

# *Maopewa iati bi: Takai Toñqyayun Monyton*<sup>1</sup>

or

## **“To abandon so beautiful a Dwelling”: Indians of the Kanawha-New River Valley, 1500-1760**

### **Introduction: Reimagining Indians in Appalachia**

This will establish the environmental and topographical outline of the region. The discussion will cover the natural resources and why this was such an important area. The chapter will also include a vignette of daily life in a selected Ohio Siouan village, the Marmet site with composite info from other better excavated sites. This will present ethnographic theory used to discuss the region’s villages and variations in cultural patterns. Why and how depopulated? What effects did depopulation have on landscape? Why and how was the region reoccupied?

## **I: *Wēhē piwa* (Summer) 1500-1650**

<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Towards a Monyton Okahok Amai, 1500-1650</b> Beyond the Middle Ohio Valley were a multitude of people with whom the Ohio Siouans had developed patterns of interaction. This chapter will briefly identify how the Siouans navigated the constantly shifting intergroup networks of the sixteenth century. These patterns were revitalized and adapted during the seventeenth century to continue coping with social change. Their connections to the Southeastern Cult Complex will provide a foundation for the discussion of the interwoven political, religious and economic motivations of the Ohio Siouans. This will outline the issues of warfare and cultural change leading up to and during the seventeenth century, showing the Ohio Siouans as culturally dynamic villages.
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Europeans on the edge of the Monyton Onqyayun, 1500-1650</b> The earliest interactions with the Spanish, English, French, and Dutch were far removed from the Ohio Valley, but the effects of those contacts are evident in the archaeological record. These accounts also identify connections between Indians in the surrounding regions and Ohio Siouans. The primary historical information comes from accounts of de Soto’s and Pardo’s explorations of the Southeast. Charles Hudson’s work on these expeditions and the materials they introduced provide a good database for the Southeast. In the East and Northeast, the English also introduced a wide range of materials that can be traced from primary trade records. The French also pumped the trade networks with new materials. The effects of disease transmission will also be discussed.

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<sup>1</sup> We go from the good home: Indians in the Monyton Valley, 1500-1760

## II: *Tañyi* (Autumn) 1650-1700

<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Preparing the Monyton Onqayayun Shatter Zone, 1650-1680</b> <p>The English and French finally reached the Ohio Valley by the 1670s. This will be an in-depth discussion of the problems and meanings of the Lederer expedition of 1669-1670, Batts and Fallam expedition in 1671, and Needham and Arthur expedition in 1674. The direct consequences of these contacts will include direct trade connections, tensions with neighboring groups, and an increased threat of disease. Unlike the direct contacts of Robert Fallam and Gabriel Arthur, the strength of Lederer, Tonti, and Hennepin is direct contact with other Siouan groups that refer to their interactions in the broader region.</p>
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Monyton Diaspora: Refugees, Captives, and Slaves, 1670-1700</b> <p>Ohio Siouans, like most other native peoples of North America, had their own motivations and goals in the trade networks, but their interactions with other native peoples began to change. This chapter will discuss the changes in the Middle Ohio valley, especially the increasing interest of northern Iroquois warriors in the lands of the Monongahela, a major trading partner of the Ohio Siouans. There will be a short discussion of the mourning war complex of the Iroquois during the late seventeenth century.</p> <p>Using the reconstructions developed by the GIS and historical documentation, this chapter will give evidence for their exodus out of the Middle Ohio Valley. The scattered accounts of refugees among the southeastern Muskogean, Cherokee and Catawba will be evaluated based on the previous work showing the amount of exotic cultural material. This will deal with the experiences that Ohio Siouans faced in incorporating into the cultural and economic landscape of the Southeast, especially the slave trade as a constant threat. The travel accounts of John Lawson during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are examples of later documents that will be mined for ethnographic details about the impact of refugees in the Southeast.</p>

## III: *Wāneni* (Winter) 1700-1730

<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Monyton Onqayayun Untended, 1690-1730</b> <p>The Siouan occupation of the Middle Ohio Valley was drawing to a close by 1695, but Ohio Siouans did not entirely abandon region. Archaeological research of highland sites suggests the possibility of continued small-scale occupation of the region. This will be discussed and balanced with the larger political “hegemony” claimed by the Iroquois of the region by right of conquest. Following processes will be discussed. Though relatively abandoned and untended, the clearings, fields and former villages remained accessible and important for game animals.</p>
<b>Chapter 6</b>	<b>Dish and Spoon, Reimagining the Hunting Ground, 1700-1730</b> <p>The end of a millennium of Siouan environmental management led to the degradation of the woodland forest ecology but also allowed moderate increases in wildlife populations that would make the region valuable. This region was much more than <i>just</i> a hunting ground, it was an overgrown garden, and remained a home to many. In particular, I will examine the hunting ground myth so prevalent in the historiography. The region was a sparsely occupied territory but was frequently hunted and fought over by the Cherokee and Iroquois and their satellite groups. This required a sophisticated level ecological interaction ignored by the hunting ground mythology.</p>

# IV: *Wehahempēi* (Spring) 1730-1760

<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>Algonquian, Iroquoian, European Invasions, 1730-1760</b> Movements of Shawnee, Delaware, Seneca, (Mingo?), English and French into and around region. Top down discussions of early rationales for interest in Ohio. There was little European interest in the region until the 1740s with the travels of Christopher Gist. In response to increasing English settlement, during the 1720s and 1730s, eastern Indians moved across the Blue Ridge Mountains. Already growing strong in the Upper Ohio, they began extending southward by 1740. Iroquois and Cherokee maintained overlapping land claims within the Middle Ohio region. Celeron de Bienville, Christopher Gist and a few European traders frequented the Middle Ohio region by the 1750s, leading to increasing international tensions.
<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Easterners in an Untidy Garden, 1730-1760</b> Viewing the Middle Ohio Valley as an untended landscape, this chapter will reevaluate environmental conditions as Iroquois, Delaware and Shawnee peoples entered it in the mid-eighteenth century. This will also look at their landscape utilization and how it differed from the Siouans. Even as the Shawnee and Delaware began settling to the North, the Middle Ohio Valley remained sparsely occupied. The removal of people allowed populations of game animals to increase and increased the value of the lands for all surrounding peoples. This led to conflicts over land claims by the mid-eighteenth century.

## **Conclusion: Middle Ohio Valley Population Change**

The meaning of the indigenous landscape in the larger context of Early American environmental and cultural history. The Kanawha-New as a microcosm of the Shatter-zone, shattering the last vestiges of Siouan control, then Algonquian, then Iroquoian. Filling in the blanks, realigning the story, and digging deeper in Indian history. Multidisciplinary strengths and further research. Unanswered questions. Tanaghrisson In 1754, Tanaghrisson brought the story of the Siouans full circle with the act of scalping Ensign Joseph Coulon de Jumonville. He was born a Catawba, captured by Seneca, and subsequently adopted into Iroquoian society. Ironically, he became the Iroquois representative with the Logstown Delaware at the forks of the Ohio River. This chapter will bring the story of the Middle Ohio and its dispossessed Siouans back together in Tanaghrisson. The story ends where so many begin at Jumonville Glen at the beginning of the Seven Years's War. At the very least the dynamic cultural history of the Kanawha-New brings new questions of the assumptions about the meaning of landscape across the protohistoric divide.

## **Appendices:**

These will include an extensive GIS discussion, Archaeological methodology and discussion, Linguistic tables, and Tables: Disease, Iroquois Raids, etc. Each will have short discussions of the materials presented to supplement their use in the dissertation.