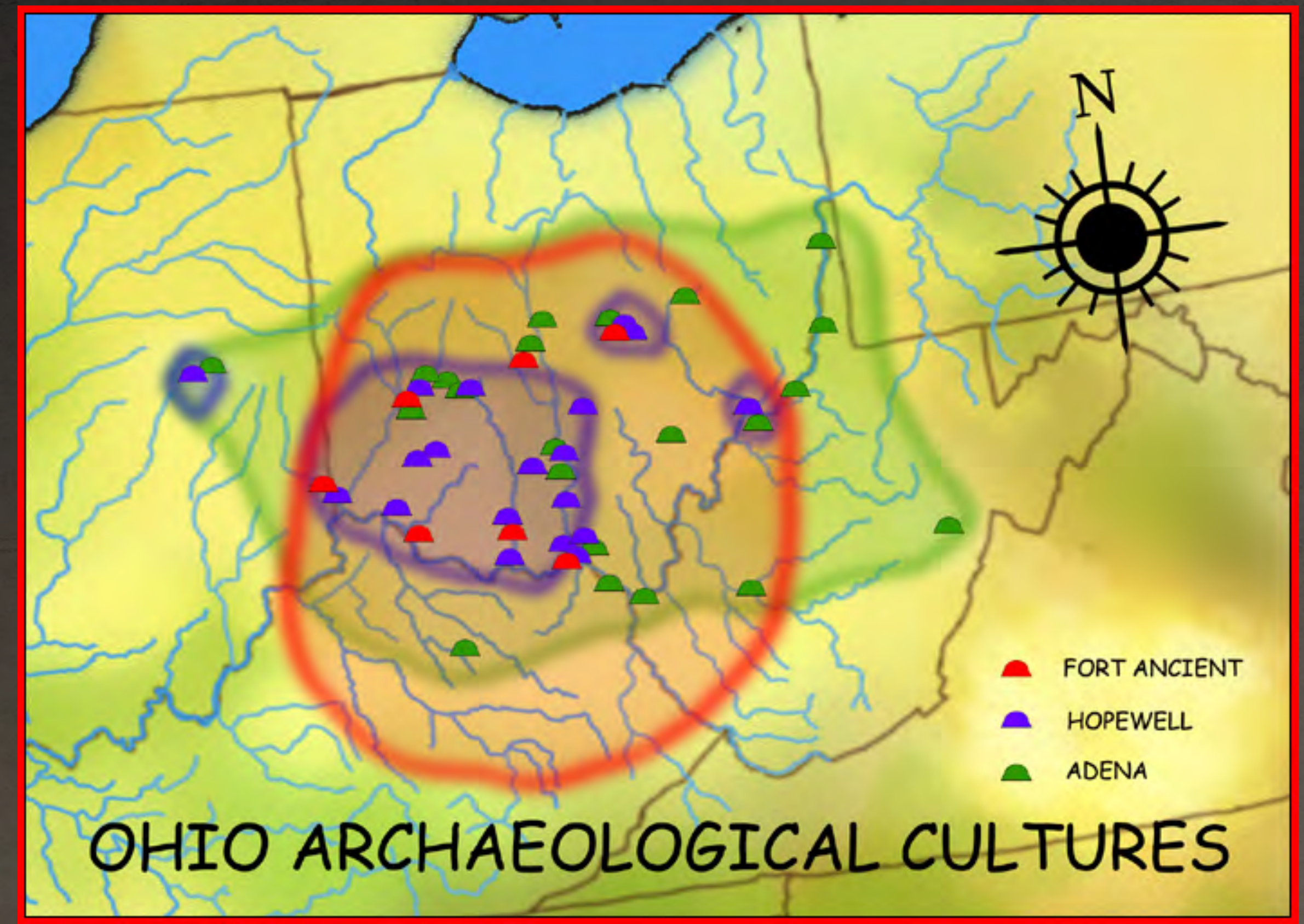


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County



<http://goo.gl/WKHQ6u>



<http://goo.gl/WGsnFY>





# HOPWELL INTERACTION SPHERE

## & ASSOCIATED LOCAL EXPRESSIONS





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## WHY INACCURACIES?

- 10 Indiana Core Standards for Grade 4 Social Studies
  - 1A Early Cultures
  - 1B Statehood
  - 1C Civil War and Post Civil War
  - 1D 20th Century to the Present
  - 1E Chronology, Analysis and Interpretation
- 2 Foundations and Functions of Indiana Government
- 3A Maps and Globes
- 3B Human and Physical Systems
- 4A Basic Principles of a Market Economy
- 4B Indiana's Economic History

[http://www.in.gov/edroundtable/files/SocStudies\\_FINAL3.pdf](http://www.in.gov/edroundtable/files/SocStudies_FINAL3.pdf)

- Earliest known peoples in Indiana: circa 8000 BCE
- Adena/Hopewell: circa 200 BCE – 500 CE
- Mississippian: circa 1100 – 1450 CE
- Delaware/Lenape: 1790s - 1821



*Peter Pan.* © 1953 Disney.



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County



Great Mound - Anderson



Mound – New Castle



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

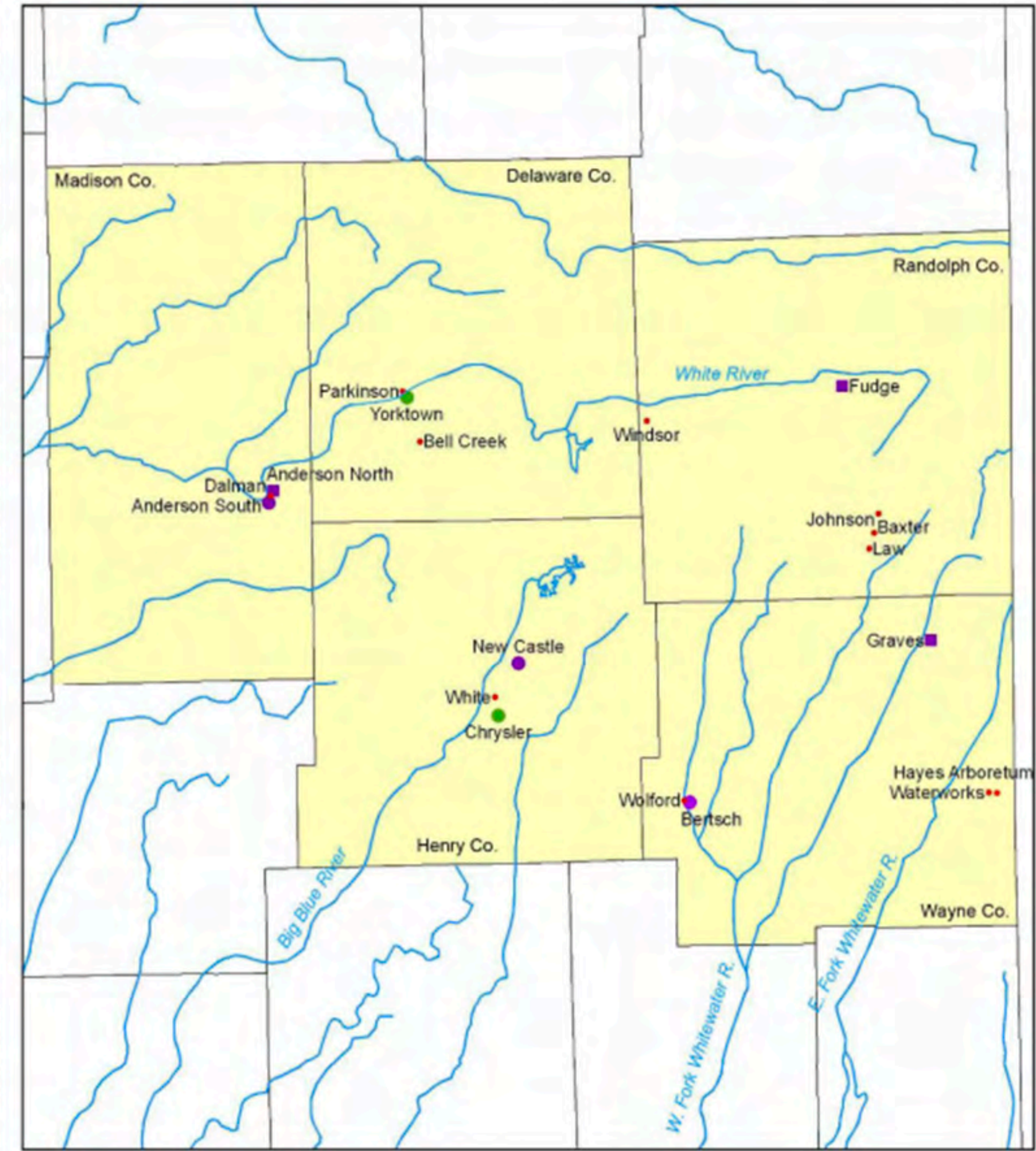
## MOUNDS in DELAWARE COUNTY

- Archaeological record of 'Adena' and 'Hopewell' cultures in East Central Indiana date from 200 BCE.
- Adena in Delaware, Madison, Henry, Randolph Counties roughly 160 BCE.
- Hopewell in same areas: ~200 CE
- Area sites: Great Mound in Anderson, Windsor Mound, Fudge Site, Chrysler Enclosure
- Sites known to early pioneers in Delaware County: Liberty Township, Mt. Pleasant Township, Parkinson Mound, Perry Township, Salem Township
- 12 Known sites in Delaware County
- Current known sites: Yorktown Enclosure & Bell Creek



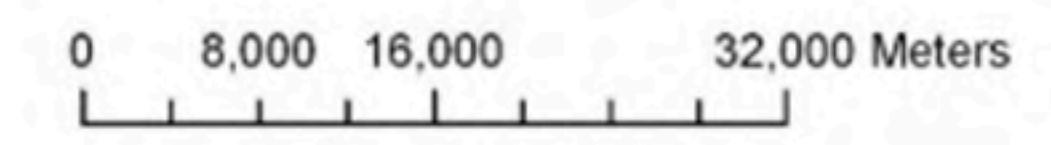
<http://goo.gl/7GCExF>





**Legend**

- complex
- enclosure
- mounds





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## GIANTS?

- No. Not at all. Also not fallen angels, the Lost Tribe of Israel, Welsh, or Vikings. Only Native Americans – direct ancestors of historical tribes.
- “ The eyes of that species of extinct giants, whose bones fill the mounds of America, have gazed on Niagara, as ours do now.” - Abraham Lincoln
- Mounds are threatened.



<http://goo.gl/PH4bYH>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheles

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County



DeSoto



DeSoto's Proposed Route



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## HOPEWELL MORTUARY INTERACTION SPHERE



<http://goo.g1/45LCOI>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## REFORESTATION – LITTLE ICE AGE

- “Ecological-hydrological effects of reduced biomass burning in the neotropics after A.D. 1500.”

- Richard Nevle 2011

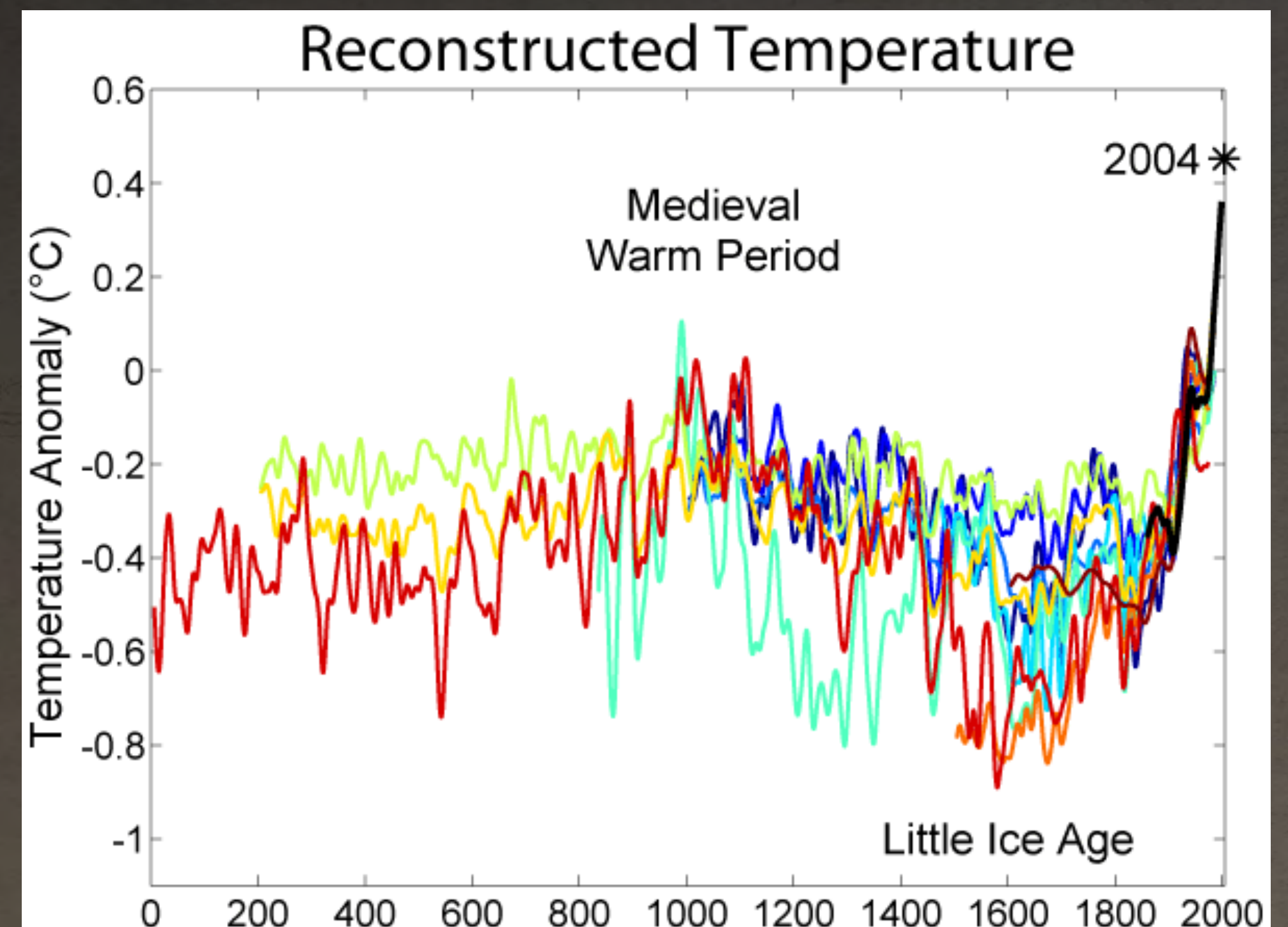
- Native Americans were engaged in deforestation for hunting and crops (available charcoal evidence suggests massive burning throughout North America).

- ~12-100 Million people in 1492 in North and South America.

- ~80-90% died from disease alone.

- Trees grew back – small pox, influenza, and other diseases spread faster and farther than European colonization.

- Little Ice Age: 1350-1850 CE



<http://goo.gl/k5zUjz>

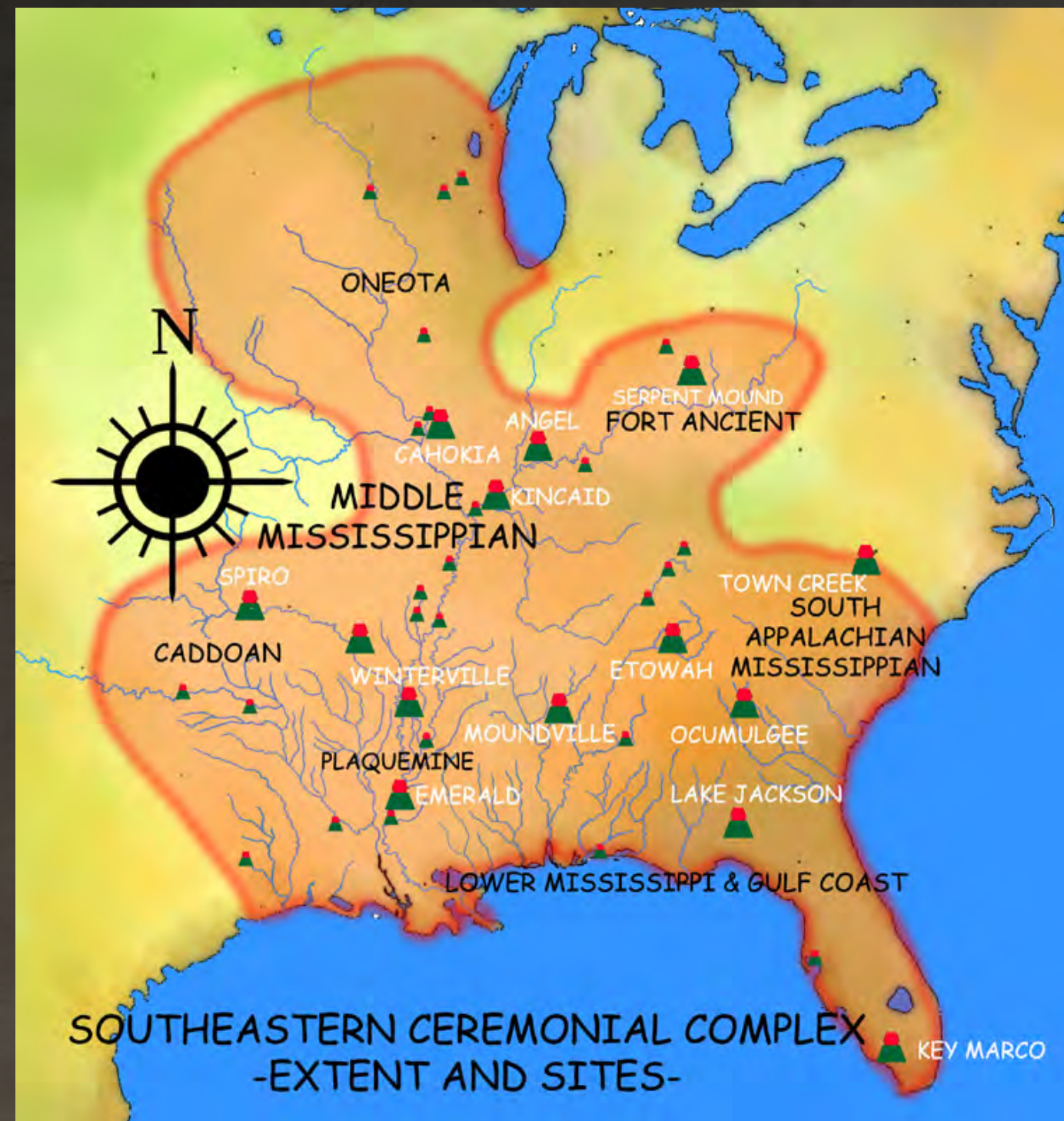


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND BUILDERS

- Southeast United States.
- Roughly 800CE – 1600CE
  
- Cahokia (600CE-1400E) in St. Louis
- Angel Mounds (1100CE-1450CE) in Evansville
  
- Southeastern Ceremonial Complex
- Buzzard Cult/Southern Death Cult

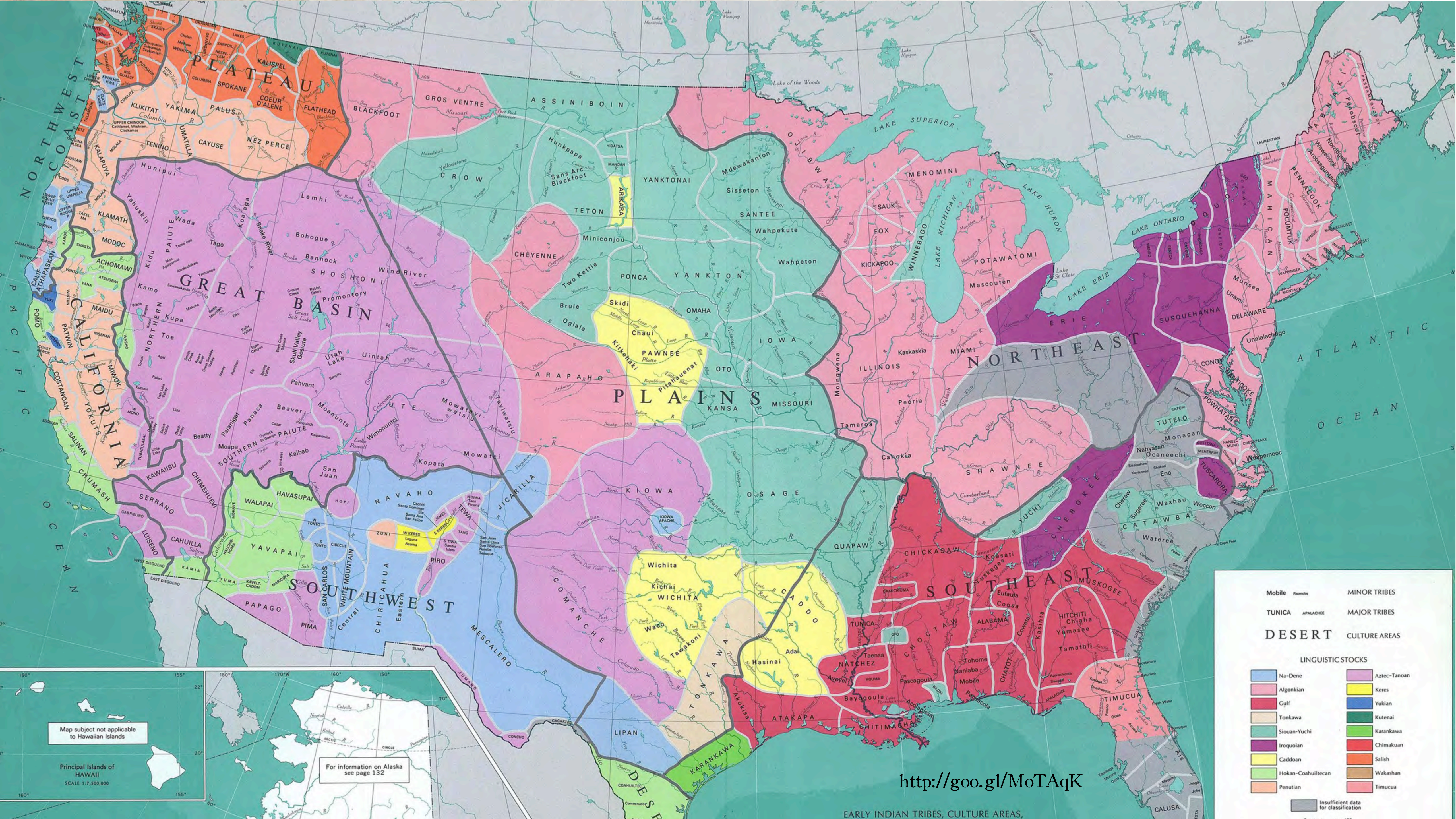


<http://goo.gl/aPXJZr>



<http://goo.gl/2VpGxz>





DESERT CULTURE AREAS		LINGUISTIC STOCKS	
Mobile	Ronoke	Na-Dene	Aztec-Tanoan
Tunica	Apalachee	Algonkian	Keres
MINOR TRIBES	MAJOR TRIBES	Gulf	Yukian
		Tonkawa	Kutenai
		Siouan-Yuchi	Karankawa
		Iroquoian	Chimakuan
		Caddoan	Salish
		Hokan-Coahuiltecan	Wakashan
		Penutian	Timucua
			Insufficient data for classification

Map subject not applicable to Hawaiian Islands

Principal Islands of HAWAII  
SCALE 1:17,500,000

For information on Alaska see page 132

<http://goo.gl/MoTAqK>

EARLY INDIAN TRIBES, CULTURE AREAS,

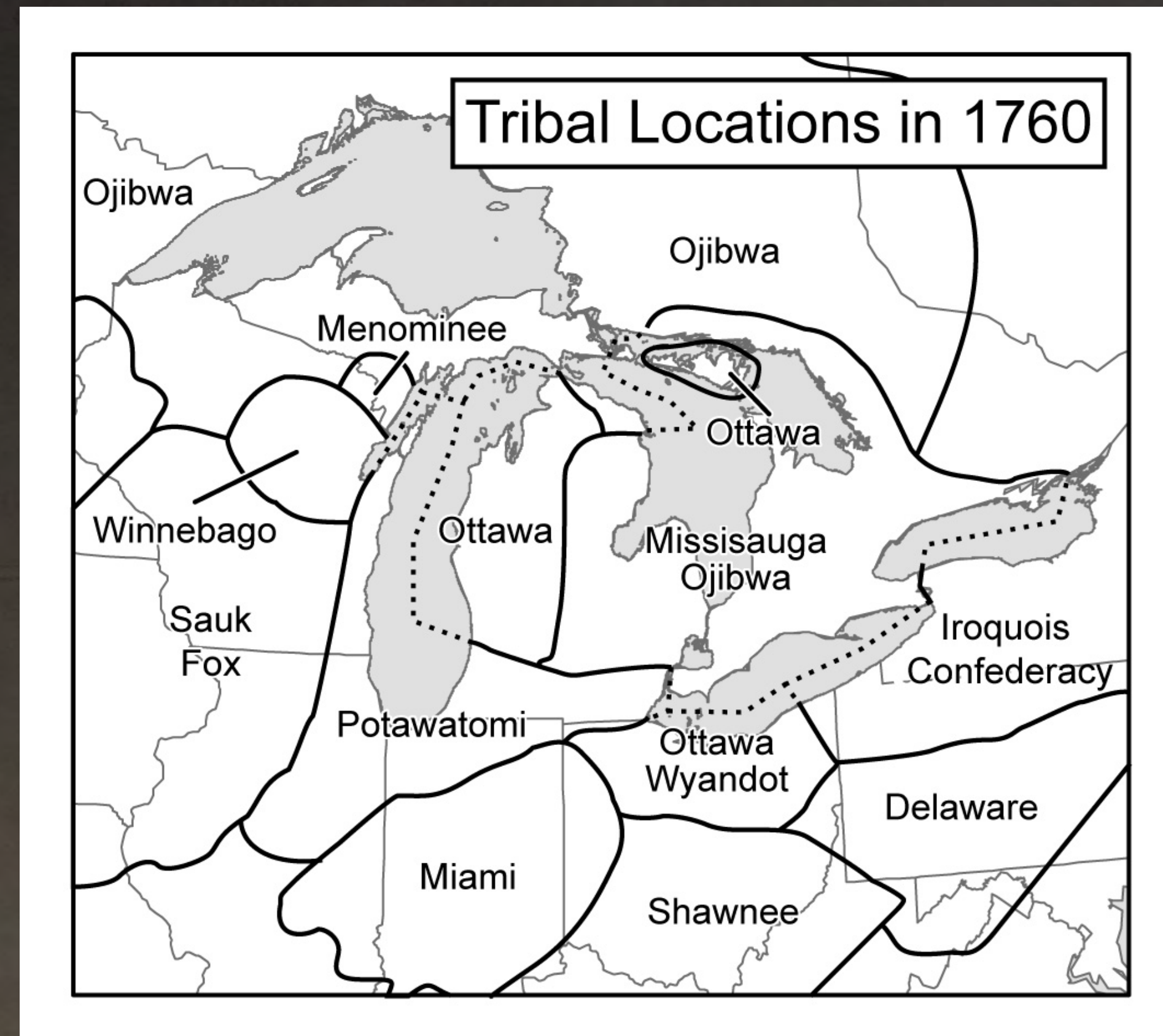


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## THE MIAMI PEOPLE

- Controlled what is now Delaware County/East Central Indiana.
- Affiliated with Wea and Piankeshaw.
- Area largely used as hunting grounds.
- Miami concentrated around Wabash River.
- White/Mississinewa were not navigable.
- Miami culture evolved from the 'Fischer' tradition of Mississippian culture.
- Allied very closely with the French.
- Prominent chiefs: Francis Godfroy, Little Turtle (Mishikinakwa), Francis La Fontaine, Jean Baptiste de Richardville.
- William Wells – son-in-law to Chief Little Turtle.
- Rebecca Hackley – daughter of William Wells.



<http://goo.gl/LLDqag>



# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## THE LENAPE/DELAWARE

- Delaware Native Americans
- English name for native groups along the Delaware River
- Lord De La Warr
- Lenape or Lenni-Lenape
- Three Dialects: Unami, Munsee, Unalachtigo



<http://goo.gl/B8cysB>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheles

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

- 'Tribe' is a modern concept.
- Nation or ethnic/linguistic group.
- No original titular chief.
- Decentralized.
- Villages had 'chiefs.'
- Tribe(s) developed being pushed west.
- Phratries: Turtle, Wolf, Turkey
- Matrilineal Clans



<http://goo.gl/YQBz8K>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheles

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

- Wigwams and Longhouses
- Green Corn Ceremony
  
- 1607 Dutch Contact
- 1638 Swedish Contact (Henry Hudson)
- Fur Trade (fur for guns and tools)
  
- British come to dominate Mid-Atlantic
- 'Treaties' push Lenape West



<http://goo.gl/nL5VFi>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

- William Penn (Pennsylvania: 1680s-1710s).
- Penn dies in 1718. Sons take over.
- Walking Purchase: 1737
- 7 Years War (French and Indian War):  
Lenape fight w/French against British.  
1754-1763
- Colonial frontier was VERY violent.



1682 Treaty w/William Penn: <http://goo.gl/dfnPmF>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

- Moravians (United Brethren) missions.
- Lenape pushed ever farther west before the American Revolution (upper Ohio Valley).
- Frontier attacks on Lenape villages, followed by Lenape reprisals.

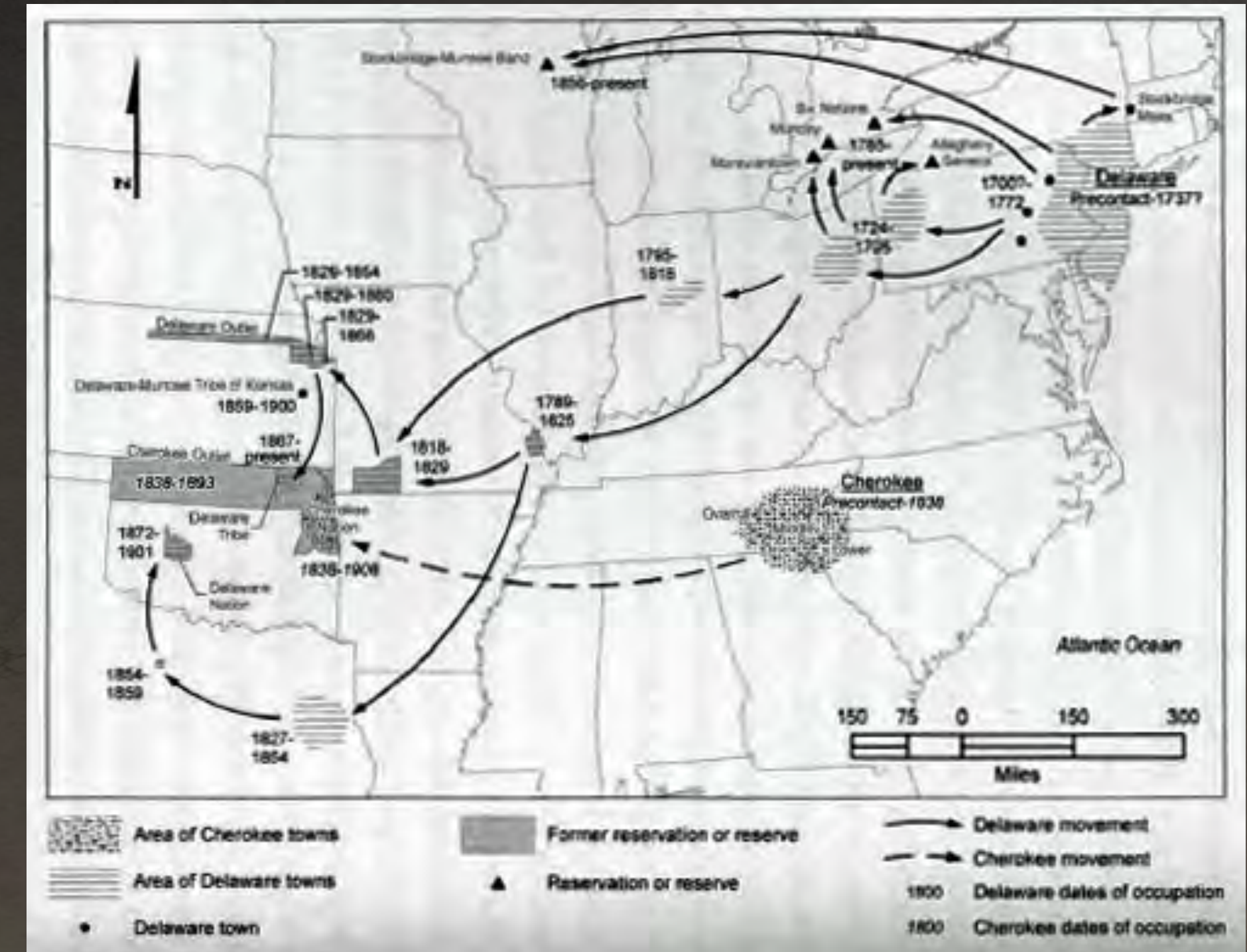


Image courtesy of Brice Obermeyer: Delaware Tribe of Indians.

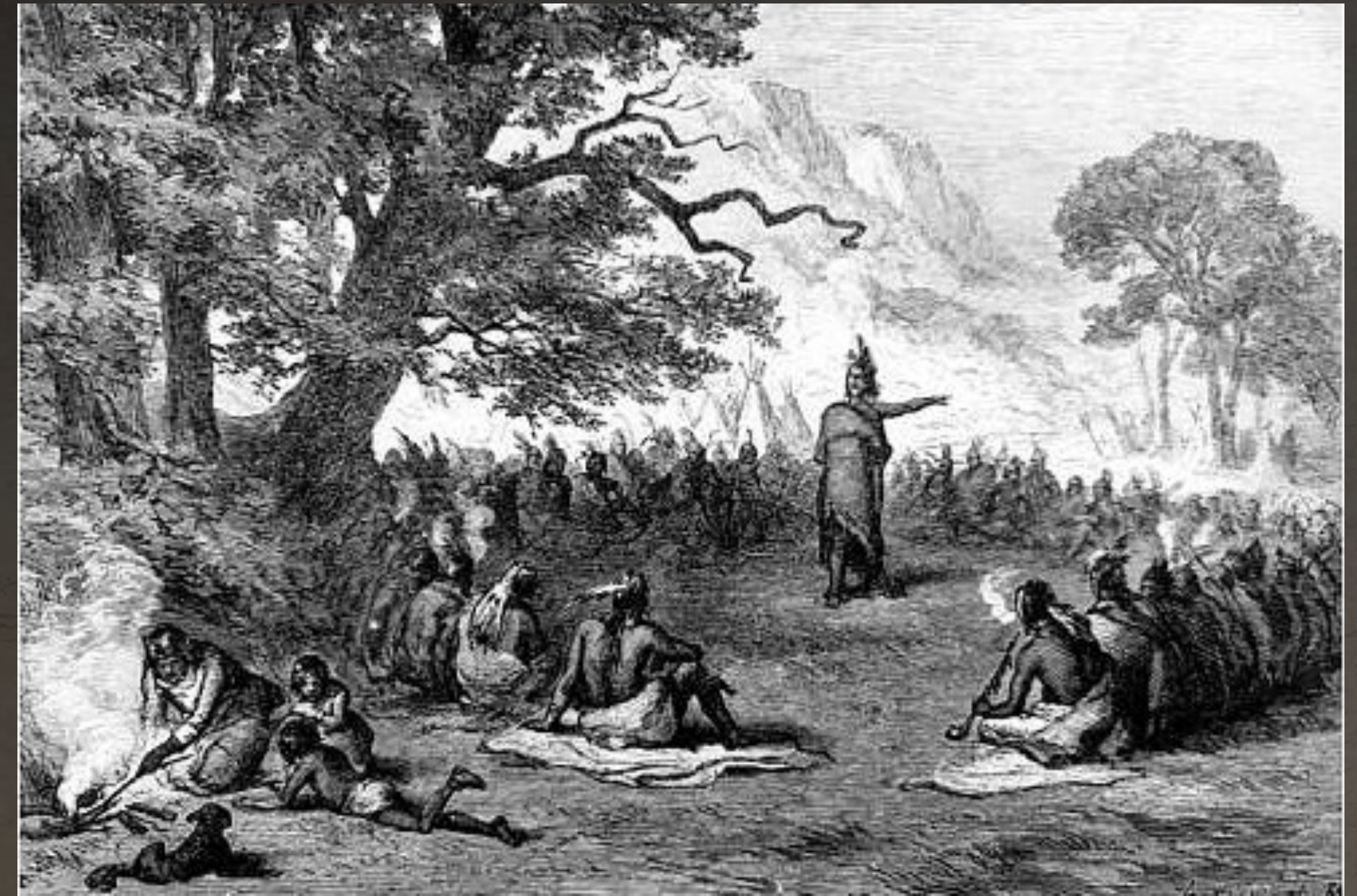


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## PONTIAC'S WAR/REBELLION

- Many Lenape join Pontiac.
- Pontiac (Ottawa/Algonkian).
- Siege of Pittsburgh (small pox blankets).
- One of the first confederation of Eastern Native Americans against white encroachment.
- Treaty of Easton (1758): Lenape move near Coshocton and Pittsburgh.



<http://goo.gl/8ikJiQ>

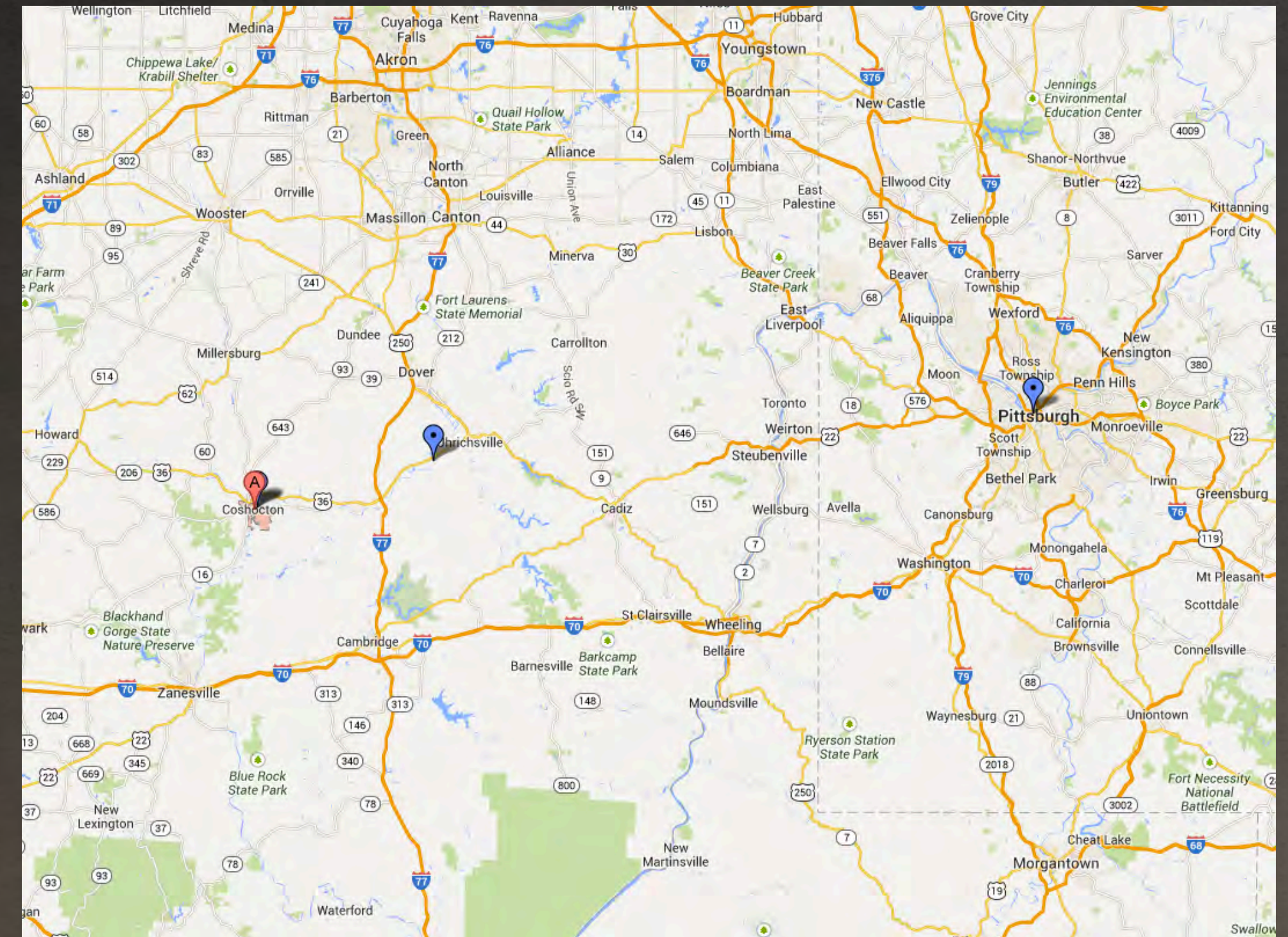


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Early on: main Lenape body is neutral.
- British (Detroit) – Continental Army (Fort Pitt).
- Lenape become split: Pro-American, Pro-British, Neutral).
- Treaty of Ft. Pitt (1778): Captain White Eyes
- Delaware loyalty to Americans in exchange for an 'Indian State.'



Google Maps



# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- Moravians: David Zeisberger and John Heckewelder
- White Eyes: loyal to Americans.
- Wolf Clan: loyal to British.
- White Eyes dies in 1778.
- Killbuck, Buckhongehehas, Tetepachsit assume control.





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE

- Buckhongeheelas warns Lenape at Christian Moravian village.
- March 8, 1782
- Pennsylvania Militia murders 96 Lenape - mostly women, children, and non-combatant men.



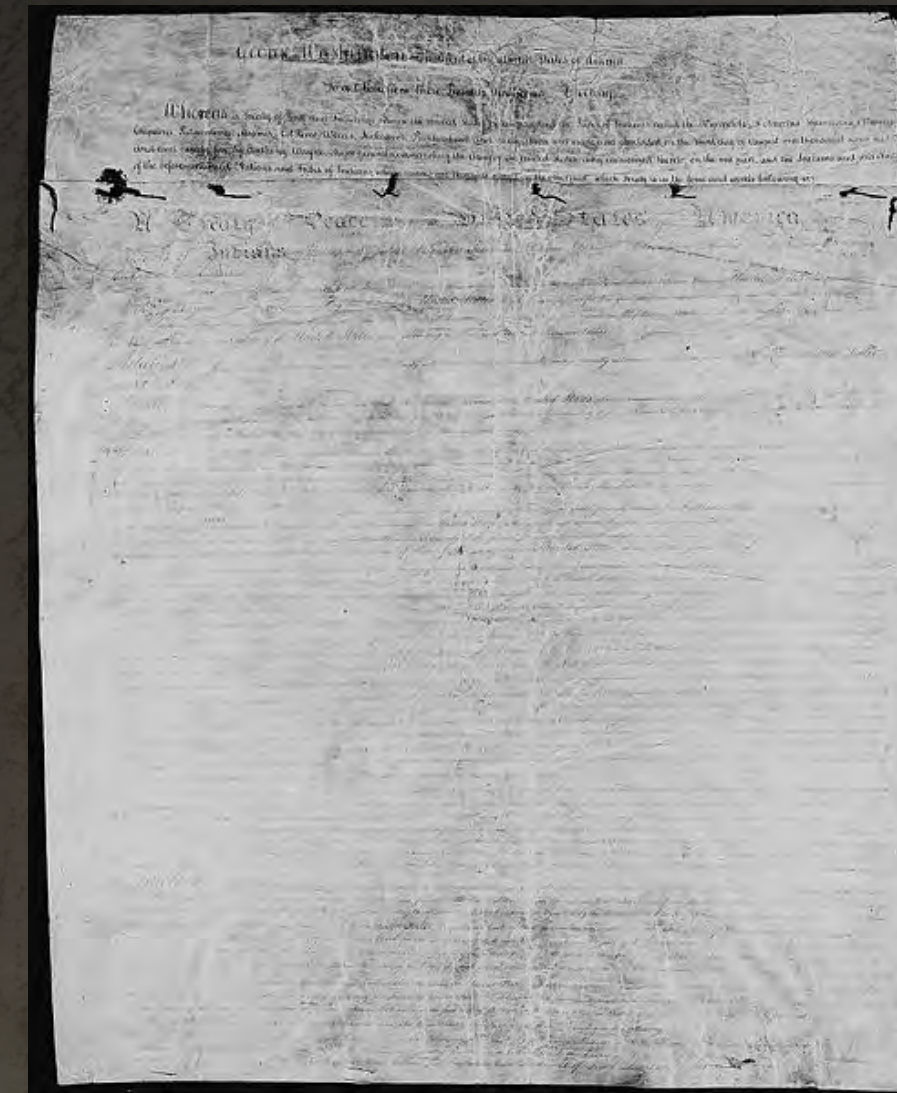


# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## NORTHWEST INDIAN WAR

- 1785-1795
- Confederation of Native Americans.
- Chief Little Turtle (Miami).
- Lenape, Shawnee, Miami.
- Buckhongehehas is a major leader.
- Battle of Fallen Timbers: 1794
- Treaty of Greenville: 1795



<http://goo.gl/5DH6RH>



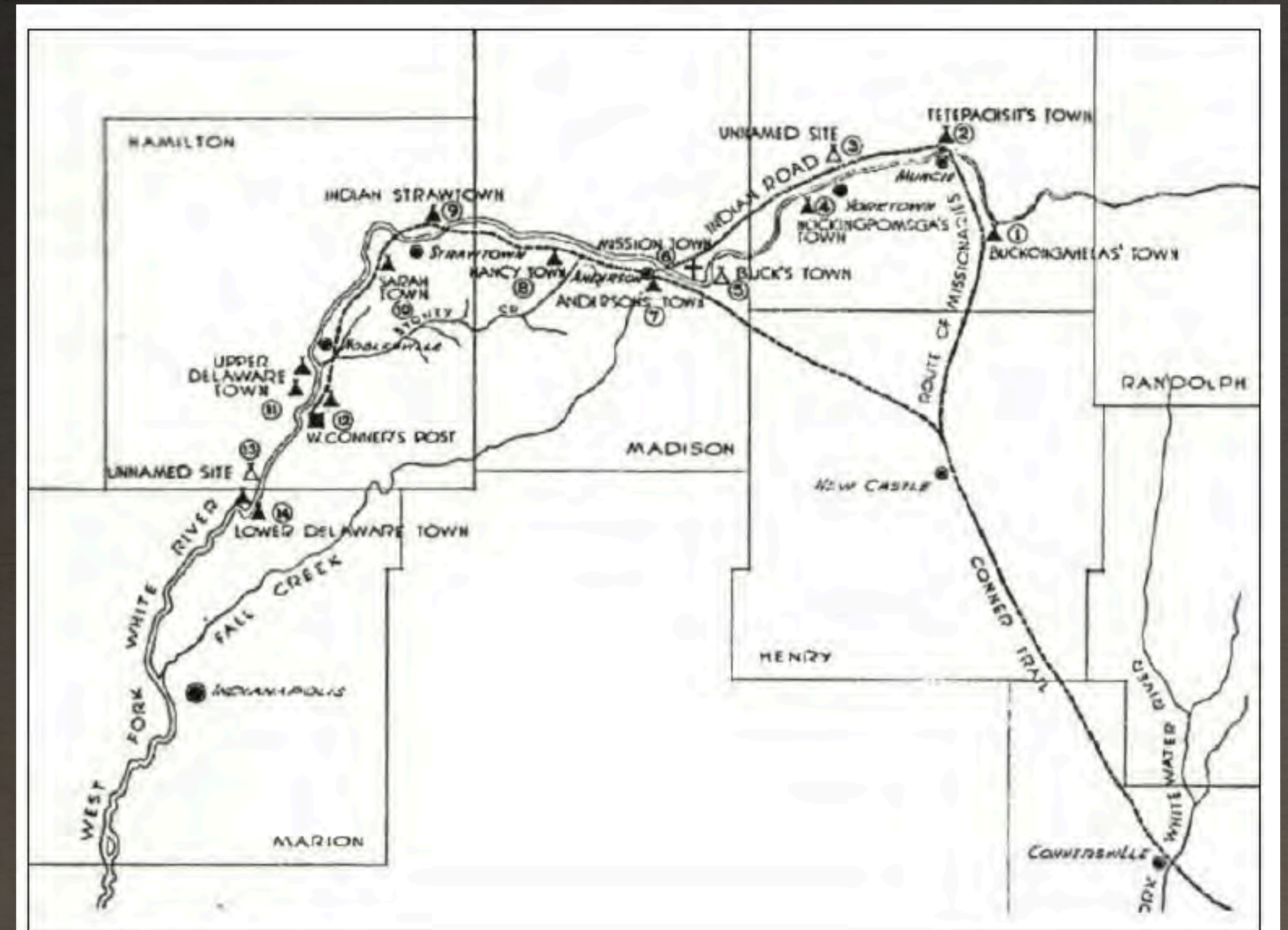


# Mounds to Buckhongeheles

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE IN INDIANA

- Invited to live along White River.
- Miami hunting ground.
- 1790s to 1821.
- Miami name for White River: Wapikamiki
- Delaware sometimes called it: Wapihani
- Delaware name for the White River: Opeksipu



Beth McCord: <http://goo.gl/HzASFW>



# 14 VILLAGES

- 1). Wapicomekoke/Buckhongehehas' Town  
- also Utenink/Old Town Hill
- 2). Wapicamikunk/Munsee Town/Tedpachsit Town  
- Minnetrista
- 3). Unnamed Village in Yorktown (later York Indian Village)
- 4). Hockingpomsga's Town (Priest Ford)
- 5). Killbuck's Town (Chesterfield)
- 6). Moravian Mission/Wapimintshi (Mounds State Park)
- 7). Lower Munsee Town (Anderson)
- 8). Anderson's Town/Wapiminiskink (Anderson)
- 9). Nanticoke Village/Nantico/Nancy's Village (Anderson)
- 10). Green Town
- 11). Straw Town
- 12). Upper Delaware Town/Sarah's Town
- 13). Conner's Trading Post
- 14). Lower Delaware Town (Brouett's Trading Post).







# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## NO CHIEF MUNCIE

- Buckhongehehas (also Pachgantschihilas)
  - Village near Fisher farm = Wapicamicoke
- Hockingpomsga
  - Village near Priest Ford Road.
- Tetepachsit
  - Village at Minnetrista = Wapicamikunk
- William Anderson (Kikthawenund)
  - Village at Anderson courthouse = Wapiminiskink



<http://goo.gl/151Wj7>

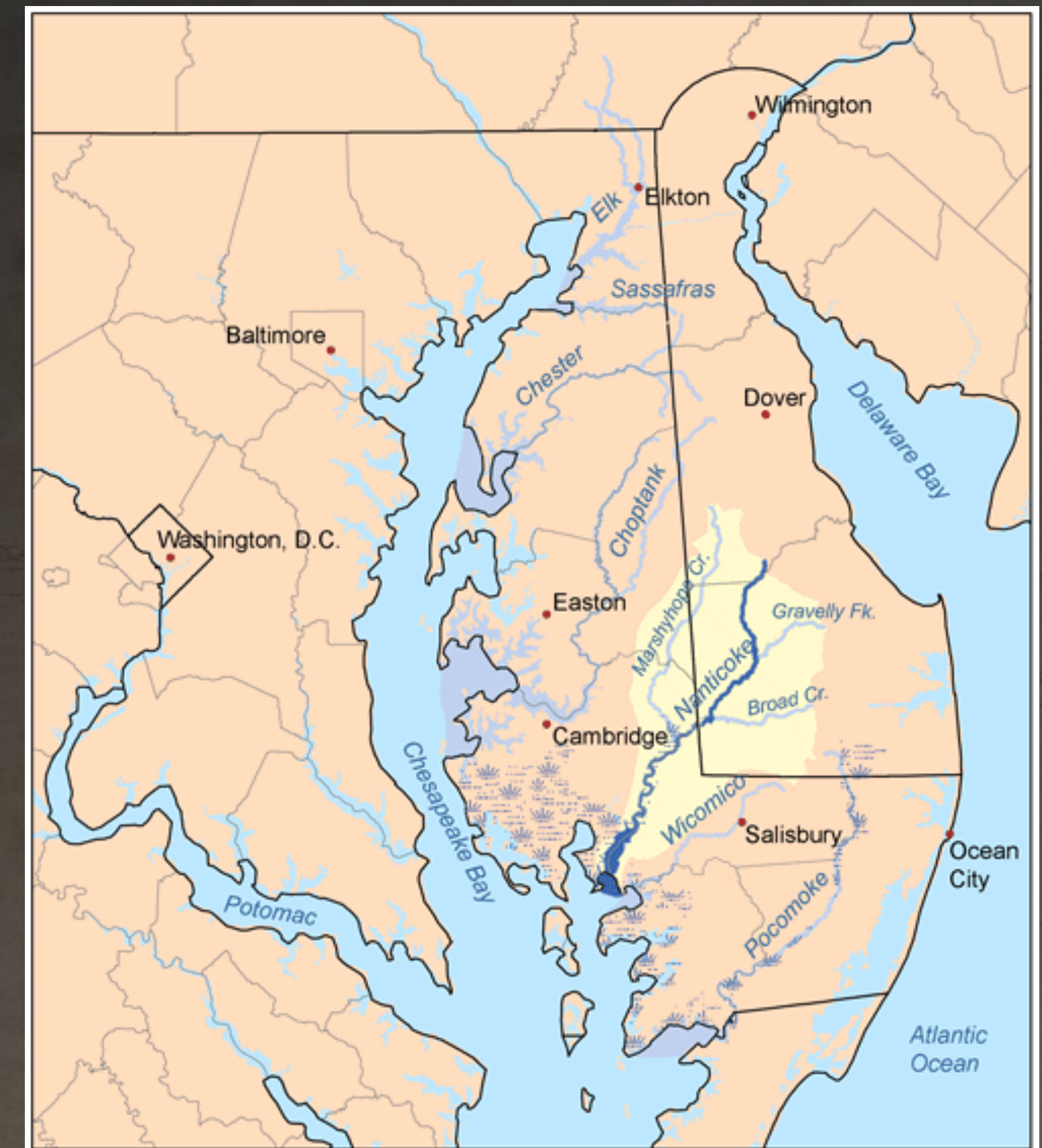


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## NANTICOKE

- Ethnic group from Canada – moved to East Coast in early 1600s.
- Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape, a sub-group, became an affiliated tribe – moved west with Lenape and were intermarried.
- Known as ‘witches’ because of differing religious practices.
- Village on West 8<sup>th</sup> street in Anderson



<http://goo.gl/OGjd63>

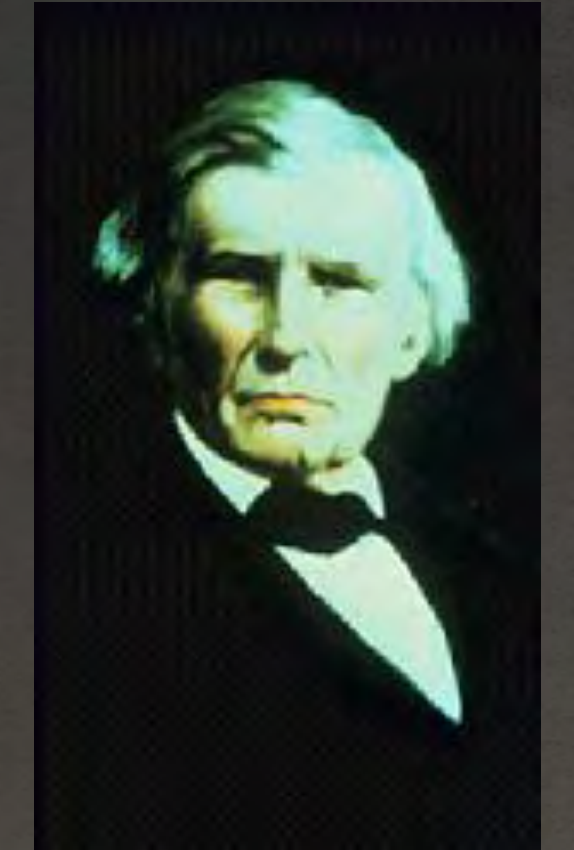


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- Moravians with Lenape.
- Mission: 1801-1806
- Peter Kluge & Abraham Luckenbach: diaries
- William Henry Harrison (territorial governor).
- Attempts are made to push Delawares into farming. Mostly resisted.
- Heavy drinking and alcoholism.
- John & William Conner: interpreters and traders of goods with Lenape. Marry into Lenape families.





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- Buckhongeheelas dies in 1805.
- Buckhongeheelas hostile to whites and Christians.
- White River has several major floods.
- General unrest with Whites and Christians.
- Selling of alcohol to Native Americans is banned. White settlers (and Hockingpomsga) in Ohio and Ft. Wayne do it anyway.
- Nativist movement grows.
- Beade (woman) has visions that portend doom if Delaware don't return to ancestral ways at Wapikamikunk.





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- Shawnee Indians Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa (the prophet) come to stay at Wapicomekoke in March 1806.
- Plays up 'witchcraft' and other non-traditional aspects of Delaware.
- Some Lenape start 'witchhunts'.
- Joshua (Christian Indian) taken from Mission and burned alive at the stake at Wapikamikunk (Minnetrista).
- Tetepachksit – tomahawked.
- Moravians leave – 1806.





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

“Let your poor old men and women sleep in quietness, and banish from their minds the dreadful idea of being burnt alive by their own friends and countrymen.”

– William Henry Harrison

- Several Delaware (records indicate 6) burned alive. Anne Charity, Joshua, Two Women, Tetepachskit, another unnamed individual.

MR. EDDY.

At your request for information about the old Indiana torture stake in Delaware county, I will give you and your readers the facts as I saw them in the year 1842. In the fall of that year, in company with my father and uncle, I journeyed to Delaware county from Fayette county. As we arrived within three or four miles south from Muncie my father asked me if I wished to take a look at the torture stake where the Indians used to torture their prisoners. As I was anxious to do so we left the team in care of my uncle and walked a short distance south from the main road through a beautiful grove of wild plum trees and underbrush. No doubt this was the same path that friend Isaac Cartwright speaks of. We found the circle with a carpet of fine blue grass growing over the ground. The post was lying on the ground in the center of the circle on a heap of fine coals. The post I should suppose had been about eight feet high from the ground. About

five or six feet from the ground there was a portion of the post cut out or rounded out, as my father explained to me at the time, for the purpose of fitting the prisoner's head in at the time of torture; as the Indians bound their prisoners fast to the stake at all times of burning.

A few years after this date I saw an old black and charred stake in the court house at Muncie, and was informed that it was the same torture stake that I saw in the circle south of Muncie. No doubt some pioneer of Delaware can give you a more full explanation of it than your humble servant.

GEO. W. EDDY.

Columbia, Ind.

MR. CECIL.

Mr. Chas. Fullhart handed me a copy of the *Indiana Farmer* of February 4, 1899, and cited me to an article written by Mr. Isaac Cartwright, concerning the location of the old Indian torture stake, and requested me to correct some mistakes in the article, as I am the owner, for more than fifty years, of the land on which the historic stake stood, three miles south-east of the city of Muncie in Center Township, Delaware County, Indiana, on the old Richmond and Logansport State road. I first saw the stake in 1832. It was then standing, but somewhat inclined to the south-east. It was some charred by the burning of the fagots. It stood near the center of the Indian village named Munsey, after the Indian chief. The place is now called Old Muncie or Old Town Hill. Soon after the tragedy, the Indians vacated the place and settled on the site where Muncie now stands, and called it New Muncie. The stake was eight or ten inches in diameter, and during the campaign of 1840 of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency, the Whig party took the stake away and sent parts of it to every State in the Union as a token of respect to him as an Indian fighter. The stake or post fell to the ground about 1836 or 1838. It stood fifty feet south of the road and a well-beaten path led each way to the post through the dense undergrowth that had grown up after the evacuation of the village. About two acres had been entirely cleared off. I first plowed the ground in 1861 and could tell where every hut had stood by the ground being burned. The huts had been built in a circle with the Council House in the center near where the post stood. The village stood on an elevation of 100 feet above White river with a deep gully on the south-west, and sloping gently to the south eighty rods to a creek called Juber, after an Indian chief. Beyond this creek forty rods stood an Indian trading post. Around this, several acres had been cleared and cultivated in corn. What I have written is



# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## REVIVAL OF BIG HOUSE

- Green Corn Ceremony becomes Big House Ceremony.
- Legend has an earthquake caused a 'black liquid' to rise from the ground. Delaware feared that they were being punished for burning tribal members.
- Attempted to revitalize religious movements.
- Big House Ceremony lasts until 1920s.
- New Madrid Earth Quake in 1811/1812, 4 earthquakes at 7- magnitude.



<http://goo.gl/k2h5nB>



<http://goo.gl/9aZLss>



# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- The Prophet moves to Greenville then Lafayette.
- Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.
- The Prophet loses. Tecumseh rebuilds confederacy.
- Delaware Council (now mostly led by Chief Anderson and heavily influenced by Conners) vote to stay out of Tecumseh's confederacy.
- Harrison influences with annuities.



<http://goo.gl/bhtFN7>



# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- War of 1812.
- Delaware (mostly) decide on neutrality.
- Miami side with British.
- Miami villages burned along Mississinewa by John Campbell.
  
- Lenape Chief Silver Heels village burned.
- Battle of Mississinewa: December 16/17, 1812
  
- Delaware moved to Piqua, Ohio by Harrison.
- Captain Peyton burns Delaware villages.
- Lenape return (war over in 1815).



<http://goo.gl/T9CtfJ>



<http://goo.gl/mjeizl>

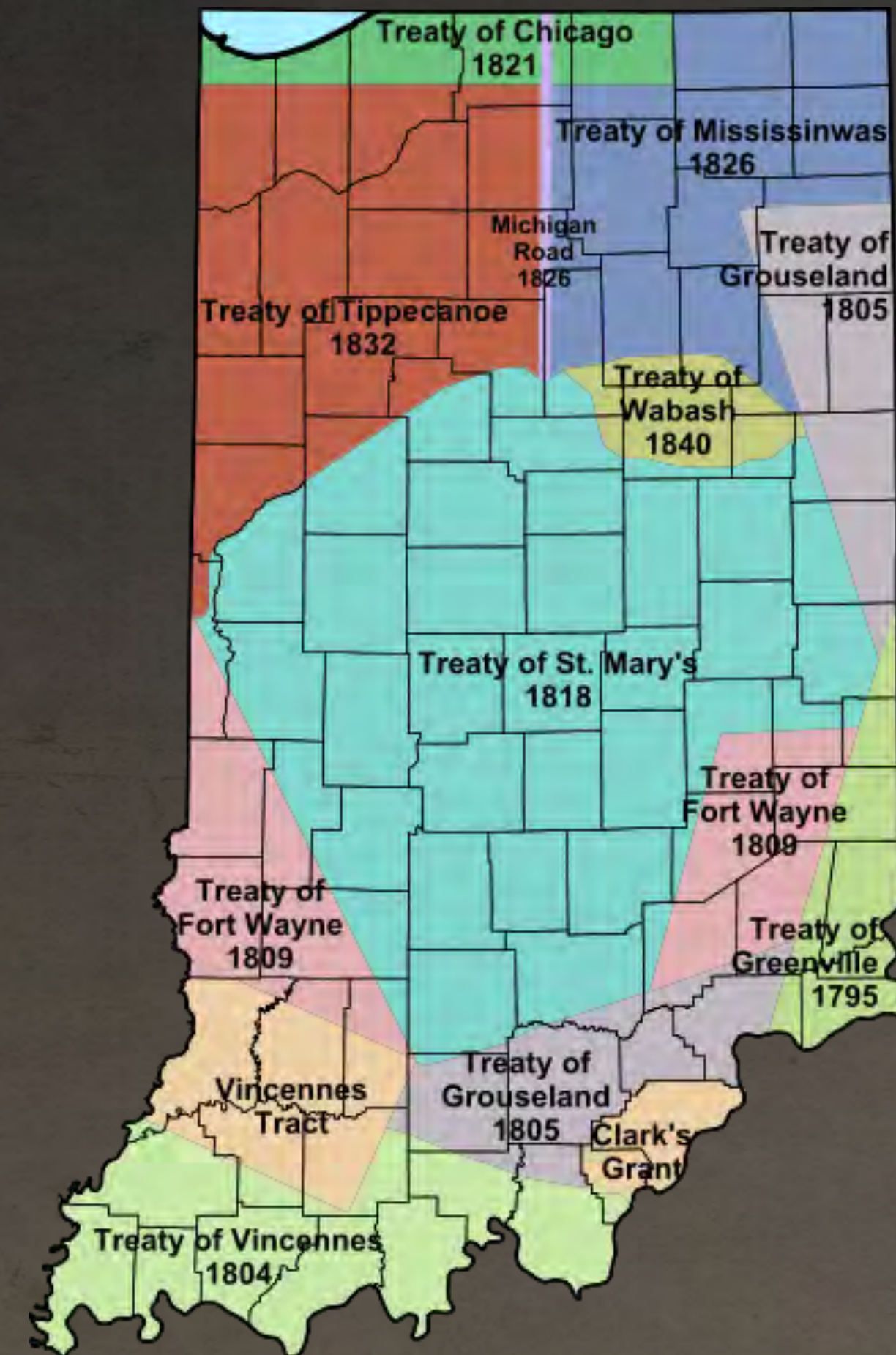


# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- Treat of St. Mary's (St. Mary's, Ohio) signed in 1818. Miami (and Delaware guests) ceded all land and promise to move West by 1821.
- 2000 Delaware in Indiana and Ohio (Piqua) at the time of removal.
- Charles Trowbridge lives with Conner in 1818 for language study.
- Isaac McCoy (Baptist minister) visits Chief Anderson in 1818/1819. Speak through an African interpreter.
- Gather at William Conner's post and leave Indiana in 1820. Conner's wife Mekinges and his children among them.



<http://goo.g1/21zbfK>



# Mounds to Buckhongehehas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## STOCKBRIDGE/YORK NATIVE AMERICANS

- An affiliated group of Munsee/Stockbridge/Brotherton came to claim land in 1818.
- Arrived after the signing of the Treaty of St. Mary's.
- Settled briefly on the bluff above Morrow's Meadow.
- Most likely moved to Wisconsin.
- Land grants given to: Isaac Wobbly, Elizabeth Petchaka, Jacob Dick, Solomon and Benoni Tindell.
- James Musco: last known Lenape in Delaware County.





# Mounds to Buckhongeheelas

Native Americans in Muncie and Delaware County

## LENAPE in INDIANA

- 1820 Pierre Menard leads Lenape (main body) to Missouri.
- Missouri: 1820-1830
- Treaty of the James Fork in 1830
- Main body of the tribe moves to Kansas, then to Oklahoma in 1860s.
- Main body of tribe splits: Two areas in Texas.



<http://goo.gl/WMrJfA>



# THE LENAPE TODAY

- 1). Delaware Tribe of Indians: Bartlesville, OK
- 2). Delaware Nation: Anadarko, OK
- 3). Stockbridge-Munsee Community: Shawano, Wis.
- 4). Munsee-Delaware Nation Indian Reserve 1: St. Thomas, Ontario
- 5). Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47: Chatham-Kent, Ontario
- 6). Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation (Iroquois): Brantford, Ontario
- 7). Ramapough Mountain Indians: New Jersey
- 8). Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape: New Jersey

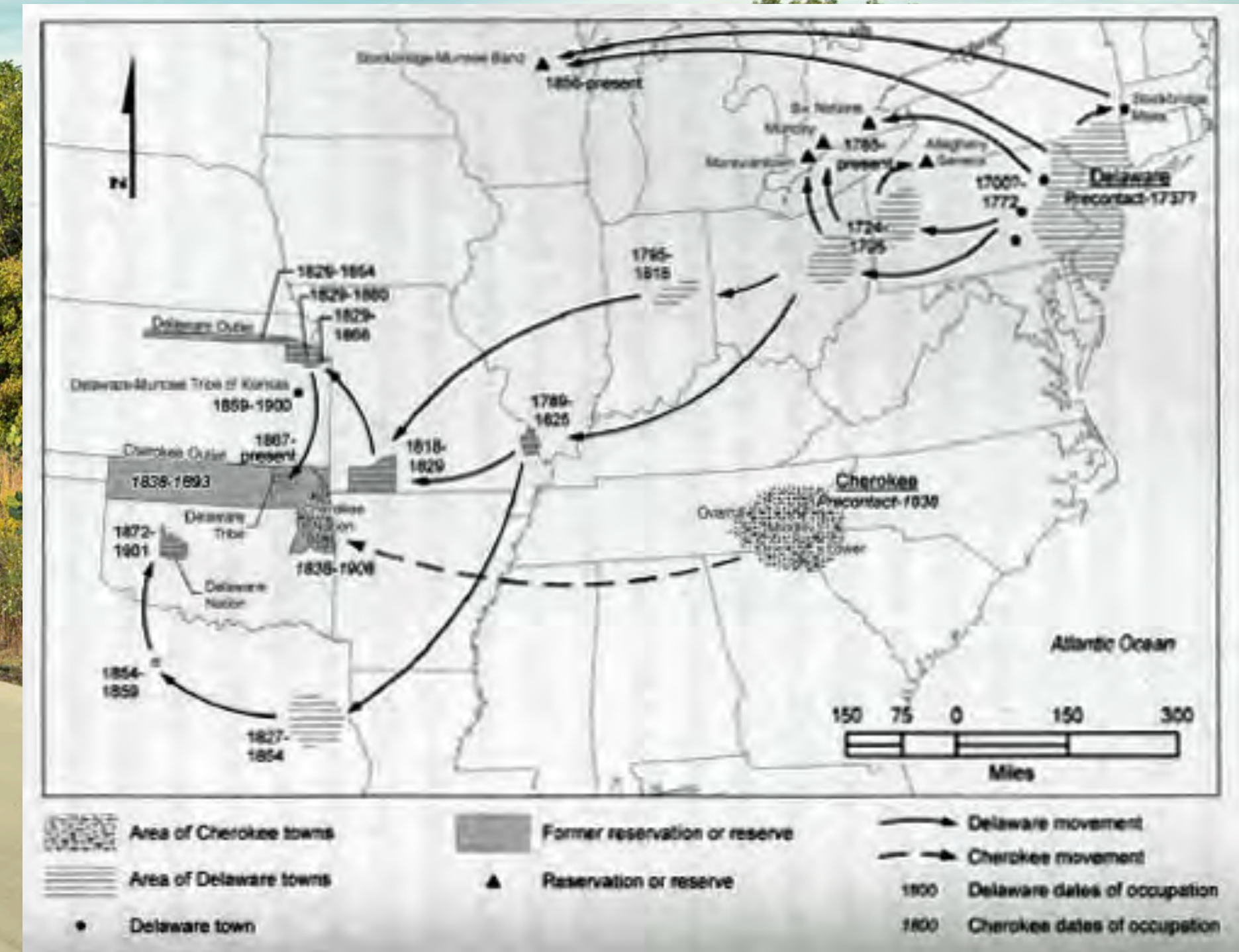


Image courtesy of Brice Obermeyer: Delaware Tribe of Indians.



# ABOUT THE DCHS

- Moore-Youse Home Museum
- Genealogy Research - Ancestor Hunters
- Pioneer Cemetery Preservation
- General Research
- Historic Presentations
  
- Memberships: \$20 for individual, \$30 for family

