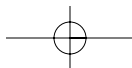
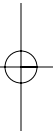
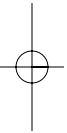
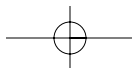
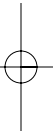
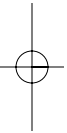
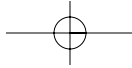


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THIS DAY IN NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY

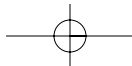
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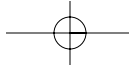


Phil Konstantin



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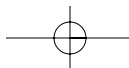
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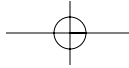
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*For my teachers, who fostered my interest in history;
For my Cherokee ancestors stretching back into the mists of time;
For my father, Morris Benjamin Konstantin, Jr., a true role model;*

*For my mother, Lila Beatrice Adair Konstantin,
a constant source of encouragement, and the source
of my interest and pride in my Cherokee heritage;*

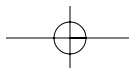
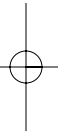
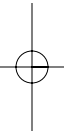
*For my brothers, Michael Edward Konstantin, Sr.,
and Milton Duncan Konstantin,*

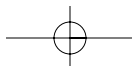
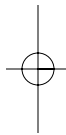
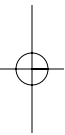
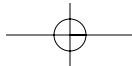
For my children, Ron, Heidi and Sarah;

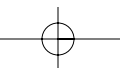
For Jo, for her encouragement, and the photo;

and

For Robyn . . .

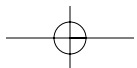
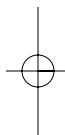
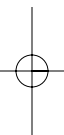


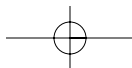
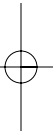
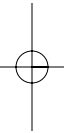




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Preface

This work is the result of thousands of hours of research over ten years. I have exchanged countless e-mails, and had many discussions with members of different tribal groups. I have gone through hundreds of old books, journals and reports. In many cases, inaccurate names, spellings and dates may have been recorded in older original documents. When quoting from an original source, I have retained the original grammar and spelling. The geographic scope of the material in this book is limited to the North American continent. Simply put, I have included everything from Panama to the North Pole. The subject matter involves the native people or events which affected these people.

Throughout the book, I have listed events which could be traced to an exact date. Different authors may have recorded an event on different dates. This may have been due to poor record keeping, delays in reporting events, simple errors, or changes in the Gregorian calendar in the 1700s. When possible, I have tried to show which date is the most acceptable to widest number of sources. In some cases, I have listed more than one date for the same event.

While some of my ancestors are American Indians, I have made an effort not to have too much of a bias when reporting the happenings in this book. Both the indigenous inhabitants and the non-

native colonizers have engaged in atrocities. At other times, and different places, they both have meant well by their actions. Lies and schemes were perpetrated by both groups. Kind acts have been performed on both sides. It is not my goal to justify activities by any group. My personal sympathies have gone out to the innocents of both groups. My effort is merely to report the happenings which involved the native peoples of the North American continent. There are two intended exceptions to this. I have included the names of every member of the military who was given the Medal of Honor by the United States government while fighting American Indians. This is not intended as an indictment of the so named military personnel. In many cases, they were fighting for their lives. I did feel it was important to show how many of the United States' highest military citations were issued for fighting Indians, though, regardless of the soldiers' intentions. The other intended bias on my part concerns the phrase "Native American." Unless it is part of a quote from an original source, I have avoided this title. My ancestry is mixed. I have both European and Cherokee forebears. I grew up considering myself part American Indian, not Native American. I have never liked this "politically-correct" contrivance.

AUGUST 10



Members of an eighteenth-century tribe with teepees.

AUGUST 10

435: Palenque Maya Lord Casper ascended the throne according to the Palenque museum.

1680: The Pueblo Rebellion took place in New Mexico under the leadership of a Tewa named Popé. Popé had arranged for an attack on many of the Spanish missions on the same day. Some sources indicate this happened on August 11th.

1703: As a part of Queen Anne's War, French officers led 500 Indians against the settlers at Wells, Maine, near the New Hampshire border. Thirty-nine settlers were killed or captured.

1707: On the fourth anniversary of the August 10th attack on Wells, Maine, Indians staged another attack. Six settlers were killed in the fighting.

1815: Skaniadario ("Handsome Lake"), the half brother of Cornplanter, was born near Ganawagus, New York sometime around 1735. He fought in many battles during the French and Indian Wars, and during

the American Revolution. Later he battled alcoholism. One day a vision led him to give up drinking and to promote traditional Indian ways among his people. He becomes a Chief among the Seneca based on his wise council. He once spoke before President Jefferson on behalf of his people. His teachings have been handed down among the Iroquois. He died in Onondaga.

1823: Yesterday a force of soldiers under Colonel Henry Leavenworth allied with Sioux warriors defeated a band of Arikaras. The three groups started peace talks. The Sioux left at the end of the day. The talks continued for two more days. Eventually the Arikaras paid some small fines and rapidly left the area. They joined up with some nearby Mandans.

1825: The Great and Little Osage treaty (7 stat. 268) was signed at Council Grove, Kansas.

1843: A peace conference was held between Texans and the Comanches at Bird's Fort (between modern Dallas and Fort Worth).

1861: Stand Watie's Cherokee troops fought on the Confederate side at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, in southern Missouri. The Rebels were victorious. However, the participation of the Cherokees on the side of the South led to further tensions among the Cherokees who wished to remain neutral. According to some sources, the first Cherokee to die in the Civil War fell during this battle.

1868: Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Sully was in the field, near the Cimmaron River, in Kansas, with a long column of troops when a group of Indians attacked both the front and the rear of the column. The advance troops charged and two Indians were killed; the soldiers suffered no losses. In the rear, the soldiers put up a defense, but lost one man. The Indians sustained ten fatalities and twelve wounded.

1868: Approximately 225 Cheyenne, Arapahos, and Sioux descended upon settlements on the Saline River, north of Fort Harker, in central Kansas. After being fed by the settlers, the Indians attacked. They looted and burned six homes, and

“brutally outrage[d] four females until insensible,” according to official army reports.

1869: Army records indicate that people near Fort Buford, in Dakota Territory, fought with a band of Indians. Four civilians were killed.

1877: Second Cavalry, Seventh Infantry soldiers and local volunteers, under Colonel John Gibbon, fought the Nez Perce Indians in the Big Hole Basin in Montana. According to army documents, eighty-nine Indians, six volunteers, twenty-one soldiers, Captain William Logan and First Lt. J.H. Bradley were all killed. Colonel Gibbon, Captain Constant Williams, Lt. C.A. Coolidge, Lt. S. English, Lt. C.A. Woodruff, thirty-one soldiers and four volunteers were also wounded in the fighting.

1879: Fifth Infantry soldiers, under Lt. Colonel J.N.G. Whistler, accepted the surrender of Fast Bull and fifty-six of his followers near Poplar Creek and the Missouri River in Montana.

1973: An election held on July 18 approved a Constitution and By-Laws for the Cortina Band of Indians on the Cortina Indian Rancheria in Colusa County, California. Marvin Franklin, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, ratified the results on this day.

1876: Terry and Crook joined up on the Rosebud.

1946: An Act of Congress was passed which allowed the formation of a Constitution and By-Laws for the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

AUGUST 11

3114 B.C.: According to some Mayan sources, the creation of the world took place on this day. It will end on December 21, 23 or December 24, 2012.

612: Palenque Maya Lord Ac-Kan, also called Ah Nenol-Mat, died.

1539: According to some sources, Hernando de Soto’s expedition left the Florida village of Cale. They were looking for “Ochile.”

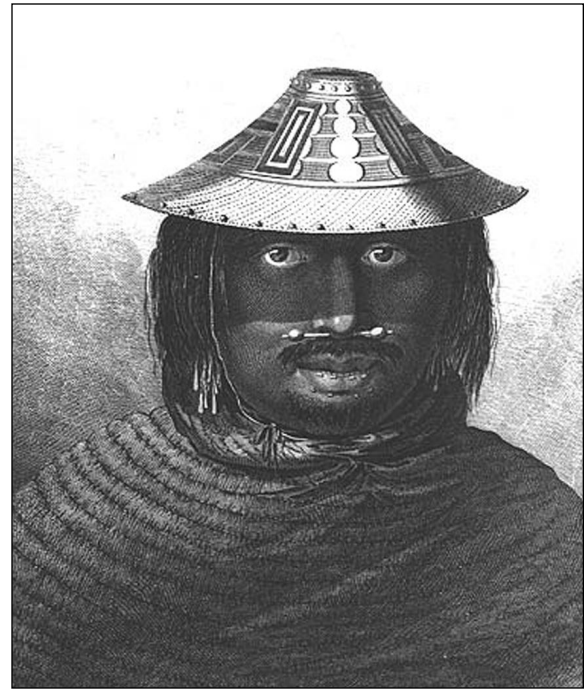
1680: The Pueblo Rebellion took place in New Mexico under the leadership of a Tewa named Popé. Popé had arranged for an attack on many of the Spanish missions.

1760: In retaliation for the murder of seventeen Cherokee Chiefs held hostage in Fort Prince George, Cherokee warriors killed thirty of the prisoners they had taken when Fort Loudoun fell a few days earlier. The “Fort Loudoun Massacre” led to retaliation by the English.

1762: According to some reports, a conference was held between representatives of the British in Pennsylvania and the Conoy, Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami, Shawnee and “Six Nations” tribes to consider land questions and the return of prisoners. George Washington wrote another letter to the Senate concerning a Treaty with the Creek.

1802: Tecumseh accurately predicted an earthquake. It later became known as the “New Madrid Earthquake.”

1820: The Wea sign a treaty at Vincennes.



Sketch of an eighteenth-century eskimo in ceremonial attire.

DECEMBER 26



Buffalo Hunt painting.

1827: At Butte des Morts, near Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, Lewis Cass, and Thomas McKenney, signed a treaty with the Winnebago, Chippewa, and Menominee Indians. It established boundaries between the tribes and other tribes who had moved into Wisconsin.

1830: The President held a meeting about Indian removal from the southern States.

1835: The first soldier to die in the Seminole War was killed by a Seminole warrior. His name was Private Kinsley Dalton.

1873: According to army reports, Lieutenant Colonel George Custer, and ten troops of the Seventh Cavalry, were attacked by a large group of Sioux Indians on the Yellowstone River, in Montana. Four Indians were killed. Lt. Charles Braden and three enlisted men were wounded.

1874: Colonel Nelson Miles and eight companies from the Seventh Cavalry, four companies from the Fifth Infantry, artillery units, and some Delaware Indian trackers and other scouts left Fort Dodge, Kansas, to take part in what is known as the Red River War.

1978: The American Indian Religious Freedom Act was passed by Congress. Its purpose was to “protect and preserve the American Indians’ inherent right to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religion, including access to sites, use

and possession of sacred objects, worship through ceremonials, traditional rites.”

1988: The Aleut received restitution for losses in WWII.

DECEMBER 26

1620: The Plymouth Plantation was established.

1734: Rev. Richard Treat of Glastonbury, Connecticut, started teaching English and religion to the Wangunks, close to Middletown.

1759: South Carolina Governor William H. Lyttleton held a conference with six Cherokee chiefs at Fort St. George. The six chiefs agreed to a peace treaty which was repudiated by most of the Cherokee chiefs who were not present.

1814: In northwest Florida, Major Uriah Blue led a force of American militia against the Indian settlement called Holmes’ Village on the Choctawhatchee River. The Creeks, who had been living there, escaped before the attack.

1854: A treaty was signed at Medicine Creek with the Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin, S’Homamish, Stehchass, T’ Peek-sin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish tribes occupying the lands around the head of Puget’s Sound.

1861: The Battle of Chustenahlah, also called the “Battle of Shoal Creek,” took place. Pro-Union Indians under Creek leader Opothle Yahola established a fortified encampment on Hominy Creek, northwest of Tulsa, Oklahoma. They were attacked by Confederate forces from Arkansas. The Indians were forced to abandon their supplies and livestock. They escaped during a blizzard, and many people froze to death in Kansas. They finally ended their retreat in central Kansas, with 3168 Creek, 777 Seminoles, a few other Indians, and ninety-one blacks. The Union army provided them with food and supplies. Eventually, over 7500 survivors made it to the camp and the men were organized into the First Regiment of Indian Home Guards.

1862: The thirty-eight Santee Sioux who had been condemned for their participation in the Santee uprising were hanged in Mankato, Minnesota. This was the largest mass hanging in American history.

1866: Elements of the First Cavalry fought some Indians near Owyhee Creek, Idaho. Two soldiers were wounded, fourteen Indians were killed, and seven were captured.

1867: According to army records, members of the Ninth Cavalry fought with a band of Indians near Fort Lancaster, Texas. Three soldiers were killed; twenty Indians were reported killed and eleven wounded.

1869: In Sanguinara Canyon, in the Guadalupe Mountains of New Mexico Territory, Lieutenant Howard Cushing, and Troop F, Third Cavalry, engaged a band of Indians. During the fight, Lieutenant Franklin Yeaton was mortally wounded.

1869: Army records indicate that members of the Second Artillery fought with a band of Indians near Fort Wrangle, Alaska. One civilian was wounded; one Indian killed, and another wounded.

1961: An election to approve an amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada was held. It was approved by a vote of 80 to 20.

DECEMBER 27

1761: Europeans established several settlements in the “Long Canes” area of southern Carolina. Creeks, under Chief “The Mortar” attacked the area killing fourteen settlers.

1763: Angry white vigilantes, called the “Paxton Boys” broke into a building housing the fourteen Conestoga Indians who had not been killed in the attack earlier on December 14. The whites killed all of the Indians, including women and children, while they prayed. Benjamin Franklin wrote a pamphlet condemning the white attackers for brutalizing the innocent Conestogas.

1805: Comowool, Clatsop Chief visited the camp of Lewis and Clark.

1837: The second group on Cherokees to emigrate after the New Echota Treaty arrived in Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma), just southwest of the Missouri-Arkansas border. During the march, four adults, and eleven children died.

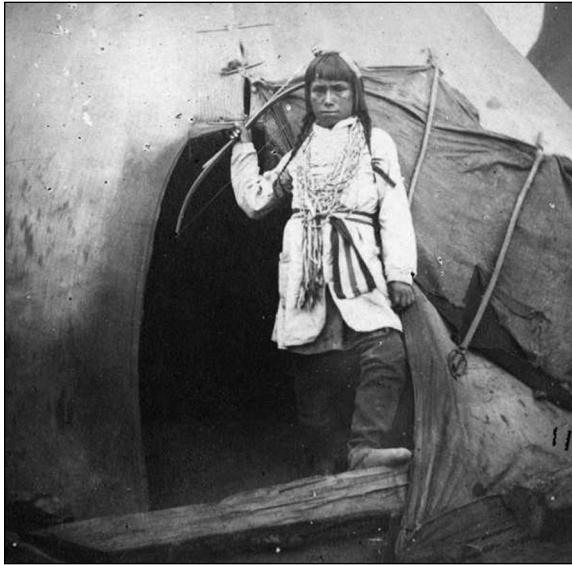
1845: A New York Morning News editorial proclaimed it was America’s: “. . . manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us.”

1846: Shuk-ha-nat-cha, and 360 other Choctaws, arrived at Fort Coffee in eastern Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma).



A Cherokee woman by the lake.

DECEMBER 27



Young Sioux hunter.

1858: Twenty Texans, led by Indian-fighter Peter Garland, attacked a peaceful group of Anadarko and Caddo camped on Keechi Creek, near the Brazos River Reservation. The Texans killed seven Indians while they were sleeping.

According to some reports, Texas Rangers refused to arrest Garland for the unprovoked murders. A grand jury was set up to investigate the murders charges, but Anadarko Chief Jose Maria (Iesh) was charged with horse stealing, instead.

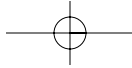
1873: Corporal John Wright, and soldiers from the 25th Infantry, fought with Indians on Deep Red Creek, in Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma). One Indian was wounded.

1875: President Grant established reservations for the Portrero, Cahuila, Capitan Grande, Santa Ysabel, Pala, Agua Caliente, Sycuan, Inasa, and Cosmit Mission Indians in San Diego County, California. This order was later modified on many occasions.

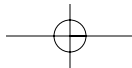
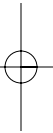
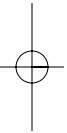
1938: An election was held to approve an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws for the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of the State of Oklahoma. It was passed by a vote of 95 to 4.

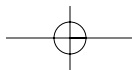
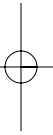
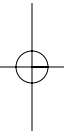
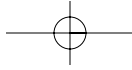
1946: Indians were relocated in North Dakota due to dam construction.

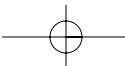
1980: The Post Office issued the Sequoyah stamp, the first stamp to honor a Native American.



APPENDICES







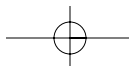
Tribal Names

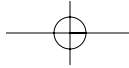
Many tribal names mean “People,” “Us,” “human beings,” or similar words. The list below includes alternate and commonly used tribal meanings. In many cases, the origins of tribal

name are lost in the mists of history. Because some names below are based only on conjecture by historians, some tribal members would agree with the meanings below, while other members will not.

Abnaki those living at the sunrise
 (easterners)
 Achomawi river
 Acolapissa those who listen and see
 Ahtena ice people
 Akwesasne land where the partridge drums
 Alabama I clear the thicket
 Apache enemy (Zuni word)
 Apalachicola people of the other side
 Apalachee people of the other side
 Arikara horns or elk people, or corn eaters
 Assiniboin ones who cook using stones
 (Ojibwa word)
 Atakapa man eater
 Atsina white clay people
 Atsugewi hat creek Indians
 Avoyel people of the rocks
 Ahwahneechee people of the deep grassy valley
 Bayougoula people of the bayou
 Bidai brushwood (Caddo word)
 Brule burned thighs
 Caddo true chiefs
 Cayuga place locusts were taken out,
 people at the mucky land
 Cayuse stones or rocks (French-Canadian
 word)

Chakchiuma red crawfish people
 Chehalis sand
 Cherokee cave people (Choctaw word),
 Chetco close to the mouth of the stream
 Cheyenne red talkers (Dakota word)
 Chickahominy hominy people
 Chippewa to roast till puckered up
 Chipwyan pointed skins (Cree word)
 Chitimacha they have cooking vessels
 Chontal stranger (Nahuatl word)
 Choula fox
 Chowanoc people at the south
 Chumash people who make the shell bead
 money
 Clallam strong people
 Clatsop dried salmon
 Cocopah river people
 Comanche anyone who wants to fight me all
 the time (Ute word)
 Coeur d’Alene those who are found here
 Crow crow, sparrow hawk, bird people
 Dakota allie
 Dihai-kutchin those living farthest downstream
 Ehdiiat
 Gwich’in people who live among timber or
 spruce





TRIBAL NAMES

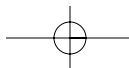


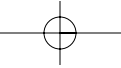
Erie log tail or cat people (Iroquois
word)

Fox red earth people

Gwich'in people who live at a certain place

Gros Ventre big bellies, one who cooks with a
stone, he cooks by roasting
(see Atsina)





Alternative Tribal Names

Many tribes have more than one name. Some tribes have a name they give to the world, and another name which is meant to be used only amongst themselves. Some tribes became known by the names other tribes called them. For example, Cherokee is name given to them by oth-

ers. Eventually, so many Europeans/Americans and other tribes called them this, they adopted the name. Below is an example of the many names given to the Cherokee. It comes from "The Indian Tribes of North America" by John R. Swanton:

Alligewi or Alleghanys, a people appearing in Delaware tradition who were perhaps identical with this tribe.

Ani'-Kitu'hwagi, own name, from one of their most important ancient settlements, and extended by Algonquian tribes to the whole.

Ani'-Yun'-wiya', own name, meaning "real people."

Baniatho, Arapaho name (Gatschet, MS., B.A.E.).

Entari ronnon, Wyandot name, meaning "mountain people."

Manteran, Catawba name, meaning "coming out of the ground."

Ochie'tari-ronnon, a Wyandot name.

Oyata' ge'ronon, Iroquois name, meaning "inhabitants of the cave country."

Shanaki, Gaddo name.

Shannakiak, Fox name (Gatschet, Fox MS., B. A. E.).

Talligewi, Delaware name (in *Walam Olum*), see Alligewi.

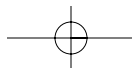
Tcaike, Tonkawa name.

Tcerokieco, Wichita name.

Uwatayo-rono, Wyandot name, meaning "cave people."

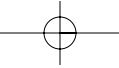
There are many variations on how Europeans spelled tribal names. Lewis and Clark refer to the IOWA (pronounced Eye-oh-way) Indians with spellings which varied from page to page in their journal. I have not included every possible phonetic spelling, just some of the major ones.

One additional point, some tribes have been referred to by a name which is not their real name, nor do they officially acknowledge that name. However, because it has been misused so often, I have listed the incorrect name. I have listed it so readers could understand the original references in the Dates section of this book.



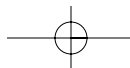
ALTERNATIVE TRIBAL NAMES

Abenaki (western) . . .	Alnonba, Abnaki	Cayuga	Kweniogwen, Iroquois
Adai	Nateo	Cayuse	Wailetpu, Te-taw-ken
Adamstown	Upper Mattaponi	Chakchiuma	Shaktci Homma
Alabama	Alibamu	Chastacosta	Shista-kwusta
Aleut	Alutiiq, Unangan	Chemehuevi	Tantawats
Anadarko	Nadaco	Chetco	Tolowa
Apache	N de, Tinneh, Dine, Tinde, Unde, Shis inde, Jicarilla, Lipan, San Carlos, Chiricahua, Mescalero, Pinal, Arivaipa,	Cherokee	Tsa-la-gi, Ani-yun-wiya, Anikituhwagi, Keetowah
Apache Mohave . . .	Yavapai	Cheyenne	Dzi tsi stas, Sowonia (southern), O mi sis (northern)
Appomattoc	Apamatuks	Chippewa	Ojibwa
Arapahoe	Inunaina, Atsina	Chitimacha	Pantch-pinunkansh
Arikara	Northern Pawnee, Ricara, Ree	Choctaw	Chakchiuma, Chatot
Assiniboin	Hohe	Chumash	Santa Barbara Indians
Atasi	Muskogee	Clackamas	Guithlakimas
Athapaskan	Dene	Clallam	S'klallam, Nusklaim, Tlalem
Atsina	Haaninin,	Clowwewalla	Willamette
Aztec	Nahua, Nahuatl	Cocopah	Xawitt Kunyavaei
Bannock	Panaiti, Digger	Coeur d'Alene	Skitswish, Schee chu'umsch
Bear River Indians . .	Niekeni	Comanche	Detsanayuka, Kotsoteka, Nermernuh, Noconi, Nokoni, Numunuu, Padouca (Sioux word), Penateka, Pennande, Quahadi, Yamparika
Bellabella	Heiltsuqu, Heiltsuk	Comox	Catloltx
Bellacoola	Nuxalk	Conoy	Canawese, Ganawese, Kanawha, Piscataway
Blackfeet	Nitsi-tapi, Piegan, Pikuni (northern); Siksika, Sisaka (southern), Sihasapa	Copane	Kopano, Quevenes
Blood	Kainai	Cora	Nayarit
Brule Sioux	Si can gu	Coushatta	Koasati, Acoste
Caddo	Adai, Eyeish, Hasinai, Hainai, Kadohadacho, Kadohadacho Confederacy, Natchitoches, AnadarkoCahuilla, Kawia	Cree	Kenistenoag, Iyiniwok
Calusa	Calos, Carlos, Muspa	Creek	Muskogee, Abihika, Abeika, Hitchiti
Campo	Kumeyaay	Crow	Absaroke
Carrier	Wet'suwet'en	Cupeno	Kupa
Catawba	Esaw, Ushery	Cuthead	Pabaksa



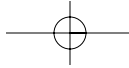
Forts

- Fort Abercrombie, near Wahpeton, in the southeastern corner of North Dakota
- Fort Adams, in southwestern Mississippi
- Fort Alleghan, Auburn, New York
- Fort Allen, Weissport, Pennsylvania
- Fort Amanda, southeast of Lima, in western Ohio
- Fort Amsterdam, modern New York City
- Fort Andrews, on Fenholloway Creek in Taylor County, north Florida
- Fort Apache near Whitewater, Arizona
- Fort Apalachicola, Gadsden County ,northwest Florida
- Fort Arbuckle, near modern Davis, southern Oklahoma
- Arkansas Post, Gillett, Arkansas
- Fort Armstrong, Bushnell, Florida
- Fort Ashby, Fort Ashby, West Virginia
- Fort Assiniboine, in Havre, north-central Montana
- Fort Assumption, modern Memphis, Tennessee
- Fort Astoria, in western Oregon territory
- Fort Atkinson, Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska
- Fort Atkinson west of modern Dodge City, in southwestern Kansas
- Fort Atkinson, Lafayette County, near Day, north Florida
- Fort Atkinson, Fayette, Iowa
- Fort Aubrey located between modern Kendall and Syracuse, Kansas.
- Fort Augusta, Shamokin, Pennsylvania
- Fort Barbour, Gadsden County ,northwest Florida
- Camp Barbour, on the San Joaquin River in central California
- Fort Barker, near modern Cooks Hammock, Lafayette County, north Florida
- Fort Barnwell on the Neuse River between New Berne and Kinston, North Carolina
- Fort Barrancas, Pensacola Bay ,northwest Florida
- Fort Barrancas, Memphis, Tennessee
- Fort Bascom, Near Tucumcari, in western New Mexico
- Fort Basinger, Fort Basinger, Florida
- Fort Battleford, Battleford, northwest Saskatchewan, Canada
- Fort Bayard, in southwestern New Mexico
- Fort Belknap in Newcastle in central Texas
- Fort Belknap, northcentral Montana
- Fort Bell, Belleville, Alabama
- Fort Belle Fontaine, Spanish Lake, Missouri
- Fort Bellevue, Bellevue, Nebraska
- Fort Belmont, Woodson County, southeastern Kansas
- Camp Belt, on the King River in central California
- Fort Bend, in modern Fort Bend County, Texas
- Bent's Fort, Las Animas, Colorado
- Fort Benton, in northern Montana
- Fort Bergen, Jersey City, New Jersey
- Fort Berthold, northwest of Bismarck, North Dakota
- Camp Bidwell, near Chico, California
- Fort Bidwell, near Alturas, northwestern California.
- Bingham's Fort in Juniata County, Pennsylvania



FORTS

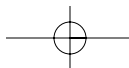
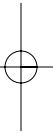
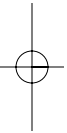
- Bird's Fort, in Arlington, between modern Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas
- Fort Blackmore, Fort Blackmore, in western Virginia
- Fort Blair, Desdemona, in central Texas
- Fort Bliss, modern El Paso, Texas
- Fort Blue Mounds, near modern Madison, Wisconsin
- Fort Boise, Boise, Idaho
- Fort Boggy, near modern Leona, in Leon County, Texas
- Fort Bowie near Willcox in southwestern Arizona
- Fort Boykins, Smithfield, in southeastern Virginia
- Fort Braden, Leon County, northwest Florida
- Fort Bragg, Fort Bragg, California
- Fort Breckenridge, Falling Spring, in western Virginia
- Fort Brewerton, Brewerton, New York
- Fort Bridger, southwest corner of Wyoming
- Fort Bridgman, Vernon, Connecticut
- Fort Frank Brooke, Steinhatchee Dixie County, north Florida
- Fort Brooke, Tampa, Florida
- Camp Brown, in west central Wyoming
- Fort Buchanan, southeast of Tucson, Arizona
- Fort Buckeye, at Steinhatchee Springs, Lafayette County, north Florida
- Fort Buffalo Springs, in Clay County, 30 miles north of Jacksboro, Texas
- Fort Buford, near the North Dakota-Montana line, in western North Dakota
- Fort Bull (also called Wood Creek Fort) near modern Rome, New York
- Forts Canby and Wingate, on the New Mexico-Arizona line,
- Fort Caroline, Jacksonville, Florida
- Fort Carondelet, Vernon County, Missouri
- Fort Cascade, east of Portland, Oregon
- Fort Caspar, Casper, Wyoming
- Fort Cavagnial (Fort de la Trinite) in what is now modern, Kansas City
- Fort Chadbourne near Bronte in west-central Texas
- Fort Chambly, in modern Chambly, Quebec, south-east of Montreal.
- Fort Charles, Pemaquid, northeast of Portland, Maine
- Fort Charlotte, Grand Portage, Minnesota
- Fort de Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois
- Fort Chipola on the river of the same name, northwest Florida
- Fort Chiswell, Fort Chiswell, in western Virginia
- Fort Christanna, Lawrenceville, in central Virginia
- Fort Christina, Wilmington, Delaware
- Fort Churchill, east of Carson City, Nevada
- Fort Cienega, six miles east of Shafter, in Presidio County, Texas
- Fort Claiborne, Claiborne, Alabama
- Fort Clark, near present-day Del Rio, Texas
- Fort Clatsop, Warrenton, Oregon
- Fort Clinch, Frostproof, Florida
- Fort Cobb, west of Anadarko, Oklahoma
- Fort Coffee in eastern Oklahoma
- Fort Colerain on the St. Marys River Georgia, just north of Florida
- Fort Collins, Colorado
- Colonial Fort, Alexandria, Virginia
- Fort Colville, northeastern Washington near Colville
- Fort Concho, modern San Angelo in west-central Texas
- Fort Condé, Mobile, Alabama
- Fort Confederation, near Epes in western Alabama
- Fort Connor (later Fort Reno) near present-day Sussex, Wyoming
- Camp Cooper on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in modern Throckmorton County, Texas
- Fort Cooper, south of Inverness, Florida
- Fort Cote sans Dessein, Osage City, Missouri
- Fort Craig, south of Socorro, New Mexico
- Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin
- Fort Cresap, Williamsport, Maryland
- Fort Cresap, Oldtown, Maryland

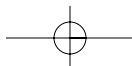
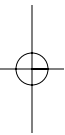
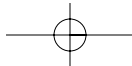


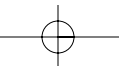
FORTS

Fort Creve Coeur, Creve Coeur, Illinois
Camp Crittenden, north of Nogales, in southern
Arizona
Fort Croghan, in modern Burnet, Texas
Fort Croghan, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Fort Cumberland in western Maryland
Fort Cummings, in southwestern New Mexico
Fort Cummings, Honeoye, New York
Camp Cureton, southeast of Archer City, Texas
Fort Custer, in south-central Montana







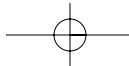
Calendar

As you will note below, some listings include one entry per month. In these cases, usually, the name in that language may be more properly a name for the month, instead of the “moon” since there are more than 12 moons per year. Over a long enough period of time, the moons will shift through the seasons.

There are occasional multiple names for one moon or month. This could be caused by the overlapping of some moons in a month, or from different groups in the tribe using different names. Also, some groups within a tribe might have a name for a moon or month, while other groups within the same tribe may have no name for the same moon or month.

	<i>Month Names</i>	<i>Moon Names</i>
<i>Abenaki</i>		
January	Alamikos	Greetings Maker Moon
February	Piaodagos	Makes Branches Fall In Pieces Moon
March	Mozokas	Moose Hunter Moon
Mid-March	Sigwankas	Spring Season Maker Moon
April	Sogalikas	Sugar Maker Moon
May	Kikas Field	Maker Moon
June	Nokahigas	Hoer Moon
July	Temaskikos	Grass Cutter Moon
August	Temezôwas	Cutter Moon
September	Skamonkas	Corn Maker Moon
October	Penibagos	Leaf Falling Moon
November	Mzatanos	Freezing River maker Moon
December	Pebonkas	Winter Maker Moon
<i>Algonquin</i>		
January	Squochee Kesos	Sun Has Not Strength to Thaw
February	Wapicuummilcum	Ice in River Is Gone
March	Namossack Kesos	Catching Fish
April	Suquanni Kesos	When They Set Indian Corn
May	Moonesquanimock Kesos	When Women Weed Corn





CALENDAR



Month Names

Moon Names

Algonquin (continued)

June	Twowa Kesos	When They Hill Indian Corn
July	Matterllawaw Kesos	Squash Are Ripe & Indian Beans Begin to Be Edible
August	Micheenee Kesos	When Indian Corn's Edible
September	Pohquitaqunk Kesos	Middle Between Harvest And Eating Indian Corn
October	Pepewarr	White Frost on Grass & Ground
November	Quinne Kesos	Same as Pepewarr
December	Papsapquoho	

Anishnaabe (Chippewa, Ojibwe)

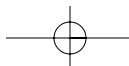
January	Gichi-manidoo-giizis	Great Sprit Moon
February	Namebini-giizis	Sucker Moon
March	Bebookwaadaagame-giizis(oog)	Snow Crust Moon
April	Iskigamizige-giizis(oog)	Broken Snowshow Moon
May	Waabigwani-giizis	Blossom Moon
June	Ode'imini-giizis	Strawberry Moon
July	Aabita-niibino-giizis	Raspberry Moon
August	Miini-giizis	Berry Moon
September	Manoominike-giizis	Rice Moon
October	Binaakwe-giizis	Falling Leaves Moon
November	Gashkadino-giizis(oog)	Freezing Moon
December	Manidoo-gizisoons	Small Spirits Moon

Apache

January	Time of Flying Ants
April	Moon of the Big Leaves
May	Season When the Leaves Are Green
July	Moon of the Horse/time of Ripeness
October	Time When the Corn Is Taken in

Northern Arapaho

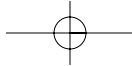
January	When the Snow Blows like Spirits in the Wind
February	Frost Sparkling in the Sun
March	Buffalo Dropping Their Calves
April	Ice Breaking in the River
May	When the Ponies Shed Their Shaggy Hair
June	When the Hot Weather Begins
July	When the Buffalo Bellows
Late July	When the Chokeberries Begin to Ripen
August	Geese Shedding Their Feathers
September	Drying Grass
October	Falling Leaves
November	When the Rivers Start to Freeze
December	Popping Trees





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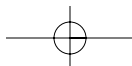
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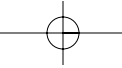
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