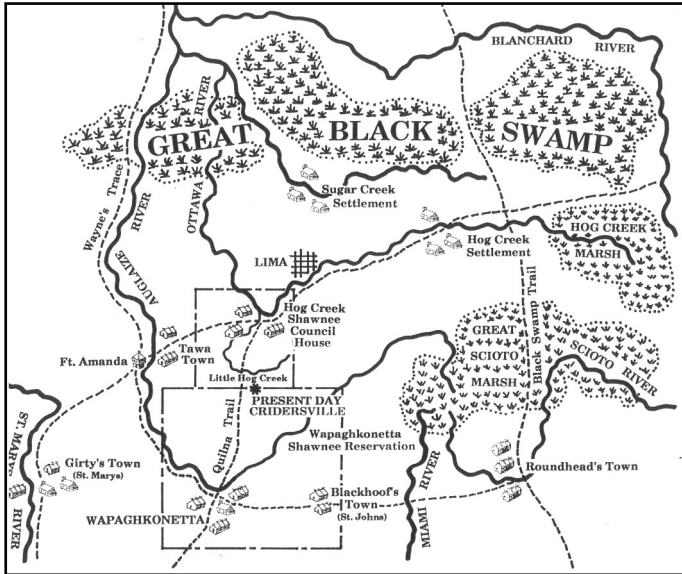




SHAWNEE RESERVATIONS PROVIDED IN THE 1795 TREATY OF GREENVILLE

The treaty established three Shawnee reservations—Waughpaughkonnetta (120 square miles), Hog Creek (25 square miles), and Lewistown (63 square miles). The Lewistown Reservation was located in Logan County.

A trail developed through the forest along the dividing line between the Waughpaughkonnetta and Hog Creek Shawnee reservations. This trail would become the Main Street of the new village of Cridersville when it was established in 1856.



HENRY HARVEY

THE QUAKER MISSION

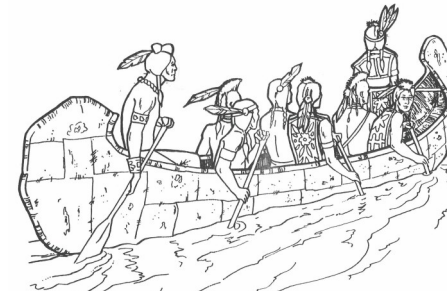
The Society of Friends (Quakers) opened a mission with the Shawnee at Waughpaughkonnetta in the 1790s. They helped the tribe to build and operate a grist mill and sawmill on the Auglaize River. Under the leadership of Henry Harvey, the mission erected a school for Shawnee children in 1809. With the help of the Quakers, the Shawnee were soon living in log homes, farming, and raising livestock. When Chief Black Hoof died in 1831, Henry Harvey and his wife were invited to attend the Chief's burial ceremony. They were the only people to attend who were not members of the tribe.



Members of the Shawnee Nation Portraying Their Ancestors

THE SHAWNEE IN WESTERN OHIO

A project of the Cridersville Historical Society

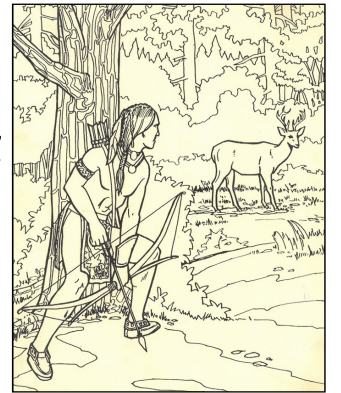


The Shawnee tribes are thought to have established a settlement along the banks of the Auglaize River in the 1780s. They built their village not far from the river, named by French explorers for its clay-filled waters. The Shawnee named their new village Waughpaughkonnetta.

The Shawnee came to what would become

Auglaize County because the forests were filled with deer, beaver, fox, wolf, black bear and many other kinds of wildlife to feed their families. The region became their hunting grounds.

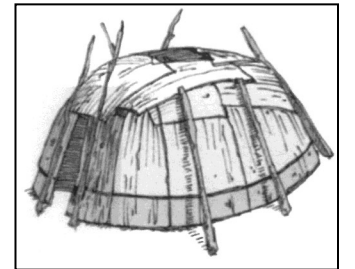
Waughpaughkonnetta was a good location at which to portage canoes. It was possible to canoe up the Auglaize River from Lake Erie and carry a canoe less than 15 miles to the head waters of the Great Miami River and on to the Ohio River, the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. It was possible to travel nearly a thousand miles with only walking less than 15 miles.



The foods of the Shawnee people were the plentiful wild game including squirrel, raccoon, beaver, deer and bear. The men were the hunters. They also raised maize (corn), pumpkins, squash and beans. They were very fond of maple syrup from the plentiful maple trees in the forests. The women were the farmers.

The Shawnee families would have originally lived in wigwams made of tree branches tied together and covered with tree bark or woven

grasses or branches. A fire pit was located in the center for cooking and to provide heat in the winter. The families slept on the ground with blankets of fur. Wigwams were clustered close together in the village. Later, the Shawnee began to build more permanent houses made of logs. They also planted large fields of corn and began to raise livestock.



Before Ohio became a state, it was part of the Northwest Territory. As more and more settlers moved into the territory there were often major conflicts with the native tribes. The defeat of the tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 (now Maumee, Ohio) brought an end to Indian Wars in Ohio.

The U.S. government sent representatives to Fort Greenville (now Greenville, Ohio) to meet with the tribes. The talks resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in August 1795. The treaty ended the conflicts in the area that would become the State of Ohio In 1803.

Among the U.S. government officials at the treaty negotiations were General Anthony Wayne, General William Henry Harrison, Merriweather Lewis, and William Clark. Twelve tribes from throughout the Northwest Territory were represented at the treaty signing. Chiefs Black Hoof and Blue Jacket signed on behalf of the Shawnee tribes.

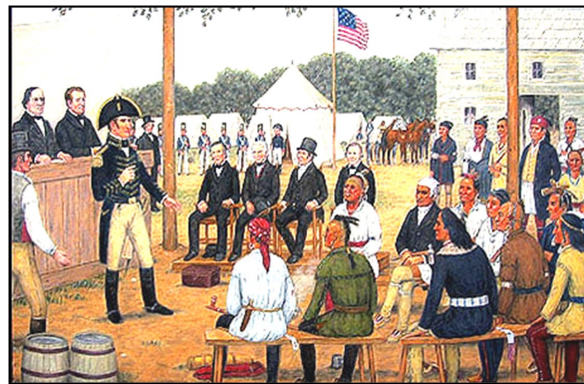
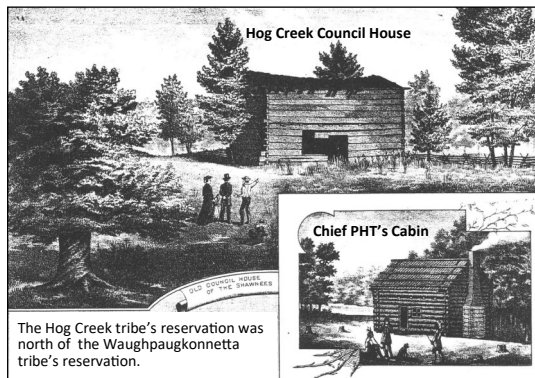
The treaty established specific lands (reservations) for each tribe and annual payments to the tribes from the U.S. Government. Not all members of the tribes supported the treaty. Tecumseh, a Shawnee leader, was very opposed to it.

LEWIS & CLARK: THE CORPS OF DISCOVERY



LEWIS CLARK

From 1804-1806, Merriweather Lewis and William Clark led an expedition to explore and map the Louisiana Purchase, 828,000 square miles of land President Thomas Jefferson had purchased from France in 1803 for \$15 million. The purchase nearly doubled the size of the country and includes land from 15 current U.S. states. It was the largest peaceful transfer of land from one country to another in the history of the world. Both Merriweather Lewis and William Clark participated in the negotiations for the treaty signed at Fort Greenville in 1795.



Signing the
Treaty of Greenville in 1795

HOG CREEK SHAWNEE COUNCIL HOUSE

The Hog Creek Shawnee built their Council House east of what is now Shawnee Road and north of the present Dairy Queen.

PHT, Chief of the Hog Creek, lived in a log cabin on the west side of Shawnee Road near the entrance of the current Shawnee Cemetery.

In 1817 the male population over the age of 21 was 126 in the Wapakoneta reservation and 21 in the Hog Creek reservation. By 1831 the total population in both reservations was estimated at 400.

BLACK HOOF

Catecahassa, or Black Hoof as he was known by the whites, was the principal civil chief of the Shawnee in Ohio. He was known as a fierce warrior. He was engaged in every border conflict in the Ohio territory until peace was declared in 1795. He was worried by the continued movement of white settlers into Native American lands in Ohio.

After General Anthony Wayne's victory over the Ohio tribes, Black Hoof was one of the chiefs who signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. He promised to never again lift his tomahawk against the United States. It was a promise he kept.

Black Hoof decided that Native Americans needed to adapt culturally to the ways of the whites in order to prosper and survive. Under his leadership, they became very successful farmers. During his later years, Black Hoof became an ally of the United States and was responsible for keeping the majority of the Shawnee nation from joining in Tecumseh's battles against the Americans during the War of 1812.

Although Black Hoof was the principal chief of the Shawnee tribe at Waughpaughkonnetta, he lived in a camp at what is now known as St. Johns in eastern Auglaize County. He died in 1831. He was buried with great ceremony near his camp. After his death, the Shawnee were compelled to leave Ohio and move to the Kansas territory.



TECUMSEH

Tecumseh was born in Ohio in 1768. He became a leading advocate for resistance to the expansion of the United States into the Native American lands. He fought to prevent settlers from moving into the Ohio Territory. He traveled among all the tribes working to create a Native American Confederacy. He believed if all the tribes fought together they could defeat the Americans and keep them off their lands. He did not believe in Black Hoof's plan to live peacefully with the settlers. He and many of the tribes who supported him joined the British in the War of 1812. He was killed in the Battle of Thames in Canada in 1813. After his death, his tribal confederacy collapsed.



Catecahassa
CHIEF BLACK HOOF

Principal Chief of the
Shawnee Tribes
In Western Ohio
1740—1831



PEACE MEDAL

Chief Black Hoof received a Peace Medal from President Jefferson in 1802. It shows an image of the President on one side and the clasped hands of an Indian and a U.S. soldier on the other. Above the hands are a tomahawk and peace pipe with the words *Peace and Friendship*.