

# NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES

## PART 2 – THE NORTHEASTERN PEOPLE (CONTINUED)



COMPILED BY HOWIE BAUM



# The Iroquois Impressed Benjamin Franklin

The design of the Iroquois Confederacy impressed him.

He saw the successful group as showing signs that their system worked.

Franklin thought their government system was something the colonies could emulate.

# THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

## THE GREAT LAW OF PEACE

During the 1500's, the 5 nations of the Iroquois were having continuous inter-tribal conflicts.

The cost of war was high and had weakened their societies.

The Great Peacemaker and the wise Hiawatha, chief of the Onondaga tribe, developed "The Great Law of Peace".

They went to each of the 5 nations and shared their ideas for peace.

**It united the 5 nations into a League of Nations, or the Iroquois Confederacy, and became the basis for the Iroquois Confederacy Constitution.**

10/6/2022



Benjamin Franklin referenced the Iroquois model as he presented his Plan of Union at the Albany Congress in 1754, attended by representatives of the Iroquois and the seven colonies.

He invited the Great Council members of the Iroquois to address the Continental Congress in 1776.

## **NATIVE AMERICAN NAMING OF JOHN HANCOCK**

John was President of the Continental Congress which represented the first 7 Colonies.

On June 11, 1776, visiting Iroquois chiefs were formally invited into the meeting hall of the Continental Congress

After a special speech, about cooperation, an Onondaga chief requested permission to give John an Indian name, which was "Karanduawn, or the Great Tree."



# FOUNDING OF THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

## 5 NATIONS – 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

1) **Deganawidah** - a Holy man and called the Great Peacemaker

2) **Tadodaho** was a Native American Hoyenah (sachem) (a type of Chief) of the Onondaga nation before the Deganawidah and Hiawatha formed the Iroquois League.

According to oral tradition, he had extraordinary characteristics and was widely feared, but he was finally persuaded to support the confederacy of the Five Nations.

3) **Hiawatha** - was a pre-colonial Native American leader and co-founder of the Iroquois Confederacy.

4) **Wampum strings** in the shape of a circle.



## HAUDENOSAUNEE "PEOPLE OF THE LONG HOUSE"

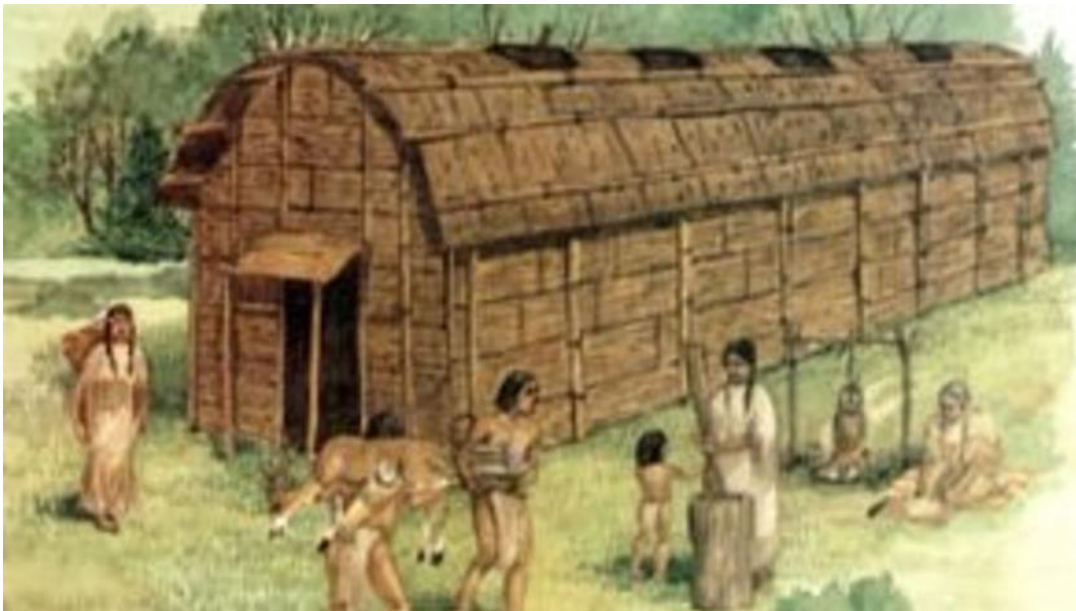
Persons who were in the 6 tribes who assembled the Iroquois Confederacy, were the **Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, and Tuscarora.**

**The French named them Iroquois, the English referred to them as the 6 Nations, but they called themselves Haudenosaunee (How Den O Show Nee).**

The created the longest running confederacy and they are recognized as a legal political entity by the United States.

As mentioned before, with this political power, the clan mothers, or main women of each nation, helped to determine chiefs within a warrior culture.

Descent and inheritance were determined by a matrilineal kinship system.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bEum7kXZRqA>

# WAMPUM

Wampum is a vital part of Onondaga and Haudenosaunee (How Den O Show Nee) culture.

It is created from valuable quahog clam shells with purple areas on them, and white whelk shells.



The beads are cut from the white and purple parts of the shells.

The pieces are rounded, sanded and drilled to make a bead.

Because of the effort that is needed to make a bead and thread them together, wampum is highly valued.

**It can take up to a year to make a real wampum belt !!**



[TO LEARN MORE, GO TO https://www.onondaganation.org/culture/wampum/](https://www.onondaganation.org/culture/wampum/)





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90vyScbrXyQ&t=136s>

## WAMPUM HAS MANY SPECIAL USES

- To invite the other nations to council meetings.
- It symbolizes personal titles within the Haudenosaunee community.
- When a string of wampum is held in a person's hand, they are said to be speaking truthfully.
- The seashells used to make it are thought of as a living record of the Haudenosaunee.
- The speaker puts the words of the agreement into the wampum as the strings or belts are woven together.
- Each speaker thereafter uses the wampum to remember the initial agreement and the history that has happened to date. To them, the belts are their living history.



### HIAWATHA WAMPUM BELT

It is the national belt of the Haudenosaunee and was made in the 1700's. It is named after Hiawatha; a man called the Peacemaker's helper.

It records when 5 nations; the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk all united.

When there is a Grand Council of the Haudenosaunee, the Hiawatha Belt is present to remind the leaders to maintain the peace and to make decisions for those living today and for the future Haudenosaunee citizens yet unborn.

# GEORGE WASHINGTON WAMPUM BELT

This 1794 Canandaigua Treaty belt is one of the longest wampum belts ever made.

It is 6 feet long and composed of 13 figures holding hands, connected to two figures and a house.

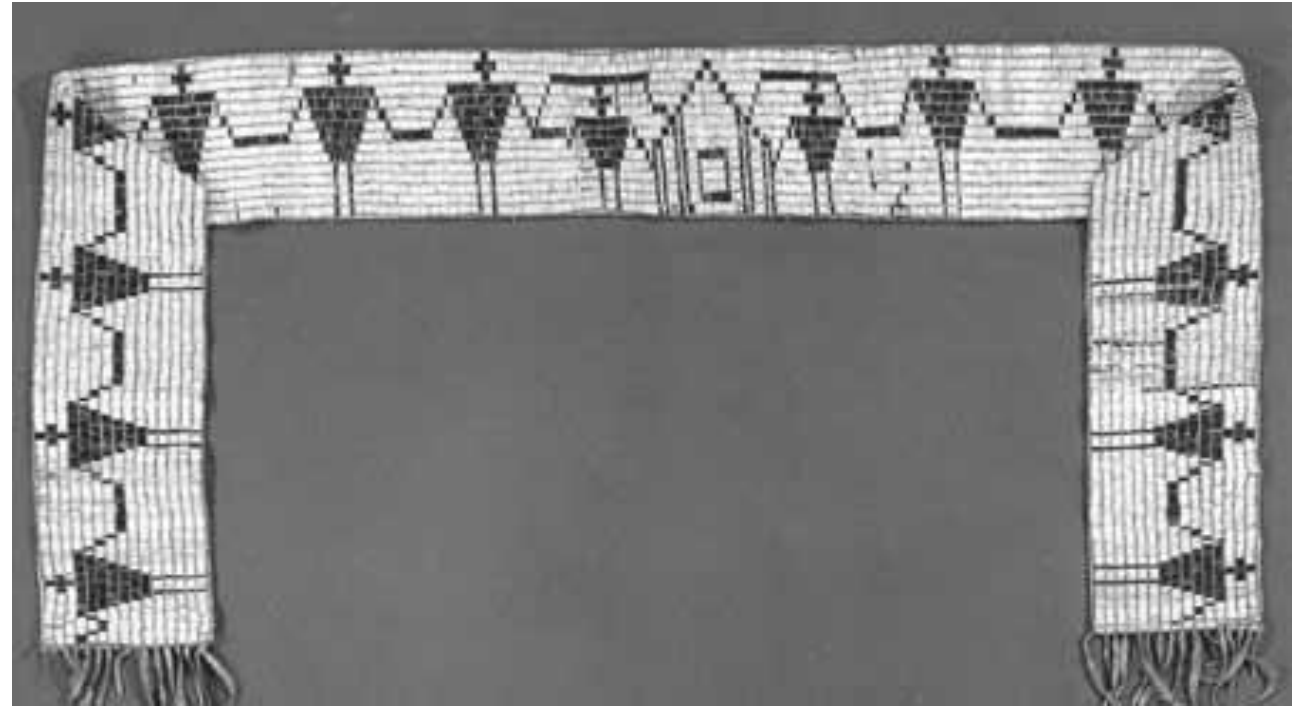
The 13 figures represent the 13 States of the newly formed USA.

Tadodaho is the name of whoever the chief is, who chairs the council of the Onondaga, whenever they meet.

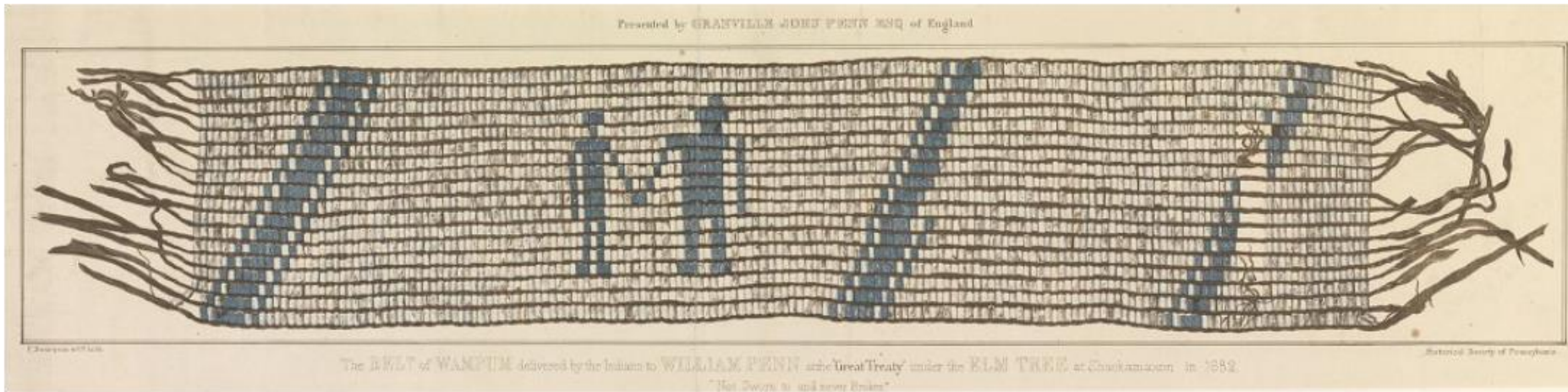
The two smaller figures attached to the longhouse represent the chief at that time, and George Washington.

It was made specially for the ratification of the 1794 Canandaigua Treaty with the U.S.

All figures are connected holding hands; signaling peace between the two Nations.



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This special wampum belt was presented by the **Lenape Native American** tribe in 1682, to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, as part of a treaty.

It is now in the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution, New York City.



**CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS AT BRANTFORD, CANADA EXPLAINING THEIR  
WAMPUM BELTS TO HORATIO HALE, 1871.**

10/6/2022



Haudenosaunee chiefs march on Canandaigua Treaty Day in 2011.

From left to right, Chief Clayton Logan (Seneca), Chief Sam George (Cayuga) and the late Chief Stuart Patterson (Tuscarora).

Photo by Syracuse Peace Council via Flickr



Tribal leaders carrying their very special wampum belts for attending special Native American events.



10/6/2022 IRIQUOIS WARRIORS

1: Iroquois warrior, c.1759  
2: Mohawk warrior, c.1710  
3: Mohawk warrior, c.1764



## THE 3 SISTERS

The main agricultural crops of the region were **the Three Sisters : winter squash, maize (corn), and climbing beans.**

The 3 crops were normally planted together using a technique known as **companion planting**, on flat-topped mounds of soil.

Native Americans had a planting technique where they would plant corn, bean, and squash crops close to each other. The corn provides a structure for the beans to climb, the beans give nitrogen to the soil, and the squash spreads on the ground to prevent weeds from growing. These companion crops were known as the "Three Sisters."

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## **NATIVE AMERICAN SACAGAWEA DOLLAR COIN (2009–PRESENT)**

A 2009 SACAGAWEA U.S. DOLLAR COIN, FEATURING THE THREE SISTERS OF AGRICULTURE – CORN, BEANS, AND SQUASH.



On September 20, 2007, the Native American \$1 Coin Act, was signed by President George W. Bush.

The act specified that design of a new dollar coin shall depict:

"images celebrating the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development of the United States and the history of the United States."

The coins have been called the 'golden dollar' but it is actually made of an alloy of 88.5% copper, 6% zinc, 3.5% manganese, and 2% nickel.

## THE SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

It was first struck in 2000 and was the first time that the U.S. Mint struck a coin for circulation, featuring a Native American woman.

**It honors Sacagawea, the Shoshone woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific Ocean.**

**She is carrying her infant son, Jean Baptiste.**

The coin was designed by Glenna Goodacre, who used **Randy'L He-dow Teton**, who is a member of the Shoshone tribe, as her model for the coins.



**RANDY'L HE-DOW TETON**



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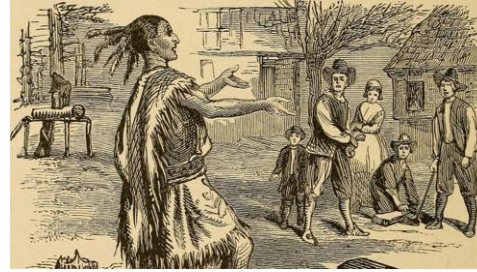


# SOME OF THE FAMOUS INDIVIDUALS THAT CAME FROM THIS GROUP ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**Squanto**  
(Patuxent  
Tribe)



**Samoset**  
(Wampanoag  
tribe)



**Chief Massasoit**  
(Wampanoag  
tribe)



**Pocahontas**  
(Powhatan  
tribe)



**Pontiac**  
(Ottawa  
tribe)



## TISQUANTUM – COMMONLY KNOWN AS SQUANTO

He lived from 1585 to 1622 and was a member of the Patuxet tribe that lived on the Western coast of Cape Cod.

**He is best known for being an early liaison between his tribe and the Mayflower Pilgrims, who made their settlement there.**

Sadly, he was kidnapped by English explorer Thomas Hunt who carried him to Spain, where he sold him as a slave, in the city of Málaga.

He was rescued by missionaries there.

He eventually traveled to England, where he learned English and may have met Pocahontas in 1616.

He returned to America in 1619 to his native village, only to find that his tribe had been wiped out by a disease epidemic.



Squanto teaching the Plymouth colonists how to plant corn, with fish as a fertilizer.



## SAMOSET

He was the first Native American to make contact with the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony.

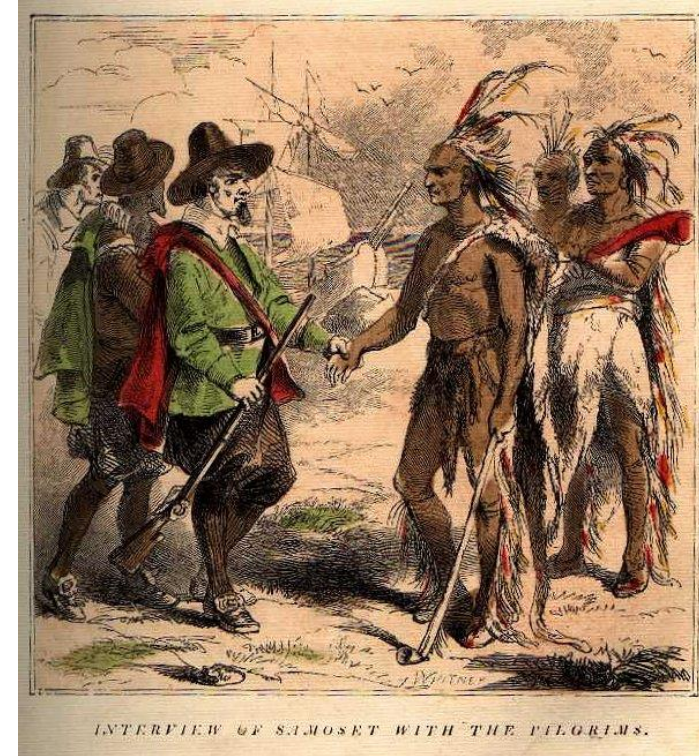
**He startled the colonists on March 16, 1621, by walking into their settlement and greeting them in English, saying "Welcome, Englishmen."**

He was a lesser Chief and lived in Maine where he learned some English from fishermen.

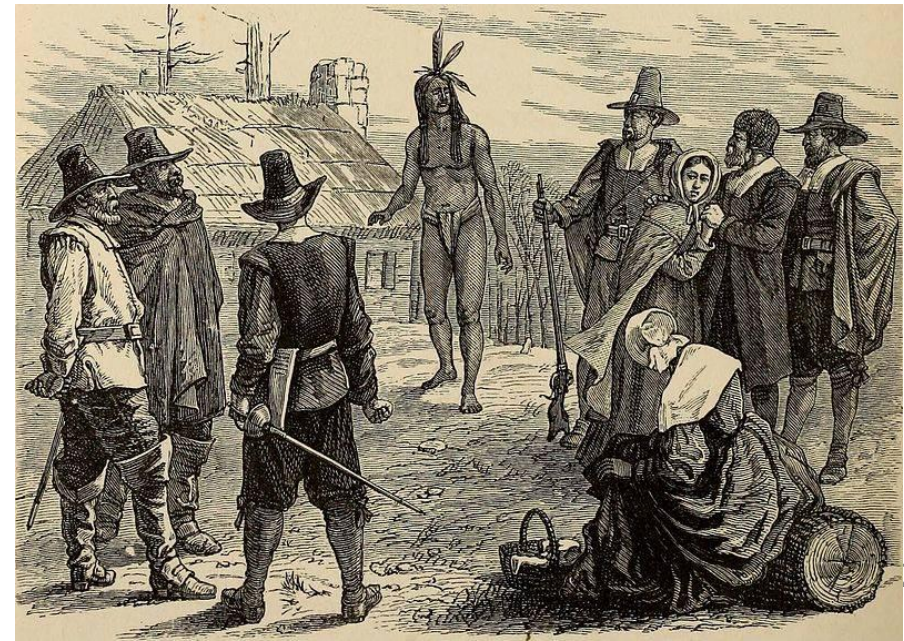
Samoset came back on March 22 with Squanto, the last remaining member of the Patuxent tribe.

Squanto spoke much better English than Samoset, and he arranged a meeting with Chief Massasoit.

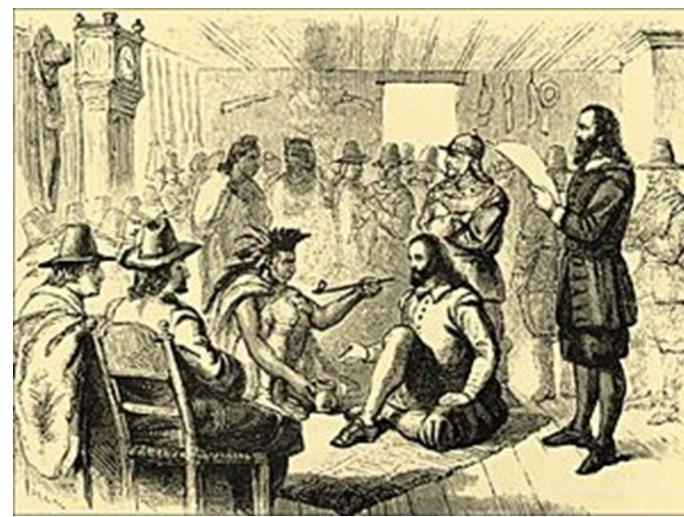
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INTERVIEW OF SAMOSET WITH THE PILGRIMS.



22



Massasoit smoking a peace pipe with Governor John Carver, in the Plymouth Colony 1621.

## CHIEF MASSASOIT (1580–1661)

His name means "Great Leader". He was the Chief of the Wampanoag tribe and described as a friendly person who came to the aid of the starving Mayflower Pilgrims.

He made a treaty with the Pilgrims, and they promised to protect each other against unfriendly Native Americans and to help each other, as friends. **This was kept for 50 years, until Massasoit died.**

**His notable quote:** "What is this you call property?"

**It cannot be the earth, for the land is our mother, nourishing all her children, beasts, birds, fish and all men.**

**The woods, the streams, everything on it belongs to everybody and is for the use of all.**

**How can one man say it belongs only to him?"**



Sculpture entitled "Massasoit, Great Sachem (Chief) of the **Wampanoag**, Friend and Protector of the Pilgrims, 1621". Kansas City, Missouri,

## **METACOM – PRINCE PHILLIP’S WAR**

After Massasoit died, his second son Metacom became the Chief of the Wampanoag tribe in 1662, who was also called King Philip.

In 1620, the Pilgrim settlers began occupying the Wampanoag’s land, without paying for it.

This caused Metacom to ask other tribes to help him fight the English which was known as King Philip’s War.

This act triggered a bloody war, up and down the Connecticut River valley in Massachusetts and in the Plymouth and Rhode Island colonies.

The Indians raided and burned settlements and killed many people.

The colonists resorted to similar measures and gradually cleared the region of Native Americans, there.



**A WOOD ENGRAVING OF KING PHILIP**





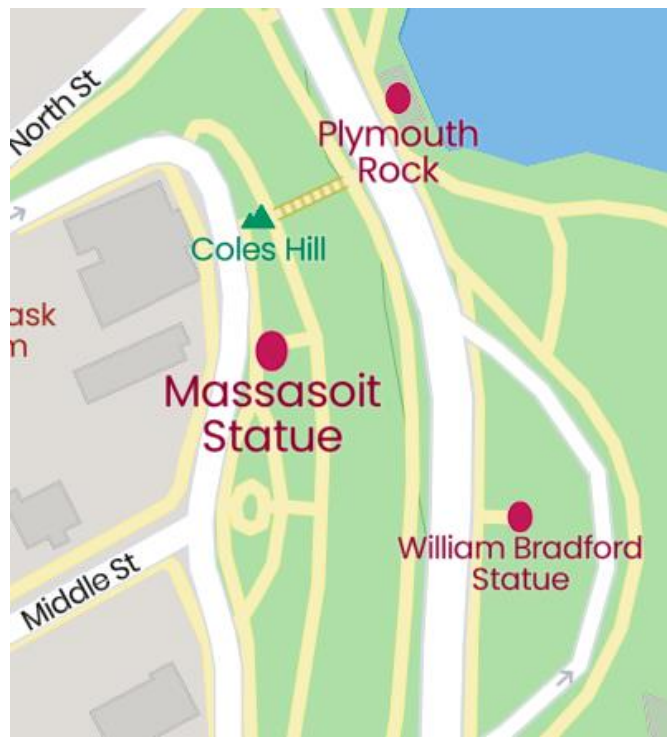
Supporters of Native Americans pause, following a prayer during the National Day of Mourning at Coles Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Lisa Poole/AP

## THE NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

It is a protest that highlights Native American perspectives and remembrance of loved ones who suffered, because of the arrival of the pilgrims and European settlers in the United States.

It includes the racism and oppression Native American people continue to face in society today.

It has continued to be done for 52 years, since 1970, in Plymouth, Massachusetts and other places around the U. S.



## “NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

Since 1970, Native Americans have gathered at noon on Cole's Hill in Plymouth to commemorate a **National Day of Mourning** on the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday.

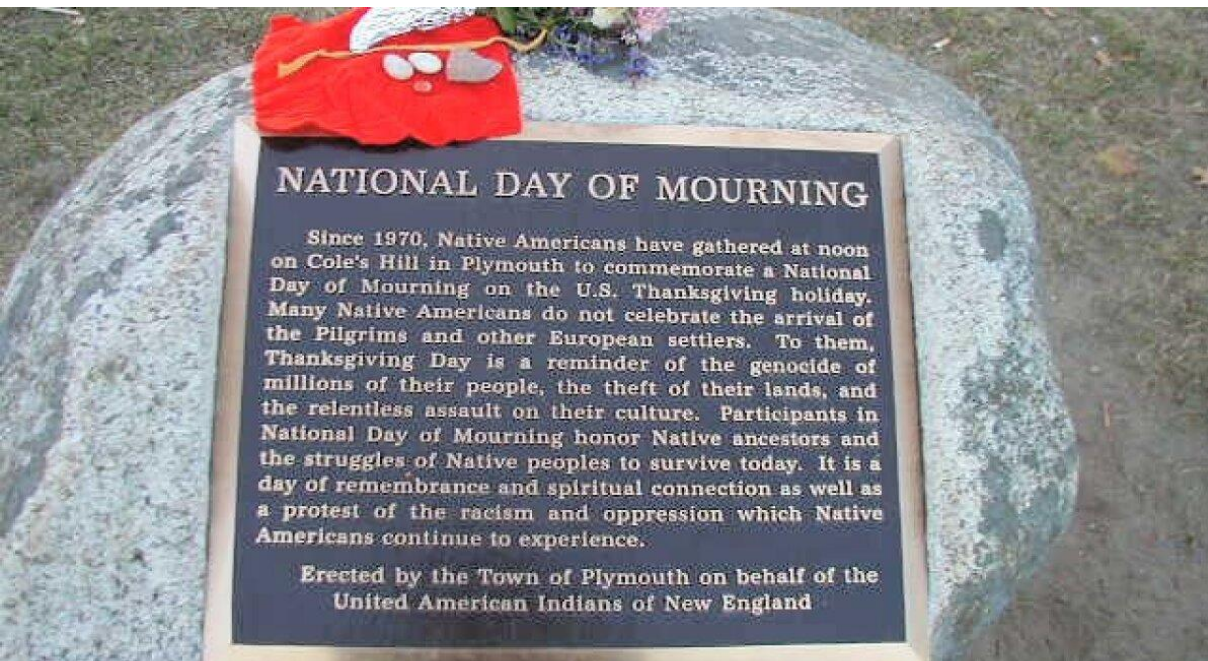
Many Native Americans do not celebrate the arrival of the Pilgrims and other European settlers.

To them, Thanksgiving Day is a reminder of the genocide of millions of their people, the theft of their lands, and the relentless assault on their cultures.

Participants in the National Day of Mourning honor Native ancestors and the struggles of Native peoples to survive today.

It is a day of remembrance and spiritual connection as well as a protest of the racism and oppression which Native Americans continue to experience.”

**Erected by the Town of Plymouth on behalf of the United American Indians of New England.**





EVERY YEAR, THE TRIBES AROUND SAN FRANCISCO GATHER ON ALCATRAZ ISLAND FOR THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S SUNRISE CEREMONY (OR UN-THANKSGIVING DAY).

# POCAHONTAS

She was a Native American woman, belonging to the **Powhatan people**, notable for her association with the colonial settlement at Jamestown, Virginia.

She was the daughter of Chief Powhatan and lived in what is now Virginia.

Her original names were Amonute, and Matoaka but she was nicknamed Pocahontas which means “playful one”



Pocahontas saves the life of John Smith in this chromolithograph.



## **ITS HARD TO KNOW HOW MUCH OF THE STORY ABOUT HER SAVING OF JOHN SMITH, IS TRUE**

In a well-known historical anecdote, she saved the life of John Smith, by placing her head upon his own, at the moment of his execution.

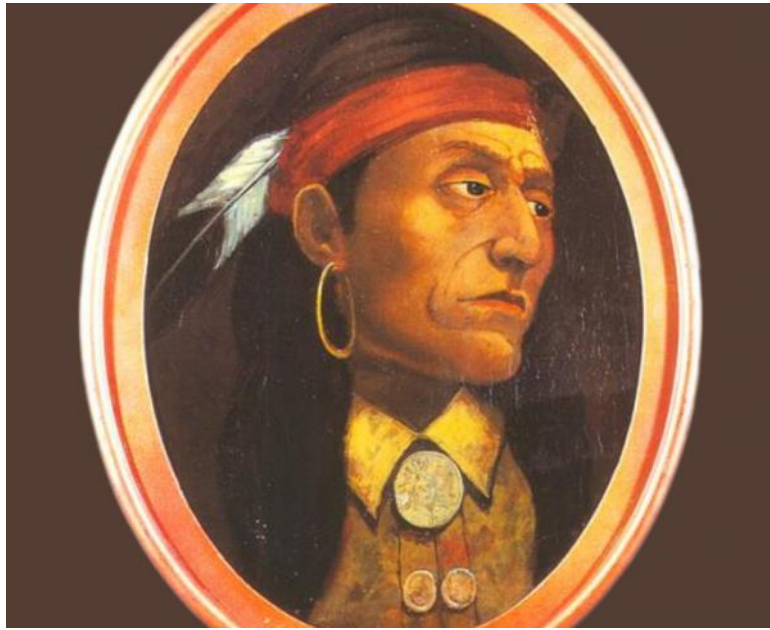
She later married John Rolfe, had a son-Thomas with him, changed her name to Rebecca Rolfe, and died while visiting England, in 1617.

**We do know that Pocahontas was a real person whose help probably saved the colonists at Jamestown from starvation in the colony's first years.**

**We have not only the story of her visit to England but also clear records of her genealogical ancestry to many of the First Families of Virginia, through her son, Thomas.**



# PONTIAC



An Ottawa Indian chief who was quite successful in protecting his land and his people from enemies.

During the final French-Indian War, he was an ally of the French. The French lost the war, losing their property and holdings to the British.

Unlike the agreements Pontiac and the tribe had with the French, the British did not trade supplies and goods with the Indians or ask for permission before building forts.

This did not sit well with Chief Pontiac, and in 1763, the people in the Ottawa tribe began what would be referred to as **Pontiac's Rebellion**.

They captured all of the British forts in the area and sank some of their ships. The Rebellion led to the death of about 400 British soldiers.

Despite fears of retaliation for Pontiac's death, the Indians and the British maintained peace afterwards.



# LACROSSE

**Lacrosse, America's oldest team sport, dates to 1100 A.D., when it was played by the Haudenosaunee, or Iroquois people, in what now is New York and areas in Canada, bordering the state.**

The early versions of lacrosse matches played by Native American nations included 100 to 1,000 men or more using wooden sticks, sometimes with net baskets or pockets attached, and small, deer hide-wrapped balls.

They used Deer sinew, formed nets.

Borderless fields could span miles, and games could last days.





1. Vintage Lacrosse stick



2. Lacrosse Head



3. Mesh and stringing kit



4. Evolution of the lacrosse stick



5. Lacrosse shaft





**ALFIE JACQUES NORMALLY WORKS ON MAKING HIGH QUALITY, LACROSSE STICKS ALONE, BUT OCCASIONALLY HE IS JOINED BY HIS CATS OBAMA, PICTURED, AND MICHELLE.** Photo for The Washington Post by Alexandra Moreo

IF YOU HAVE AN INTEREST TO SEE IT, THIS IS A 5 MINUTE, VERY INTERESTING VIDEO ABOUT HOW LACROSSE STICKS ARE MADE, BY HAND  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cHNb5fwipc&t=243s>

## REQUICKENING

After Indian raids, those who were chosen to be adopted would be given gifts like the Wampum Strings of Requickening.

If said gifts were accepted, then they would go through a ritual in which the adoptee would be given the name and duties of the deceased relative, they're being put in place of.

The process would consist of a ritualistic washing followed by clothing them in Native garb, as a symbol of their acceptance into the clan, tribe and nation.

Those who were already married or did not wish to marry and bear children were not forced to do so.

REQUICKENING IS AN ASPECT OF TRADITIONAL IROQUOIS CONDOLENCE CEREMONIES WHERE HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS ARE NEGOTIATED AND BROUGHT BACK INTO BALANCE, AFTER A FAMILY DEATH OR TRAUMA.



# Iroquois Clothing

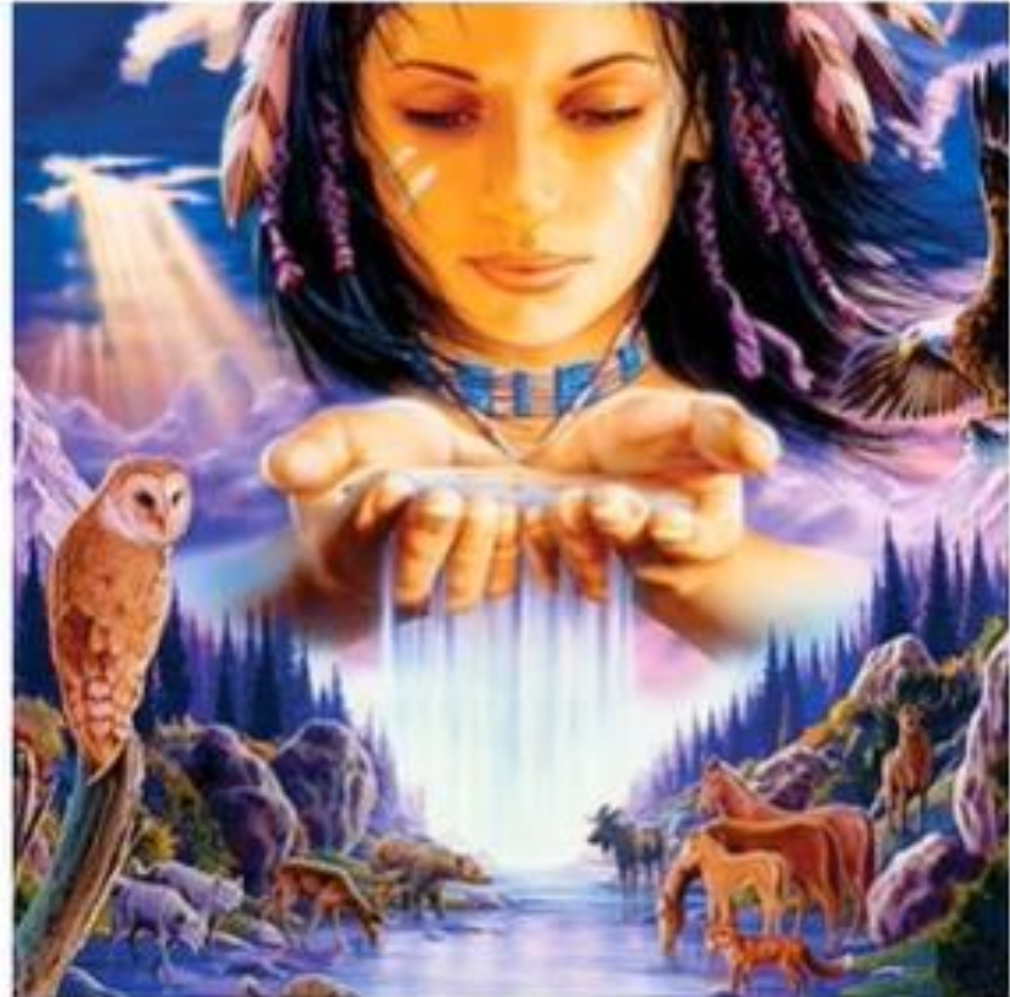


# Iroquois Food



# Iroquois Religion

- **Religious Beliefs-**The supernatural world of the Iroquois included many deities, the most important of which was Great Spirit, who was responsible for the creation of human beings, the plants and animals, and the forces of good in nature. The Iroquois believed that the Great Spirit guided the lives of ordinary people. Other important deities were Thunder and the Three Sisters, the spirits of Maize, Beans, and Squash.





### Moving Around:

The people of the Cayuga tribe did not have cars like we do today. Instead, they would use sleds pulled by dogs to get around. Sometimes if they did not have to go far they would walk with snow shoes.





## **IROQUOIS IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, 1914**

## **IROQUOIS SHOULDER BAG**

They were made of buckskin and decorated with porcupine quills and deer hair.

It was made around 1750.

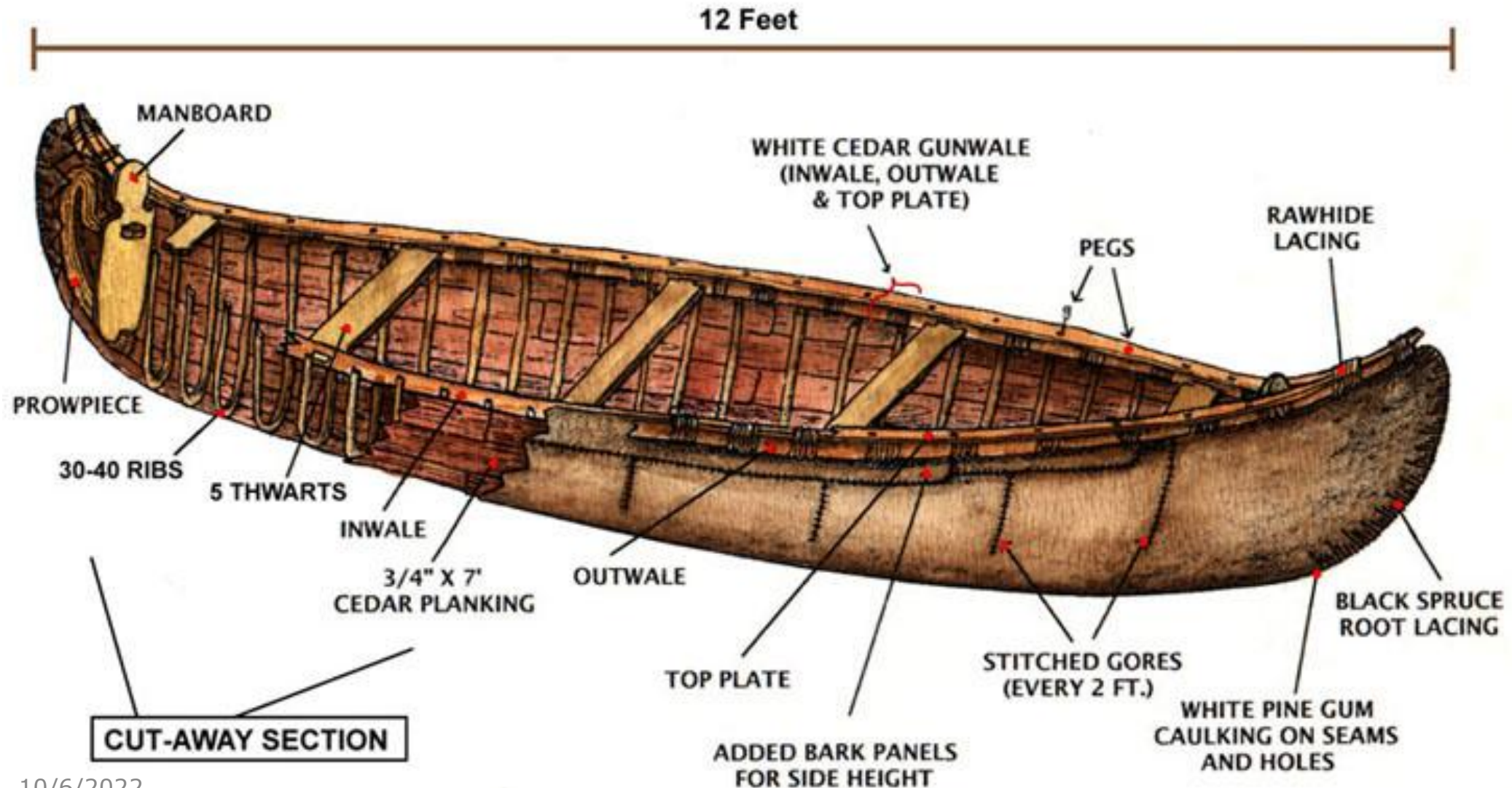
From the Linden-Museum für Völkerkunde,  
Stuttgart, Germany.





# Northeastern Native American Birchbark Canoe [from 6-7 Ft. circumference *Betula Papyrifera* tree]

© Tara Prindle 2000





GADJI-NONDA-HE  
(AKA ROBERT DAVID)  
IROQUOIS (CAYUGA) -  
1901



PORTRAIT OF JESSE  
MARTIN, AND HIS GREAT  
NIECE



PORTRAIT OF AHYOUWAIGHS,  
CHIEF OF THE 6 NATIONS, THE  
CONFEDERACY OF IROQUOIS  
TRIBES

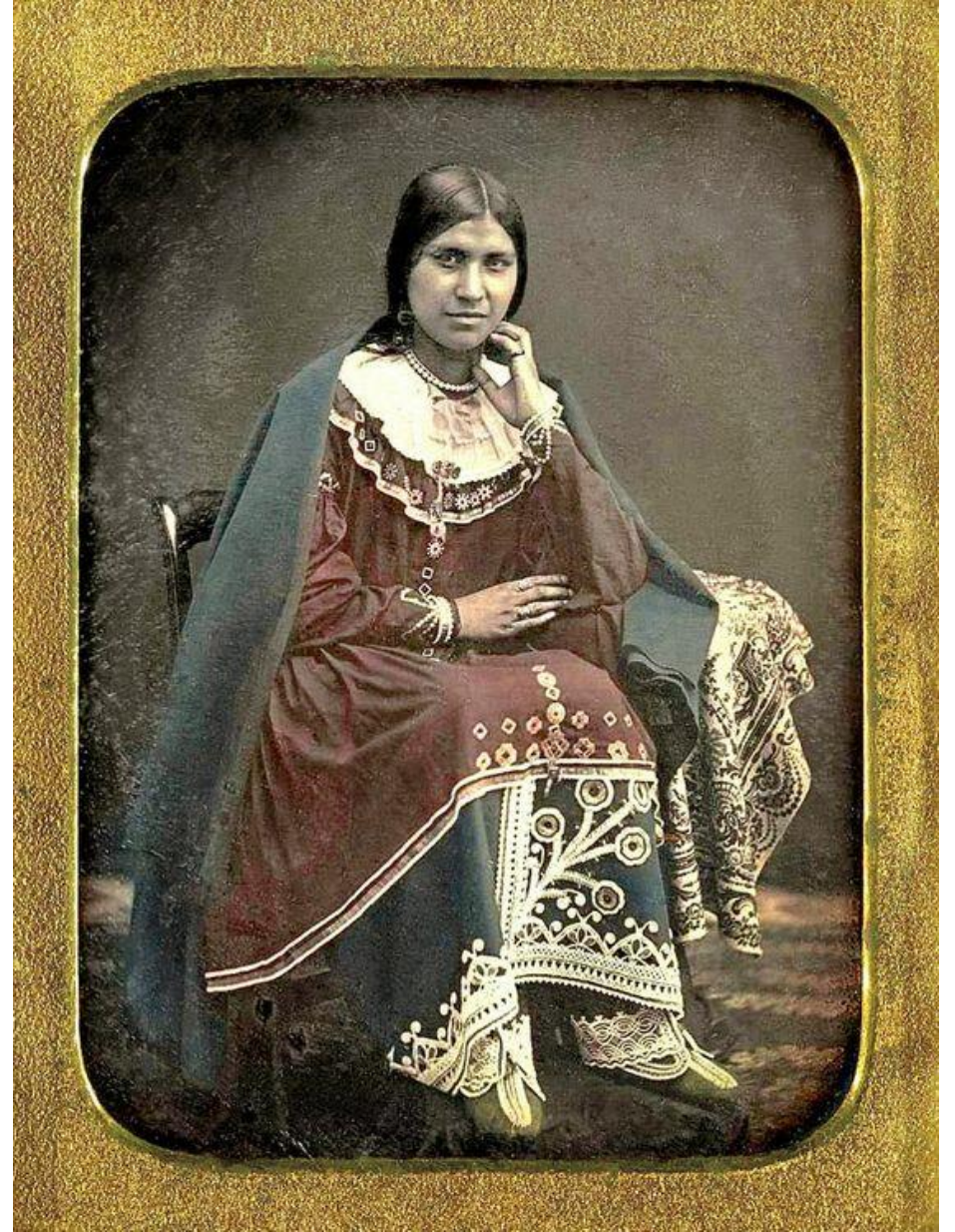


IROQUOIS YOUNG BOY

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IROQUOIS PIPE TOMAHAWK, SAID TO BE FROM THE EASTON PEACE TALKS



IRIQUOIS CLOTHING DURING THE 18<sup>TH</sup> AND 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES



William Johnson hosting an **Iroquois conference** at Johnson Hall in 1772 (painting by E. L. Henry, 1903)

The 182 Indian warriors that aided the British, received a silver medal for their services to the Crown, Joseph Brant being one of them.

## THE MAIN 12 TRIBES IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE U. S., THAT WILL BE PRESENTED NEXT

**The first 6 are the tribes in the Iroquois Confederacy and are considered Iroquois people:**

**Cayuga** - "The people of the swamp" or "The people at the landing" (in reference to portaging a canoe)

**Mohawk** - "the people of the flint" (in reference to the flint quarries in their territory)

**Oneida** - "the people of the standing stone" (in reference to the supernatural stone which followed them)

**Onondaga** - "the people of the hill" (in reference to the hill where a woman long ago had appeared to give the people corn, beans, squash, and tobacco.)

**Seneca** - "the big hill people, or the people of the big mountain"

**Tuscarora** - "People of the Shirt"



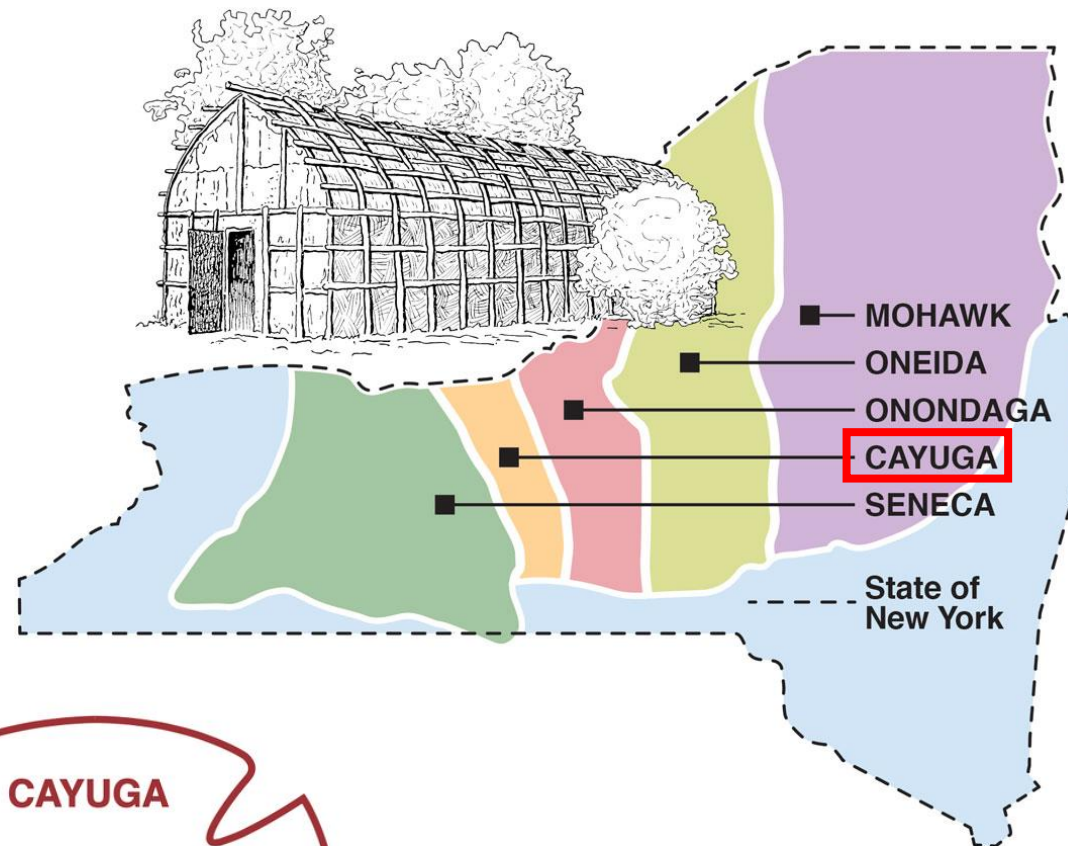
Unnamed Iroquois chief,  
early 18th century

# CAYUGA

They made their home in what became New York colony whose **name meant, "people of the swamp."**

**They were one of the original tribes to join the Iroquois Confederacy and are considered Iroquois along with the Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Onondaga, and Tuscarora tribes.**

**Today, Cayuga people belong to the Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation in Ontario, and the federally recognized Cayuga Nation of New York and the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma.**





CAYUGA NATIVE AMERICAN GIRL



IRIQUOIS DANCER



# MOHAWK

They lived in what would become the New York colony.

They were the most powerful tribe in the Confederacy and played important roles during the French and Indian War, American Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812.



Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant by Charles Willson Peale



The four "Mohawk Kings" who travelled to London in 1710.

10/6/2022



## THAYENDANEGEA OR JOSEPH BRANT

He was a Mohawk military and political leader, based in present-day New York, who was closely associated with Great Britain during and after the American Revolution.

He was sent to Eleazar Wheelock's "Moor's Indian Charity School" in Lebanon, Connecticut (a predecessor of the famed Dartmouth College) where he was given a Christian education and converted to the Anglican church.

He was also known for acting as a translator, aiding Anglican Reverend John Stuart in translating Christian works into Mohawk.



Portrait of Joseph Brant when he was visiting England with Guy Johnson at age 33 or 34.



Joseph Brant, painted in London by Gilbert Stuart in 1786.



Mohawk leader John Smoke Johnson (right) with John Tutela and Young Warner, two other Six Nations War of 1812 veterans. Photo: July 1882

DANCERS FROM THE  
MOHAWK NATION AT  
KAHNAWAKE IN  
1869.





**KAHNAWAKE MOHAWK MAN - 1910**

10/6/2022 Photo courtesy of Gerry Biron



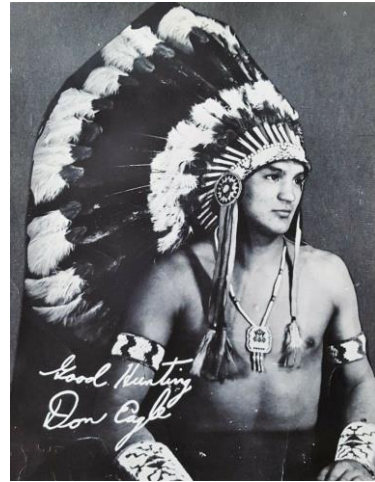
**MOHAWK DANCER**

# FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM THE MOHAWK TRIBE

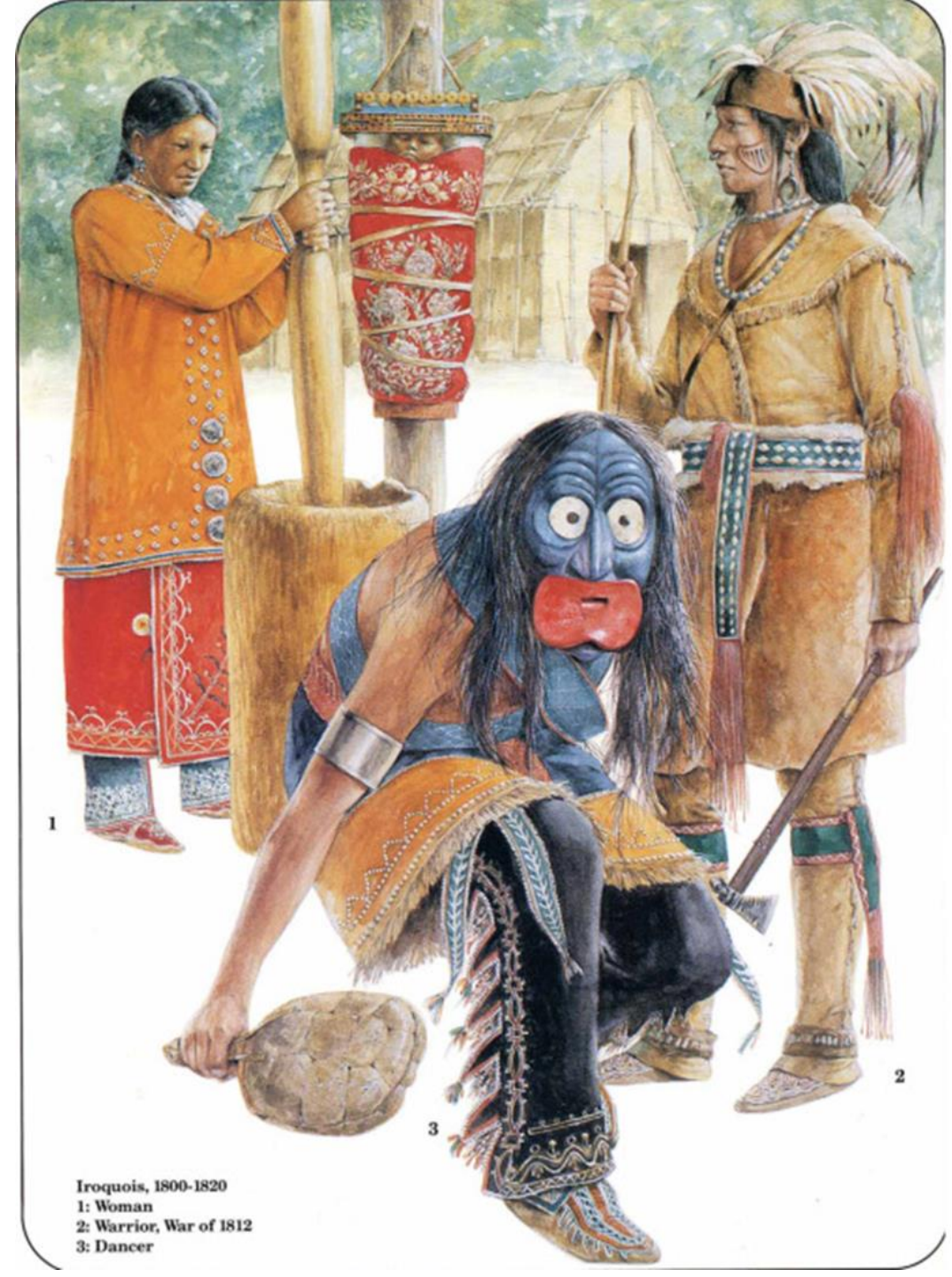
**Jay Silverheels** – The original Tonto in TV's The Lone Ranger.



**War Chief Flying Don Eagle**  
A popular professional wrestler known for the flying drop kick and for mentoring other members of the reserve in their wrestling careers..



**Graham Green** - Actor known for Dances With Wolves, The Red Green Show, and many independent films.



Iroquois, 1800-1820  
1: Woman  
2: Warrior, War of 1812  
3: Dancer

# THE ONEIDA NATION

It is a federally recognized tribe of Oneida people in the United States.

The tribe is headquartered in Verona, New York, where it originated and held its historic territory long before European colonialism.

There are 3 other federally recognized Oneida tribes - one in Wisconsin and 2 in Ontario, Canada.

Today the Oneida Indian Nation owns tribal land in Verona, Oneida, and Canastota, New York.



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## ONEIDA NATIVE AMERICANS WHO WERE PART OF THE CODE TALKERS DURING WW II

Beginning in 1940, the army recruited **Comanche, Meskwaki, Chippewa, Oneida,** and later, **Hopi,** people to transmit messages in code, during World War II.

Then in 1941 and 1942, the Marine Corps recruited Navajo Code Talkers.

The medals to the left, are 3 inches in diameter and were given to U.S. Veterans who were Code Talkers, who helped the U.S.







**The Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian - "Allies in War, Partners in Peace," a monumental bronze sculpture which was donated by the people of the Oneida nation.**

It is 20 feet tall, weighs 1,925 pounds and commemorates the alliance between the Oneida Nation and the United States, during the American Revolution.

George Washington stands alongside the Oneida diplomat, Oskanondonha, or Skenandoah, and Polly Cooper—an Oneida woman who came to the aid of Washington's troops at Valley Forge in 1777-78.

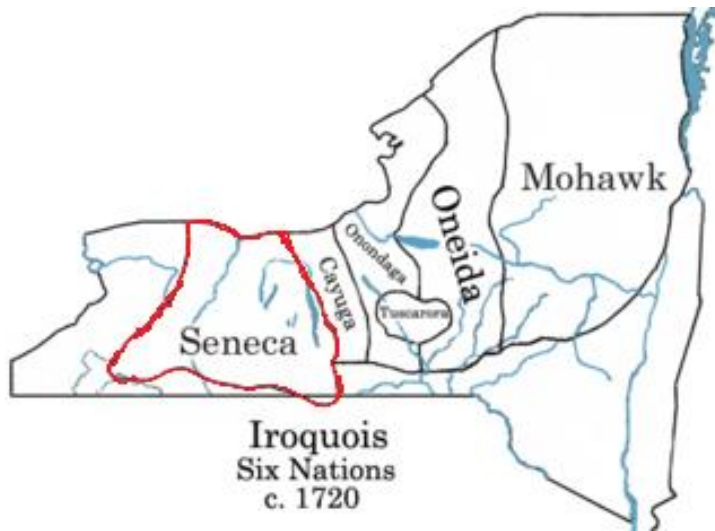


# SENECA

They were part of the Iroquois Confederacy and one of the more dominant Northeast Indian Tribes.

It is believed that their territory extended to the Allegheny river.

This was because of the Iroquois successful conquest of the Wenrohronon and Erie nations in the 17th century



Famous Seneca chief, Red Jacket, political negotiator and critic of European religion, speaking to a crowd



GÄ-HAH-NO

A SENECA INDIAN GIRL IN THE COSTUME OF THE IROQUOIS.



DÄ-AH-DE-A

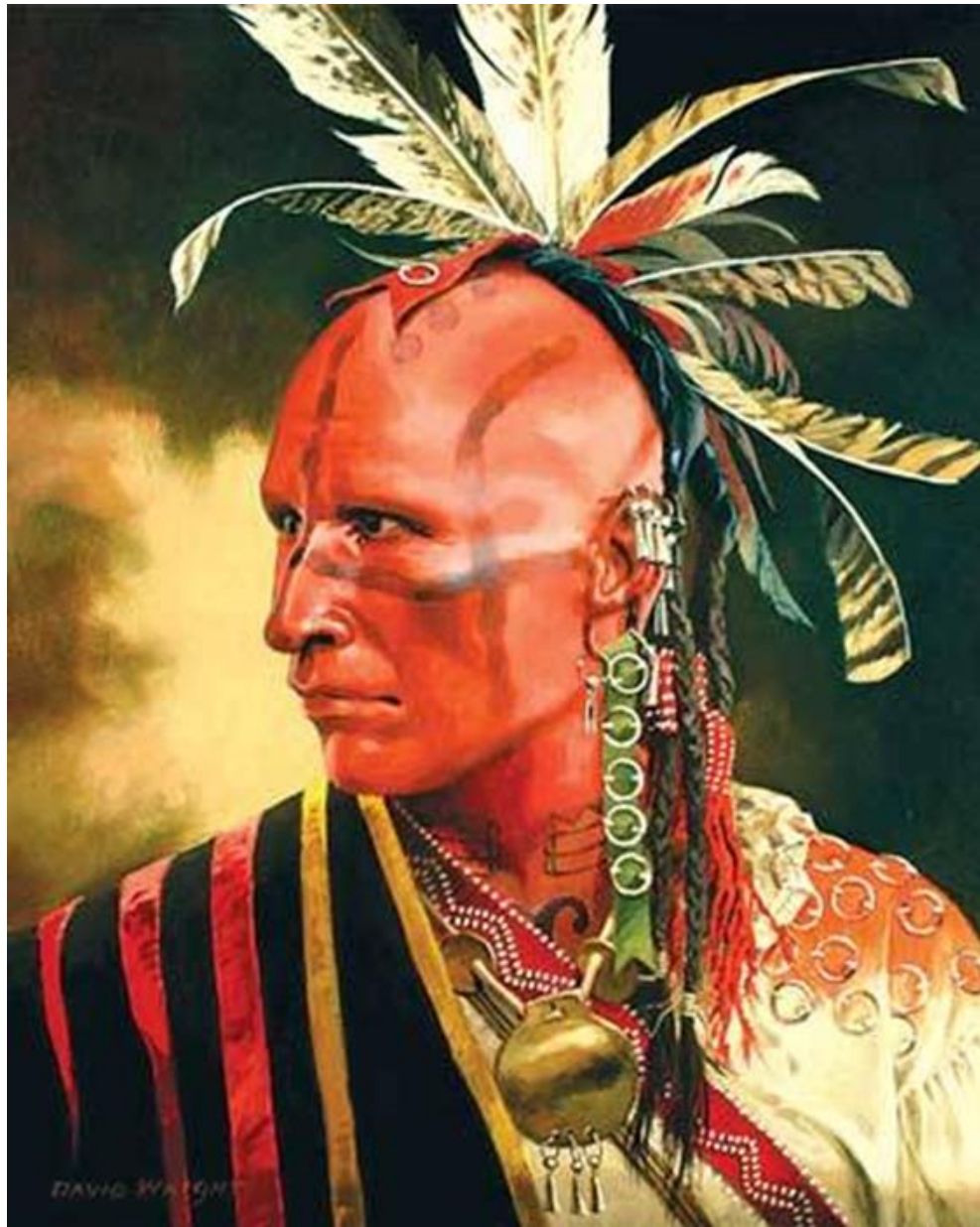
A SENECA IN THE COSTUME OF THE IROQUOIS.



## **SENECA WAR CHIEF, CORNPLANTER**

He was known in the Seneca language as Gaiänt'wakê (Gyantwachia – "the planter") or Kaiiontwa'kon (Kaintwakon – "By What One Plants")

He was also known by his white name, John Abeel III and was a Seneca war chief and diplomat of the Wolf clan.



**SENECA WARRIOR PAINTED  
BY DAVID WRIGHT**

## **RARE SENECA MOCCASSINS FROM 1820**

They were made before the arrival of Europeans.

Materials: Deerskin, porcupine quills, dye, sinew, ribbon, and thread

Soft-soled moccasins, like these, were well suited for traveling through the forests of the Northeast.





Northeast Indian moccasins decorated with quillwork, glass beads, and strips of wool.





**Iroquois (Seneca)  
woman 1880**

10/6/2022



**Portrait Of Big Hawk, The White  
Falcon, Chief Of The Seneca Indian  
Tribe.**

65

# THE TUSCARORA

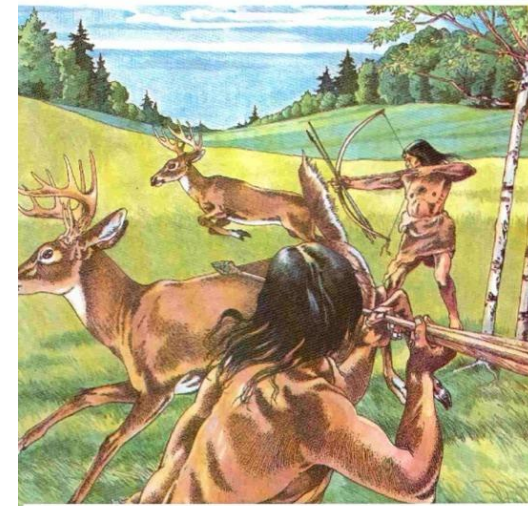
Their name means "Hemp gatherers" or "Shirt-Wearing People".

They are a Native American tribe, originally from and First Nations band government of the Iroquoian family, with members today in New York, USA, and Ontario, Canada.

They grouped as a people around the Great Lakes, likely about the same time as the rise of the Five Nations of the historic Iroquois Confederacy



Tuscarora Chief



The Tuscarora Indians were like many other Indian tribes. The men went out and hunted deer, rabbits, and they fished daily for food. Women stayed at the village and planted crops and looked after the children.

## MEMBERS OF THE TUSCORORA TRIBE MOVED NORTH

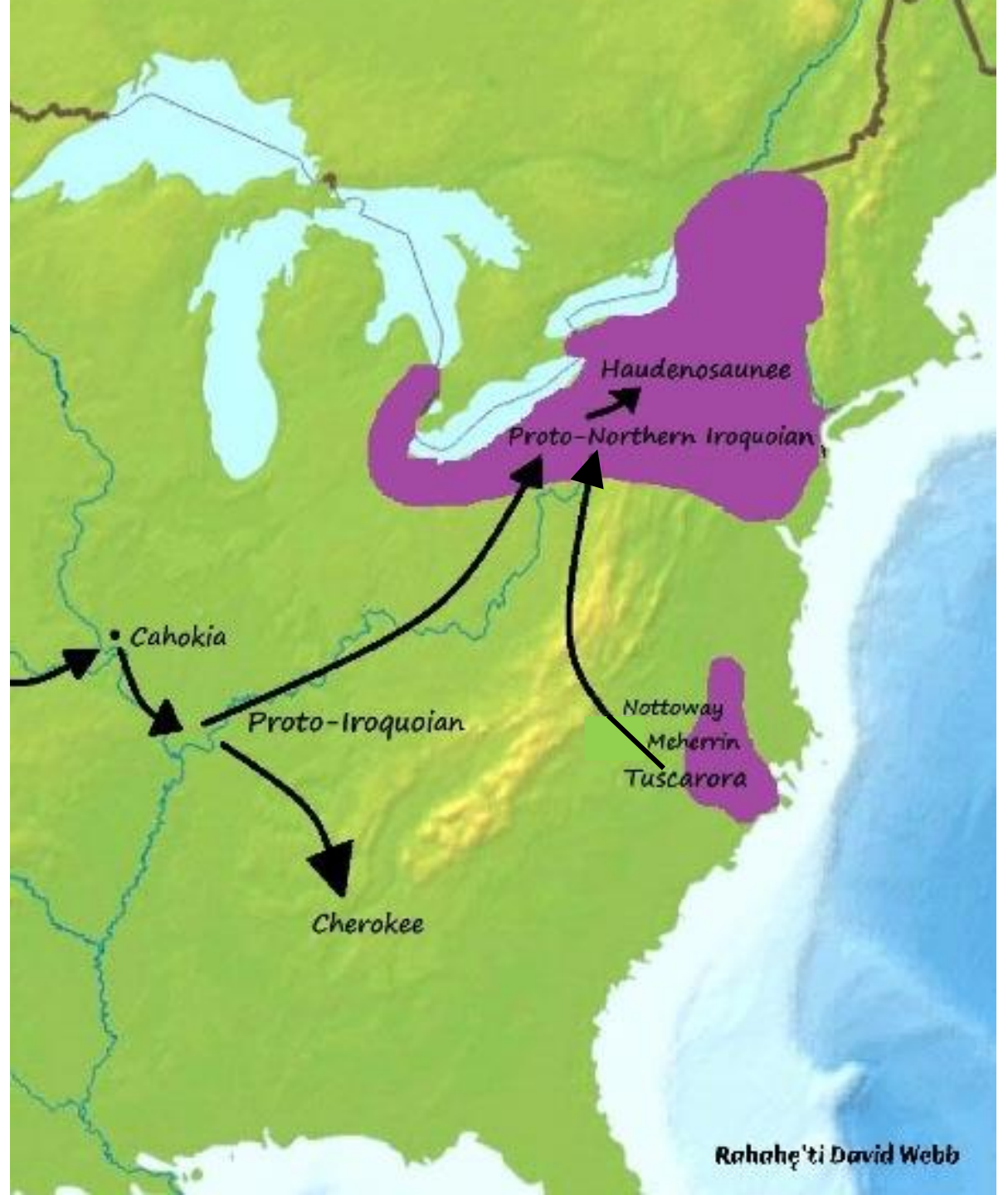
**After the 18th-century wars of 1711–1713 (known as the Tuscarora War), most of the surviving Tuscarora left North Carolina and migrated north to Pennsylvania and New York, over a period of 90 years.**

They aligned with the Iroquois in New York, because of their ancestral linguistic and cultural connections.

Sponsored by the Oneida, they were accepted in 1722 as the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy, or Haudenosaunee.

Today, the Tuscarora Nation of New York is federally recognized.

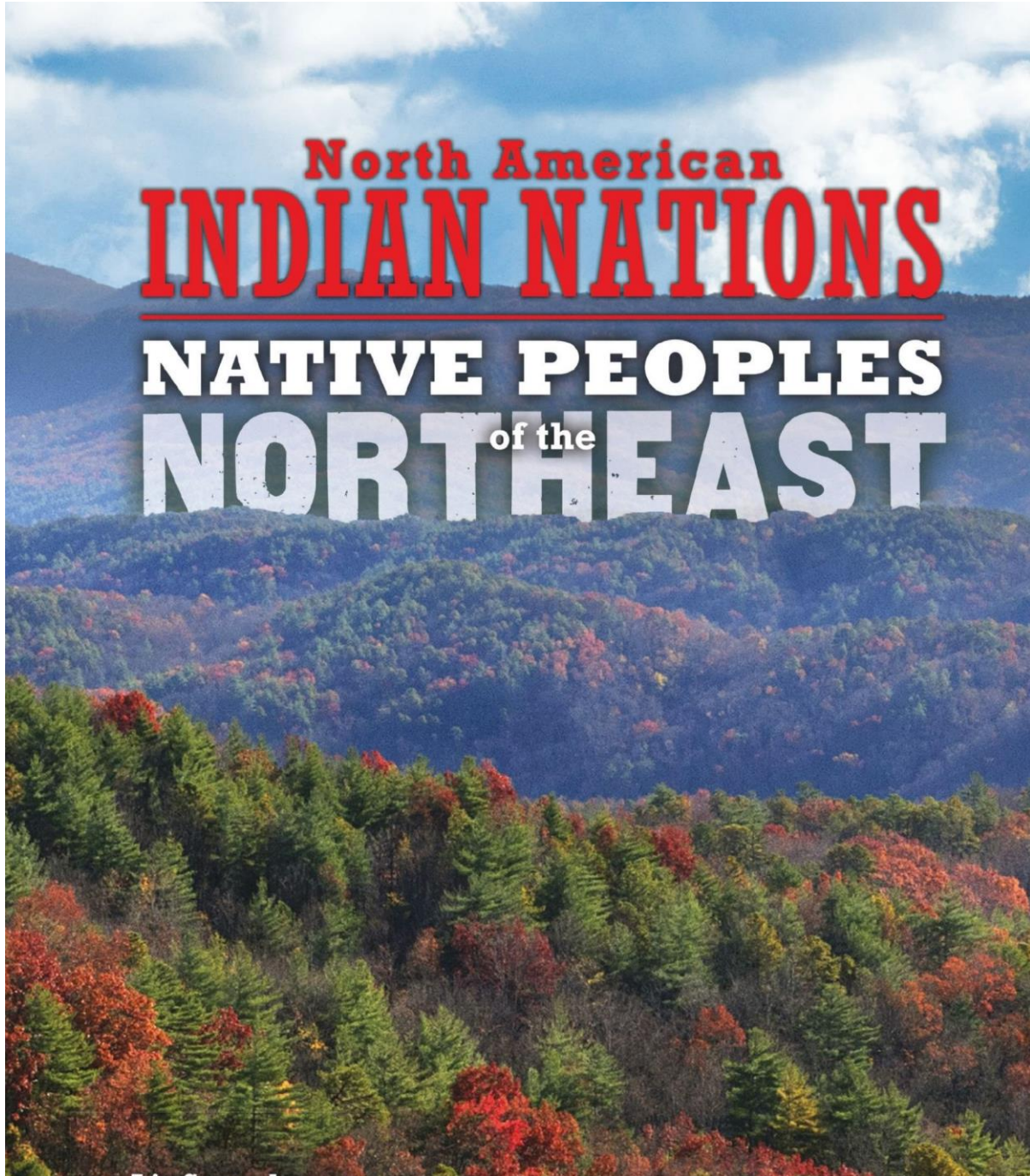
10/6/2022





**BEADED  
TUSCORA SEWN  
BEADED BAGS  
AND DESIGNS**





## THE NAMES AND MEANINGS OF THE OTHER 6 MAIN TRIBES IN THE NORTHEAST:

- **Abenaki** – “Toward the dawn” or “People of the Dawn land”
- **Delaware (also called Lenape)** – “Real people”
- **Menominee** – “Those who live along the Menominee river”
- **Ojibway** (also called Chippewa) – “original people”
- **Shawnee** - Their name comes from the word “shawun,” meaning “Southerner.”
- **Wampanoag** – “Easteners”

# ABENAKI

The Abenaki are an Algonquian-speaking people

Their homeland, which they called Ndakinna meaning "our land" extended across most of northern New England, southern Quebec, and the southern Canadian Maritimes.

Before European contact, the Abenaki (excluding the Pennacook and Mi'kmaq) were estimated to have 40,000 people.

**Historically, the Abenaki have been classified into two geographic groups: Western Abenaki and Eastern Abenaki. (see next slide)**



# HISTORICAL TERRITORIES OF WESTERN AND EASTERN ABENAKI TRIBES, 17TH CENTURY





These beautiful and efficient fishing spears were used by the Abenaki and other Native American tribes.

**They were designed with back-angled side prongs, to catch and hold a fish speared in deep water, as from a boat in the open ocean.**



# Abenaki

## Wapánahki



### Total population

12,329

### Regions with significant populations

Canada (Quebec) 9,775  
(2016)<sup>[1]</sup>

United States (Vermont, New  
Hampshire, Maine), self-identified (2000)<sup>[2]</sup> 2,544

### Languages

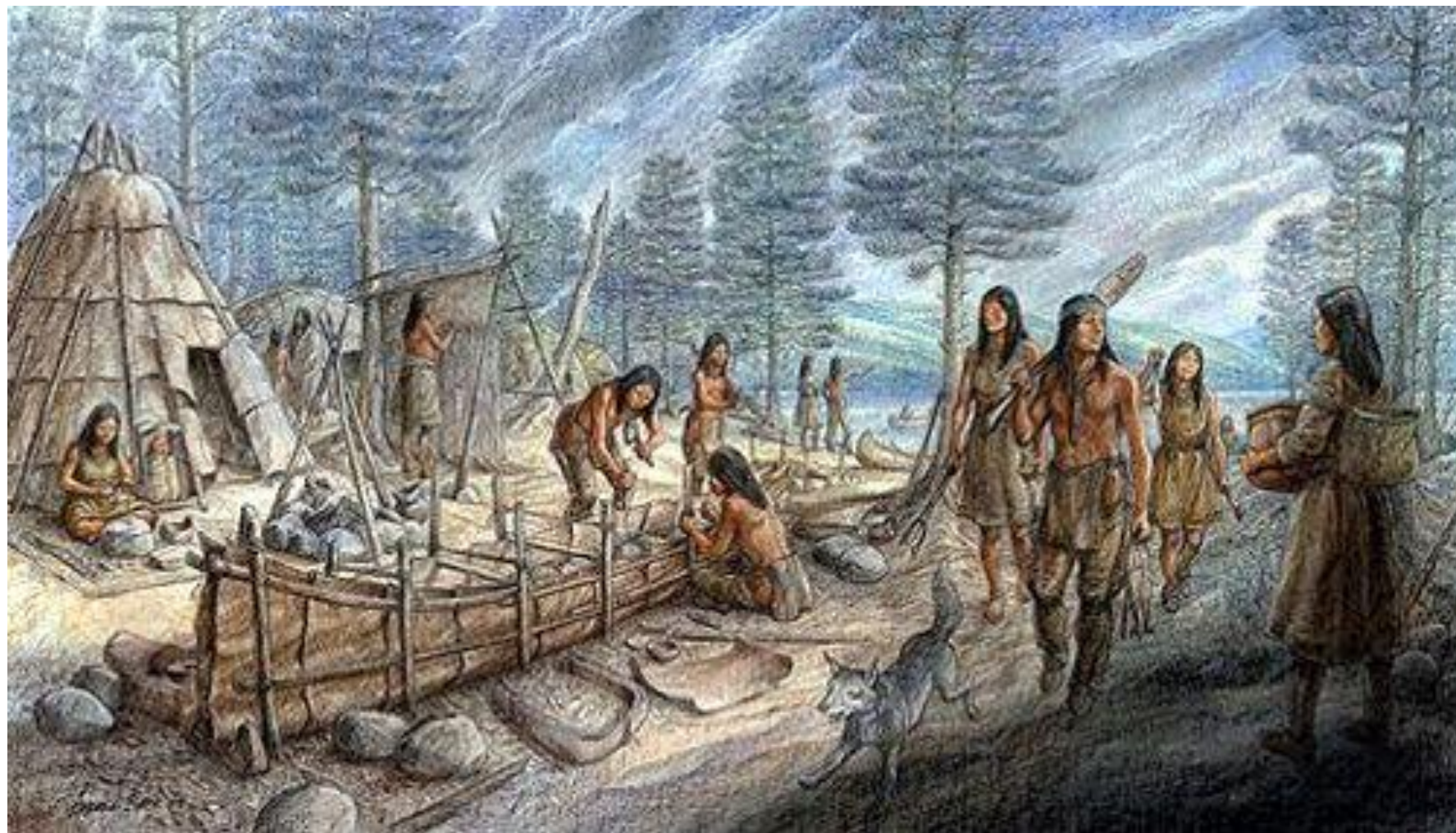
Abenaki, French, English

### Religion

Wabanaki mythology, Christianity

### Related ethnic groups

Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy,  
Penobscot





Statue of Keewakwa Abenaki Keenahbeh in Opechee Park in Laconia, New Hampshire (standing at 36 ft.)

10/6/2022



Abenaki teepee with birch bark covering.

74

## **ABENAKI TRADITIONAL DANCE TROUPE**

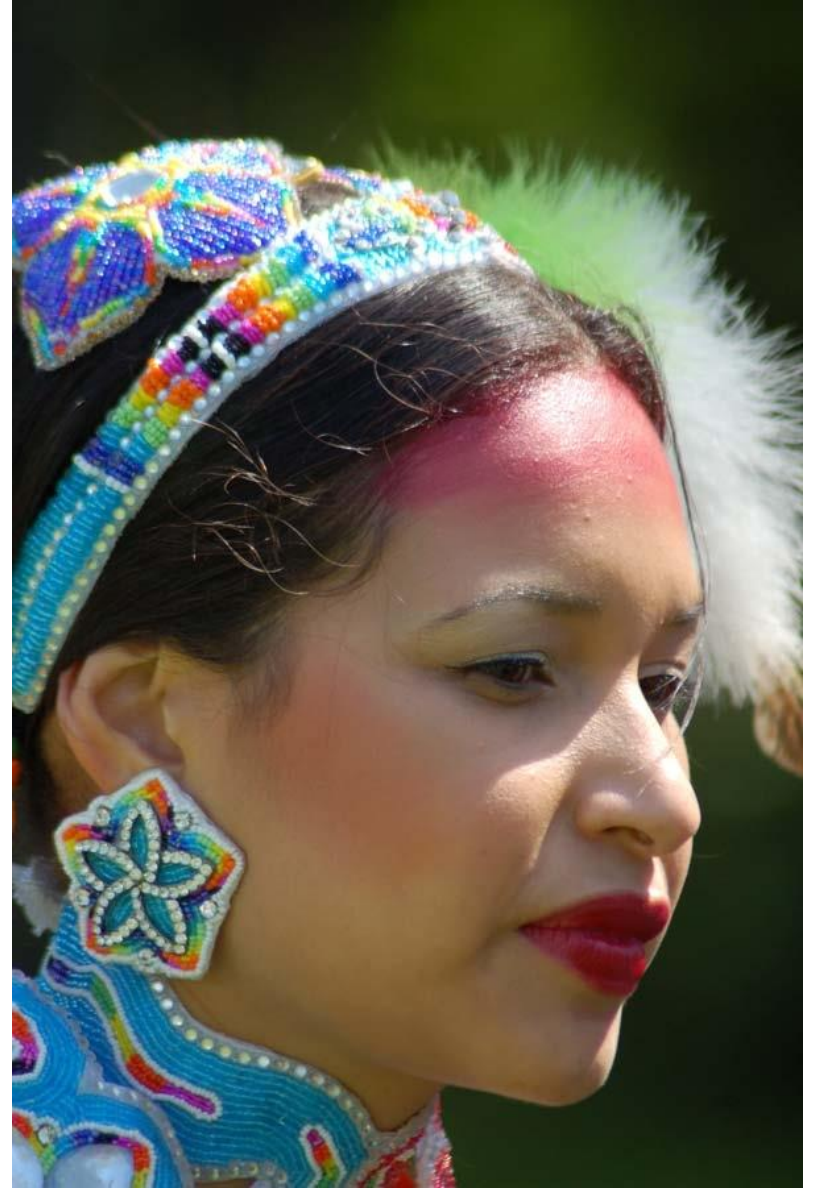
Performing a friendship  
dance in Montpelier,  
Vermont.

Toby Talbot/AP Images

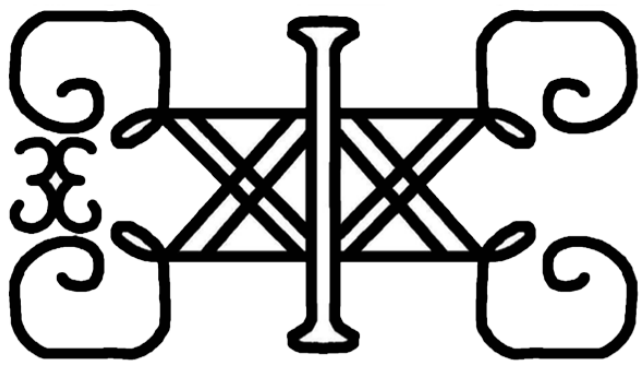




BEAUTIFUL ABENAKI BASKETS



A performer at the Native American Festival and Basket Market at College of the Atlantic, in Bar Harbor, Maine.



Symbol of the Wabanaki Union of Tribes, still in use.

It was originally embroidered onto the ceremonial clothing of special tribe members.



## WABANAKI CONFEDERACY

The Western Abenaki Native Americans are considered as members.

The Wabanaki Confederacy, translated to "People of the Dawn" or "Easterner") is a North American First Nations and Native American confederation of 4 principal Eastern Algonquian nations:

The Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot.

# WABANAKI FOODS

Their food were based on what can be grown and hunted locally.

Corn, beans, squash, fresh-water fish, salt-water fish, moose, and white-tailed deer were common foods.

Maple syrup, wild blueberries, ground cherries, ground nuts, and sunchokes are also incorporated into many dishes.

**Wabanaki people traditionally made milks, butters, and infant formula from walnuts, cornmeal, and sunflower seeds for centuries, before colonizers arrived.**



# Wabanaki Corn Varieties

2014 Harvest



Calais Flint



Koas



Abenaki Rose



Tom Thumb  
Popcorn



Gaspé'

These five rare heirloom varieties of corn are indigenous to the Wabanaki area, and represent all of the major types of corn from North America, including Calais and Gaspé' flint corn, the source for cornmeal; Koas and Abenaki Rose flour corn, the best for green corn and hominy; and Tom Thumb popcorn. Together, they form the dietary keystone of the Wabanaki agricultural revival.

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A Production of the Seeds of Renewal Program  
The Haven Project  
17 Spring Street, Swanton, Vermont, 05488



# Wabanaki Squashes and Pumpkins

2014 Harvest



Curtis/Penobscot  
Pumpkin



Boston Marrow  
Squash



Algonquin  
Squash



White Scallop Squash



East Montpelier  
Squash



Worcester Pumpkin



East Montpelier  
Turk's Cap Squash



Connecticut Field  
Pumpkin

These crops originated in the Wabanaki Area and environs.

A Production of the Seeds of Renewal Program  
The Haven Project  
17 Spring St. Swanton, Vermont 05488





# Wabanaki Beans

2014 Harvest



Jacob's Cattle



Low's Champion



Dolloff



Skunk



True Cranberry



Vermont Cranberry



Marfax



Norridgewock

These bean varieties are indigenous to the Wabanaki area.

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The Haven Project  
17 Spring Street, Swanton, Vermont, 05488



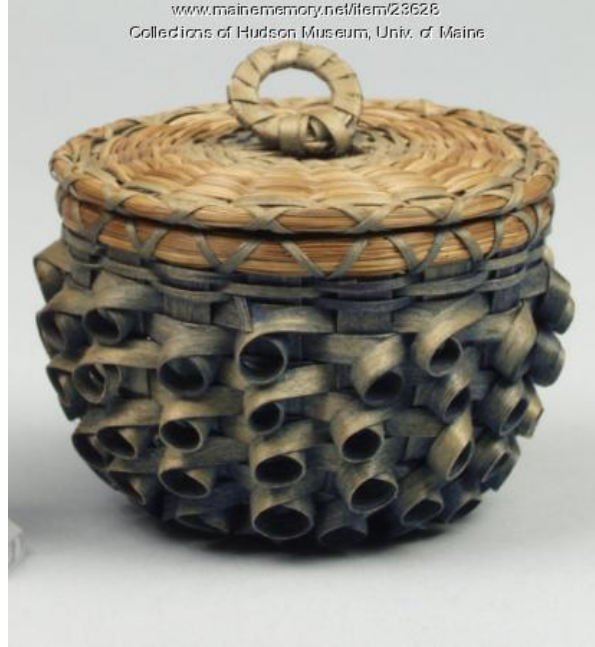
# BASKET ART

**Members of the Wabanaki Confederacy are recognized for their fine art basket making.**

Well-known Wabanaki basket makers Molly Neptune Parker, Clara Neptune Keezer, and Fred Tomah have been recognized for their art.

Parker's grandchild Geo Soctomah Neptune is also a nationally-recognized basket artist and was featured in Vogue magazine in 2022 for their style and earring collection.

Gabriel Frey received the Best in Class award in the Basketry category at the 2021 Santa Fe Indian Market.







**BEAUTIFUL  
BASKET DESIGNS  
BY  
GEO SOCTOMAH  
NEPTUNE**

## THE PENOBSCOT NATIVE AMERICANS

They are part of the Wabanaki Confederacy, along with the Abenaki, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Mi'kmaq (originally spelled Micmac) nations, all of whom historically spoke Algonquian languages.

The Penobscot Nation, formerly known as the Penobscot Tribe of Maine, is the federally recognized tribe of Penobscot in the United States.

Their main settlement is now the Penobscot Indian Island Reservation, located within the state of Maine along the Penobscot River.



**PENOBSCOT BEADED  
DEERSKIN MOCCASINS**

American Museum of  
Natural History



## **BIRCHBARK CANOES**

The birch bark canoe was at one time an important mode of transportation for all nations of the Wabanaki Confederacy.

Each nation makes a characteristic shape of canoe.

## **DESIGN OF A PENOBSCOT BIRCHBARK CANOE**



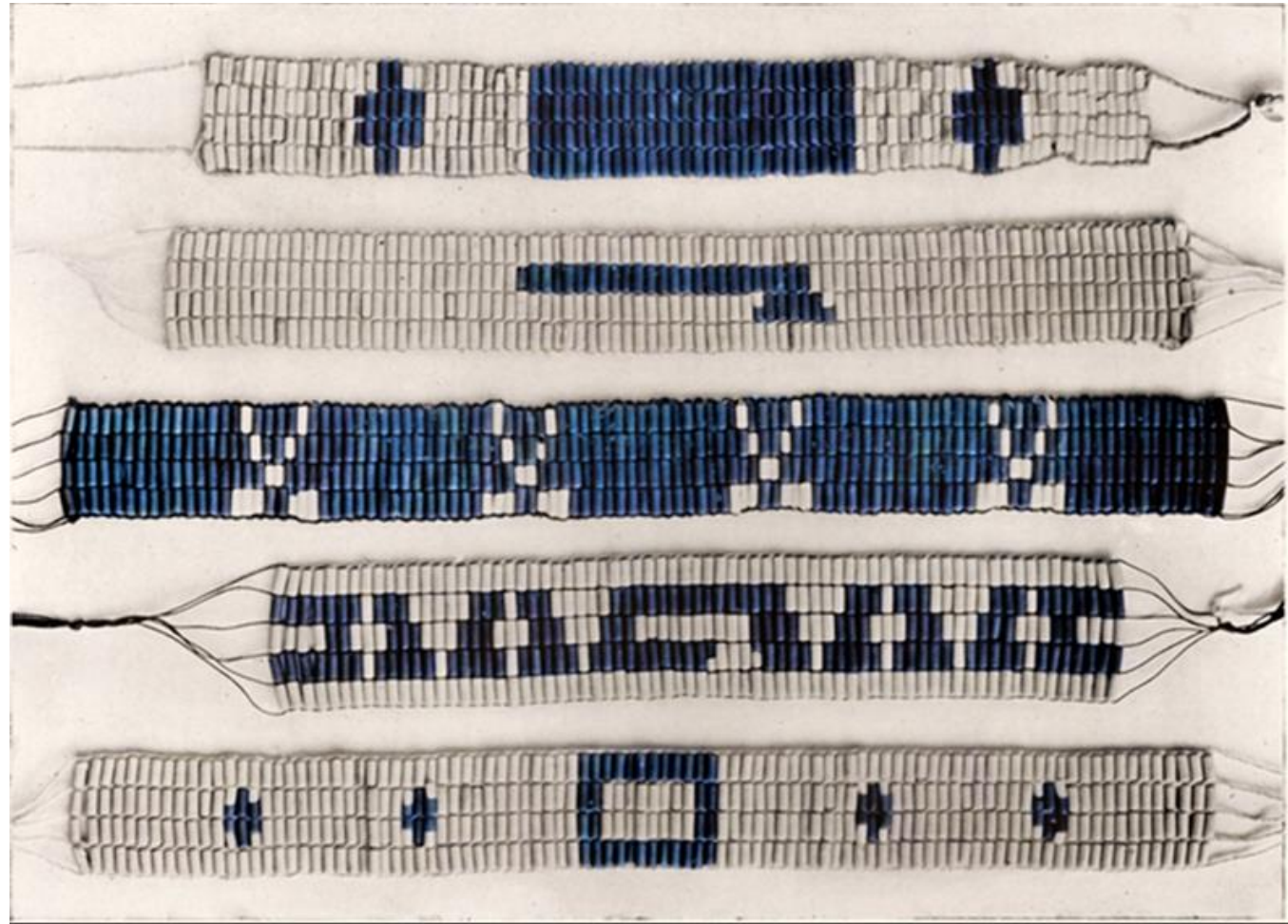
**The vessels are each made from one piece of bark from a white birch tree.**

If done correctly, the large piece of bark can be removed without killing the tree.



**Penobscot deerskin jacket**

**1915 photo of Penobscot wampum belts that would have been used for political matters.**



## DELAWARE- LENAPE

A large tribe that lived in the United States and Canada.

They would side with the French and then later the British during the French and Indian War.





# THE LENNI-LENAPE OR DELAWARE TRIBE

They were also called the Lenape and are of the Algonquin family and first lived in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Traditionally they were divided into the Munsee, Unami, and Unalachtigo, 3 social divisions determined by language and location.

**They claimed to be the “parent” from which many other Algonquin tribes descended.**

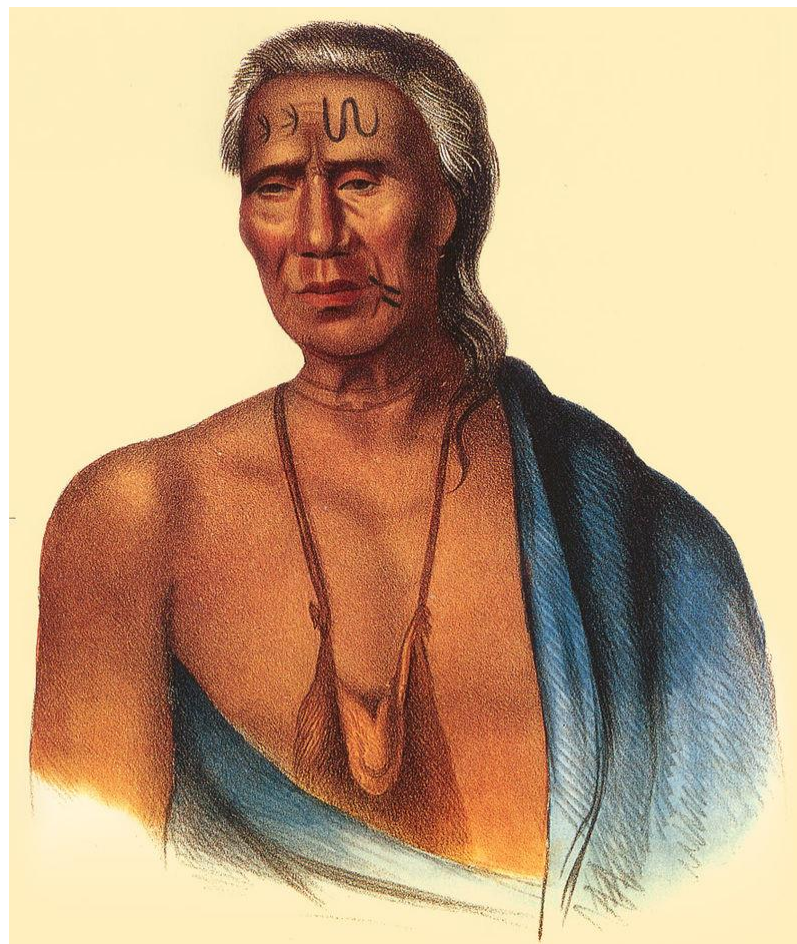
**Their name Lenni means “genuine, pure, real, original,” and Lenape means “Indian.”**

**Their claim to superiority was recognized by the other tribes, who gave them the title of “Grandfather”.**





Susie Elkhair of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, wearing ribbonwork shawl



Lapowinsa, One of the Chiefs of the Lenape, Lappawinsoe painted by Gustavus Hesselius in 1735



Jennie Bobb and her daughter, Nellie Longhat (both Delaware), Oklahoma, 1915



**In 1682 Penn signed a treaty with Tammany, the Lenni-Lenape leader.**  
(Painted by artist, Benjamin West )

# WILLIAM PENN



His Quaker beliefs led him to offer a fair settlement with the Lenni-Lenape (Delaware) Indians.

Penn traded a supply of cloth, guns, and other goods for land on the banks of the Delaware River.

Besides the goods Penn provided, he also promised Tammany he would treat the Lenni-Lenape honestly and protect them from further encroachment by other colonists.

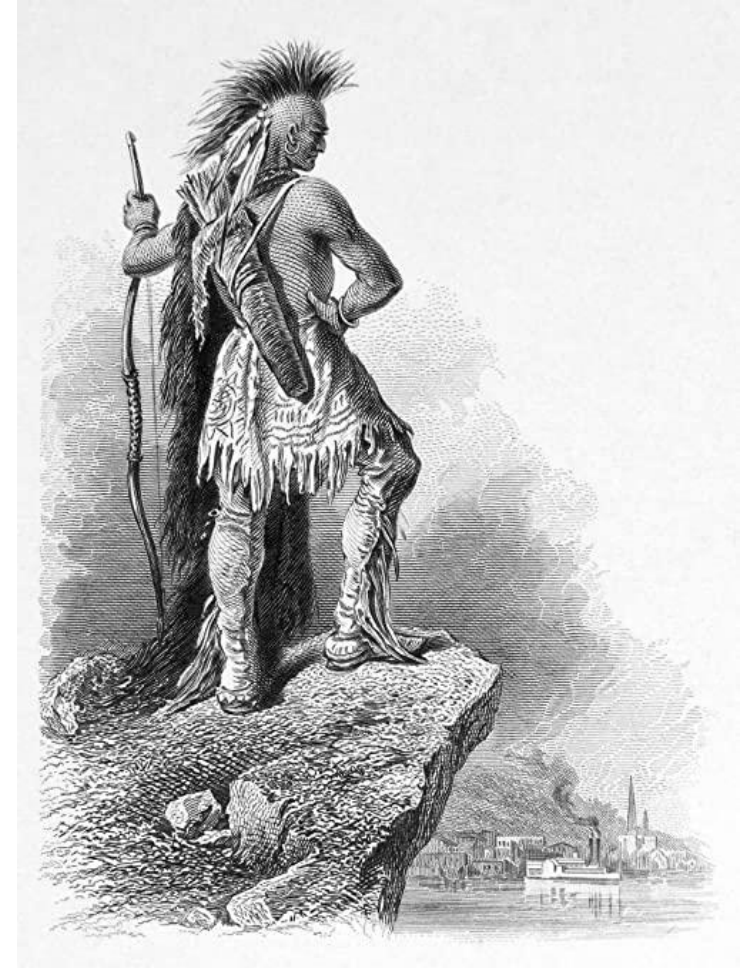
Because of Penn's negotiations with the Lenni-Lenape, Pennsylvania became renowned as a peaceful colony with cordial relationships between its colonists and Native Americans.



**DELAWARE WARRIOR  
PAINTED BY DAVID WRIGHT**



**NON-ON-DÁ-GON WAS A  
LOWER CHIEF**



**"KING" TAMMANY**



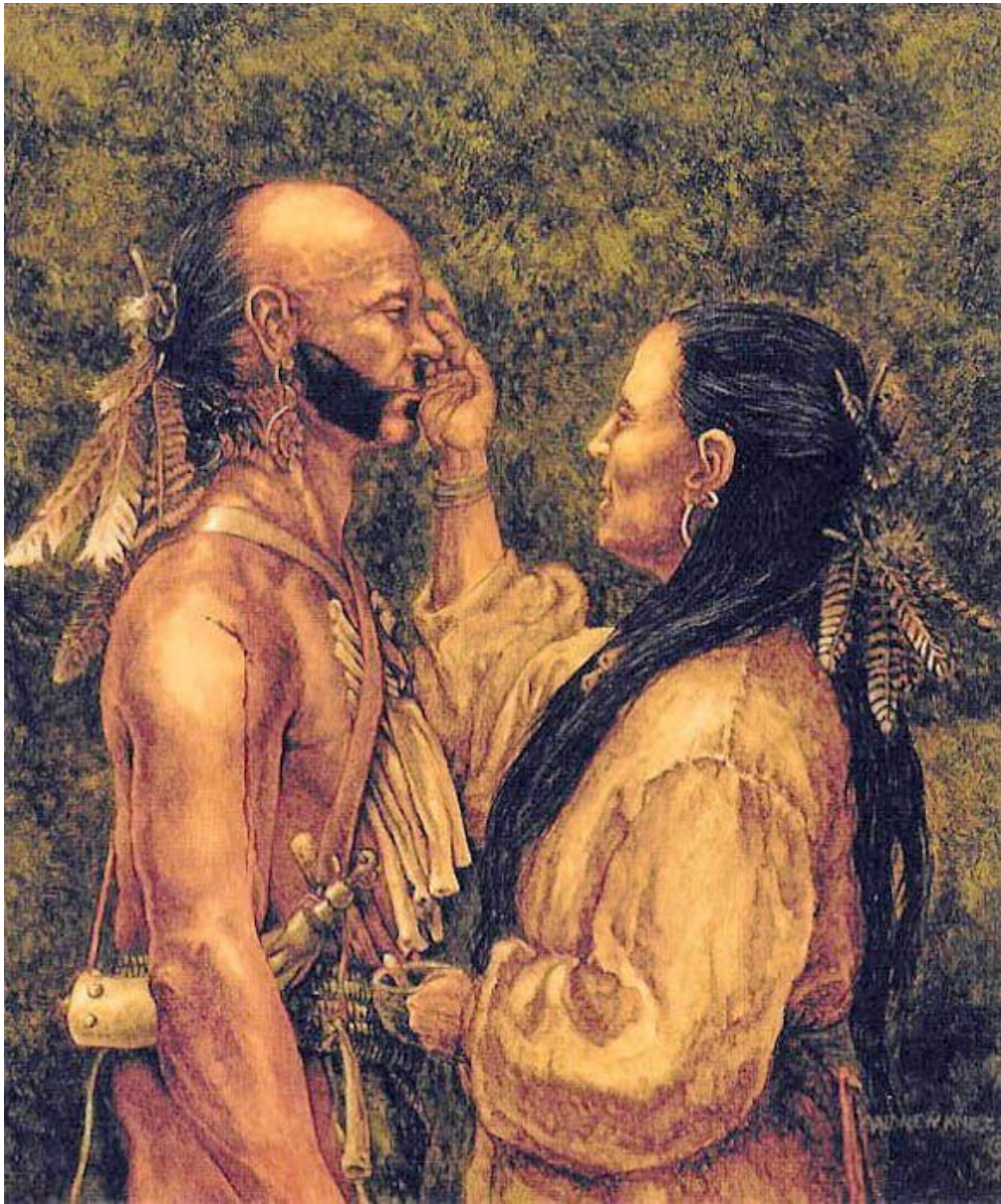
## **TAMMANY**

He was also known as Tamanend, Saint Tammany, or King Tammany, "the Affable," ( 1625–c. 1701)

He was the Chief of Chiefs and Chief of the Turtle Clan of the Lenni-Lenape nation in the Delaware Valley, signing the Peace Treaty with William Penn.

He is best known as a lover of peace and friendship.

Also called a "Patron Saint of America", Tamenend represented peace and amity.



**LENAPE PEOPLE**

By the time of European colonization, the Lenape Indians had been settled in the Delaware River area for centuries.

**BUT** the Lenapes, like many Native Americans, were decimated by European diseases, and the survivors were driven west by first British and then American expansion.

Most Lenape Indians were eventually forced to relocate to Oklahoma in the 1860's, where they entered an uneasy union with the Cherokee Nation and regained independent tribal status only in 1996.

There are also 2 Lenni-Lenape tribes recognized by the state of New Jersey, and one by the state of Delaware.

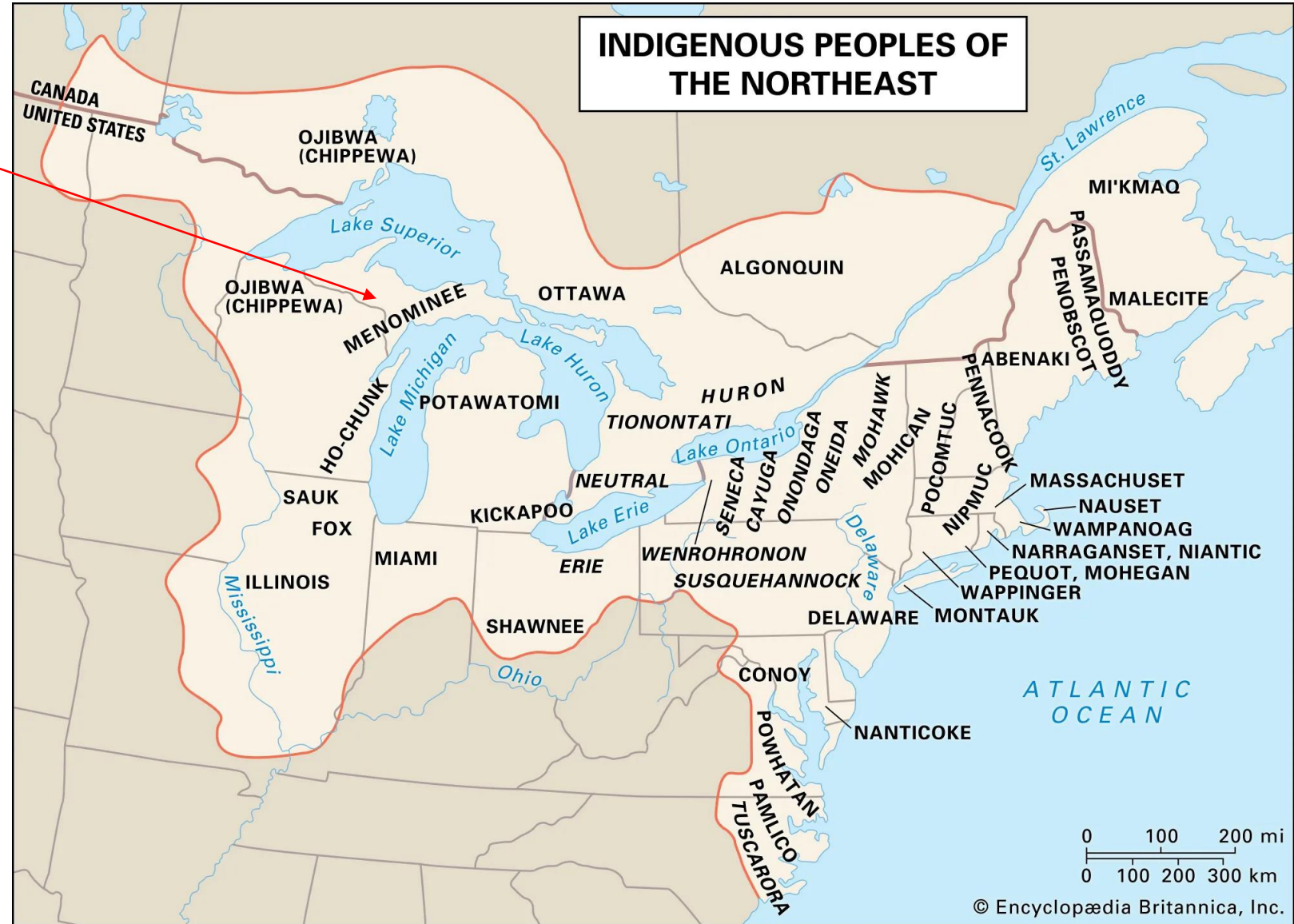
# POSOH MAWANEW WEYAK (HELLO EVERYONE)

## WELCOME TO THE MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN

The Menominee Tribe's history is unique because our origin or creation begins at the mouth of the Menominee River, a mere 60 miles east of our present Menominee Indian Reservation.

This is where our five clans: ancestral Bear, Eagle, Wolf, Moose, and Crane were created.

Not many tribes in this region can attest to the fact their origin place exists close or near to their present reservation.







**MOUTH OF THE MENOMINEE RIVER**



## MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN

The Menominee Nation once occupied 9.5 million acres of land which is now central and mid-eastern Wisconsin and part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The present Menominee Reservation was established in 1854 in a treaty with the United States Government, leaving the tribe with only 234,000 acres of land.

Today, because of the Menominee Tribes' world-famous sustained yield forest management practices, 95% of the reservation produces the finest old stands of hardwood, pine, and hemlock located in the Great Lakes region.



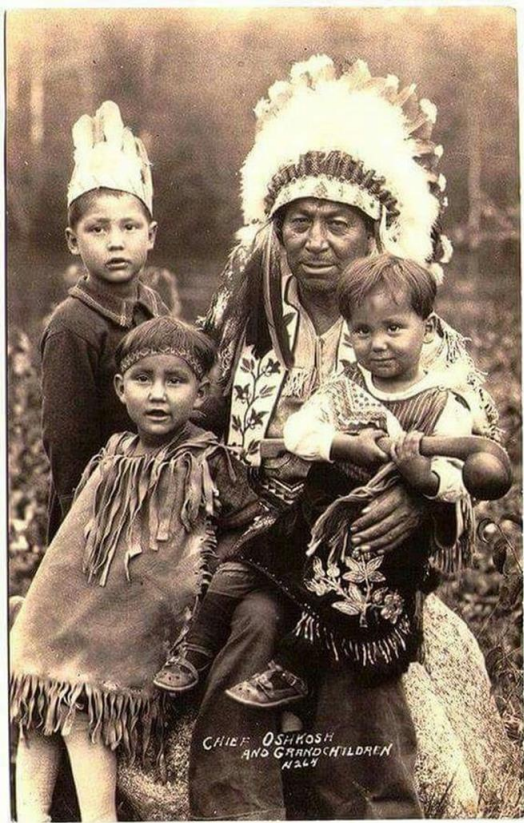
Menominee warrior

Approximately 24 miles of the Wolf River, a federally designated wild river, flows through the Menominee Reservation. It is one of the last pristine rivers in the state.

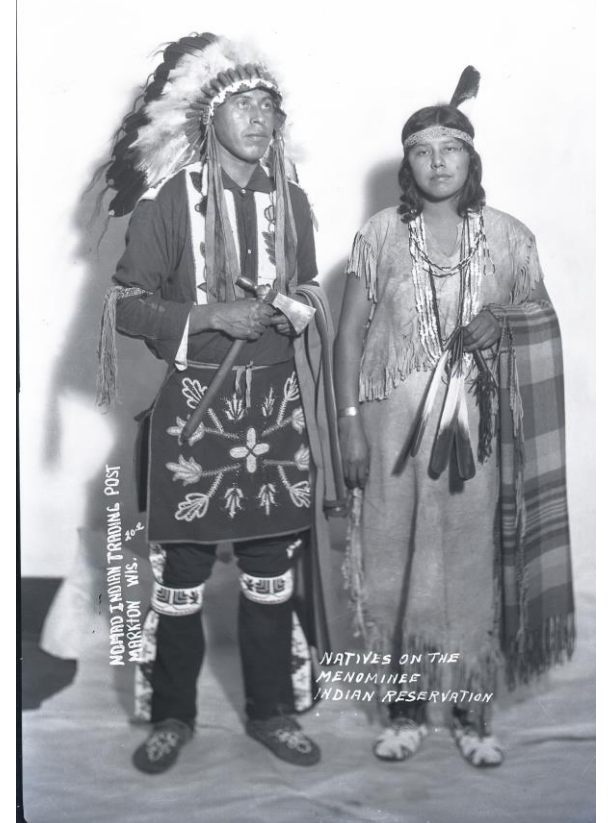


# MENOMINEE ARTWORK AND PHOTOS





CHIEF OSHKOSH  
AND GRANDCHILDREN  
1854



INDIAN TROOPING POST  
MANKION WIS.

NATIVES ON THE  
MENOMINEE  
INDIAN RESERVATION





## THE 5 CLANS OF THE MEMOMINEE TRIBE

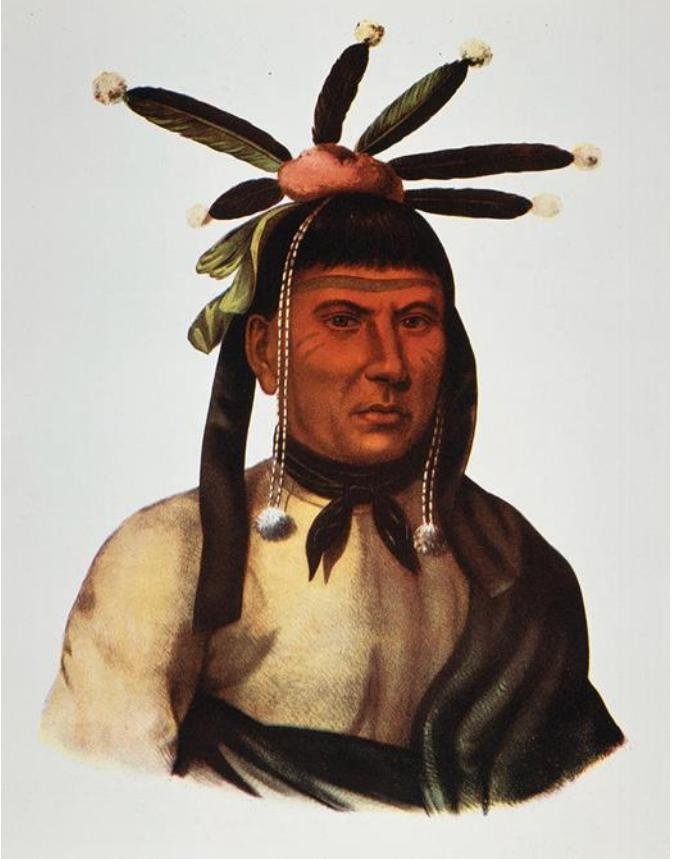
Clan Bear, carved by James F. Frechette, Jr.

Made of Menominee Pine wood



Amiskquew, American Menominee Native American chief.

Painting done in 1827, by James Otto Lewis.



# American Indian Nations of Wisconsin



Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Brothertown Nation\*  
(not federally/state recognized)



Forest County Potawatomi



Ho-Chunk Nation



Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin



Oneida Nation



Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa



Sokaogon Chippewa Community.



St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin



Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians

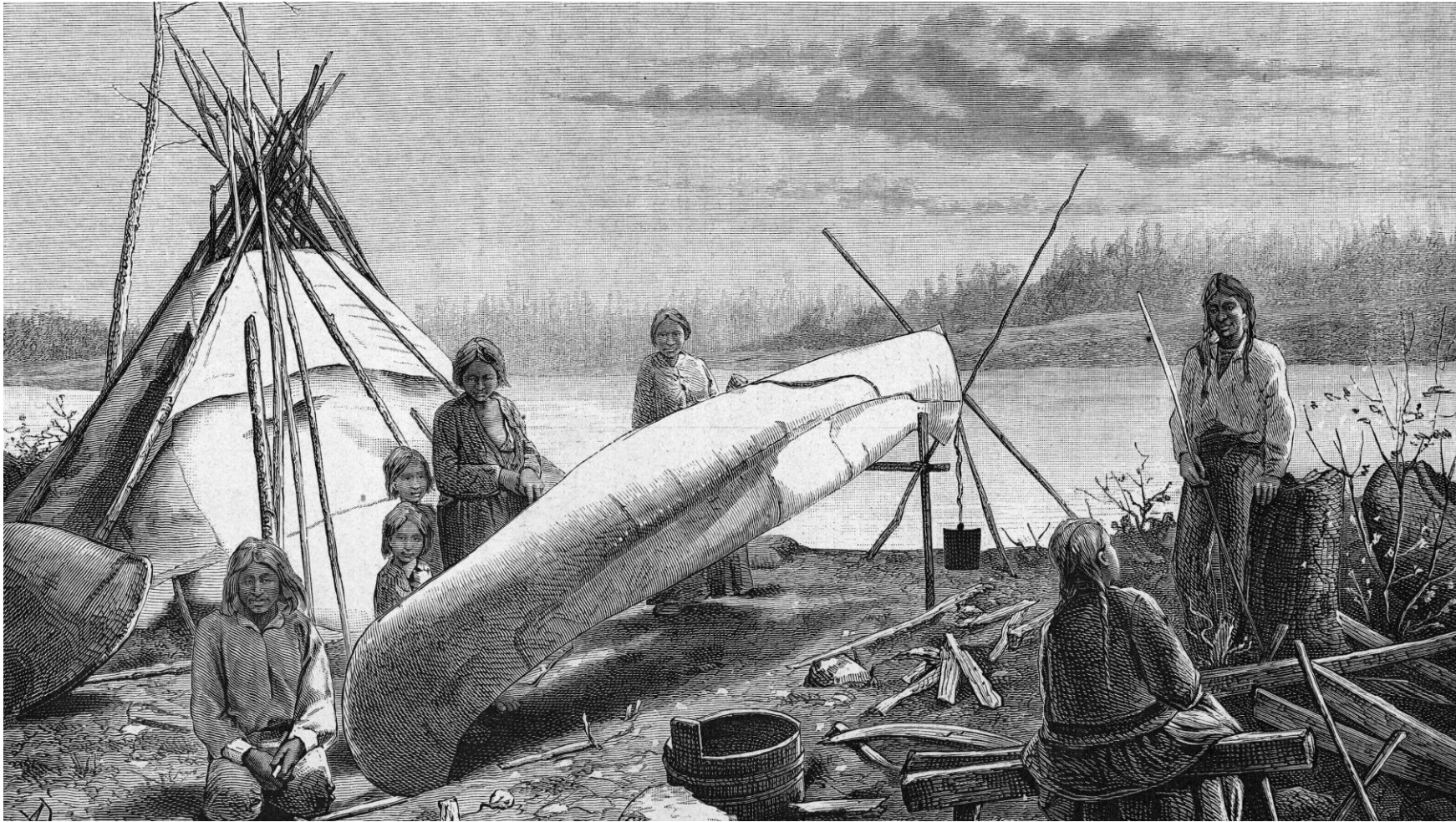
# THE 11 TRIBES IN WISCONSIN

The largest concentration of Native American Tribes east of the Mississippi River, are found in Wisconsin. Each has a distinct culture and rich heritage.

**These are the 11 federally-recognized Tribes in Wisconsin:**

- 1) Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- 2) Ho-Chunk Nation
- 3) Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- 4) Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- 5) Menominee Tribe
- 6) Oneida Nation
- 7) Forest County Potawatomi
- 8) Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- 9) St. Croix Chippewa
- 10) Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake)
- 11) Stockbridge-Munsee





## **OJIBWAY (CHIPPEWA)**

The Ojibwe, Ojibwa, Chippewa, or Saukteaux (different names of the same tribe) live now in southern Canada, the northern Midwestern United States, and Northern Plains.

They are one of the largest tribal populations among Native American peoples.

The Ojibwe population is 170,742 living in the United States, as of 2010.





**5 OJIBWE CHIEFS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**



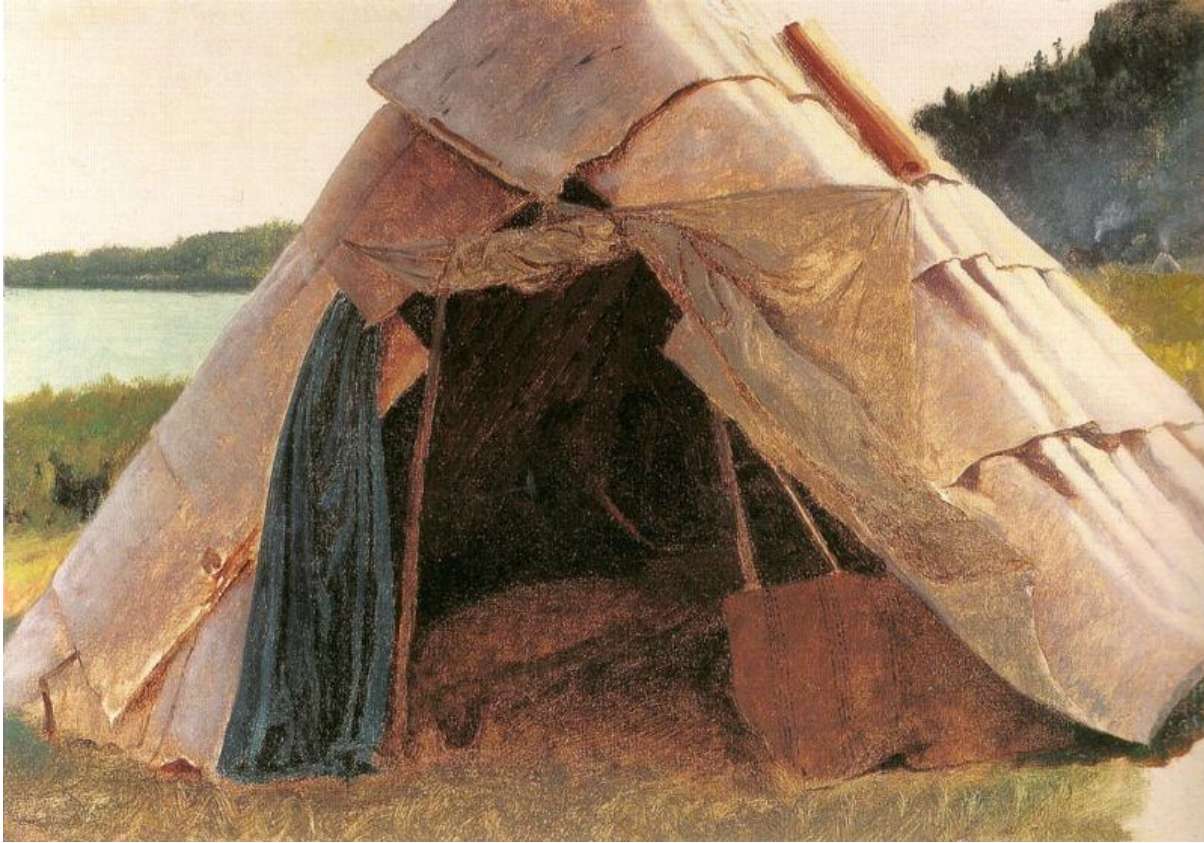
**CHIPPEWA ARROW MAKER**



Plains Ojibwe performing a snowshoe dance.  
By George Catlin



An Ojibwe named Boy Chief, by  
the noted American painter  
George Catlin, who made  
portraits at Fort Snelling in 1835.



**DETAILS OF OJIBWE WIGWAM AT GRAND PORTAGE**

PAINTED BY EASTMAN JOHNSON IN 1857



**PICTORIAL NOTATION OF AN OJIBWE MUSIC BOARD**

It is an original birch bark Ojibwa music board made in 1820.

It was used to describe the dancing routine, for one of the Ojibwe songs.



**CHIPPEWA MAN - 1918**



**A CELEBRATED CHIPPEWA CHIEF - "HOLE IN THE DAY"**



# THE WAMPANOAG

(INFO ABOUT SAMOSET AND CHIEF MASSASOIT WAS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY)

They are based in southeastern Massachusetts and historically parts of eastern Rhode Island.

Their territory included the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Their name means "People of the First Light" in their native language and they can trace their ancestors back at least 10,000 years to southeastern Massachusetts, a land they called Patuxet.

**Today there are two federally recognized Wampanoag tribes:**

1. Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
2. Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)



**MAP OF WAMPANOAG TERRITORY - 1620**

Anita Peters, a Mashpee Wampanoag who goes by her traditional name Mother Bear, holds a deerskin shawl that traces her ancestors back to 1580.

(Josh Reynolds for The Washington Post)





**WAMPANOAG ARTS  
AND CRAFTS**



## HURON NATIVE AMERICANS

They were also called Wyandot, Wyandotte, or Wendat, were Iroquoian-speaking North American Indians who were living along the St. Lawrence river.

Many aspects of Huron culture were like those of other Northeast Indians.

Traditionally, they lived in villages of large bark-covered longhouses, each of which housed a matrilineal extended family.



**MOOSE HAIR EMBROIDERED  
BIRCHBARK TRAYS**





**THE END**