

*"...as though our voice grows ever weaker..."*

# Life and fate of the American Natives

## - Indigenous Peoples of the Continental United States -



*The face of Chief "Strong Wind" showing both – pride and sorrow.*

The exhibit focuses on the life and fate of a particular race showing the span of its human history up to our days.  
It also encompasses the existence, culture, way of life and the contacts / conflicts with the "White Man".

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- 1.2 Physiognomies of the American Natives
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- 2.2 Life in Central Mainland – Artists of survival
- 2.3 The tribes of the North – Northwestern labyrinths

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### **4 Contacts and arising conflicts with the "White Man"**

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- 6.2 Violent protests – Preserving the "Demarcation Line"
- 6.3 Peace? – Deceptive contracts

### **7 "Heritage" of the American Natives**

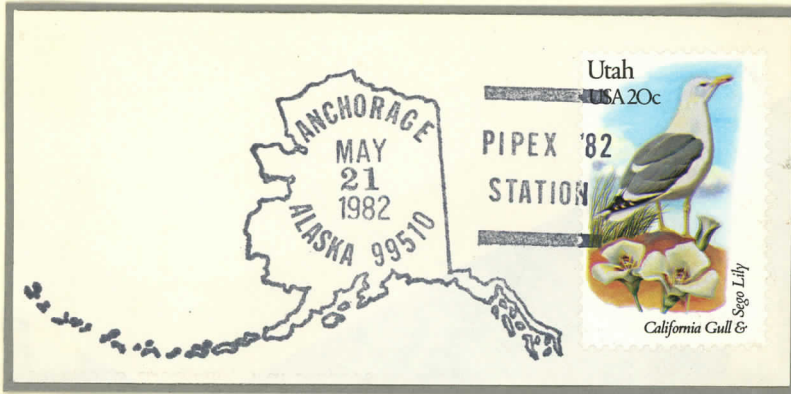
- 7.1 Present situation - Question of assumption and reality
- 7.2 Cultural goods - Research and use
- 7.3 Coming to terms with the past – Reconciliation?



# Theories of origin

## 1.1 Across the ice or the ocean?

Northern of the Aleutian Islands, the Bering Sea is situated between the Siberian Cape Dezhnev and Prince of Wales on the American continent.



In the last phase of the Wisconsin ice age about 40,000 years ago, parts of this sea were tied up in glaciers, which formed a land bridge between Asia and Alaska. Asian hunters followed the animals and unconsciously entered a new continent.



Hunters camp while the ice age



Asian looking at the land bridge in direction to the new continent



Acosta



Bering and his ship "Sviato Piotr" in the passage

**Acosta** was the first to publish this theory on the migration of peoples in 1590. His assumption was confirmed by the discovery of the passage by **Vitus Bering** on his journey in 1728 → **Bering Strait**.

<b>Postindkassering</b> Adressatens Navn og Adresse eller anden Adressebetegnelse (f. Eks. Løbe Nr.) <i>A. Børgild Petersen</i> <i>Glanbyerg</i> 16 Kr. 67 Ø. godskrives Postkonto Nr. <b>6931</b> Maa Postindkasseringen kun henlægge Præsentationsdagen, anføres "Straks" <b>22 DEC. 1941</b> (Understreges med Farve)		<b>Indkasserings-Indbetalingskort</b> Adressatens Navn og Adresse <i>Herr A. Børgild Petersen</i> <i>Glanbyerg</i> Mod Udlivering af vedhængende Hovedkupon indkasseres 16 Kr. 67 Øre ( ~ Seksten ~ ) Marius Madsens Efterfølgere Vestergade 43 Odense. Godskrives Postkonto Nr. <b>6931</b>		<b>VITUS BERING IN MEMORIAM</b> 1741-1941 20 ØRE DANMARK
<b>Kupon til Afsenderen</b> Posthusets stempel		<b>GIRO</b> 1032 Indb. Nr. Ank. Nr.		<b>GIRO</b> 1032

Bering also discovered the coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in 1741. He died during this winter.



## 1.1 Across the ice or the ocean?



Archaeological findings of Clovis people in Asia were congruent with those relics of the American Natives discovered in the Americas.



The **Costal Route Theory** explains why artifacts may exist dating before the ice age. Clovis people from Asia traveled by boat along the coastlines and settled in the Western portion of North America (*via Bering Strait*) and the Northwestern part of South America (*via French Polynesia*).



In addition, the discovery of rock paintings in some necropolis of Egypt with American Natives lookalike pictures led to the believe

**Thor Heyerdahl** sailed in 1947 about 5,000 miles from Peru to Raroia with his raft "Kon-Tiki 1" to support this theory.



that **Egyptian expeditions** were driven off on their way along the African coast by storms and landed in South America.

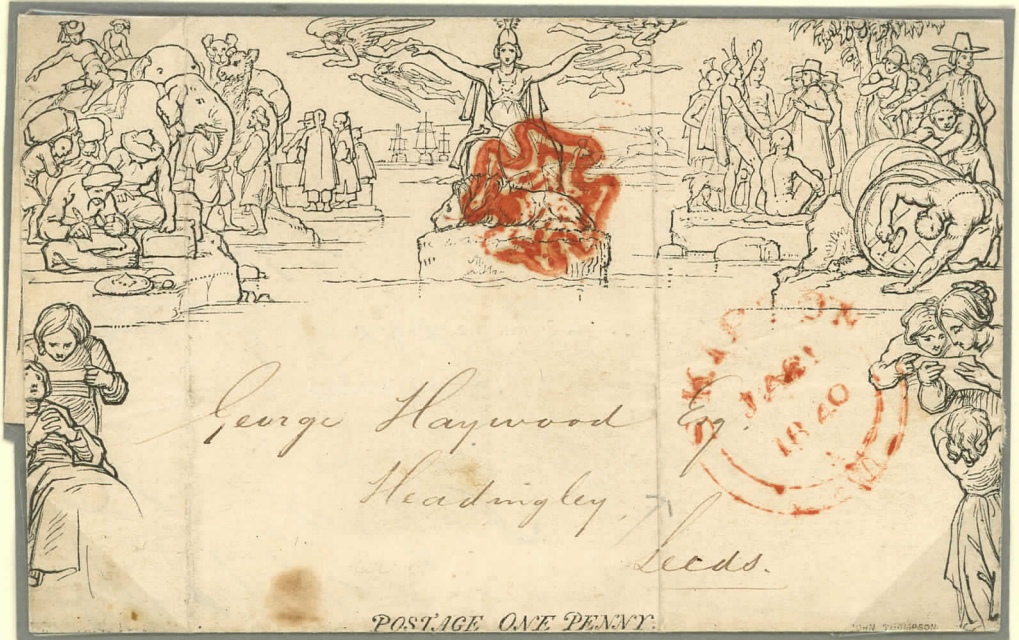


### 1.1.1 Suggestions on quotations from the Bible

When the **Mormons** first emerged in 1830s the U.S., Constantine Samuel Rafinesque attacked them for their "singular but absurd opinion" that the American tribes are descended from the Hebrews or the ten lost tribes.



The Quaker **William Penn** also supported the idea of Rabbi Menasseh Ben Israel.



**Ben Israel** claimed in his book "*Esperanza de Israel*" in 1650 that the American Natives are descendants from the "Lost tribes of Israel". Members of the Mormon religion continue to adhere to this belief.

(W. Penn speaks to American Natives in the background right hand side. Mulready-letter sheet, issued May 6, 1840 - mistaken postmark - SKIPTON / JA 21/1840 instead of 1841; otherwise this would be the earliest postal stationary known)



Utah – the Mormon State



The **Book of Mormon** teaches in addition that warring descendants of Joseph met the curse of God and received a "red skin" as a punishment.

Strange as it sounds today, examined notions of ancestry were widespread among British and American Christians of that time.

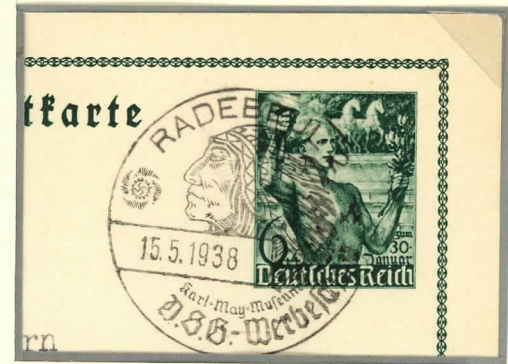


## 1.2 Physiognomies of the American Natives – Indianides und Silvides



(1880 – Naperville - Fancy American Native Head)

The image of a race with elongate developed face, tall figure - **Silvides** - is common to us. These American Natives populated mainly the eastern forests of North to South, and the Midwest.



Silvide with "flat forehead", sharp contoured cheekbones, "aquiline nose"



(1864 - not accepted essays)



Their bodies show great toughness and strength.



(3 Cents-fee for domestic delivery)

Although their skin is more yellowish or brownish, they are named "**Redskin**" due to their often used red body paint.



George Catlin (1796-1872) 32 USA

② Second fold

③ Seal top flap last

③ Seal top flap last

# Travel...the perfect freedom

The physiognomy of the other Native group, however, corresponds to immigrated Asian people. These are considered a Mongolian side breed - **Indianides**. Dark hair, almond-shaped eyes and a broad nose are their attributes. (light air mail letter)

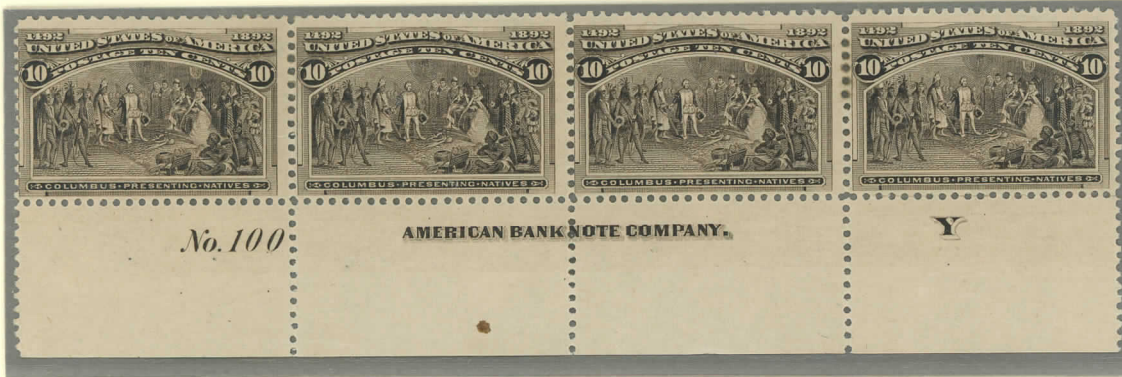


### 1.3 Naming – Result of misorientation

Misinterpretations entwine with the discovery of North America by Europeans. The names of **Christopher Columbus** and **Amerigo Vespucci** are given in a par with the discovery of North America, though they have the coast of mainland never spotted.



- Columbus -  
and his flagship the **Santa Maria** with the "La Nina" and the "La Pinta"  
(color die proofs Argentina 1892)



Columbus kidnapped 7  
Natives and presented  
them to his patroness  
**Queen Isabella.**



Though he believed to be in eastern India, he called the Natives - **Indians.**

(stage proof – less than 5 recorded)



### 1.3 Naming – Result of misorientation

With the intention to open up the route to India, Columbus had cherished the idea to run a port in China, which was counted in the former parlance to India = YNDIAS.

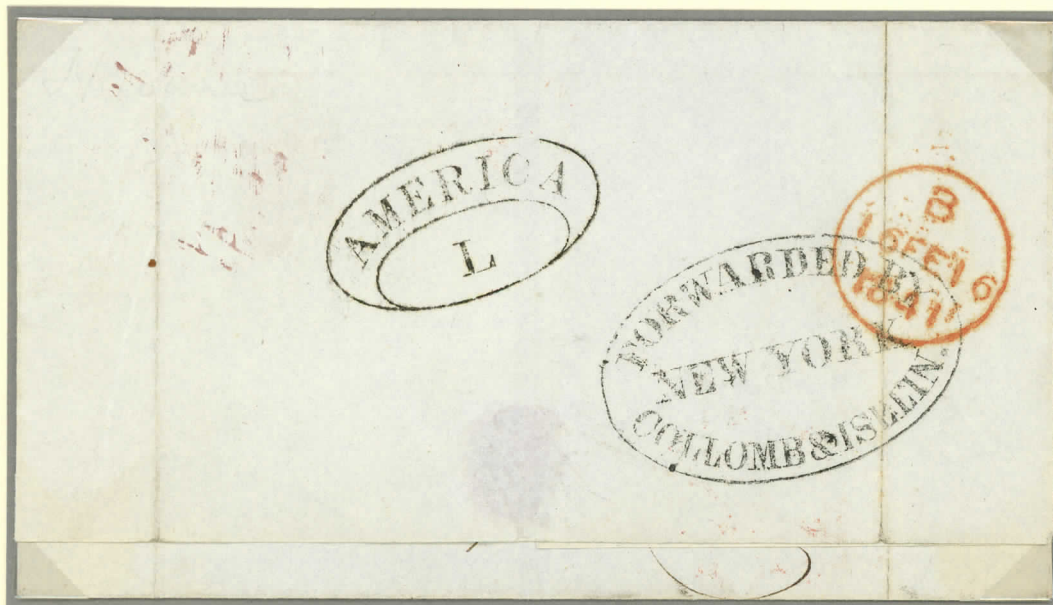
Although we know that the name "Indian" was falsely given, it is used unchanged another 500 years later and refers generally to people with "red" colored skin.



(Havana, April 26, 1851, to Santander, weighing up to 5 Adames and therefore rated - 5 Reales de Velón; arrival: May 31, - YNDIAS in red - type 5; 1851-1856; applied in Santander)



In two expeditions 1499-1502 Amerigo Vespucci landed in the West Indies and South America. His reports on the visits were published at an earlier date than the diaries of Columbus.



This might explain the fact that the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller gave to the newly discovered continent the name "**America**", when he published his world map in 1507. He honored Vespucci by using his first name.

(1841, Havana (31 Oct.), endorsed "*per Arcadia via Boston*"; in New York forwarded by COLLOMB & ISELIN who also prepaid the 1 Sh. per 1/2 ounce (tariff: 3/4 Vic c 96; 1 Sept. 1840) via Boston and with the "*Britannia*" - Halifax - Liverpool (**AMERICA / L**) to London (30 Nov.)



## 1.4 Migration – Initial possession of the continent

Only consistent and scientifically approved is the origin of the Natives from Asia. After reaching the American continent, they took possession of the mainland from north to south by two main routes. This migration lasted millennia.



(Proof)



One of the main routes

led via Arctic and Subarctic. Here, the **Inuits** settled.

On the Watling Island Columbus met the chiefs **Caonabo** and **Cayacoa**.



After crossing the continent southeastwards the **Caribbean** has been reached.



The second route ran along the Rocky Mountains to Central and South America. **Olmecs**, **Mayas**, **Toltecs** and **Aztecs** determined the Central American culture.



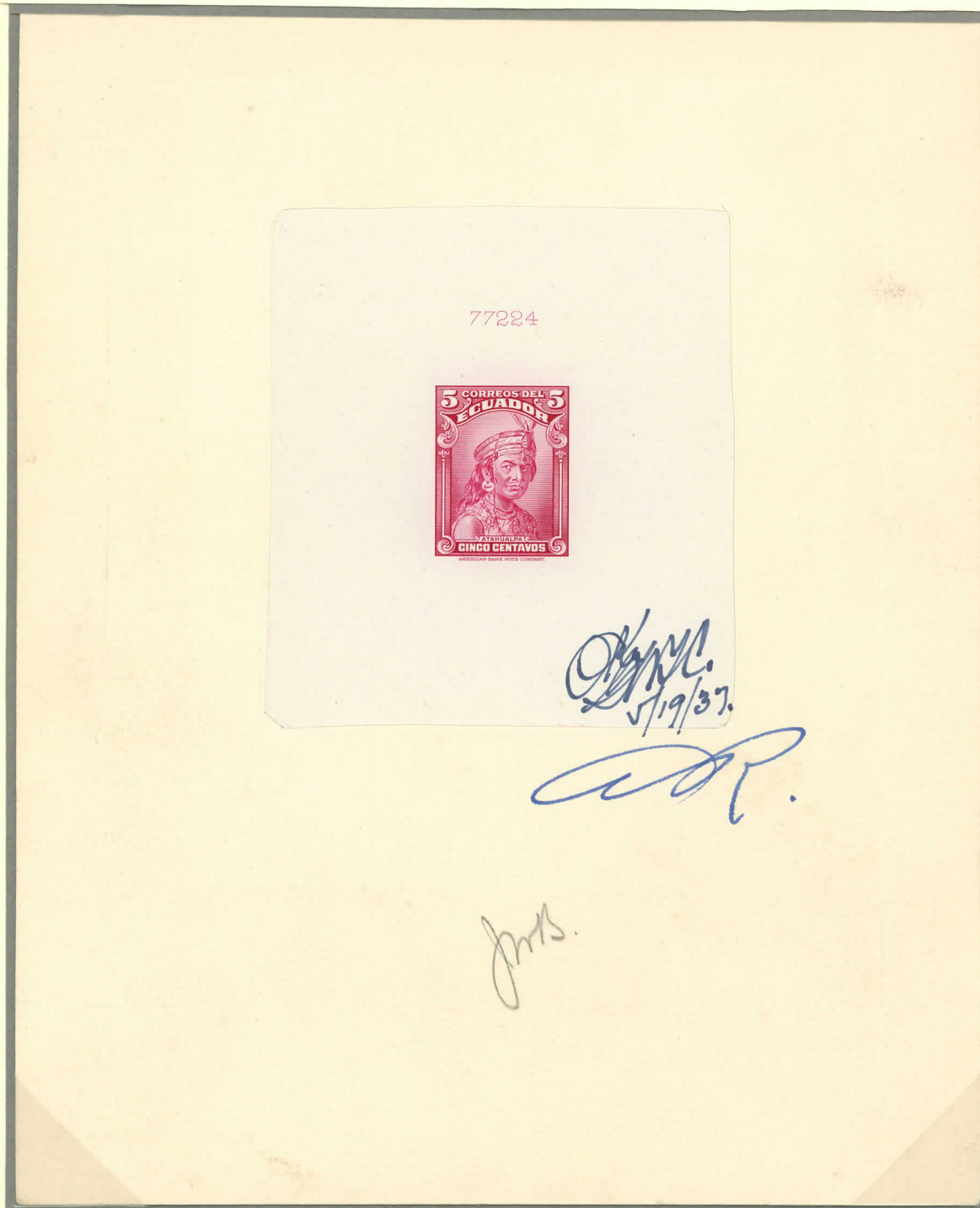
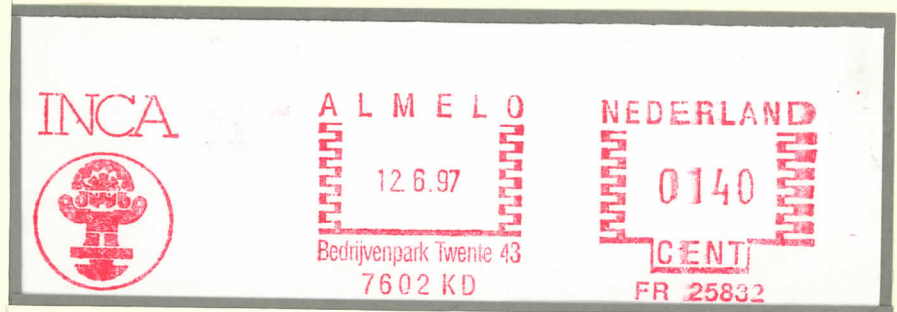
*Aborígenes de San Blas* = a tribe "in front of all origins", resident in Panama. (Postal stationery-series Panama 1939)



## 1.4 Migration – Initial possession of the continent



Since the 12th century the Incas significantly affected the South American culture. They were the nobility and ruling caste in ancient Peru,



Inca courier  
(Specimen-control-punch  
Waterlow & Son")



Atahualpa  
(Specimen control-punch  
'American Banknote Company')

of which **Atahualpa** was their 'last ruler', executed by Pizzaro in † 1533.

(Large sunken die proof – in the final color and version; 'FOR APPROVAL' plus different administrative signatures for the allowance of the design)

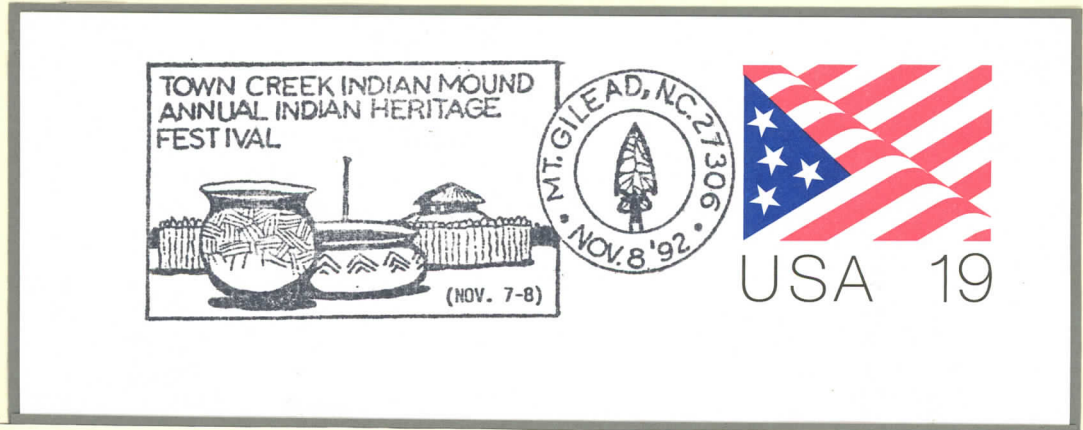


## 1.5 Ancient tribes - Early ways of life

About 4,000 years ago the archaic culture changed to the effect that it had characteristics of a "woodland culture". This found its expression in the so-called **Adena** (1000 B.C. - 200 B.C.) and **Hopewell culture** (300 B.C. - 700 A.D.).



Hopewell-effigy



Testimonies of these cultures can be found today near the Ohio Valley. There were no significant differences between the two cultures. Even the ceremonial small arts were extremely similar, as well as pottery and basketry.



(1902 – Hopewell / N. Mex. to Ojo Caliente; *only strike recorded so far*)



(Hopewell - *less than five strikes recorded*)

People of both cultures were sedentary farmers who have already negotiated with vegetables. In addition, both are known having constructed large grave mounds for distinguished members of their tribe.





## The Philatelic Foundation

70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor  
New York, NY 10018  
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 472380

12/31/2008

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and *described by the applicant* as follows:

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

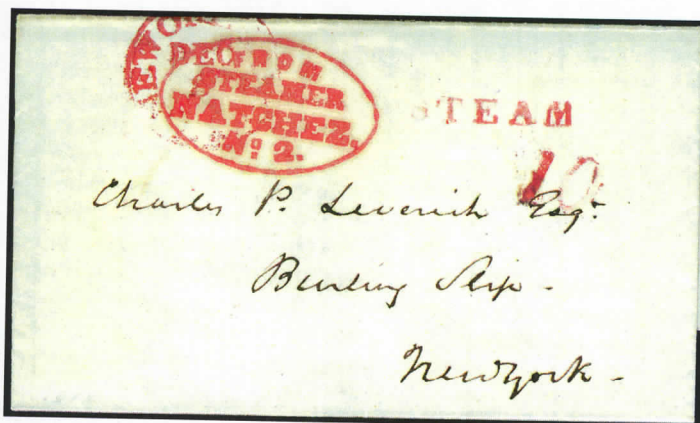
<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Denom.</u>	<u>Color</u>
	1849		

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

RED OVAL "FROM/STEAMER/NATCHEZ/NO.2", RED S/L "STEAM", RED NUMERAL "10" HANDSTAMPS AND RED NEW ORLEANS PMK ON 1849 DOCKETED FOLDED LETTER TO NEW YORK.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS A GENUINE USAGE \*\*\*\*\*



472380

F 201256

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

For The Expert Committee  
Chairman

Submitted by

VENTURA STAMP CO.

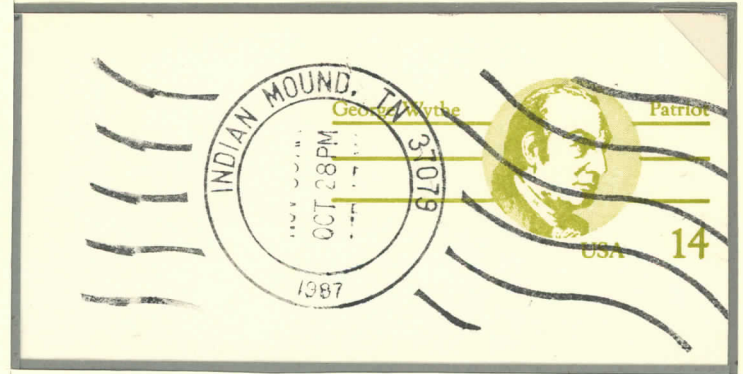


## 1.5 Ancient tribes - Early ways of life

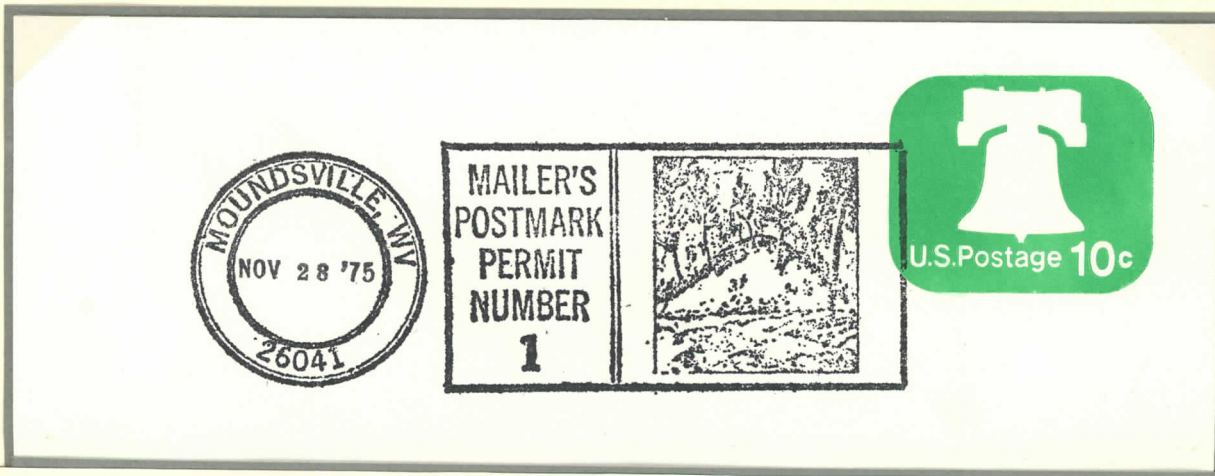
The *Adena* and *Hopewell*-tradition was followed by the **Mississippian culture** (from ca. 700 A.D.). The characteristic of this era were thousands of artificial mounds, which did not serve as burial places only. Even larger temples were erected by the **Temple Mound Builders**, which were also excellent farmers.



**Thomas Jefferson** explored the mysterious "Mounds" and pointed out the high cultural level of the first inhabitants of America.



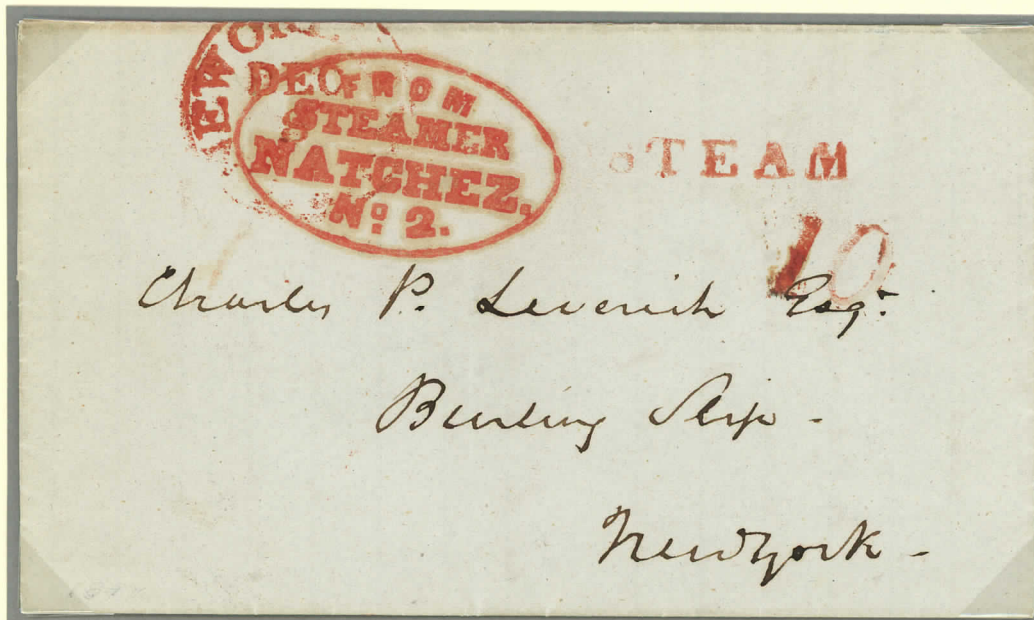
(Indian Mound; wavy line postmark, normally struck to large mail pieces only)



The base of the mounds was now rectangular with steep sides, similar to the "pyramids" in Central America.



**William Henry Harrison** wrote stories about the "Mound Builders", but was killed by their "wild" descendants.



Direct descendants of the Temple Mound Builders were the **Natchez** and the Creek-tribe (*Muskogee*) who initially possessed a complicated caste-system with "King and Queen".

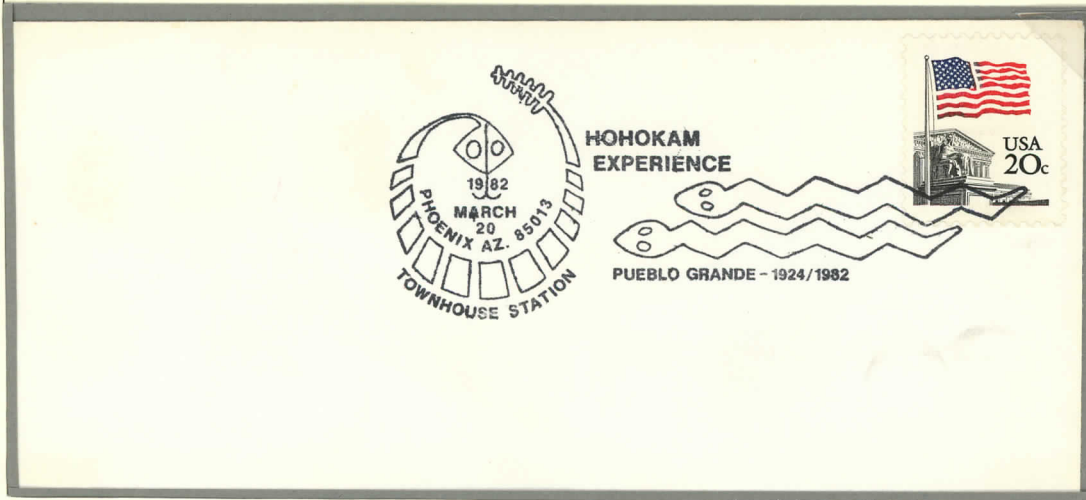
(The **Natchez 2** ran initially from 1845 to 1848 between New Orleans – Vicksburg, Miss. The steamer was sold in 1848 by Captain Th. Leathers. Afterwards the **Natchez 2** ran also the route to New York until it was abandoned in 1852.

Dec. 8, 1849, Laurel Hill to N.Y. – **STEAM**ship rate 10 Cents (tariff: August 14, 1848) – should be 12 ½ Cents, but sent under non-contract mail, **Cert.**)



## 1.5 Ancient tribes – Early ways of life

In southern Arizona developed 300-100 years B.C. the **Hohokam -Culture** ("those who have disappeared" - PIMA) and the **Anazasi - Culture** ("old enemies" - NAVAJO), both desert cultures.



The five-storey **Pueblo Bonito** - complex with 800 rooms is an early example of Native architecture from 900 A.D.

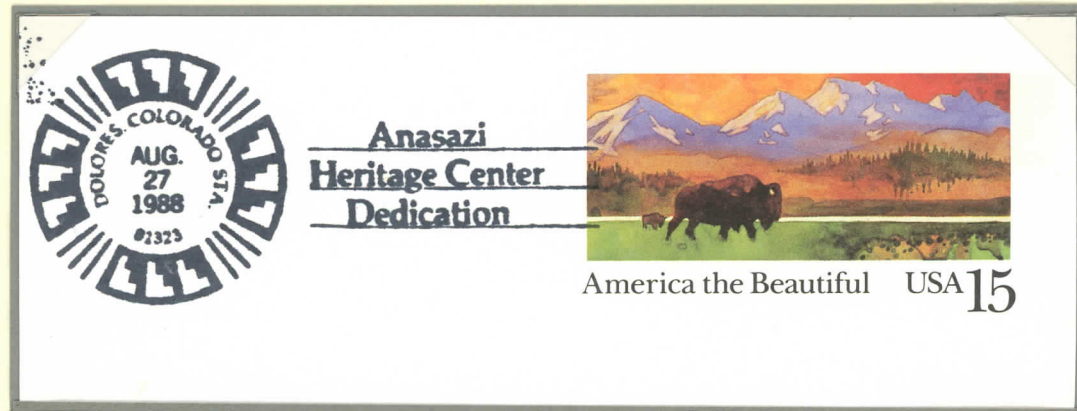
(Private mail stamp)

(This Pueblo is hidden in the **Chaco Canyon** in New Mexico)

The **Hohokam** operated remarkable upland farming and rivers used for ingenious irrigation systems. Under the influence of the Mexican civilizations, they built earth pyramids and ball courts. They also already possessed astronomical knowledge.



"**Kivas**" - well-like cult rooms - here male tribal members met for council meetings.



Also the **Anazasi** developed irrigation systems and were masters in the manufacture of pottery, basketry and weaving. For this culture cliff settlements in Canyon de Chelly and Mesa Verde are indicative.



For defense reasons the cliff settlements e.g. in Mesa Verde (National Park) were built. High canyon walls offered protection. The Cliff Palace had 217 rooms and 23 Kivas for 200-250 residents.

(Center-line Block Mesa Verde with guidelines)



About 500 A.D. the Anazasi settled near Mesa Verde. The cliff settlements, however, were built in 1200 A.D. and abandoned already 75 to 100 years later. Probably forced by droughts they had to give up the cliff-settlements.

(First day of usage)





## The Philatelic Foundation

501 Fifth Avenue • Suite 1901  
New York, NY 10017

EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 0336916  
5/14/99

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and *described by the applicant* as follows:

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
U10	1854	3¢	red on buff

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

ENTIRE ADDRESSED TO TUSCALOOSA, AL, TOWN  
CANCEL, BLUE STEAMER "CHEROKEE" HANDSTAMP  
(MILGRAM 212) AT LEFT.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS A GENUINE USAGE, THE ENTIRE STAINED AT  
RIGHT. \* \* \* \* \*



*[Signature]*  
For The Expert Committee  
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

Submitted by

PIERRE WERTHEIMER

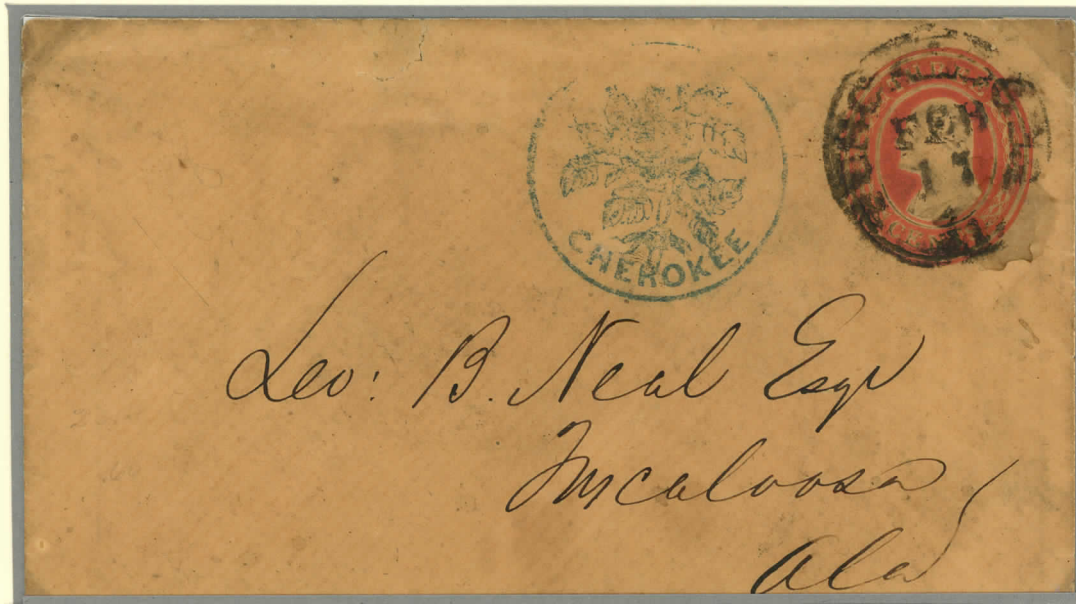
026737



## 2 Population, existence and culture due to habitat

### 2.1 Southern communities

#### 2.1.1 Moisture lowlands in the southeast - Half sedentary farmers



Direct descendants of the Mound-Builders are also the Cherokee, the most powerful tribe of this region.



Lowland with sandy soils in coastal areas, mountainous forest regions and the subtropical Everglades characterize their habitat.

Caused by the sandy soils changes of place were frequent, with the effect of a mixture of languages and customs.

← (1854 – Tombigbee River Steamer  
**CHEROKEE** Nesbitt to Tuscaloosa  
three times reported; CERT.)

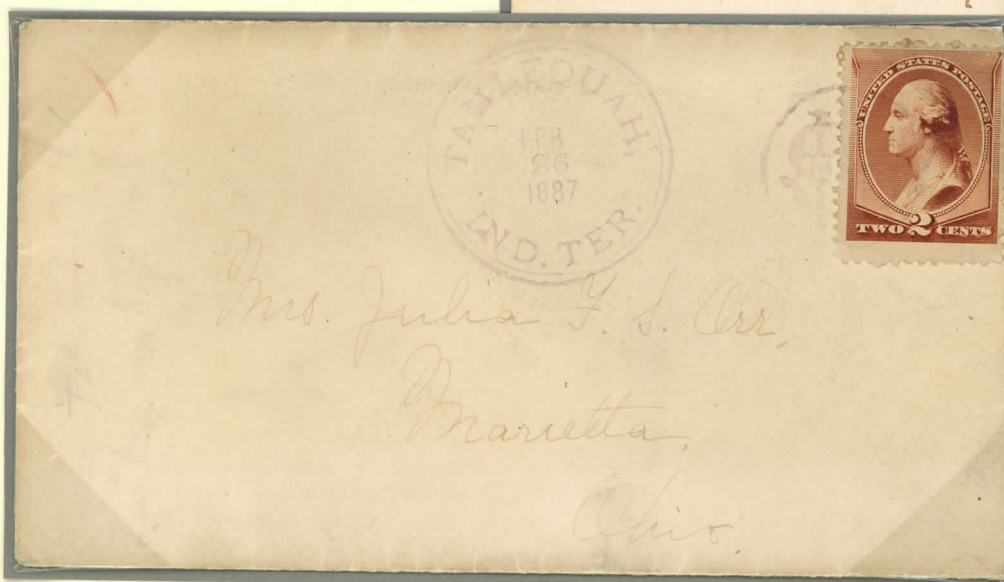


They created a constitution and founded a **Nation**. (private Post)



↑ (maritime mail S.S. „Cherokee“)

← (Fancy cancel – US / MAIL  
+ Tahlequah / Ind.Ter.)



A division of the tribe found place in 1839, when the Cherokees were forced to take part on the "Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma. This way an **Eastern** and a **Western Nation** came into being. As their capital **TAHLEQUAH** was founded by the latter.

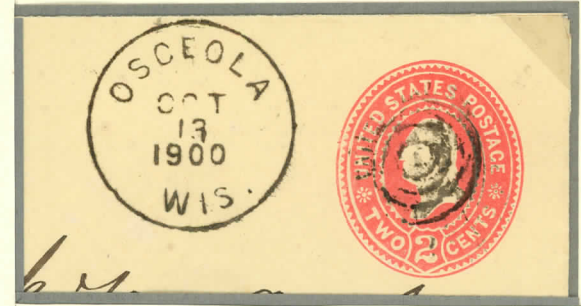


## 2.1.1 Moisture lowlands in the southeast - Half sedentary farmers

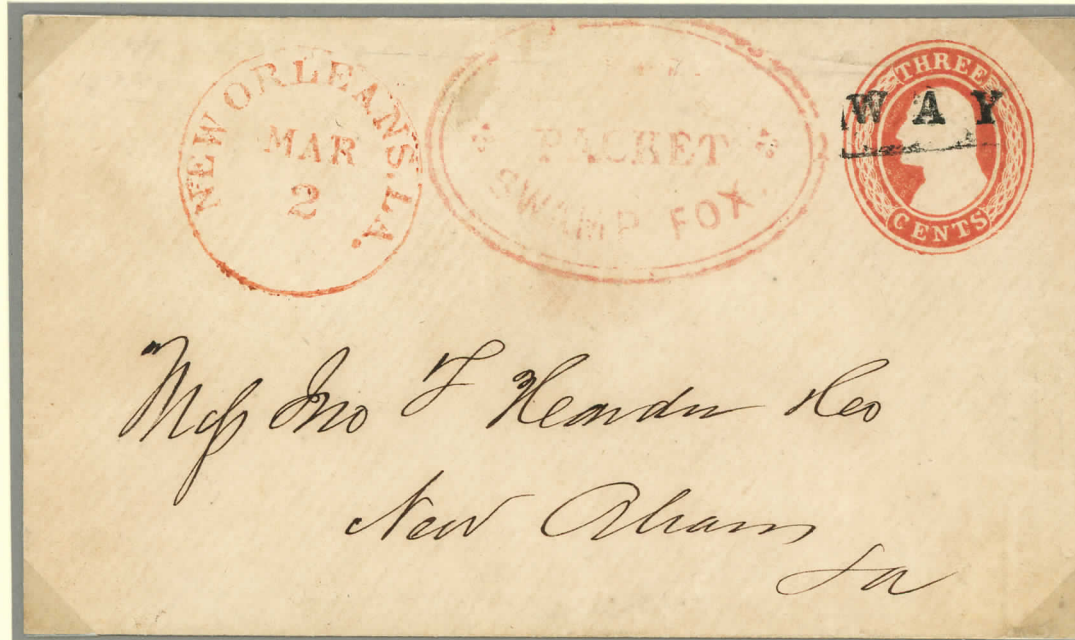
Seminole history begins with bands of Creeks from Georgia and Alabama who migrated to Florida in the 1700s to live in peace.



Therefore the **Seminoles** indirectly became also descendants of the *Mound-Builders*. The 1770s is when Florida Natives collectively became known as Seminole, including Yuchis, Yamasses and a few aboriginal remnants.



**Osceola**, their most famous chieftain died after hard resistance 1838 in *Fort Moultrie*.

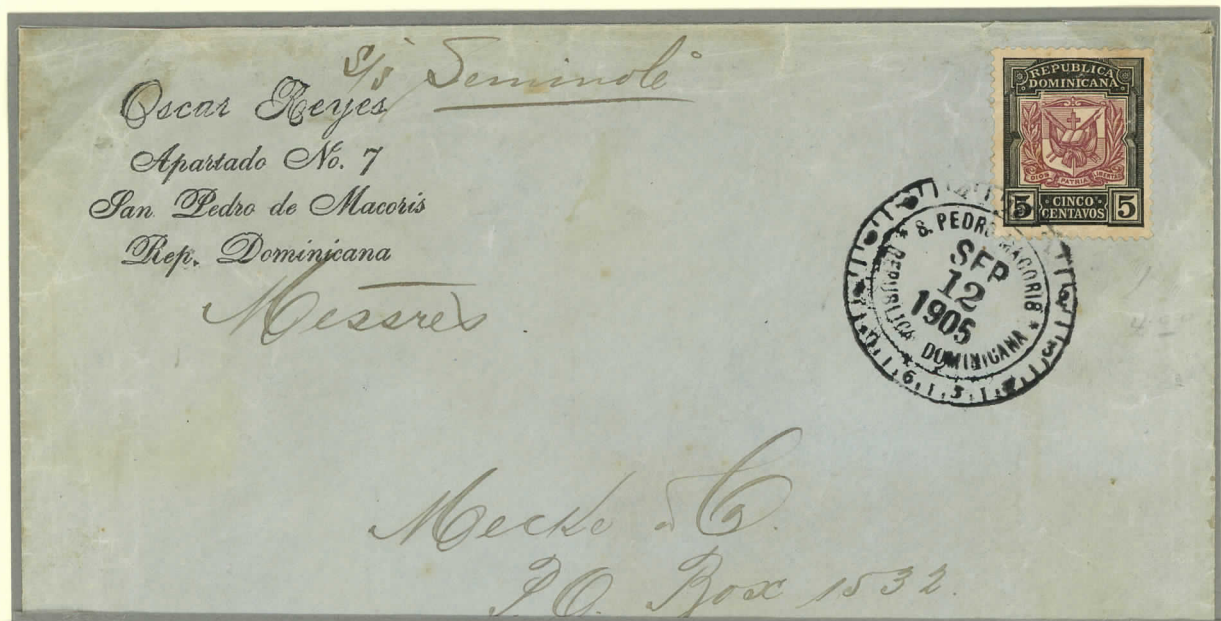


He was even named "**SWAMP FOX**" by his tribal members therefore.



His cleverness in battles earned him the name "*serpent of the Everglades*".

← (Quachita River Packet **SWAMP FOX** to New Orleans, inland rate 3 Cents; **WAY** indicates that this cover was received by a mail carrier on his way from another post office where it was placed in the mail for delivery. The carrier received one Cent for his additional service.)



(per "**S.S. Seminole**" – "Watches postmark" with ¼ hour information of S. Pedro Macoris, to New York)

On their fields they planted corn, beans and other crops, but they also produced basketry (Sweetgras), female did beadwork and needlework (dolls).



## 2.1.1 Moisture lowlands in the southeast - Half sedentary farmers



The **Choctaw** - were originally called *oklahoma* = red man.



They played - istaboli - today named **Lacrosse**.



Closely associated with the Choctaw were the **Chickasaw** who also lived on maize cultivation and were famous for their hospitality.



Both tribes lived in the southeast of the Mississippi at first. Because of a contract with the whites of 28 September 1830, the Choctaw had to give way to the territory in Blaine. On a proposal made by **Allen Wright** (tribal member), received territory and state the name of **Oklahoma**.



Remarkably - the **blowpipe** was a hunting- and weapon in war of both tribes.



The Blowgun was equipped with poisoned arrows was to kill.



There, the **Choctaw** granted the Chickasaw in 1837 the hospitality for which the Chickasaw were actually known because they allowed them to settle in their territory. (Red River Packet Choctaw)



## 2.1.2 Varied Southwest - Shepherds, planters, hunters and potters



In the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico grow numerous varieties of cacti, which serve the Natives as a liquid dispenser.



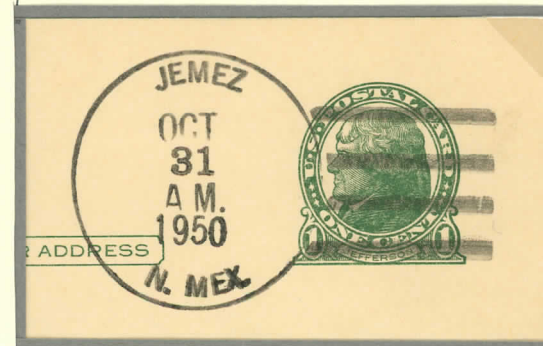
In addition, high plateaus - the Grand Canyon (in which the Havasupai live) - are typical for this varied landscape.



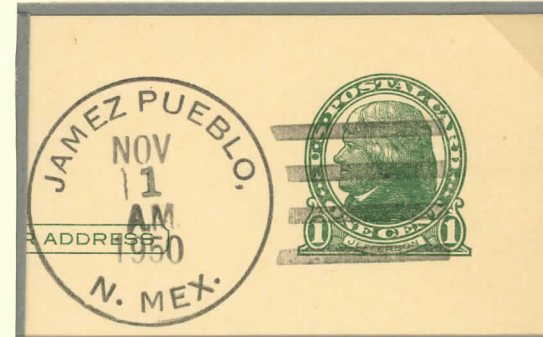
This is the home of the **Pueblo** tribe, direct descendants of the **Anazasi**. Pueblo = village - in Spanish language.

(sunken color die proof of the 20 C. Airmail issue Mexico 1834)

The pottery was common at the Pueblo tribes since 500 B.C. The different designs of the pots let suggest the



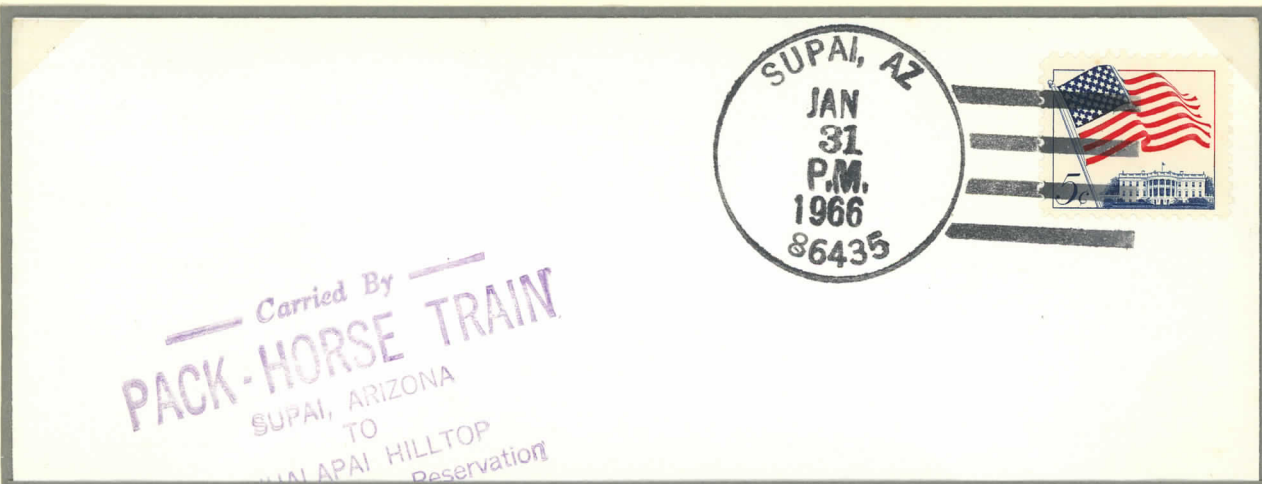
(last day postmark for Jemez (Jemez people,))



(renamed in Jemez Pueblo— first day postmark)

respective tribe - **Acoma**, **Zia** (Tiwa). The **Hopi** used ochre when modelling their pots, which they received from the **Havasupai**.

They mine the ochre in the Grand Canyon.



Since 1912, a **donkey / horse-mail** exists in the Grand Canyon to and from the Havasupai which connect them every Tuesday and Friday via an 8-mile stretch with the rest of the world,



to enable them to trade their pottery.



## 2.1.2 Varied Southwest - Shepherds, planters, hunters and potters



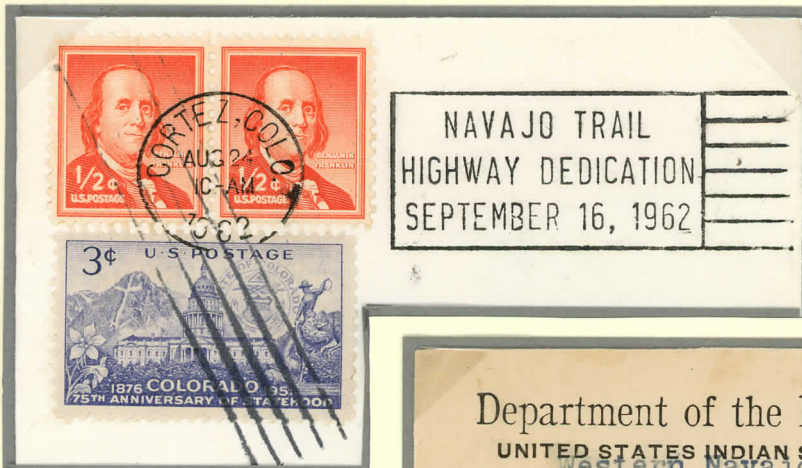
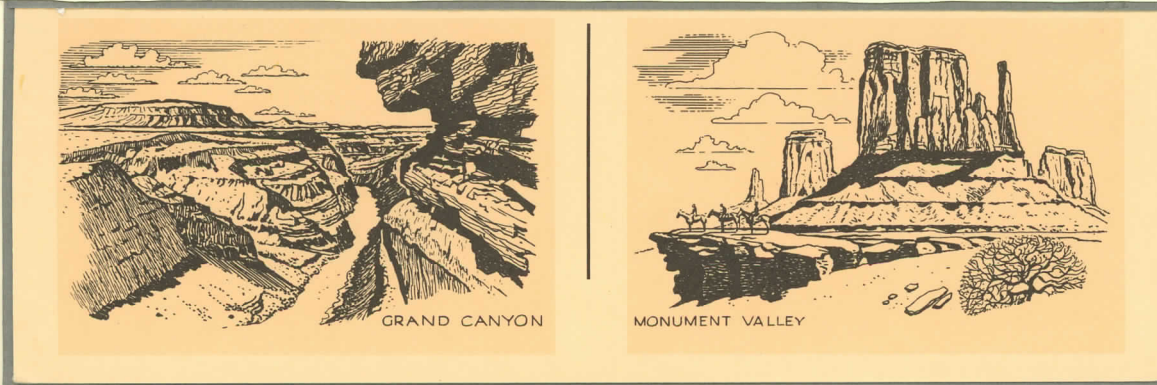
Despite long-lasting droughts tribes of the Southwest practiced agriculture.

Cotton was already cultivated by Pueblo tribes since 3.000 years.



In the Northeast of the Grand Canyon the **Monument Valley** is situated, which is the home of the **Navajo**.

(←Postal stationery 1972)



NAVAJO TRAIL  
HIGHWAY DEDICATION  
SEPTEMBER 16, 1962

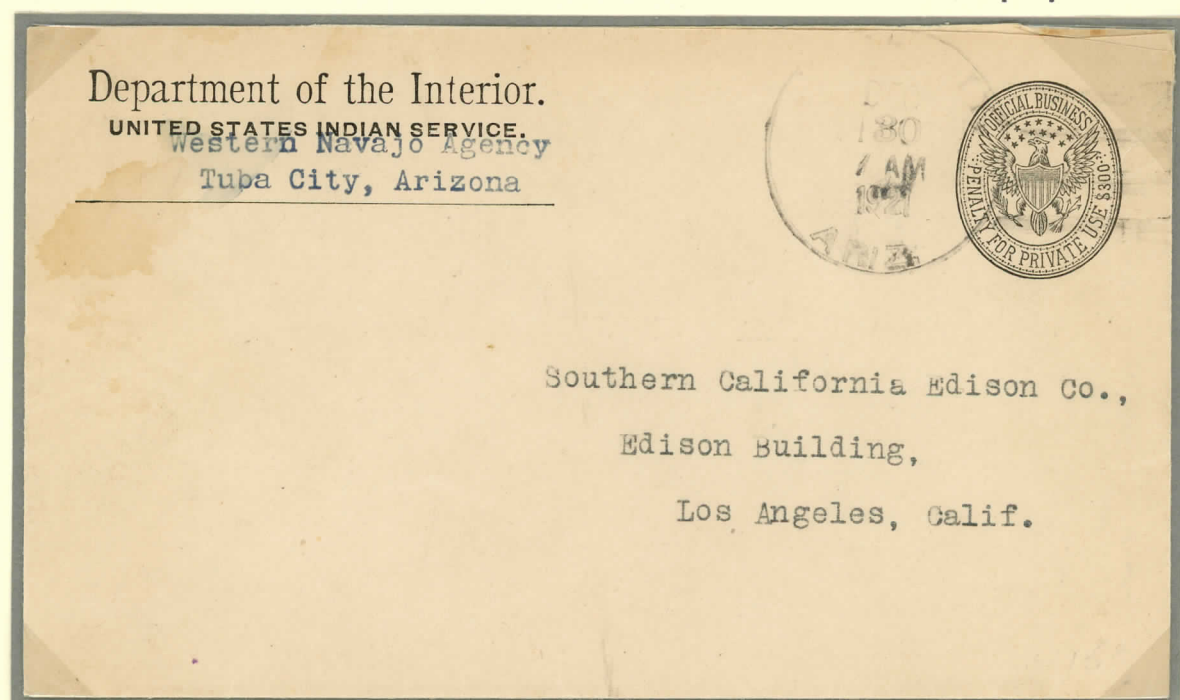


The **track** of the **Navajo** tribe can be traced back to West Canada. As former predatory nomads they overtook the maize and cotton cultivation from the **Pueblo** peoples.

Their name derives from the Spanish language  
→ "**People with large fields**".  
They already operated on a large scale farming when the Spanish invaders arrived.



From the Spaniards they bought sheeps and then became also shepherds.





## 2.1.2 Varied Southwest – Restless Apaches

In contrast, the **Apaches** were always nomads who defrayed for their existence as nomadic hunters-gatherers. They held more in the eastern part of New Mexico. Their name derived from Spanish - "*Apaches des nabadu*" - **enemies of cultivated fields**.



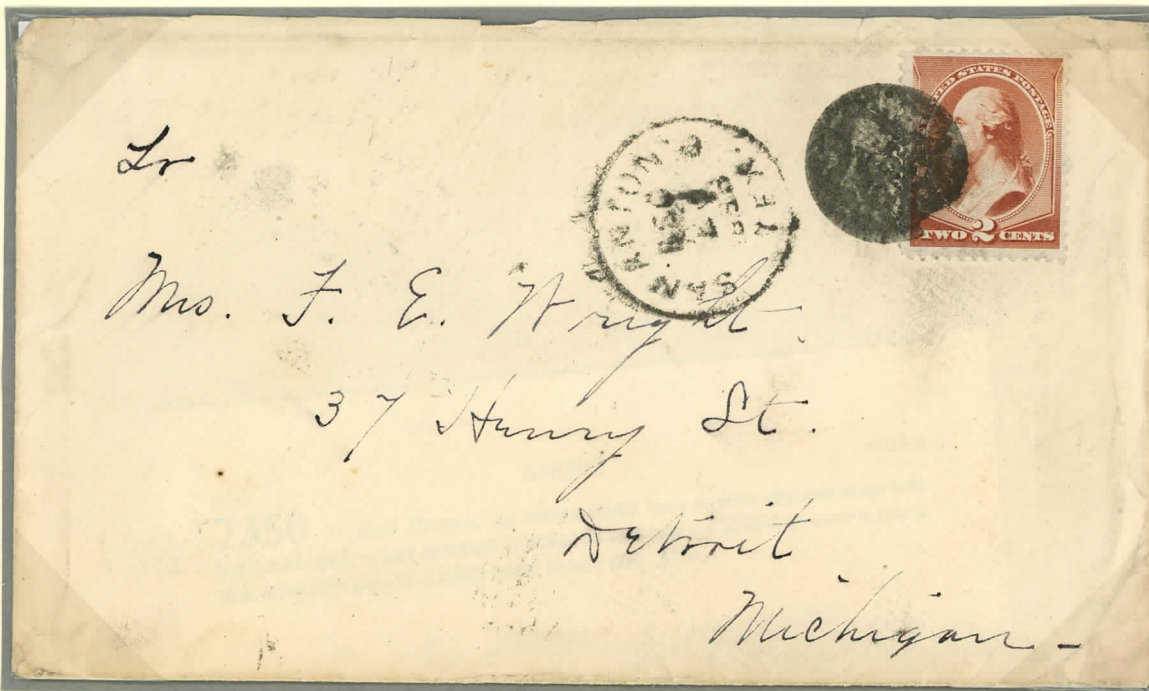
The **Chiracahua** Apaches were considered hospitable people and reliably in their friendship. They lived in Colorado and New Mexico on the Rio Grande. In most cases, they tied their hair with a cloth hairband.



**Santana's** most notable contribution related to plead for peace rather than war.

Chiracahua and **Mescalero** belonged to the Western Apaches. The Mescalero produced from the juices of the agave the **Mescal**.

(Indian Agency near Mescalero)



(Fancy cancel – Indian Head with War Bonnet; 1896 – San Antonio; (only this postmark is recorded)

The Apaches always went for warlike. They conducted their raids in the style of guerrilla wars.

Only after a treaty with the Apaches in August 1749 e. g., the citizens of San Antonio could breathe again and shed their fear for them.



## 2.1.3 California - Gatherers in rich flora

The mountain range of the Sierra Nevada forms a natural barricade that protected for a long time the coastal strip and the tribes living here from the white invaders. Numerous tribes were located in California, however, showed only a small population. Therefore, here too was an extraordinary linguistic diversity in existence.



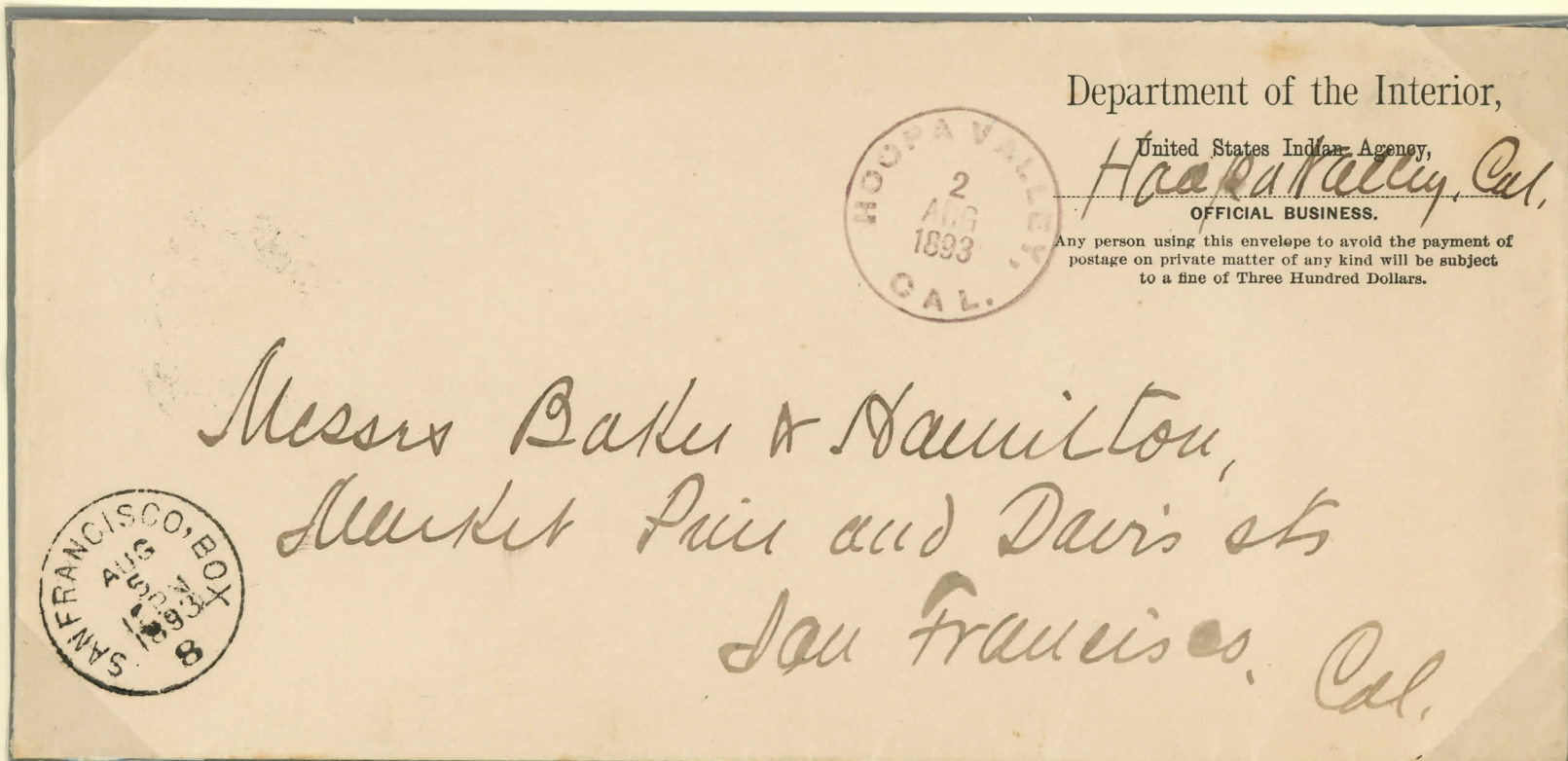
View of the Yosemite Park, part of the mountain range of Sierra Nevada (center-line block with arrow)



Fruits were picked from bushes, baked locusts were regarded to be a delicacy.

Adjacent and friends were the **Klamaths** and **Modocs**. They were located in North-eastern California and defrayed their existence as gatherers. Both tribes preserved peace with the whites and were respected by these therefore.

(1900 -recipients in Rosario not to identify - back to Dead Letter Office / USA, returned to writer in Klamath Falls Klamath Agency to Argentina, 1st weight class to abroad - 5 Cents)



Nevertheless, the tribes of the **Klamaths** and **Modocs** 1864 were assigned to the **Hoopa Valley** - Reservation, which they had to share with 35 other tribes.



## 2.2 Life in Central Mainland

### 2.2.1 The Great Basin - Artists of survival

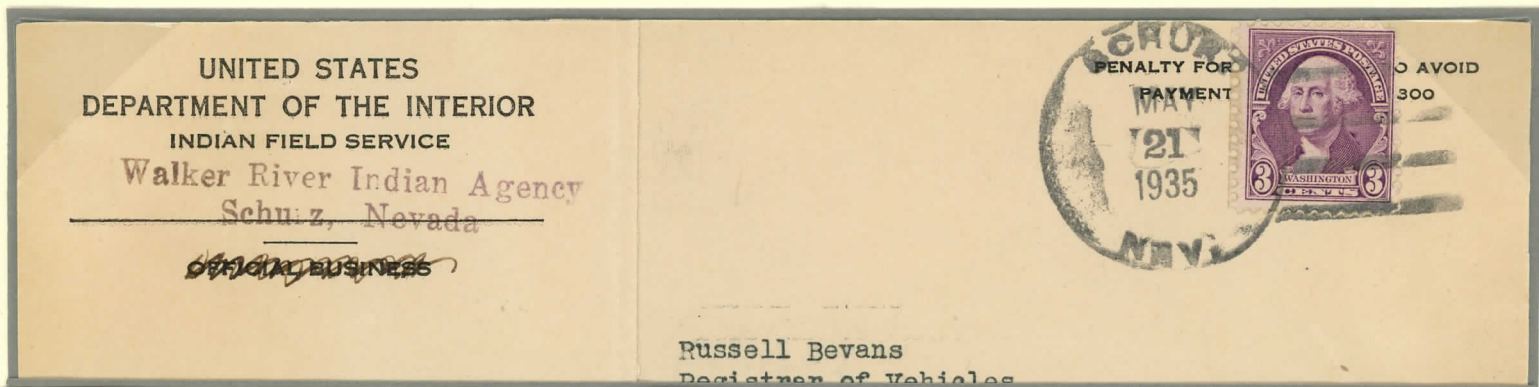


In the east, the Rocky Mountains, in the west the Sierra Nevada, form the boundaries of the Great Basin. Many deserts and only small rivers are here. The vegetation is low and finding food therefore difficult.

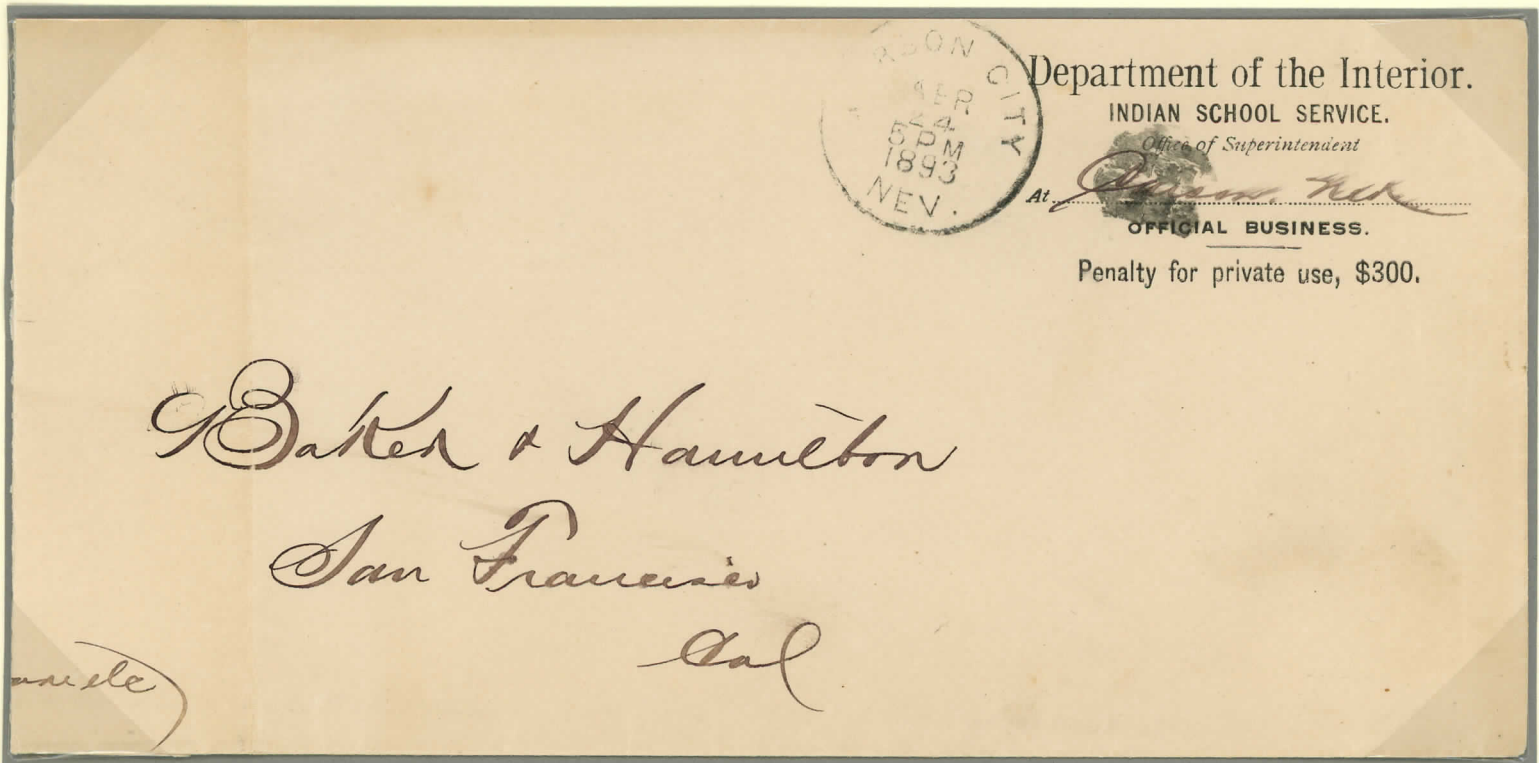
This was truly an inhospitable "home" for the **Paiute**, **Shoshone**, **Ute** and **Washoe**-tribes, which were scattered, where food was to raise, eking out their meager life as gatherers. There wasn't to think about culture or craftwork. Their mission while lifetime was - **to survive!**



Zion National Park (center-line block with arrow) →



The Walker River Indian Reservation Schulz was the headquarter of the **Paiute**. The government set up in 1874, this modest reservation. It was much too small to come close to ensure the old trails for hunting and the harvesting of wild fruits. The already meager lives of the indigenous people was more wretched. A population of 853 persons was reported at the 2000 census.



The **Stewart Indian School** (1890-1980) was an Indian school southeast of Carson City. The school was a part of the Native American boarding project, infamous for removing children from their families, forbidding the speaking of native languages, sexual abuse, and other forms of harsh treatment. The school was named for Nevada's first senator William M. Stewart and established for the **Washoe**-tribe in December 1890.

(Only a few official letters, addressed to recipients outside reservations, are recorded)



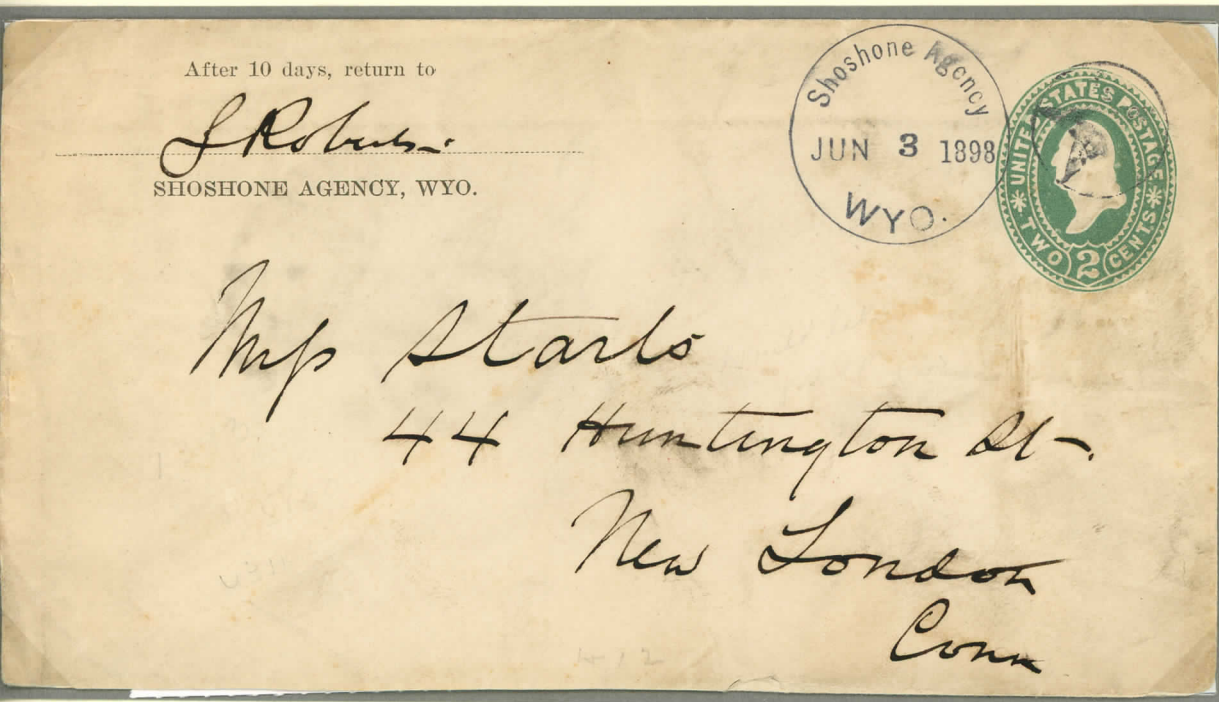
## 2.2.1 The Great Basin - Artists of survival



Powerful masters of the region were the **Shoshone**, whose members lived dispersed from eastern Oregon to southern Colorado. With all other tribes of the Great Basin, they had a good relationship and were just like these only



"bombed out of their stone age" by white men in the 19 century.

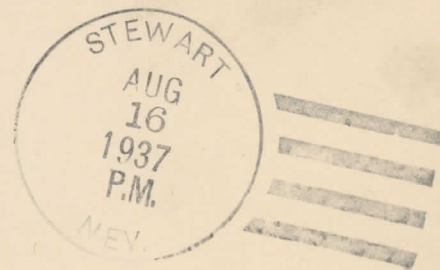


**Sacagawea** was born Shoshone, but was robbed by the Crow and sold to the Mandans. 1804 she guided Lewis and Clark westwards across the Rockies.

Due to the wide geographical dispersal of the Shoshone, Indian Agencies in California, Idaho and Wyoming took care for them,

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE  
Carson Indian Agency  
Stewart, Nevada  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300



Mr. John T. Reid  
Lovelock, Nevada

while all other tribes living here were looked after by the Indian Agency in Stewart / Nevada, except the *Paiute*.



## 2.2.2 Width of the Plains - Nomads hunting buffalos

The character of the Plains or short grass steppe is characterized by hard, short grass and small, sparsely distributed bushes. Similar as green islands protrude from the vastness the woodlands of northern plateaus. Desert-like areas in the southeast complete the overwhelming immensity of the grasslands.

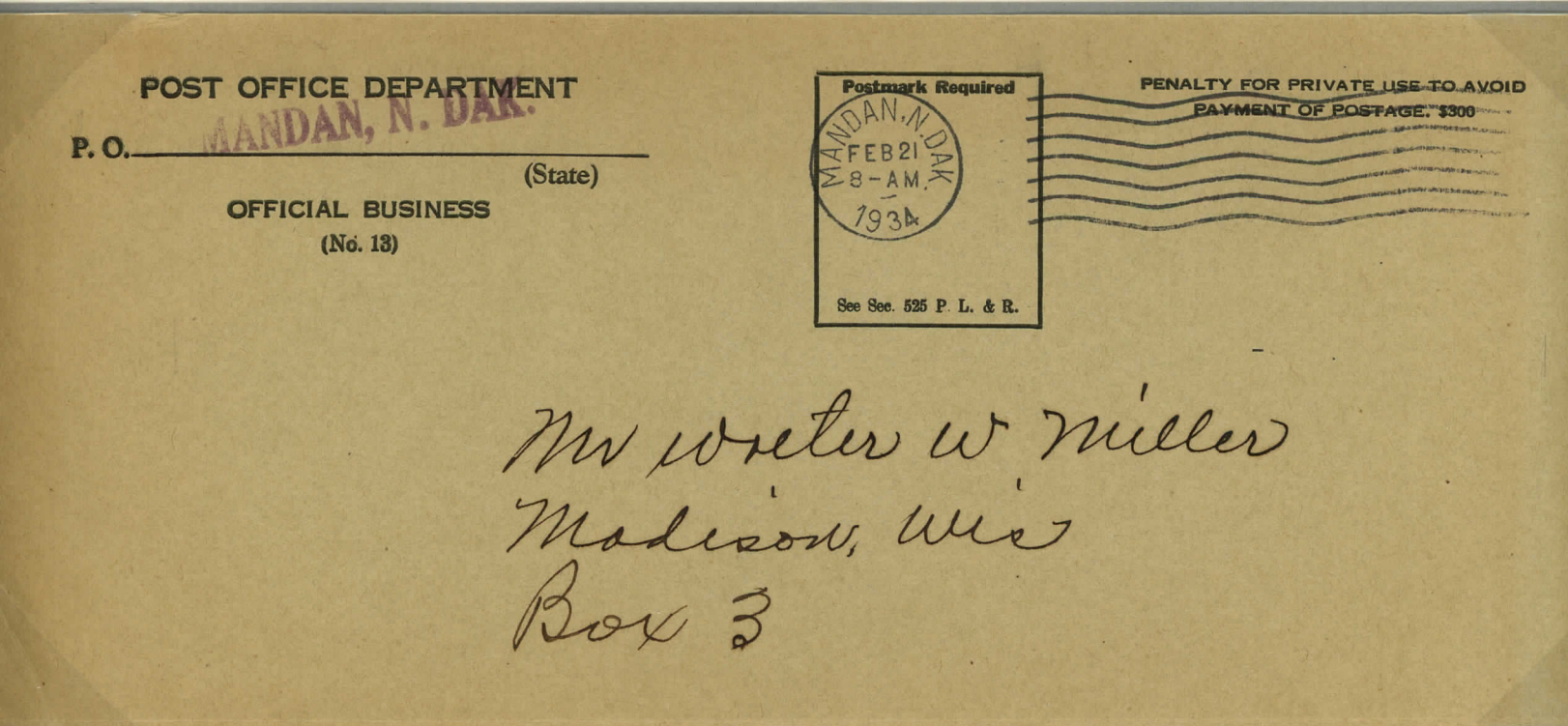


River courses of the Mississippi and Missouri



Lewis and Clark reported on the life of the here living tribes.

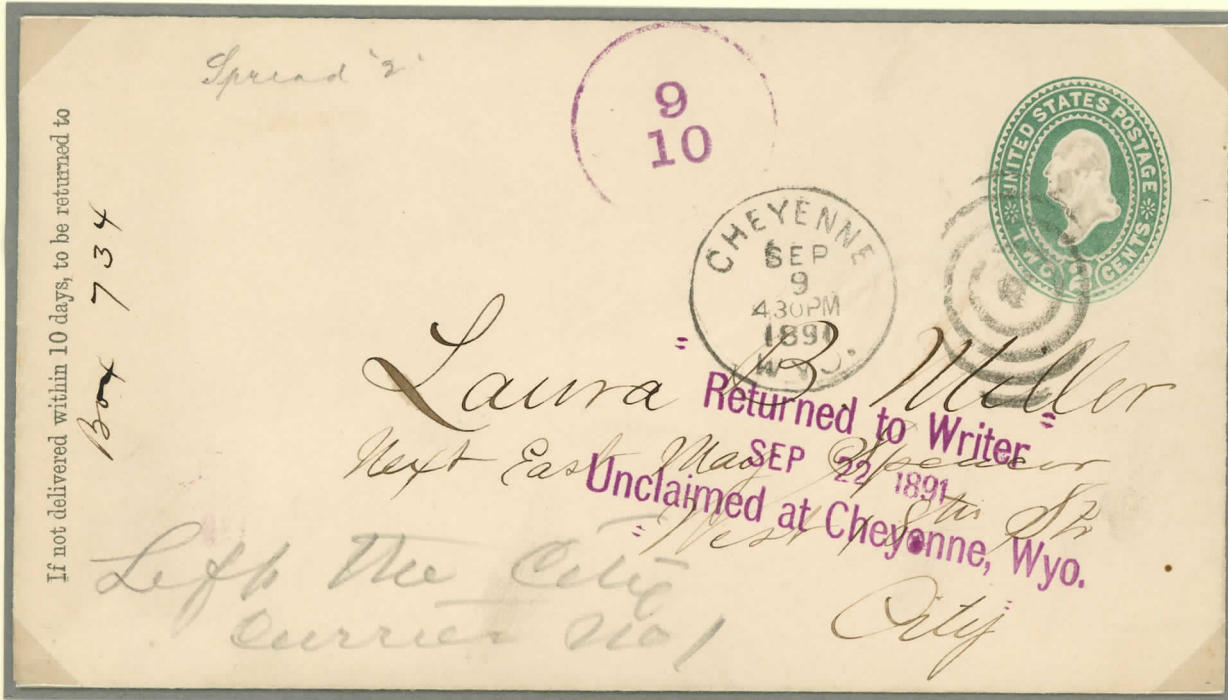
The plains are bordered by the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, in which the native tribes, partly as nomads (buffalo hunters), partly as farmers defrayed their lives. (1936 - first Inland-rocket-mail of Canada)



The first residents of the plains were the Mandans living at the headwaters of the Missouri. They lived in village communities.



## 2.2.2 Width of the Plains - Nomads hunting buffalos



Early in the 18th century a fundamental change took place on the Plains, caused by the introduction of the horse by the Spaniards. This allowed a new mobility that made buffalo hunting from roving gatherers and farmers.



They had been sedentary farmers, but then lived near exclusively by hunting bison. They had good relations with the **Arapaho**.

The **Cheyenne** had moved from Minnesota to the Cheyenne River in North Dakota. The **Sioux** called this region → "Where the Cheyenne plants"



The **Pawnee** named the Arapaho - *tirapihu* - "he buys or trades". The Arapaho called themselves - *Invnaina* = **people like us**. They went for being friendly, hired out as farmers and traders, but later went well on the buffalo hunt.

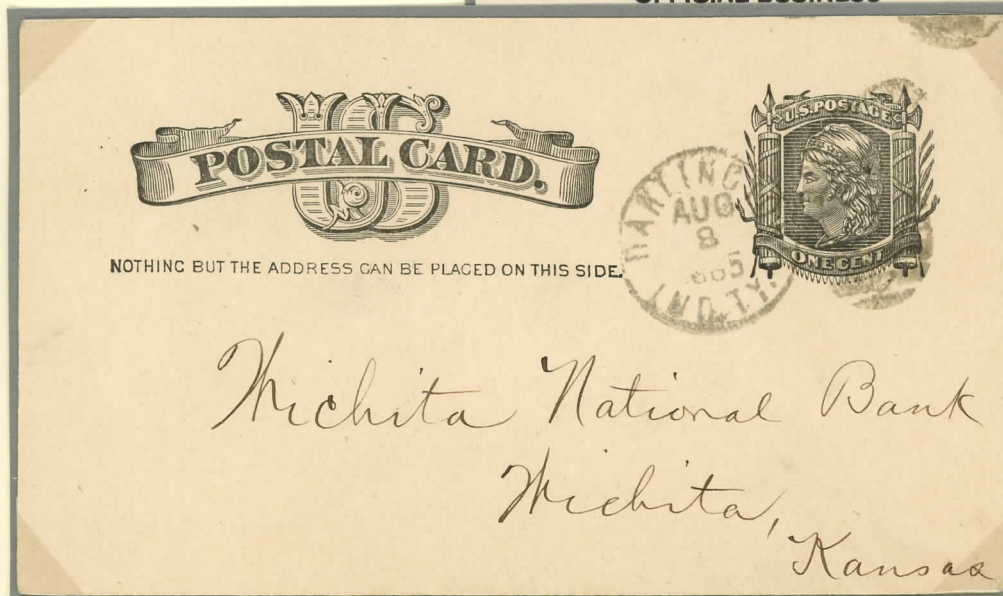
Their friendship let share not only Cheyenne and Arapaho the Indian Agency in Concho,

(opening of the Indian-Agency in 1870)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE  
CHEYENNE & ARAPAHO AGENCY  
CONCHO, OKLAHOMA  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

12  
1945  
P.M.  
ONLA



Wickesson Appliance Company  
2226 -36 Ashland Avenue  
Columbo 10, Ohio

but also the reservation in Darlington.

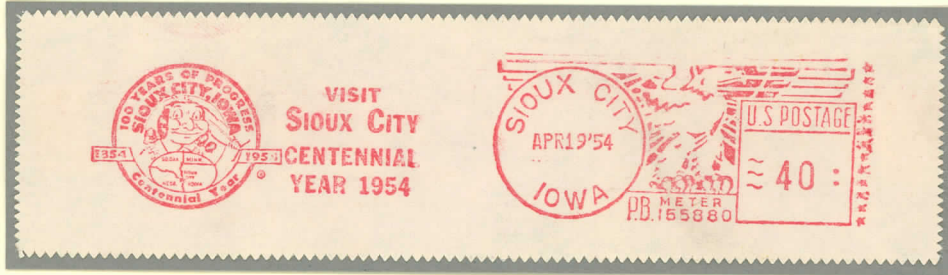


## 2.2.2 Width of the Plains - Nomads hunting buffalos

The "masters" of the Plains were the Sioux, feared by all the other tribes from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains.



Extension of the Plains

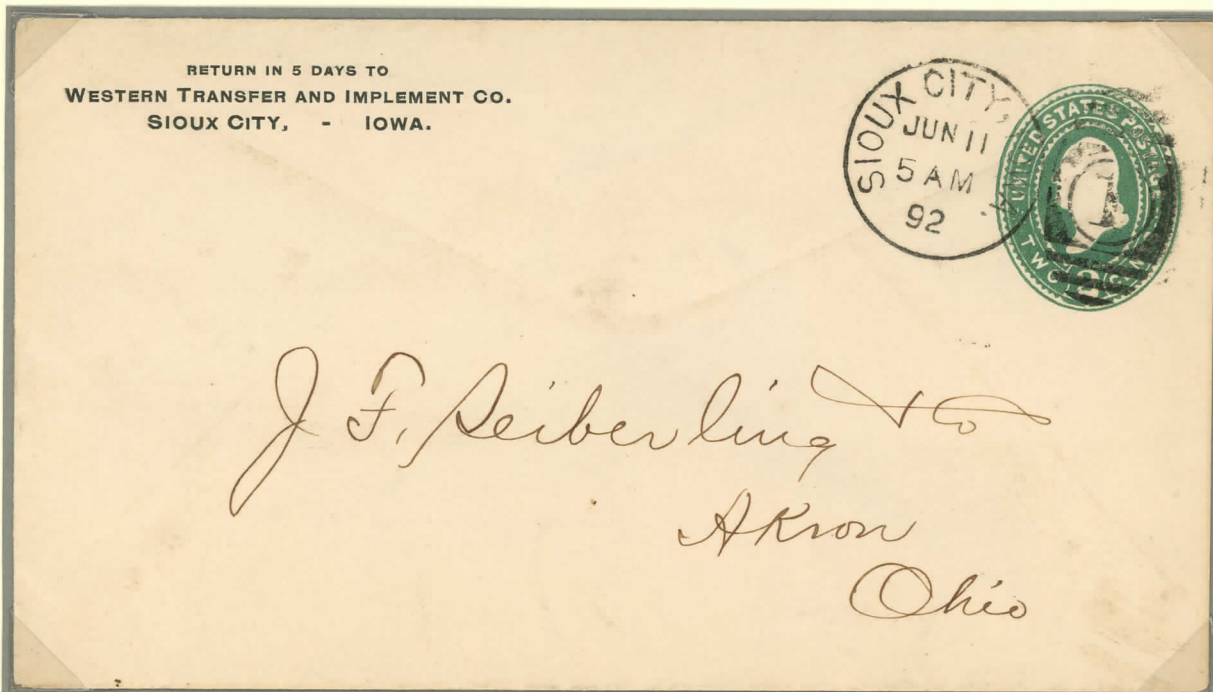
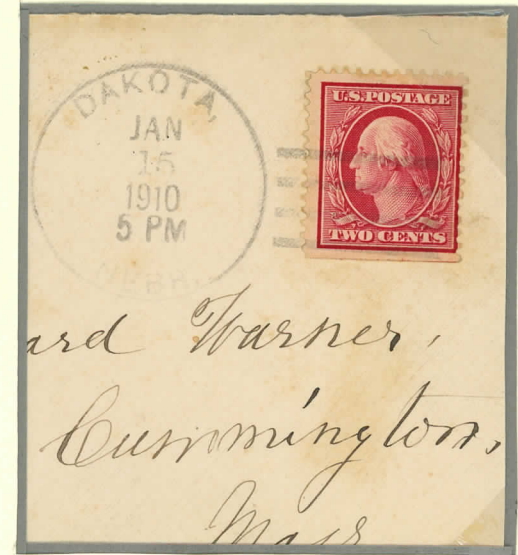


The Sioux represented the image of the American Natives for the white people - martial and the buffalo hunter par excellence - dominating the whole territory of the vast plains.



The main groups of the Sioux are to be named by regions: the *Santee* in the east, the central group, the *Tetons* in the West and the Sioux of the South. In Santee dialect they were called Dakota.

Originally, the tribe resided at the headwaters of the Mississippi but was driven away after wars with the *Cree*, *Crow*, *Pawnee* and **Chippewa** to the Plains, where the Sioux build up their "**Empire**".



(Pre-cancels Sioux Falls)

Therefore, the name Sioux derives from the Chippewa language - *nadowessiou* = **Snake** or **Enemy**. The Sioux called themselves *Dakota*, *Lakota* or *Nakota*, depending on the respective dialect, which means something like **Allies**, or, as a reference to the sub-groupings - *Otchente Chakowin* = **The Seven Fires of the Great Council**.



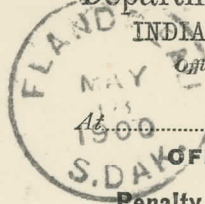
## 2.2.2 Width of the Plains - Nomads hunting buffalos



**Sioux**  
La Marque  
Mondiale



Department of the Interior.  
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.  
Office of Superintendent.



OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Penalty for private use, \$300.

The four tribes of the Santee regarded themselves as to be the oldest members of the "Seven council fires."

Notably, others were the Sisseton, Wahpekute and Wahpeton.

Miss Audrey B Schach -

Wood -  
S. Dak.



Miss Sarah P. Foster.  
West Boyford.  
Mass.

Their Agency and the Reservation School were located near **Flandreau** / S. Dakota.

The Santee not only were buffalo hunters, but cultivated also crops such as maize, beet and vegetables.



However, exclusively buffalo hunters were the **Blackfoot**, whose survival depended on this prey.



1873



Mrs J. P. Sturtevant  
Belton  
Bell Co  
Texas



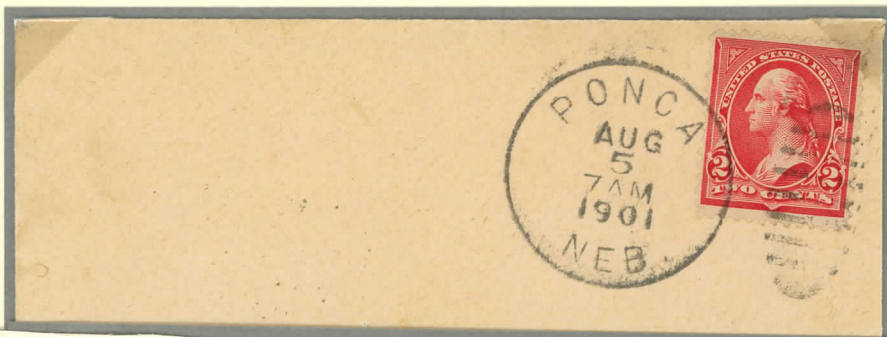
The name **Comanche** derives from Spanish → *camino ancho* = **Wide path**.

They originally were members of the Shoshone tribe.

As predominantly hunters, they were very good riders and horse breeders. They held the largest herds of horses among the Plains-Natives, - used wars for self-affirmation.



## 2.2.3 The steppe - Semi-nomadic tribes of the Prairie

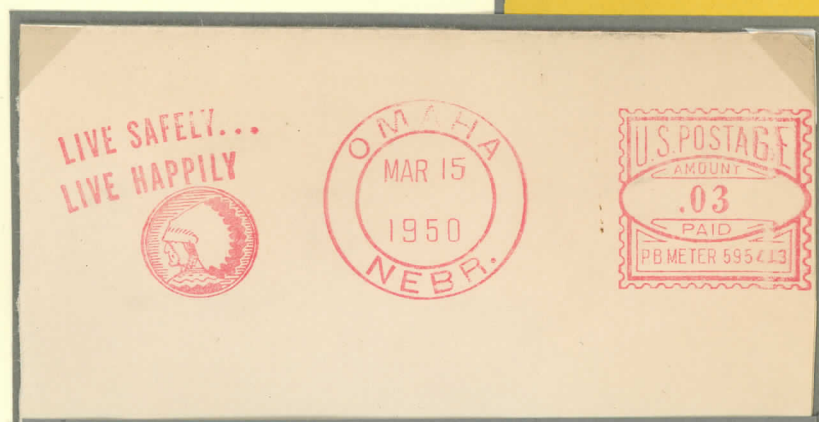
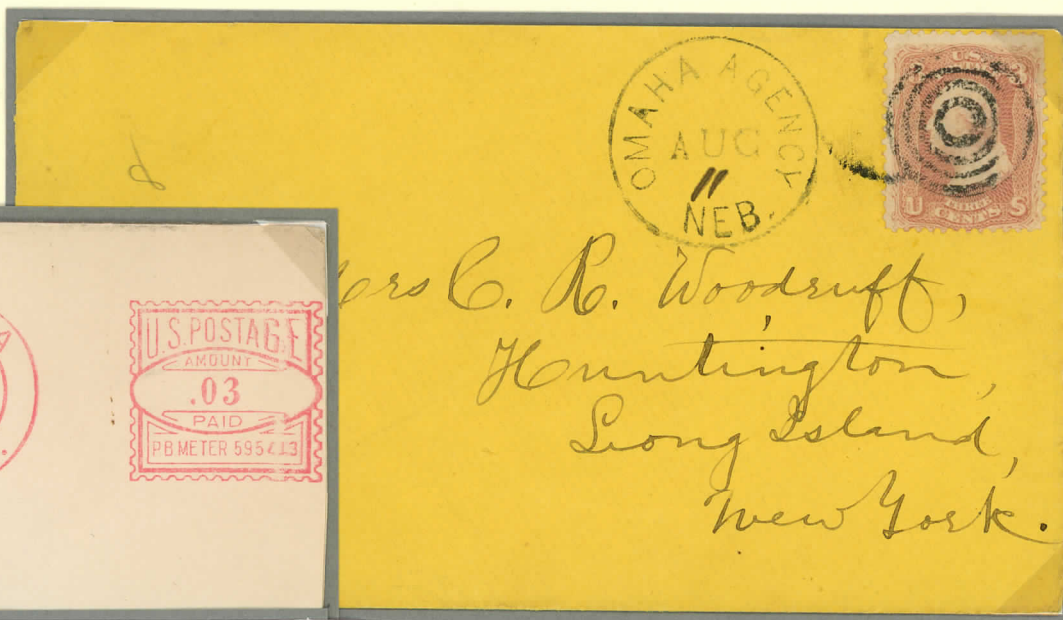


"Sacred Head" - stands for the name **Ponca**. They lived in Nebraska, cultivated corn and hunted the buffalo.



Close allies were the **Omaha**. Due to the U.S.-reservation policy the most Ponca live in Oklahoma today.

The **Omaha** spoke a Sioux-dialect, but never had to do with them amicably, on the contrary. Their home was located at the Mississippi River near present-day St. Louis.



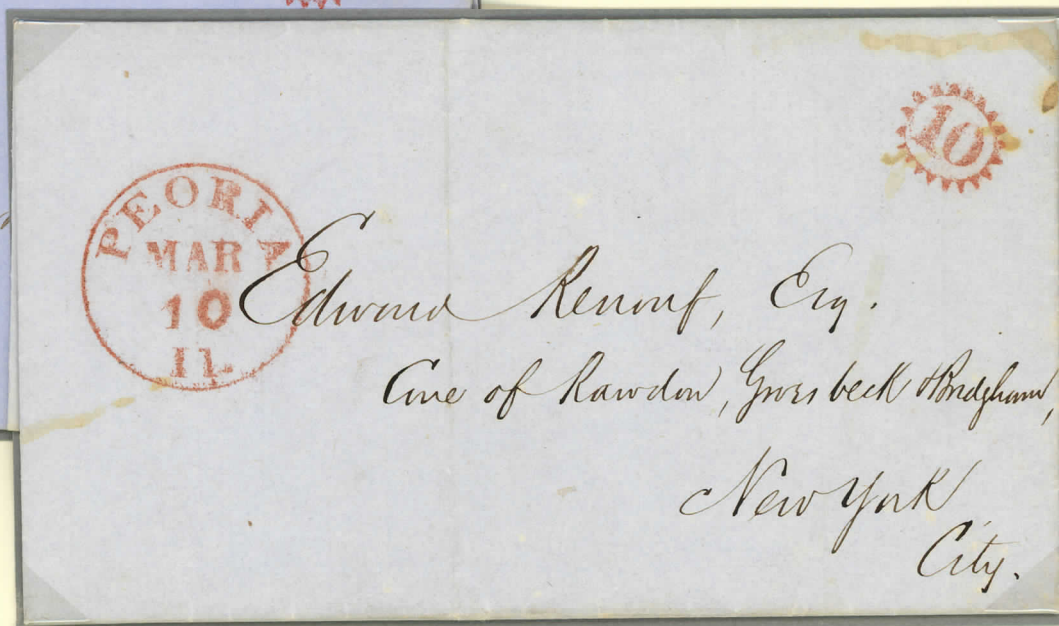
"Live safely / Live happily" - they lived not just, because from there they were driven out to the Northeast of Nebraska. Their Agency was not far from the Missouri and near the town of *Blackbird Hill*.

(1868 – only reported postmark so far)



A subgroup of *Miami* were the **Peoria**, who lived from agriculture in today's Illinois.

(1848- PEORIA to Boston; cogged oval "5" - 5 cents from receiver for the letter up to ½ ounce)



(1850 - PEORIA to New York; cogged oval "10" - 10 cents from the recipient for the letter up to 1 ounce)

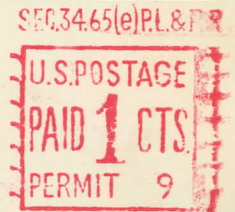
In 1873, the Peoria had taken the Miami into their assigned territory southwest of Lake Michigan.



## 2.2.3 The steppe - Semi-nomadic tribes of the Prairie

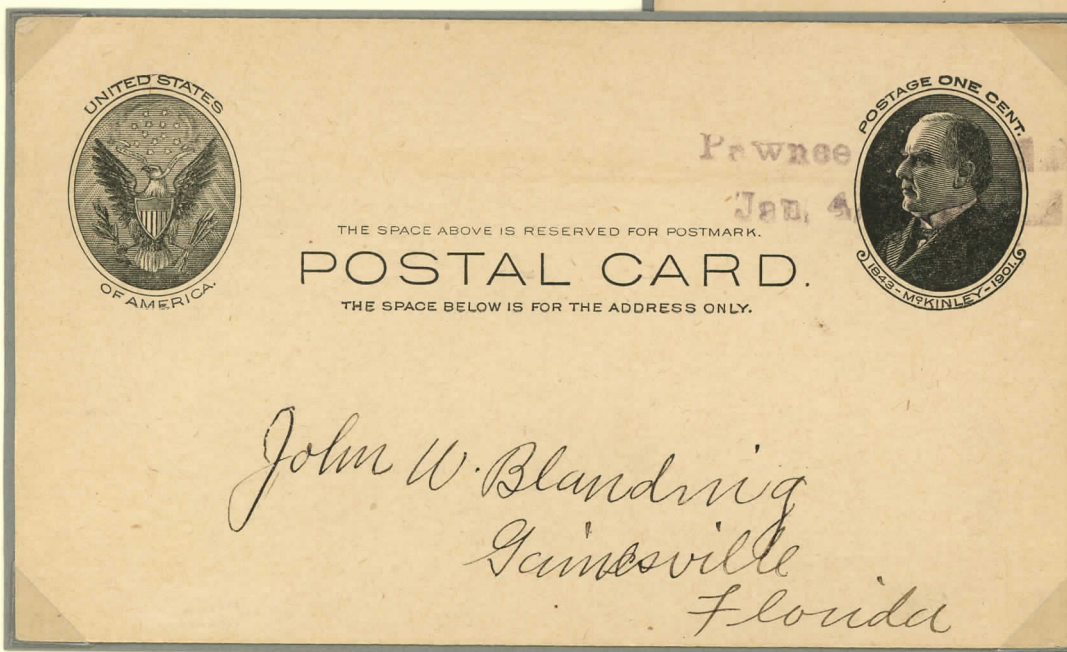


Joseph's Indian School  
Chamberlain, South Dakota



Flanked by the Missouri and Mississippi the prairie regions are far inside the mainland. High grasses, ponds, marshes, dominate the landscape.

The tribes living in the plains defrayed their livelihood through agriculture and / or hunt.



(two-line test handstamp - Pawnee OK / 4 Jan. 1908; only a few strikes are reported)



*Hellie Tarbox,  
Legiston  
Maine.*

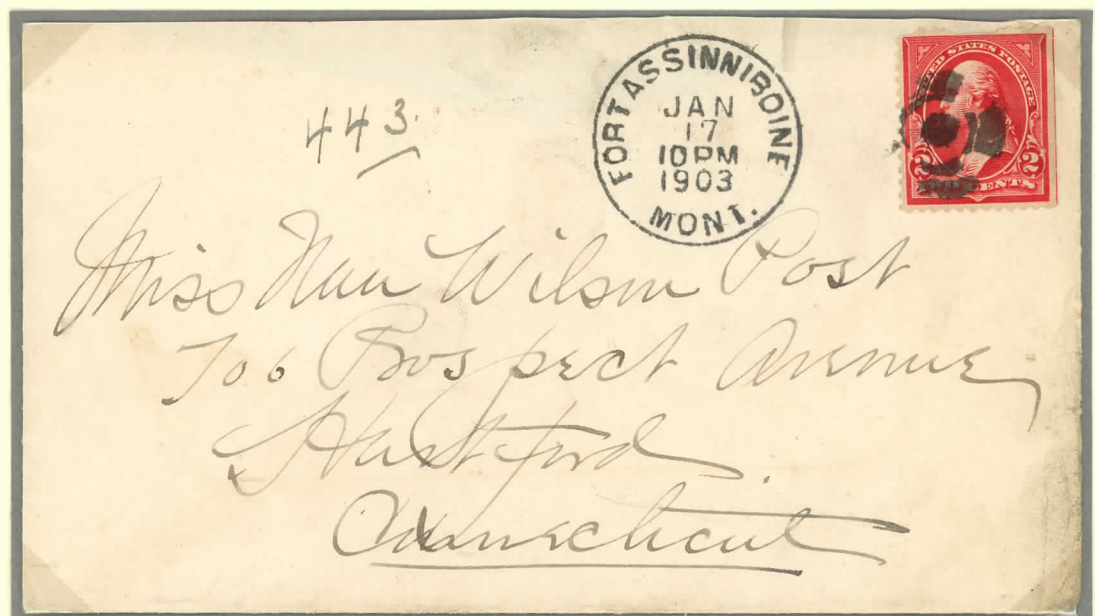
The **Pawnee** lived in village communities and mainly on agriculture, but also hunted buffalo.

They were considered to be the **horse thieves** per se.



As many tribes of this region the **Assiniboine** belonged to the great family of Sioux-speaking natives.

They were named to be "they cook with the stones". Their Reservation is located in (Mont.)- Fort Assiniboine .





## 2.3 The tribes of the North

### 2.3.1 Northwestern labyrinths - Prosperity through fishing and handcraft

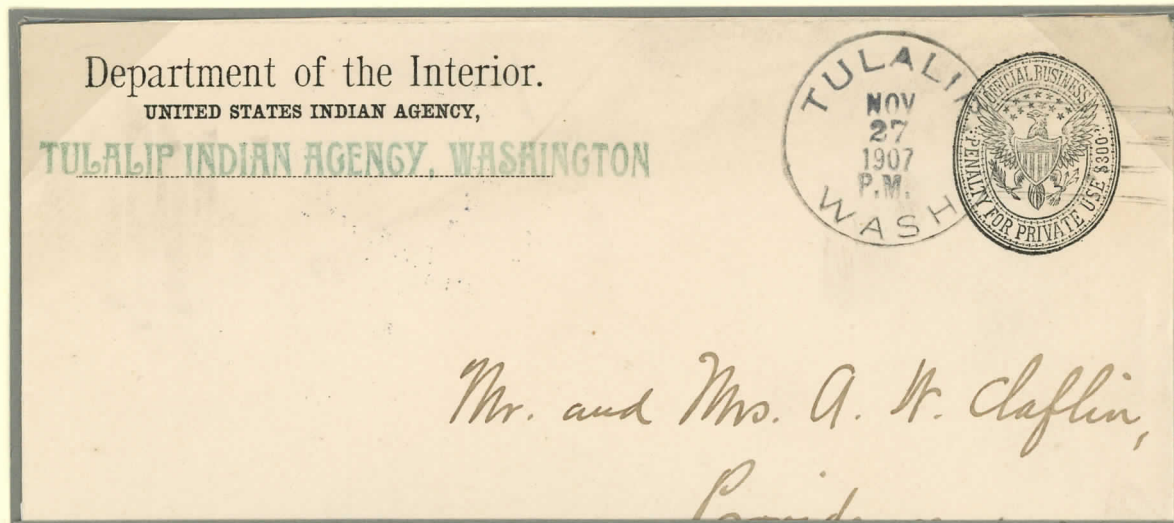
The landscape in Washington State is characterized by mazes with bays and islands near the sea, followed by a cascade mountain chain.



Coast of Vancouver Island, the habitat of the **Nootka**.



The nearness to the sea provided good transport possibilities and varied food.



In the **Tulalip Indian Agency** the **Snohomish** tribe found his new home. Its members lived on fishing and belonged to the **Salishan** language group.



Seattle was named after the chief **See-yat**, also known as **Sealth**.

(Fiscal Strip - "free of charge" - for inventories of food merchants)

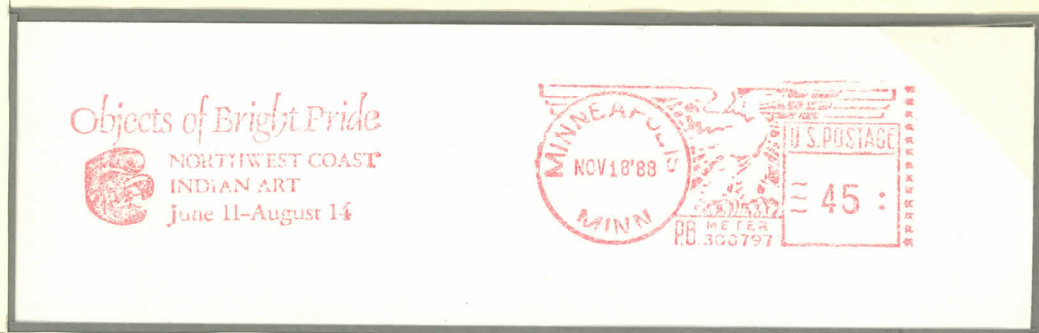


(Fancy-cancel **Kicking Mule** on Department-cover – recorded four times)

"Cape People" the **Makah** were called, who lived near the Cape Flattery. They handed over voluntarily vast tracts of land to the U.S. government, and received an abandoned army camp near **Neah Bay** in return as their reservation.

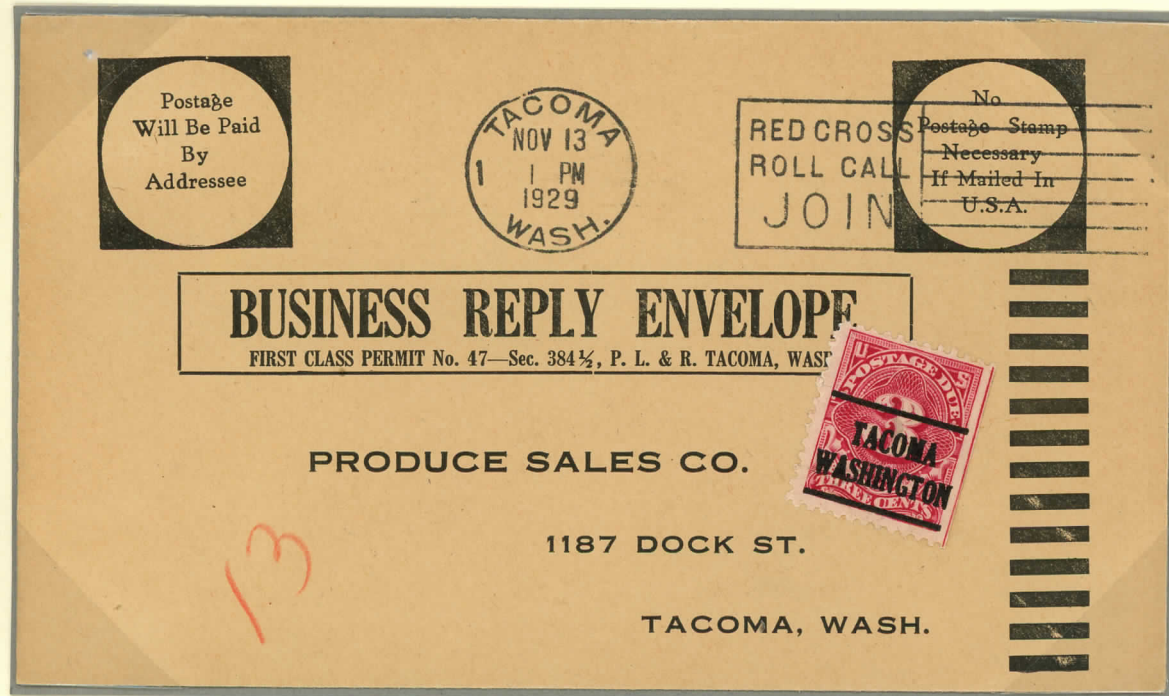


## 2.3.1 Northwestern labyrinths - Prosperity through fishing und handcraft



The in the Cascades Range existing tribes lived between wooded areas and lakes. Forest and mountains even offered them the possibility to breed undemanding sheep.

They also found here enough wood for their famous carvings.



The **tattooing** and **Chilkat** blankets made from mountain goat wool show manual skills.



**Wood carvings** of Pacific Coast tribes

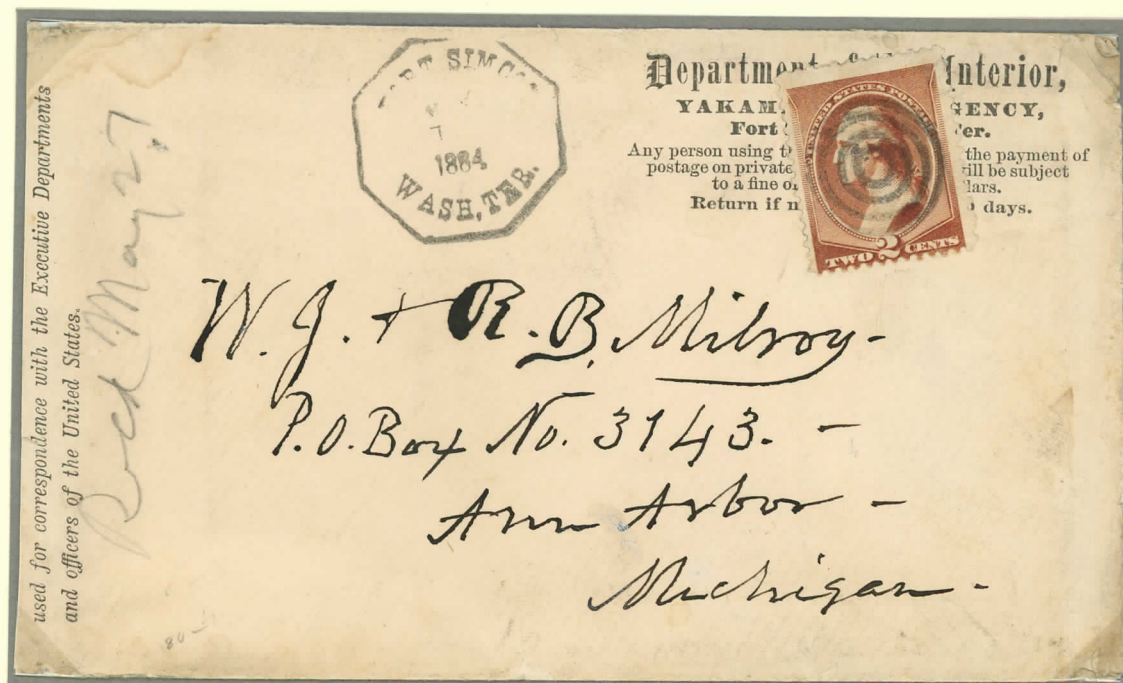
The **Tacoma** area was home to the **Chemakum**, **Duwamish**, **Snoqualmie** and **Twana**, also tribes of the Salishan language group, who were especially known for their carving skills.

(Pre-cancel **Tacoma** / Washington; 3 cents fee for simple domestic letter - to be paid by the receiver)



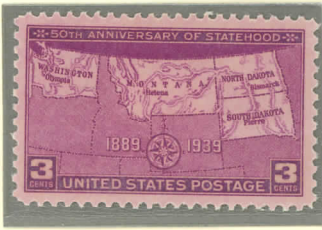
The **Yakima** lived on fish from the Columbia River, fishing from canoes or from land. This made them particularly closely associated with the **Nez Perce**.

**Fort Simcoe** became their Agency during the Yakima War 1855-58, to keep them under control.





## 2.3.2 Highland plains - Salmon catchers on wild rivers



Map of the region



Relief-map



Natives of the plateau  
observing critically  
incoming immigrants.



The ideal of beauty of the **Flatheads** → *receding forehead*, produced by the shackle at the end of a board while being a baby.



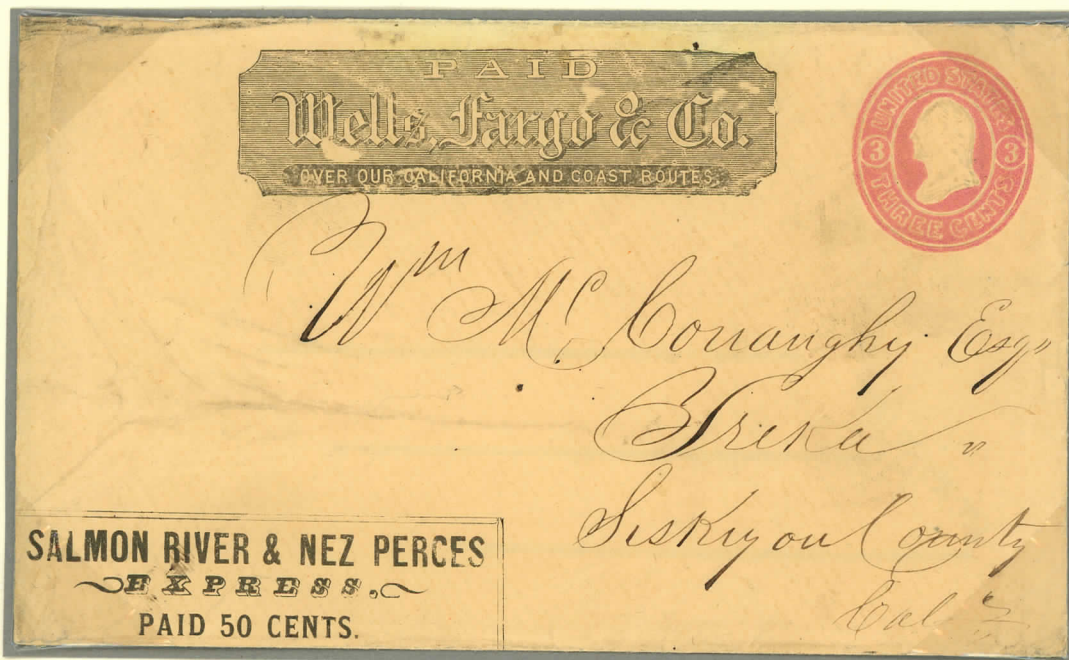
The name of the Nez Perce - Chieftain **Chief Joseph** was given by the Baptist missionary *H. Spalding* while a visit.



Linguistically and culturally the **Yakima** were closely associated with the **Nez Perce**. They lived on roots, berries and fish, which they found in and at the Columbia River.



The **Nez Perce** were called *Chopunnish* → "people of the mountains". They were named by French trappers → "pierced nose" due to Wampun shell, they should have carried through their nose.



Catching the salmon was life basis of the the **Yakima** and the **Nez Perces**.



(Salmon River & Nez Perces / Express / Paid 50 Cents carried by Wells, Fargo & Co. to Yreka /California)

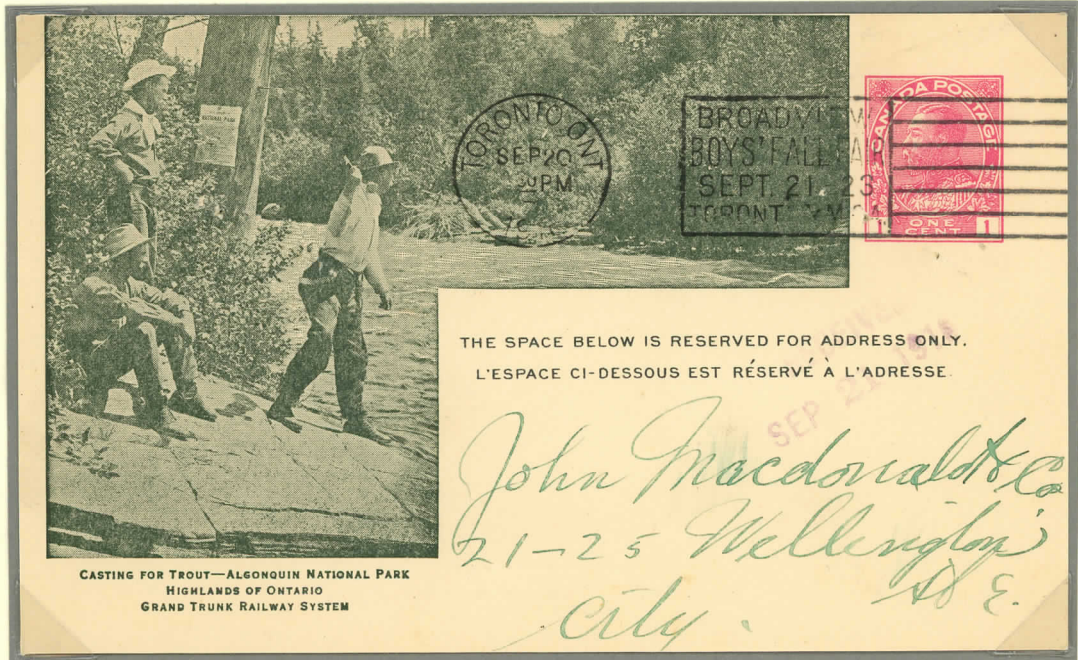


### 2.3.3 Great Lakeland - Trade via waterways

The expansive lakes guaranteed a virtually inexhaustible source of food and facilitate the transport of goods via waterways.



The lively interaction among the tribes led to many similarities.



The name **Ottawa** e. g. originates from the here spoken **Algonquin** dialect → *adawe* = trade. Rivers and lakes were used similar to highways. This gave the opportunity for intense trading with fish and wild rice in this region. (1911- Algonquin National Park)



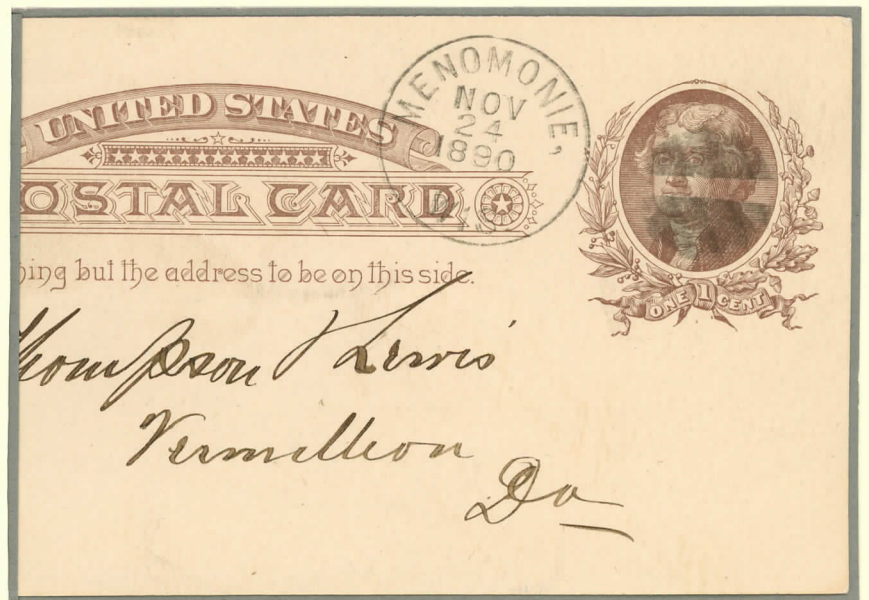
Their most famous chief of the **Ottawa** was **Pontiac** (1715-69). They lived on the north shore of Lake Huron.



After disputes with the **League of the Iroquois** the Ottawa were expelled to the West.



Surrounded by tribes with Algonquin dialect the **Winnebago** (*Sioux-Chiewere-dialect*) lived on the western shore of Lake Michigan. **J. Nicolet** met them in 1634. (Center-line-block)



The **Menominee** still live near the Wolf Lake / Wisconsin. They maintained their existence by hunting and the cultivation of wild rice. They were named - "**People of the wild rice**". The rice cultivation was carried out according to strict rules and ceremonies.



## 2.3.4 The green north-east - A "Cockaigne"



The fertile land with extensive forests gave the Indian food and raw materials in abundance.



The first "invaders" should meet the tribes living here later on.



(INDIAN HEAD - Fancy  
- Head Tide / Maine (1885 - 1886)  
- as an arrival mark - less than five strikes are reported)



(1882 - letter of an official of the Cayuga & Susquehanna (RR) - Towle Railroads - therefore free of charge; less than 8 postmarks are reported from these the clearest one)

**Cayuga** and **Susquehenna** were therefore not only hunters and gatherers, but also farmers and fishermen. The Susquehenna tribe should be completely wiped out by white men and other natives, while the Cayuga survived all attacks.



(Type 4)  
(Charles H. Westervelt Private Post  
(1863-65), Chester, N.Y.)

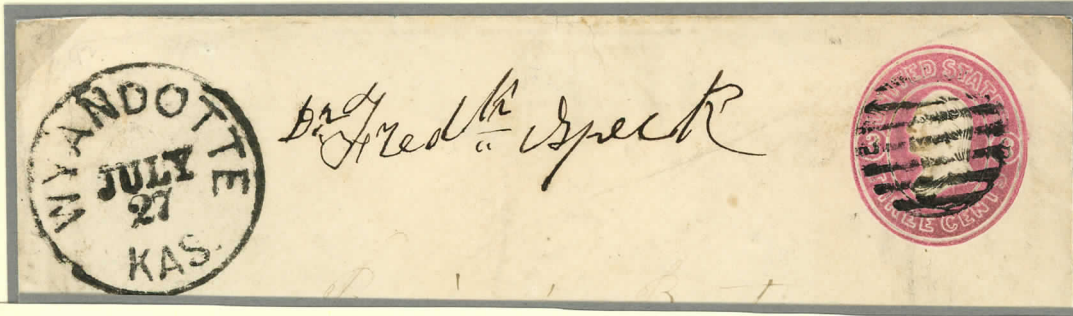
The **Delaware** called themselves - **Lenni Lenape**, which means "people of our nation." The French gave them the name "Loupe" because of their strength and cleverness in fights. The name itself derives from the Delaware River - **Lord de la Warr**.



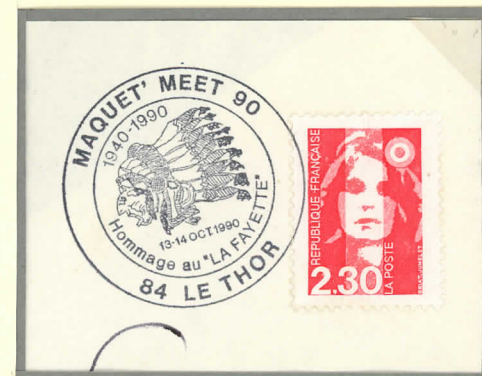
## 2.3.4 The green north-east - "We create a better world?"



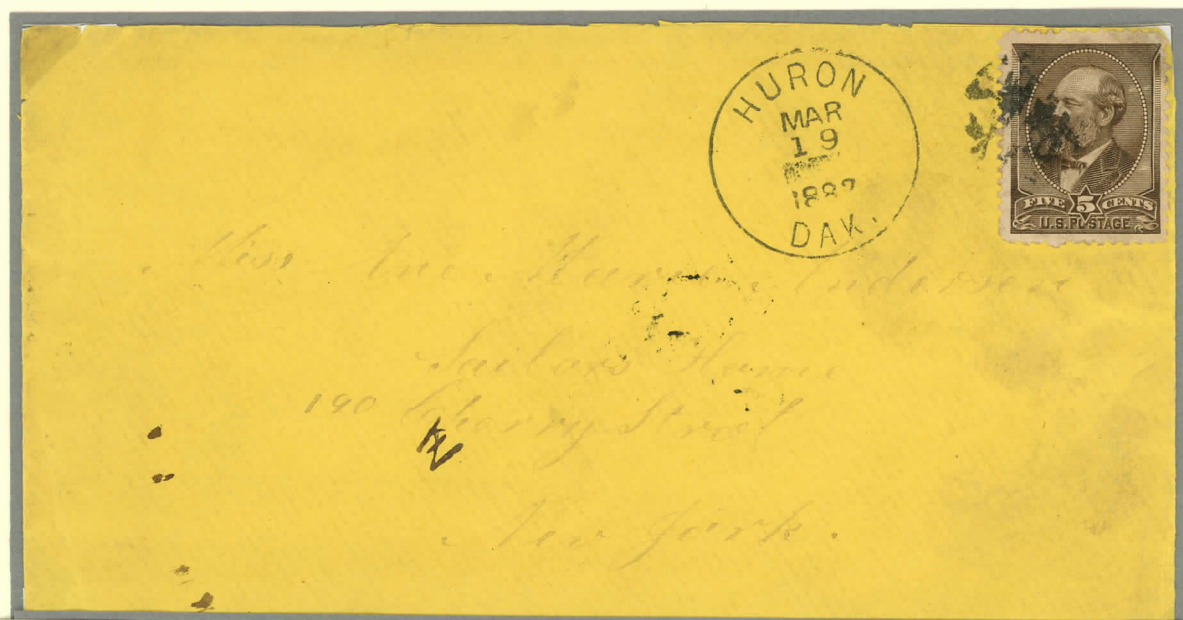
The term "*nunc kee wanis*", from the dialect of **Ojibewes** which are located near Detroit, stands for helpfulness and friendship, but these "blossom dreams" weren't even fulfilled entirely in the "region of milk and honey".



In 1615 Samuel de Champlain met the Wyandotte who called themselves in Iroquois dialect "people of the peninsula" = **Wyandotte**. Champlain imposed them with the



swearword "*bristle-headed louts*" = **Hurons**. Under this name the tribe is known to us who lived in southern Ontario from corn, beans and tobacco and has always been an ally of the French against the English.



Despite many similarities with the **Iroquois** there was a great rivalry between these tribes. The latter, displaced by the white men, always tried to bring the hunting grounds of the **Hurons** in dispute, which in 1649 led to the almost complete destruction of the Huron-tribe. *Of a better world thus no trace!*



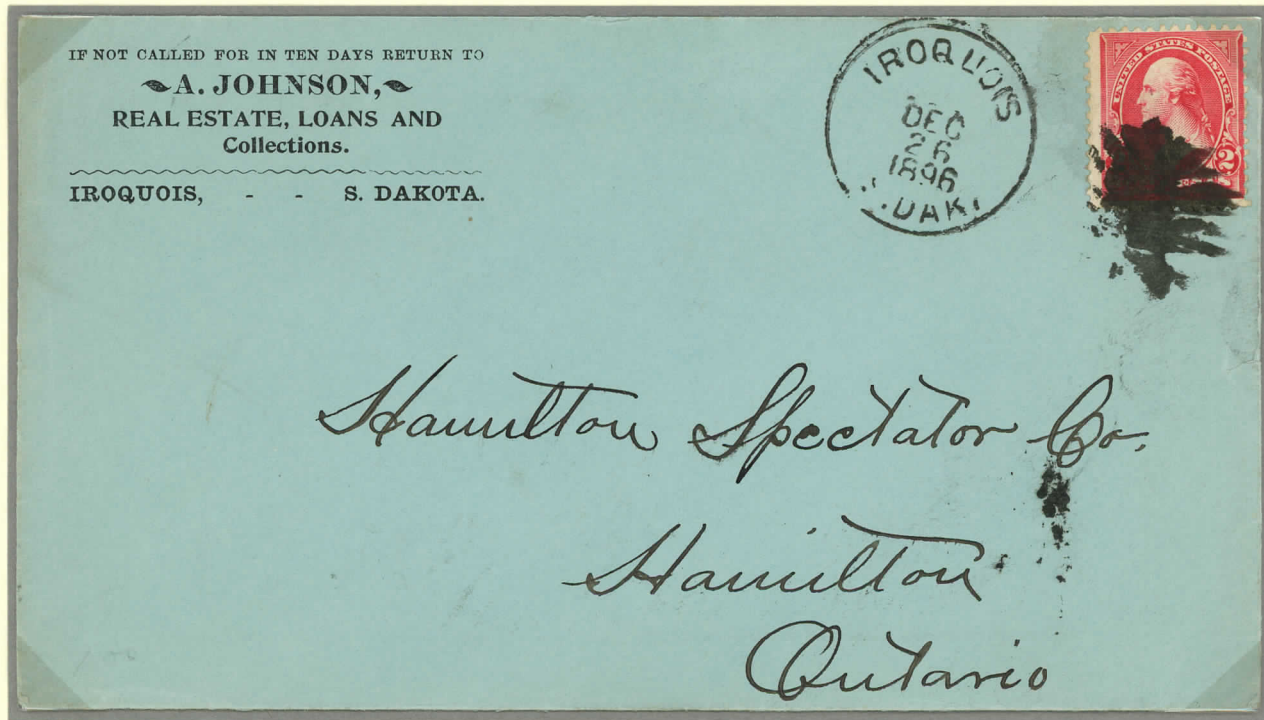
## 2.3.4 The green north-east - United we stand, divided we fall

Cause for establishing the Iroquois League was with a high probability disputes over the best hunting grounds.



To avoid more strife and the complete disintegration of the peoples, Mohawk chief **Hiawatha** founded in 1451 the **Iroquois League**. The League was named "Great Peace" or "Long House" by the Natives.

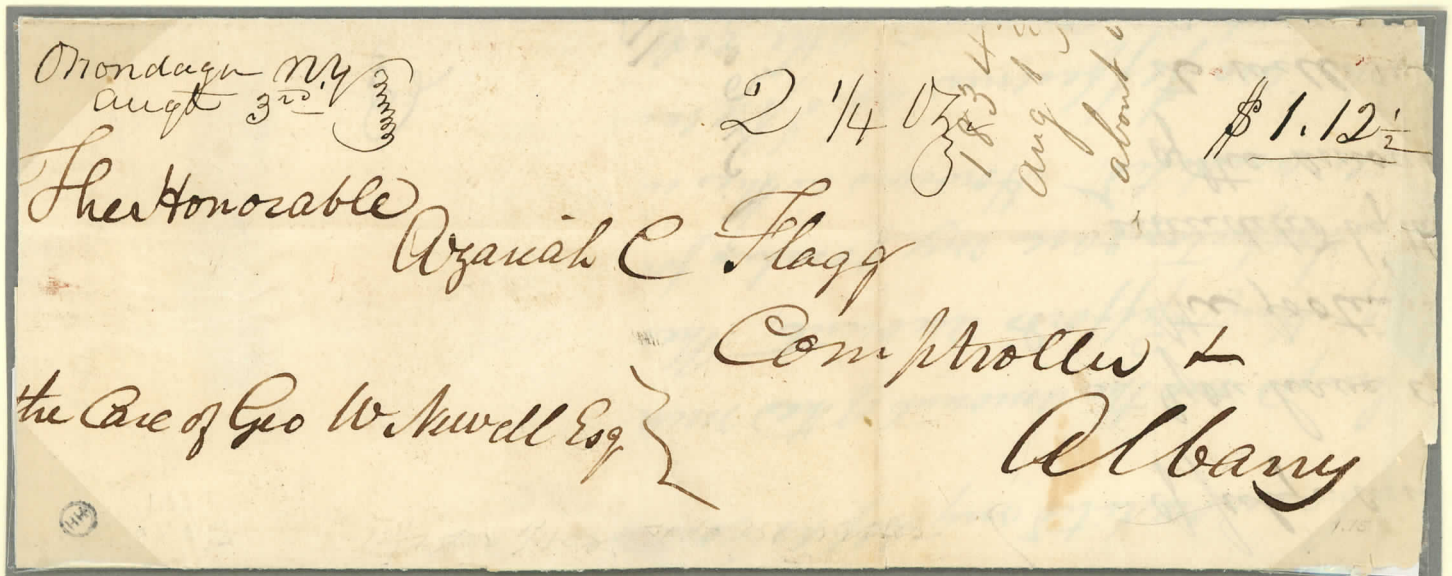
(1896 – Fancy-cancel „Indian Head“ Iroquois) →



Hiawatha was supported by the Huron Chief **Deganawida**. The Iroquois League is still in existence



At the heart of this covenant were the **Onondaga** → "People of the hill" or "On the top of the mountain". As a member of the so-called **Upper House** the **great council fire** was burning and there was the residence of the Council of the **Sachem** (= peace chiefs).



(1834 – h.s. **Onondaga** – 9th weight class – 2 ¼ Ounces for the letter up to 150 miles = 1.12 ½ Dollar; Tariff: 3 March 1825 - 30 June 1845)

The place is said to have counted 100 Onondaga longhouses and was surrounded by palisades



LASSE NIELSEN    MIRABELLEVEJ 10    2400 KØBENHAVN NV

Attest nr. 213107



**Danmark. Reklamemærker.**

10 Øre grøn Bølgelinietypen,  
med vedhængt reklame for Mohawk Dæk.

10 Øren har klichefejl:

Streg over venstre ØRE.

Vandmærke kors.

Kamtakket 14 x 14 1/2.

Selve mærket er ubrugt med postfrisk gummi.

Reklamevedhængen er afkrydset med blåkridt.

Katalognummer efter AFA Special 1995: 3x.

Bedømmelse: Ægte og uden reparation.

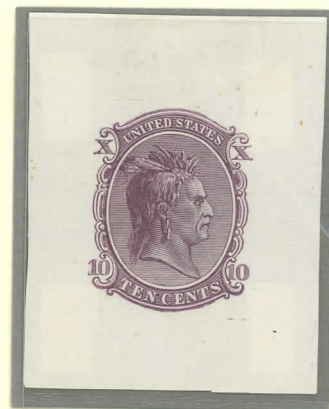
Kvalitet: Godt objekt.

3. Juni 1995

*Lasse Nielsen*



## 2.3.4 The green north-east - United we stand, divided we fall



The **Mohawk** also belonged to the Upper House. They settled in the homonymous valley. Nearly all Iroquois male showed the shaven head down to the middle hair strip.

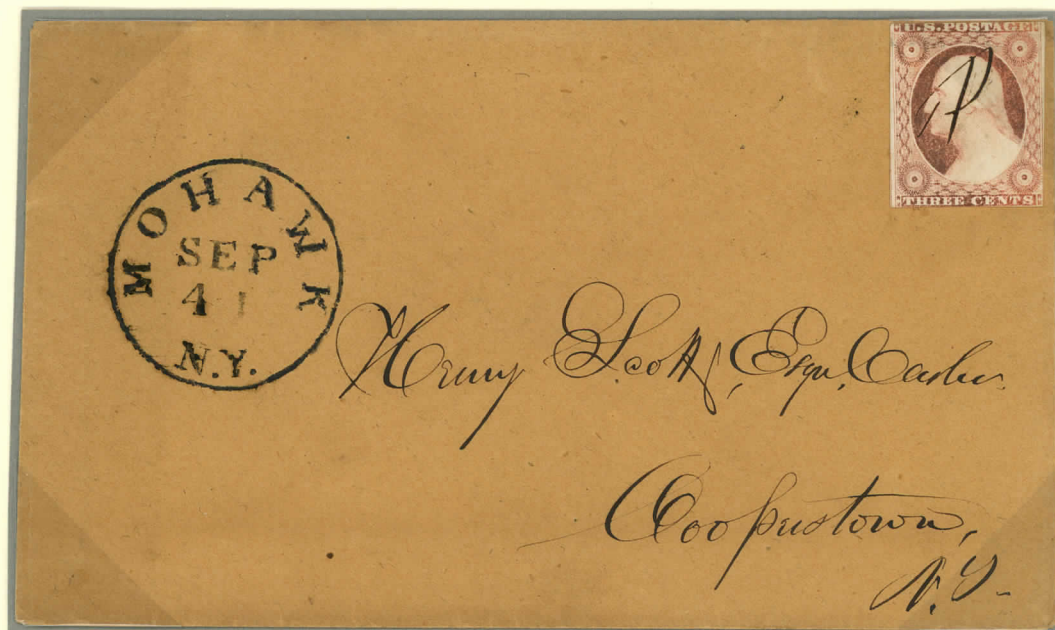
← (1864 - Essays in black and purple in an unaccepted design) →



(Advertising tag –  
with wave above "O")



(Advertising tag –  
without wave above "O")



The Mohawk called themselves "**Guardians of the Flint**" (*Kayingehaga*) as co-founders of the League.



The Mohawks are also familiar to us under the names *Mingos* or *Maguas*.

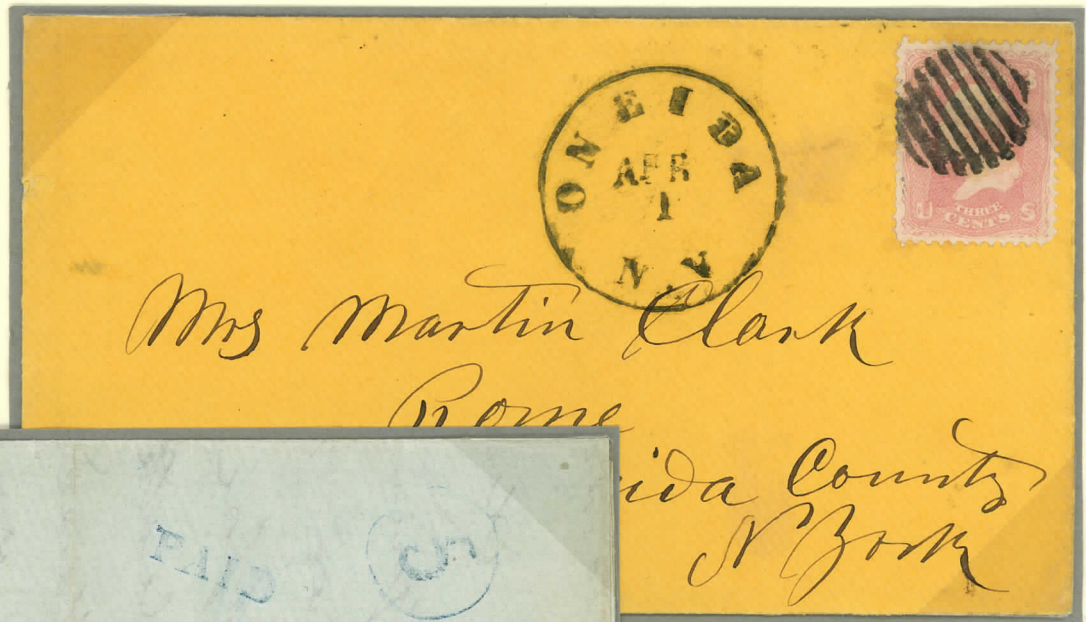


## 2.3.4 The green north-east - United we stand, divided we fall

At the **Oneida** the "Second great council fire" of the "**Six Nations**" burned, as the Iroquois Federation was also named.

The Oneida gave themselves the name *Onayothaga*, were described by other tribes as "people from the rock area".

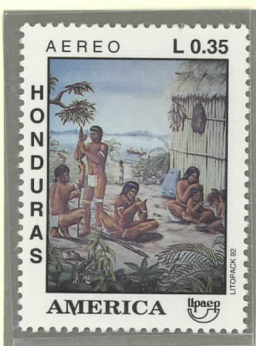
(postmark Oneida - 1855-1878)



(prepaid 5 C. up to 1/2 ounce up to 300 miles - tariff. 1849; m.s. "paid by post-box 9"; postmark **Oneida Depot** - 1848-1855)

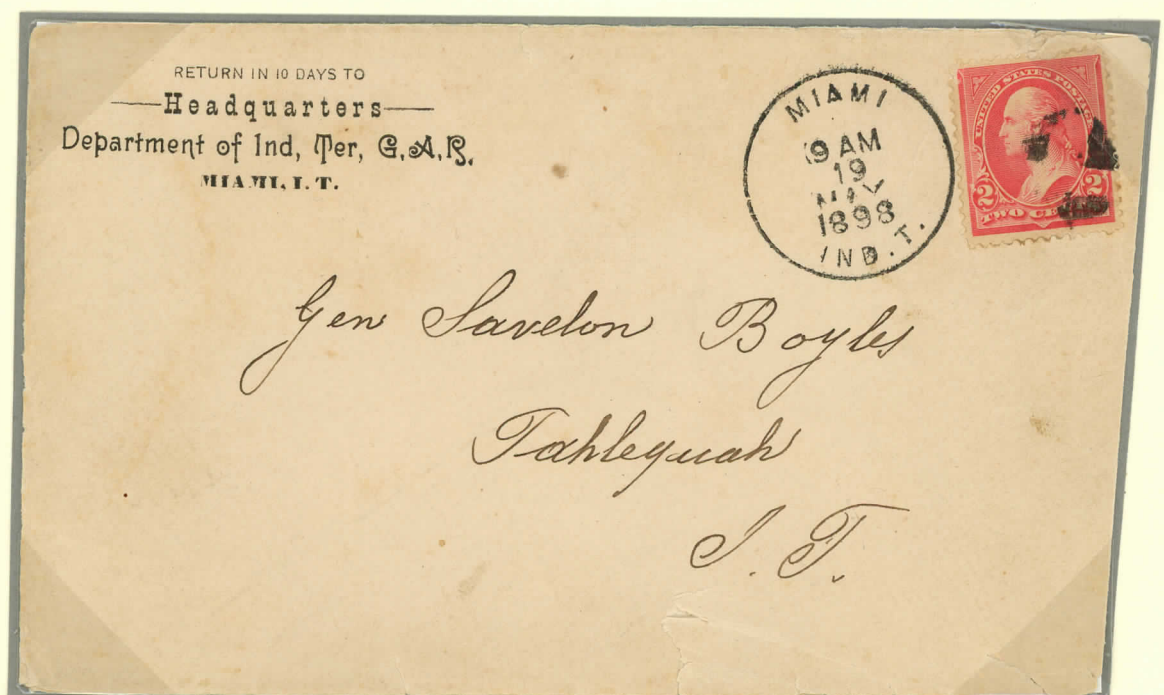


The Oneida were members of the "Lower House" of the League. Their village had 66 longhouses which were surrounded by a double palisade.



Fourth ally were the **Seneca**, in their own language - *Tsonontouan* - , which means "people of the great mountain" or "Granite people". They were also a member of the lower house and lived in the typical longhouses.

The **Cayuga** had broken with the Seneca before entering the League.



(Letter from the territory of the **Seneca-Cayuga** in Miami to Tahlequah - headquarters of the Cherokee Nation.)



### 3 The Native American activities

#### 3.1 Necessities of daily life

##### 3.1.1 Social contacts - Tribal communities

As different as the regions in which the tribes settled, so different were their tribal structures.

In general, a tribe consisted of many family communities, which were headed by an selected elder (male or female) or a chieftain. A medicine man, war chiefs and warriors completed the community besides the normal structure of families.



Girl



Female and Warrior >



Chieftain



Many of the tribes gave themselves the name "people" → **Pequea**

Also the social systems of the tribes were different. Nevertheless, frequently there were matrilineal clans and the majority of the male members of the tribes were organized in brotherhoods or similar communities.



(HOPI - "SNAKE" Dancer (Fancy Cancel; 1 December 1928, Prescott / Arizona)



These brotherhoods met in special accommodations.



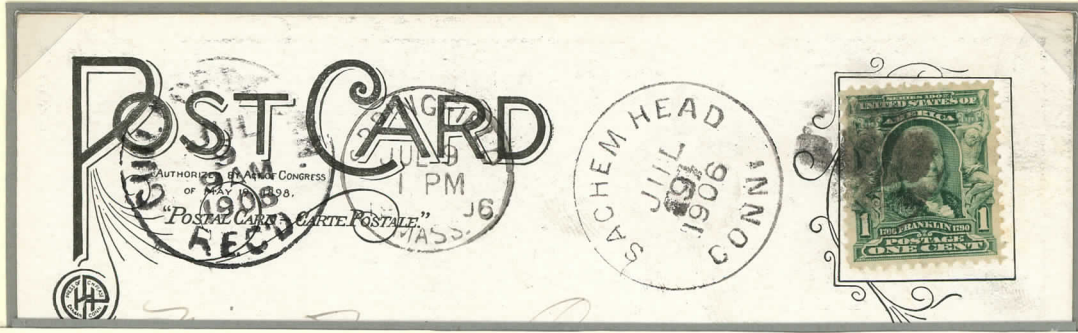
„Hidatsa Dog Society“ - Dancer

They supported special activities to facilitate or even enhance the predetermined circumstances of nature. Therefore, in some tribes were several clans in existence which were often given animal names. By arranging ritual dance performances they believed to soothe "Manitou".



### 3.1.1 Social contacts – Tribal communities

Confederations and federations consisted of neighboring tribes who were trying to win by their fusion political, economical and social benefit. Known are in particular the tribal confederations of the *Illini* and the *Iroquois*.



The "Sachem" was a male judge of a tribal Confederation.



Sachem with ceremonial headdress

A tribal council was headed by a United League of fifty Sachems, whose titles were hereditary. The construction of these societies was described as exemplary by Benjamin Franklin in 1751. The Iroquois assert still today that the laws of their federal government stood model for the Constitution of the United States.



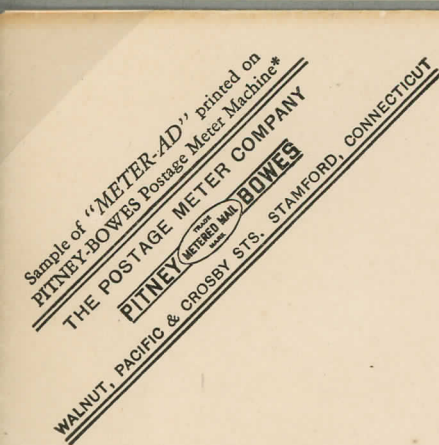
The *Illini* lived in the Northeast, their name came from Illiniwek = "people".

Like all tribes of this region they spoke an *Algonquin* - dialect, denied their livelihood on hunting and maize cultivation.



The *Illini* lived in the Northeast, their name came from Illiniwek = "people".

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\*This is a sample of a "METER-AD" prepared for use on the mail of:

University of Ill.  
Alumni Assoc.  
Ill. Union Bldg.

They cultivated alliances with the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Moingwena, Peoria and Tamaroa.

(Pitney Bowes sample-envelope with "Specimen" -machine cancellation No. 00000; advertisement for the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois.)



### 3.1.1 Social contacts – Maternal leaders

The system of brotherhoods and clans was built up in the family as the smallest economically autonomous unit. The leading head of the family was the woman – *maternal orientated society*. Soil and crop were properties of the woman, inheritance went over from mother to daughter.



(colour die proofs)



(original handdrawn design from E. Mouchon)



(colour die proofs)

In addition to the pure female and economical obligations the woman also had to fulfill important political functions. However, they never could become a *Sachem*, although women-clans were in existence - as e. g. among the Mandans.



(colour die proofs)



(die proof – „Indian Woman“ Guatemala 1878)



(colour die proofs)

Among the Iroquois e.g. a woman was always the head of a long house, in which several families lived



### 3.1.2 Livelihoods - Cultivation and breeding



Sedentary tribes denied their daily food through the cultivation of maize.



(Fancy-Cancel - Corn cob (1928)



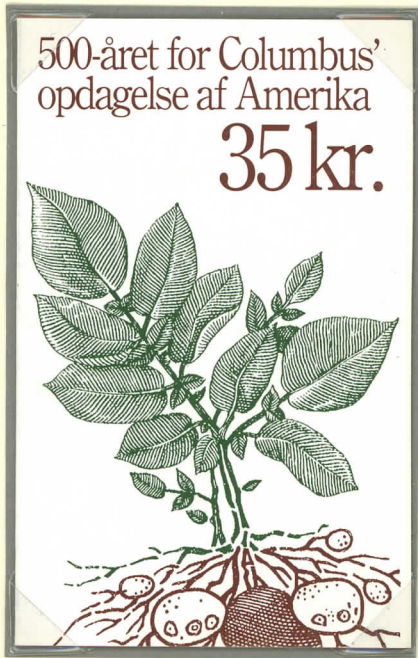
In springtime six to eight grains of corn were placed in small mounds of earth by women and girls. The harvested corn they ground in a mortar to maize flour, from which they baked flatbread.



Varrazzano wrote about the Natives of Narragansett Bay: "When sowing Indians consider the influence of the moon, when harvesting the course of the Pleiades and other traditional natural events". This knowledge the American Natives transmitted to the whites without guile and so facilitated them to survive in the New World.



### 3.1.2 Livelihoods - Cultivation and breeding



The American Natives planted the **Indian Potato** (*Glycine apois*).



Potato cultivation is primarily attributed to the Incas in the high Andes. But the name **Topeka / Kansas** states - "good place for growing potatoes."



Beans have grown up around the corn and in more garden-style plantations grew sunflowers.



(1861 – Waterbury „Man with Pipe“)



Tobacco smoking was introduced in England by **Walter Raleigh** in 1586.

Tobacco was grown for smoking the pipe, to sacrifice it or to be used as a medicine.

**Kewanee** = Prairie hen in the language of the *Potawatomie*. She was captured and partially domesticated.



Forest bees were bred to win as a dietary supplement honey and wax.

(← Fancy-Cancel – Bee; Adrian, 19 May 1869)

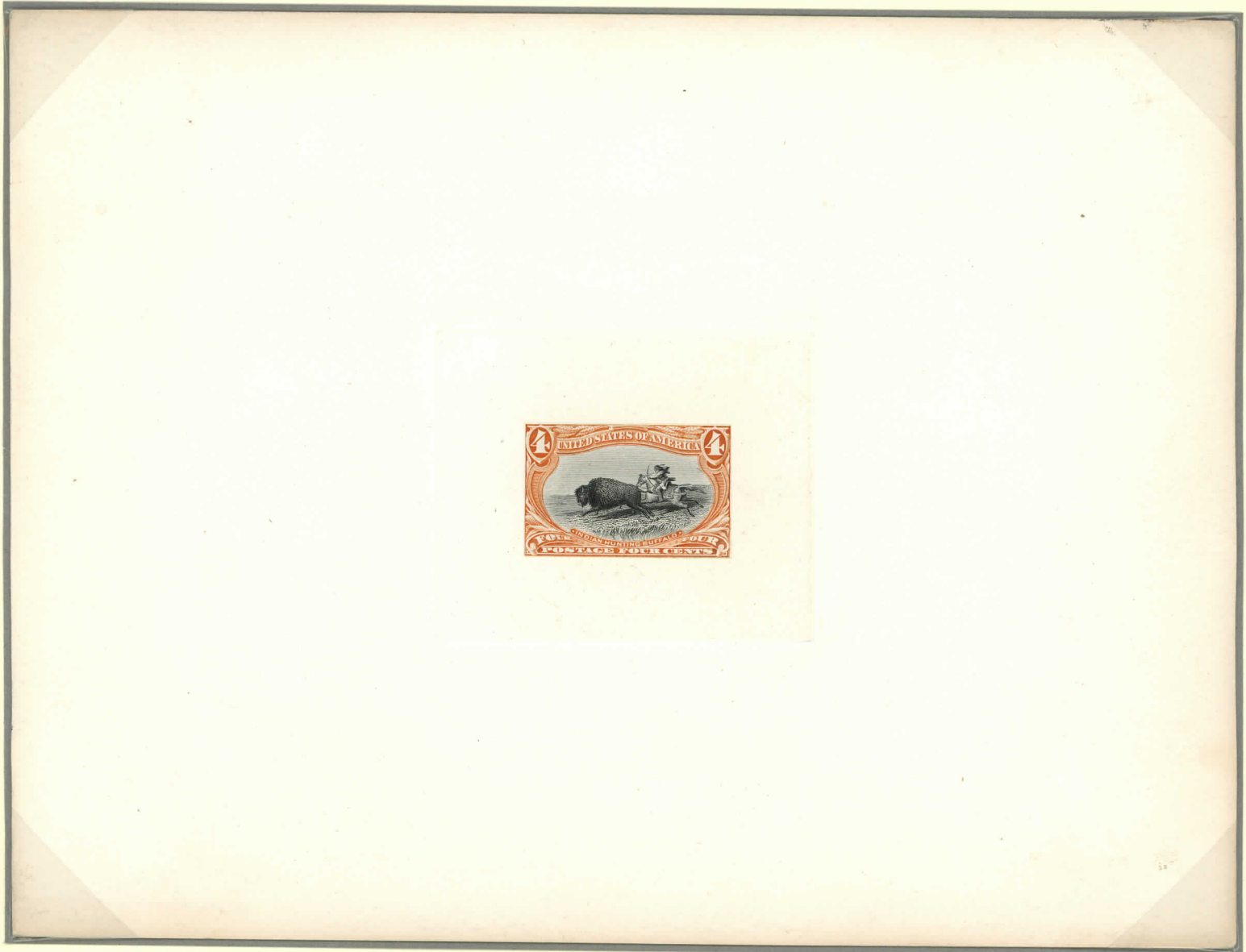


### 3.1.2 Livelihoods - Hunt

In the Plains the **Bison**, an ox with hump, mane and beard, was important to the Natives for their survival. The **American Buffalo** is greater (shoulder height to 1.90 m) (called bison) than the European *Wisent*.



The meat, the giblets and the bone marrow of animals served the diet, the coat and the tanned leather for the production of clothing, footwear and tepees, the stomachs as a water container. Tendons gave suture and bow strings, made from boiled bones indispensable glue was obtained.



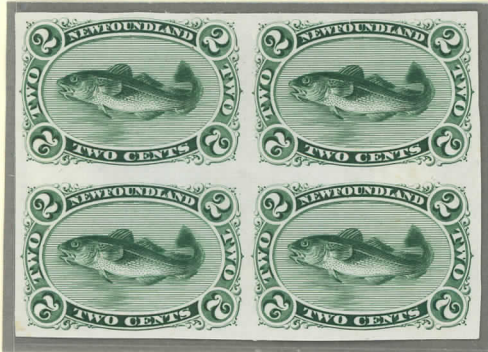
(1898 - large, two-colored die proof of the Trans-Mississippi edition)

Early in the 18th century a fundamental cultural change on the plains took place. The American Natives took the horse as their own, called by them *Big Dog*. They became bold riders and so became able to kill the buffalo on horseback with bow and arrow.



### 3.1.2 Livelihoods – Fishing

The tribes living on waters subsisted on fishing.

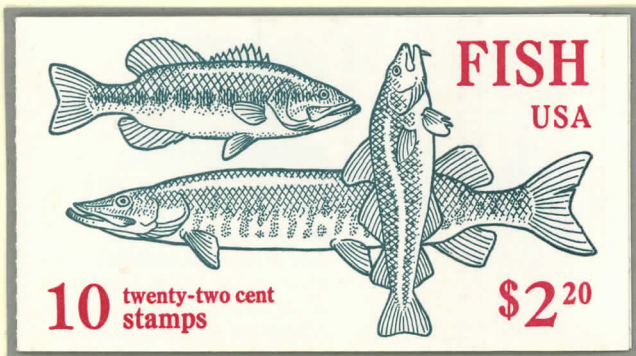


The cod was fished by the Natives of the Atlantic coast.

(Proofs Newfoundland  
1865-75 - Mandel-Proofs)



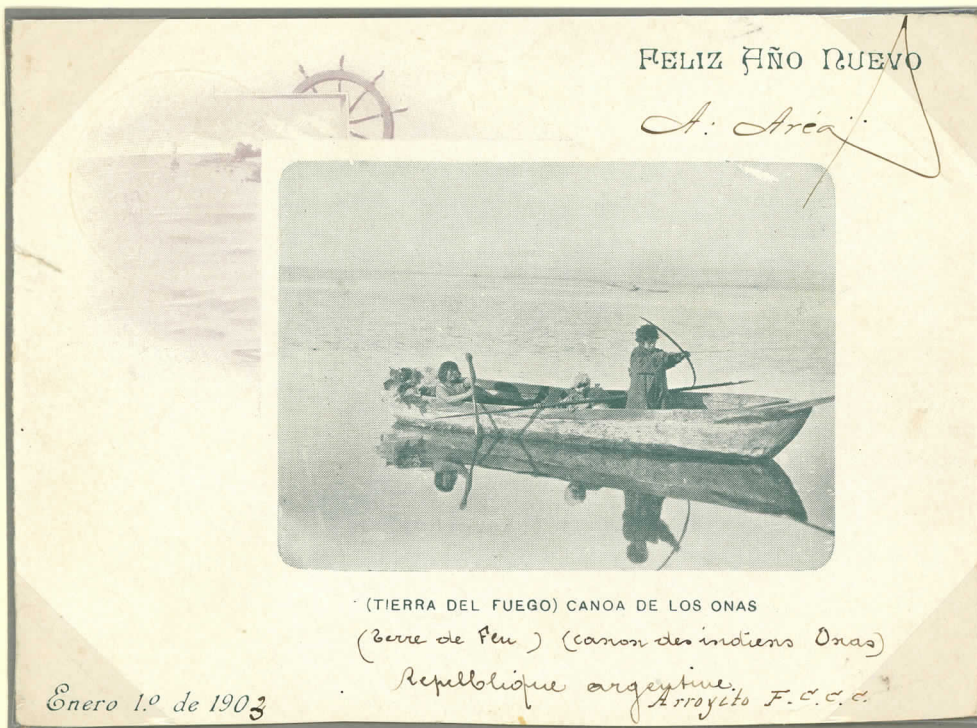
(1841 – SANTOS – via Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo; Fancy cancel – Fish)



Desired were the salmon, the tuna and the catfish. These were eaten raw or smoked for a winter stock.



The fishing with "spears" in quiet waters demanded skill. Fish, rabbits and ducks were caught with nets.



The Natives shot fish with arrows, which were attached to a long, thin line. Exact hits reached over a distance of 35 m, fluke and up to about 100 m.

(Postal stationery Argentina 1902)

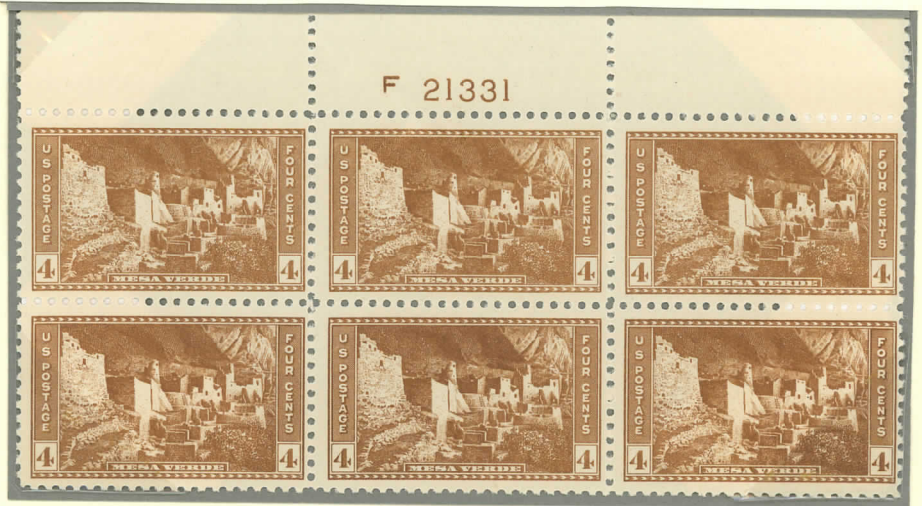


### 3.1.3 Accommodation - Protection against freak weather

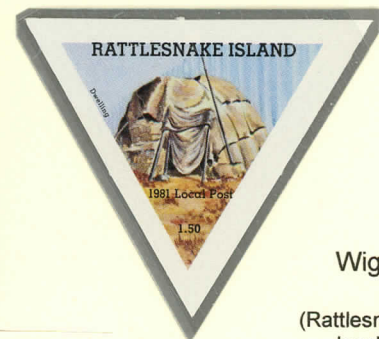
The accommodation differed from tribe to tribe. Some native tribes lived throughout the year in changing lodgings, others lived within village communities for permanent.



Iroquois and Hurons lived partly in wooden "longhouses" up to 30 m length with vaulted or pitched roof.



The *Pueblo* (span. = Village) was built by the natives of the Southwest. Building substances were sun-dried clay and stones. The flat roof houses were on terraces, which could be reached via wooden ladders.



Wigwam

(Rattlesnake Island local Post)

The "Wigwam" was used by tribes which lived at the Great Lakes (Algonquin). It consisted of bent wood covered with animal skins or woven mats. In our parlance, the Teepee is often incorrectly used for Wigwam.



The most widespread lodge was the "Tepee", used in the plains, in the northeast, in the sub-Arctic and in the southwest. Animal skins were stretched over conical erected tent poles so that a hole was left at the top of the tent, to let out smoke.



### 3.1.4 Communication - From pictogram to syllabic signs

Tribes in the same region often had different dialects, but needed to communicate among themselves. The "**universal tongue**" was the **sign language**. Further forms of communication are known.



Eastcalifornian petroglyphs  
(Local Post)



Sign language



Painting "Smoke signals" F. Remington →

Pictographs in caves or on rock walls give the first indications of different ways of **communicating**. They are a form of "**idea handwriting**", showing replicas of natural objects.

Messages were also transmitted by giving smoke signals. Smoke was released by lifting a blanket at different intervals.



**Sequoyah** = George Gist,  
developed a written syllable  
language for the Cherokee tribe  
from 1809 to 1821.



The tabular form designed by Sequoyah had 85 syllables, representing the different sounds of the language.



(die proof on card of the 10 C. vignette; Mexico 1934)

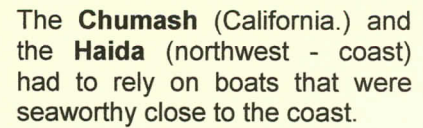


(double impression top left stamp in upper corner right hand side)

In mountainous regions **news-runners** were used to deliver messages.



Boats were used for fishing and transport. The highlight of the summer was the construction of canoes and the paddles. The elders of the families had to verify first that the forest spirits were well disposed towards boat-constructing.



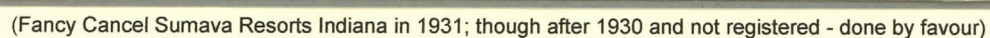
1.65·1.65·1.65·1.65·1.65·1.65·1.65

ALLMOGEBÅTAR

VALÖR  
KR1:65  
PRIS

9:90

At rapids and waterfalls, the canoes were carried over separate paths.



The framework of the canoe was made from saplings, then covered with birch or beech bark. The sealing was carried out with pitch and tarn. Or, even entire tree trunks were hollowed out.



### 3.1.5 Transport – Managing distances



Closely linked with the development of the prairie natives was the horse, introduced by the Spaniards.

← ("Running Pony"; 1 \$ - franking was only possible from July 1 to September 30, 1861 - reduced Express fee letters up to 1/2 ounce + 10 cents domestic charge from St. Joseph to San Francisco)



As traders and breeders - **Appaloosa** -, but also as horse thieves (*Pawnee*), the Indians had a reputation.

Desirable were the horses of the **Pony Express** because of their endurance and rideability.



With the use of the horse for riding and as pack animals, the Indians were able to follow the game easily.



In contrast, the northern tribes used the dog as a train and pack animal because it had proved to be more resistant in winter times.

The transport of the elderly, children, household and tent poles was facilitated by the **horse travois**.

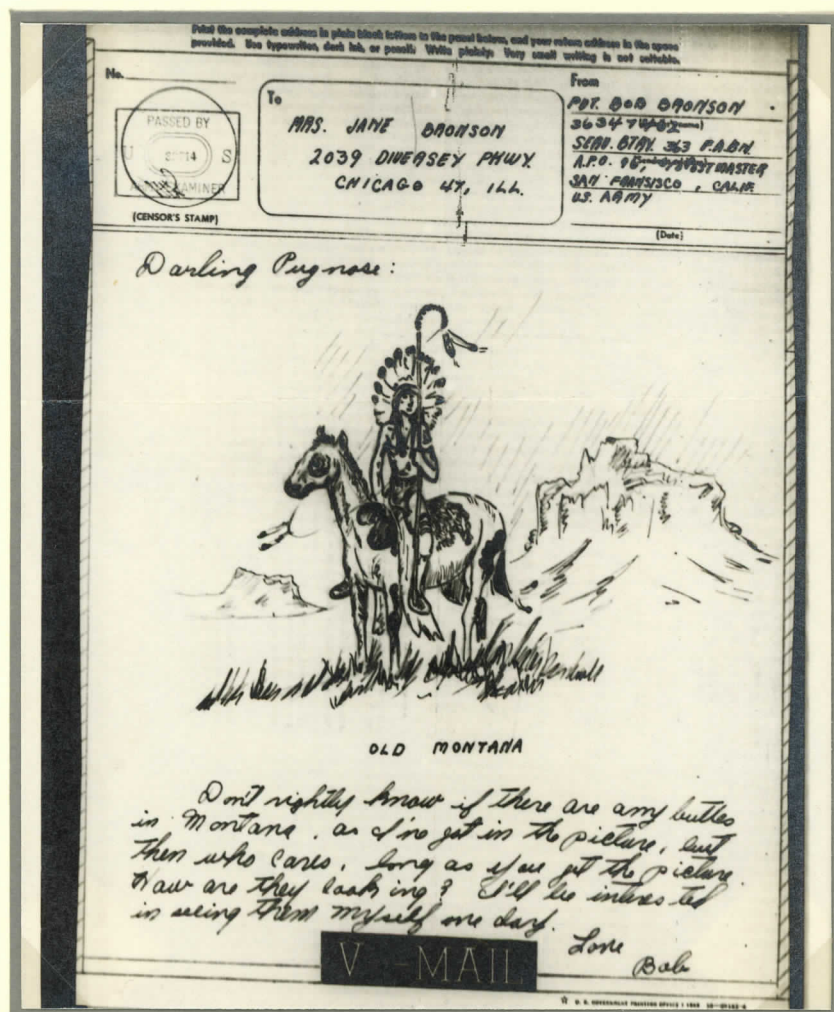


Two to four bars of a Tepee were so attached to the horse, that they formed a triangular frame over which a bison skin was stretched, on which elderly persons, children or objects of daily life could find place, - an essential transportation facility.



### 3.1.6 Medicine - Natural curative resources

One of the main functions of the secret societies was the healing of the sick. Prerequisite for inclusion in these clans was a certain vision experience of the candidate. From the guardian spirits the members (= medicine men) were given magical powers and certain medical knowledge which belonged within the psychosomatic and naturopathy.



The **shaman** (man or woman) had special healing powers. With the help of different utensils he put himself in ecstasy, called the spirits, and so could allegedly heal the sick.

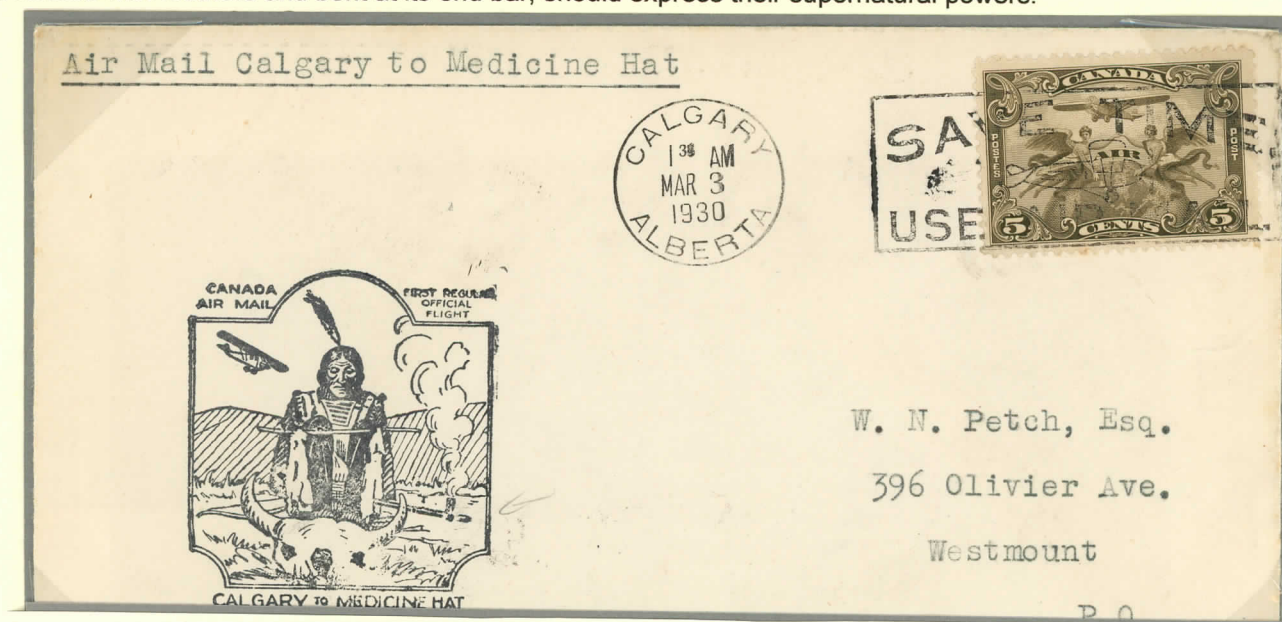


*Arnica chamissonis*  
**Catawba:** against sprains and pains



*Lycopodium clavatum*  
**Blackfoot:** for bleeding wounds

The **medicine men** were resourceful in the selection of medicinal herbs that grew rich in the southern regions in particular. The stick, decorated with feathers and bent at its end bar, should express their supernatural powers.



Medicine man or shaman of the Cree Indians

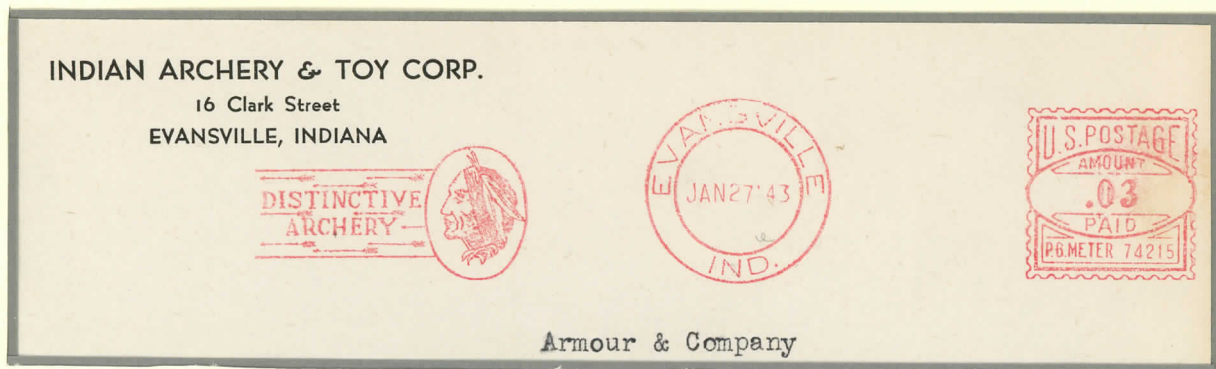
(First flight confirmation stamp - Calgary to Medicine Hat)

(Medicine Hat - SAAMIS - "The hat worn by the medicine man"; in a tribal feud between Cree and Blackfoot the medicine man of the Cree lost his headdress on the run. This was interpreted as bad omen and the Cree laid down their arms and were massacred by the Blackfoot.)

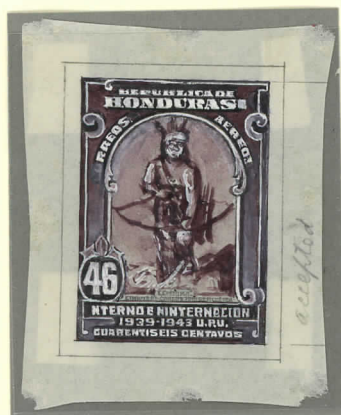


### 3.1.7 Weapons - Means of hunting and confrontation

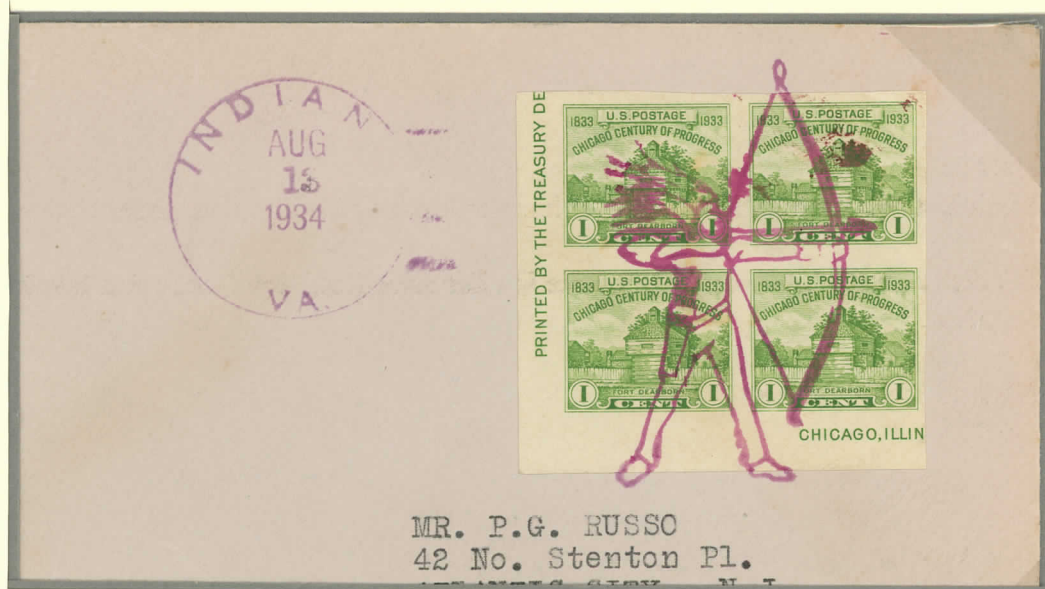
Patience and diligence was applied for the manufacture of weapons, because the survival depended on their reliability.



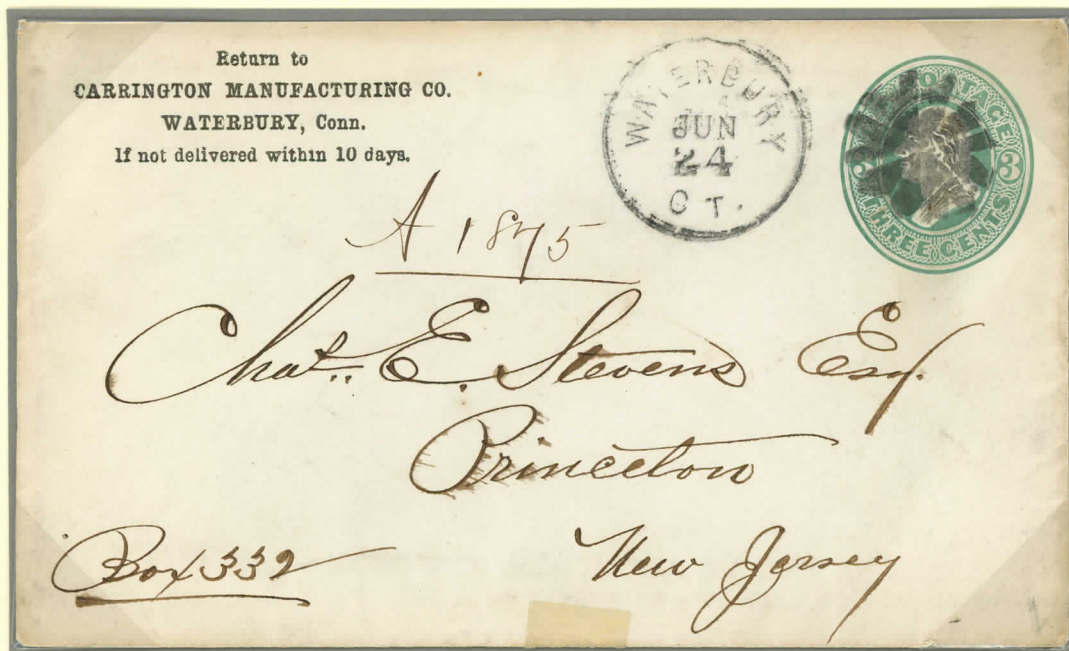
The wood for the bow was initially cut to the exact length and then rubbed intensively with fat.



(1943 - hand painted, not accepted Essay of 46 C. Air mail issue Honduras)



Because of its elasticity the wood of the **Osage** was chosen and carved it to a rectangular cross section. After drying its outer surface it was wrapped round and glued with leather strips. This procedure provided the high durability of the bow.



The arrowheads initially were made of stones, later of metal.



In armed conflicts, the arrowheads had a triangular shape, to make it difficult to pull out the arrow from the enemy hit.

(1862 - **Waterbury** - Fancy Cancel - „**Arrowhead and Diamonds**“ - 8 handstamps recorded)

However, also oval-shaped arrowheads were used in the hunt in order to remove the arrow without difficulty from the prey.



### 3.1.7 Weapons - Means of hunting and confrontation



Among the Indians the Tomahawk (saber or ball mace) was primarily only used as an ax.  
(1883 -Fancy cancel Savannah - saber mace)

The word Tomahawk language of the Algonquian-*tamā-hakan*) - meant - cutting. In the colonial era transferred to a word which meant Weapon.



Stone ax



First, decorated as a stone ax with resilient rod, later on made of metal, decorated with ponytails/feathers.



Ceremonial ax

Then the steel ax, introduced by the Europeans, was overtaken.



This ax was henceforth used by the Indians as a weapon in close combat.



### 3.1.7 Weapons - Means of hunting and confrontation



*Le droit  
Pour la justice  
G. J. J. J.*



The 65-70 cm long arrows were sticks without side branches and with feathered ends. The help of the "Great Spirit" was implored for the plate, which consisted of the cured neck skin of the buffalo, been stretched over a wooden frame.

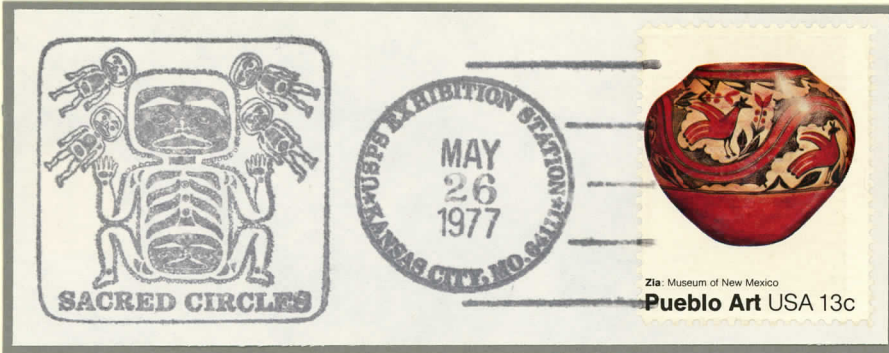
(1894 - Design No. 207, with three small essays for the planned 1900 new issue for the French Post. The competition was offered to the public. The Post merely wrote out that all designs should include the words "Postes" and "Republique Française" and be scaled down to a format of 15 x 20 mm. The competition was recanted by the Post 1895 for alleged in uselessness of the drafts.)



## 3.2 Cultural concerns

### 3.2.1 Religion - Mystification of nature

The natives see themselves as supplementing the animate and the "dead" nature. They live in harmony with their environment, and believe in the power of natural sources. "Guardian spirits" that are worshiped, are beings who live on **Mother Earth**.



The womb of Mother Earth gives them the offspring in a , "sacred eternal cycle".

Male Sun cult figure  
(Mimbres culture; 1150-1350)

**Calusa-Cat** (700-1450)  
of the erased Calusa tribe



Guardian Spirit



Moon  
„Seat of the High Spirits



Their highest beings are the "**Manitous**" - the forces that prevail in the living or "dead" nature.



But there is also the monotheistic, omnipotent "**Great Spirit**", which is highly revered by the Algonquian as **Manitou**, among the Iroquois as **Orenda** and by the Sioux as **Wakenda**.



### 3.2.2 Music and dance - Prayer to Gods

Music and dancing were indispensable shares of Native rituals and expressions of their religion.



A monotonous and simple voice was accompanied by water drums and rattles while the dances.



Butterfly-Dance



Raven-Dance



Traditional-Dance




Fancy-Dance



Hoop-Dance

The butterfly dance (**Kachina** and Pueblo peoples) and the Raven dance (tribes of the Northwest Coast) included special dance rituals. The hoop, fancy - and the traditional dances are components of today's *Pow-Wows*.



**Tipi "Buffalo"**

A la maison,  
au jardin,  
à la plage  
pour vos enfants  
le **Tipi Buffalo**  
un cadeau  
apprécié  
pour les  
Fêtes.

**NOUVEAUTÉ**

Tente  
**Jouet**  
pouvant être  
déplacée d'un  
**seul bloc**  
1<sup>m</sup>65 de haut, 1<sup>m</sup>20 base  
porte formant auvent,  
scalps, complète  
livrée en étui  
**99FRS**

Médaille Argent  
Concours Lépine

Détail : **MAISON CANADIENNE**  
28, Rue des Acacias, 28, PARIS

En vente dans tous les **Grands Magasins**  
et Magasins de Jouets.

Vente exclusive en Gros : **R. ANDRAULT, 41, Av. des Ternes, PARIS**

In War dances the gods were implored for the victory. The Scalp dance honored successful warriors.

(Postal Giro envelope – Marseille 1938)



### 3.2.3 Holy and mystic objects – Magic of ceremonies

The name **Calumet** was given by French missionaries, so named by them due to its "flute-like" appearance with a "mighty head". (Fancy cancel – **Calumet** – Lapeer / 1875)



**35¢** FOR A 15-WORD TELEGRAM OF YOUR OWN COMPOSITION (See reverse side) OR ANY OF THE PREPARED TELEGRAMS SHOWN BELOW AT **25¢**  
TO ANY WESTERN UNION POINT IN THE UNITED STATES

#### • THANKSGIVING GREETING BY Western Union •



Send the following telegram, subject to the terms of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which are hereby agreed to

To \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**CHECK THE MESSAGE YOU SELECT. IT WILL BE DELIVERED ON AN ATTRACTIVE BLANK IN AN APPROPRIATE ENVELOPE**

- 586 ☐ To you and the family on this holiday I'm sending my greeting, so just let it say Happy Thanksgiving.
- 587 ☐ May peace, health and all other good cheer be your lot on Thanksgiving Day this year.
- 588 ☐ I'm thankful today for friends,—and you top the list.
- 589 ☐ My one regret on this Thanksgiving Day is that I am not with you.
- 590 ☐ Greetings from a wanderer whose feet would like relaxation under your table this day.
- 591 ☐ I give thanks that this year again finds you all happy and well.
- 592 ☐ Thanks again this year from the bottom of our hearts for God's kindness.
- 593 ☐ On this Thanksgiving we renew our thanks that we live in America—the land of the free.
- 594 ☐ If wishes came true, this Thanksgiving would be your happiest. Much love.
- 595 ☐ May this Thanksgiving and all hereafter fill you with turkey and joy and laughter.
- 596 ☐ May you get the wishbone of the turkey and all your Thanksgiving wishes come true.
- 597 ☐ Dangerous "carve" ahead for turkeys—hope yours will be enjoyable.
- 598 ☐ May the joys of the Pilgrim Fathers find new birth in your home Thanksgiving Day.

If you prefer to compose your own telegram, check here and write it on the reverse side of this blank. Cost 35¢ for first 15 words.

(Additional texts on reverse side)

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Sender's name and address \_\_\_\_\_

Charge account of \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

748

FT CHECK  
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION



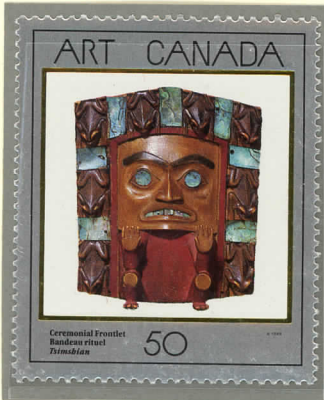
**SING-O-GRAMS**  
Telegrams delivered in song for many occasions. Ask about them.

The **Pawnee** believed that they had received the Calumet from the sun. For them it was never a tobacco pipe but always a sacred object. Often it was richly decorated with feathers (eagle, owl, or duck) at a bar made of ash wood. A **Calumet ceremony** was performed at the foundation of a friendship alliances, peace treaties or even, at the very beginning, with arriving peaceful settlers.



### 3.2.3 Holy and mystic objects – Magic of ceremonies

In ritual celebrations masks were worn with different meanings from many tribes whose design was based on the visions of a *shaman*.



Authority of a chieftain



Wolf = Co-creator of the world



Hawk = Guarding Spirit



Demon = Evil ghosts



The mystique of the family or clan history is represented by animal or human-like figures, carved in bas-relief or created in a stylized form  
→ **Totem poles**.

Eagle feathers mean proximity to the Sun and to the "Great Spirit." Dies a **Bald Eagle**, the feathers become property of the Natives **by law**. A "chosen one" of a tribe receives this prestigious award.

(Color proof of the "Sanitary Fair Commission"; the stamps were officially approved for the post office counter, supported soldiers, family members and investigations on death or imprisonment)



It is known to us that the totem poles of the Natives never were objects of worship. But missionaries thought the totem poles to be idols and destroyed them. The bear represented "richdom and strength".

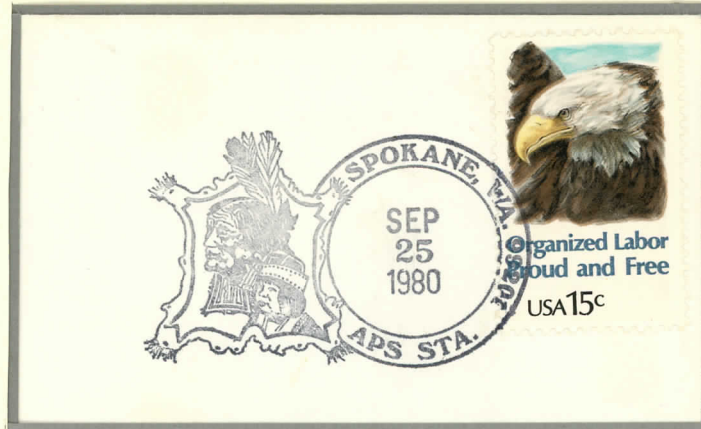


### 3.2.4 Myths and legends - Narrated at the campfire

Although no transcript of the history of tribes was in existence, this was verbally passed on to the offspring in the form of stories and fables, riddled with moral aspects. The mysterious figures of these traditions were on one hand animals, on the other hand special landmarks of the surrounding nature.



The **Fox** elicited the fireflies the secret of fire and passed it on to the peoples.



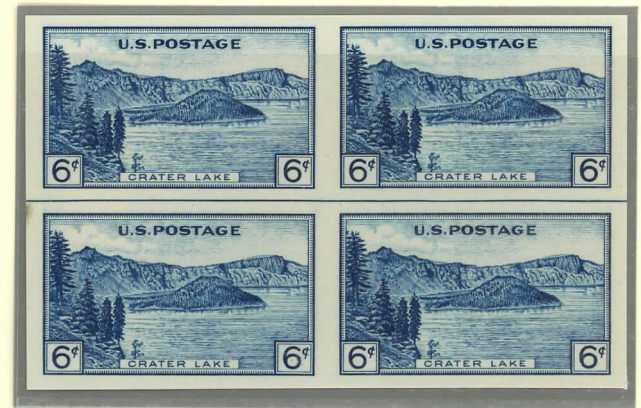
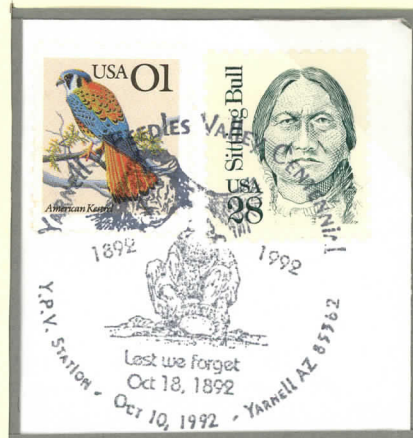
Passing on the stories from *old to young*



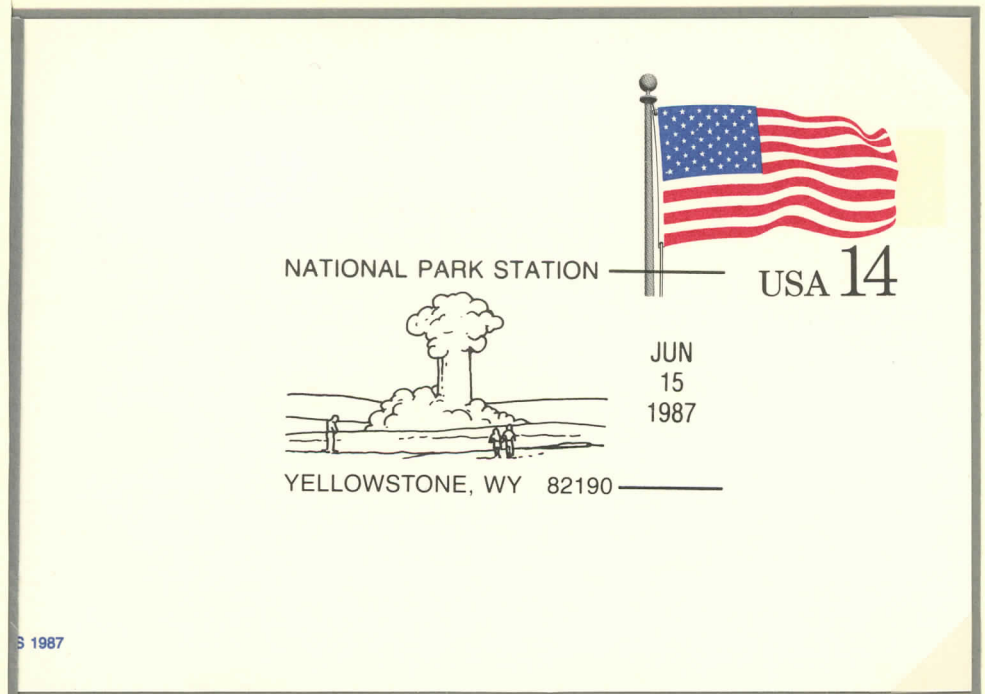
The traces of bear claws remained in the **tower of the devil**, after he had chased 7 sisters on a tree.



An over and over with hair covered man explored bravely his surroundings and rescued all the young girls who were in trouble. The **hairy man** married the girls rescued and kept more than just one woman.



The **crater lake** was seen as a result of the struggle of the chiefs of the world and the underworld.



**Old Faithful**, Geyser in Yellowstone National Park, was considered to be the source of all water and a gift from the Fishmen.



### 3.3. Native skills

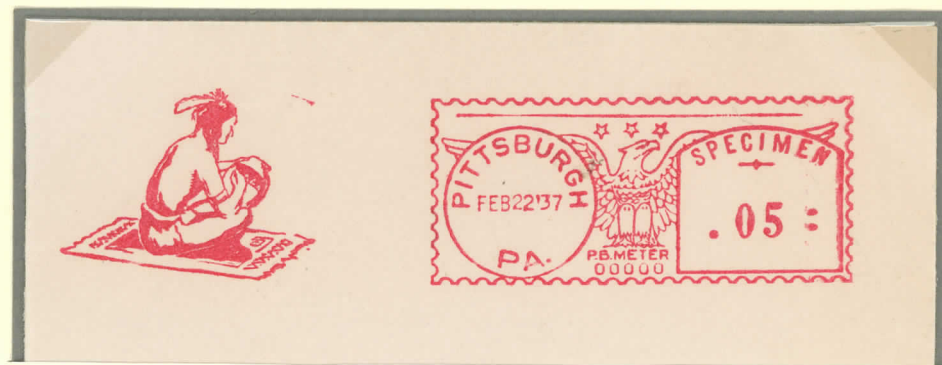
#### 3.3.1 Artful crafts - For personal use and trade

The craftsmanship didn't cover only the production of everyday objects, but also objects of art as well as items for the trade with other tribes.



Skin painting

Sculpture



Famous for their pottery were the Pueblos of **San Ildefonso** (Tewa) and **Zia** (Tiwa).

Ornaments were created with pointed bones or cords. Different designs let conclude to the Pueblo or the respective tribe.



Weaving and feather headdress of the **Algonquians** and articles of the **Iroquoians** from corn husks and turtle



(Partial even so confusing that while the printing process the **black color** has been forgotten!)

Carvings made of wood by the natives of the **Pacific coast**, as well as beadwork and feather headdress made by the natives of the **steppe**

The **Navajos** took over the herd sheep by the Spaniards. From sheep wool their women wove blankets and towels with geometric patterns. These were named "**Confusing the eyes**".



### 3.3.2 Clothes – Of simple beauty

Depending on the climate and the natural environment, the clothing differed. In the south airy fabrics of fibers or wool were worn. These were won from the interior of cedar, of cotton or fur. In the north, furs were worn, donating warmth. The Indians spun yarn manually or via a spindle, were dextrous in weaving techniques. Dye was offered by minerals, insects and flora.



Shirts and pants of textile



Dresses of cotton



Clothes of bark fibres of the mulberry tree decorated with feathers



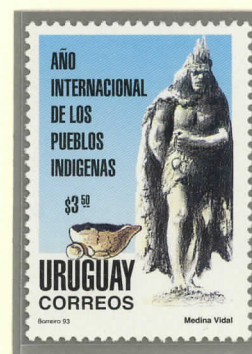
While summertime was waived on shirts and trousers, worn a loincloth only. Women wore the loincloth front and rear.



Leather, combined with textile clothing



Leggings made of leather



Fur clothing

The women wore in the summer often only a skirt. Otherwise, their clothing consisted of shirts and skirts (textile or leather), decorated with ribbons and breast binding.



### 3.3.2 Clothes – Of simple beauty



(Newspaper stamp -100 \$)



(lower margin sheet - 60 £)



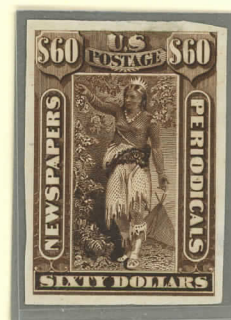
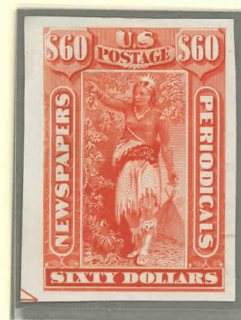
(Proof on carton - 60 \$)

Uniformly was among women, the releasing of the left shoulder, while the right arm was often fitted with a sleeve (- here figuratively misstatement).

The below the knee ranging robe, held together with a belt, is referred to as "Manta" in literature.



(Large sunken die proof)



(Atlanta trial color proofs)



### 3.3.2 Clothing – Of simple beauty

The principle of the leather production was cultural and time-independent. After tanning with train-oil, liver or urine, the material was chewed "*with devotion*", to give it suppleness and that "*good wishes*" may take place in the clothing.



(normal stamp)

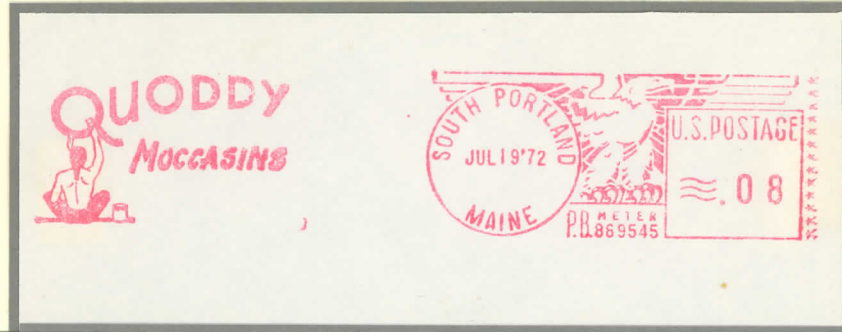


(G = official stamp)

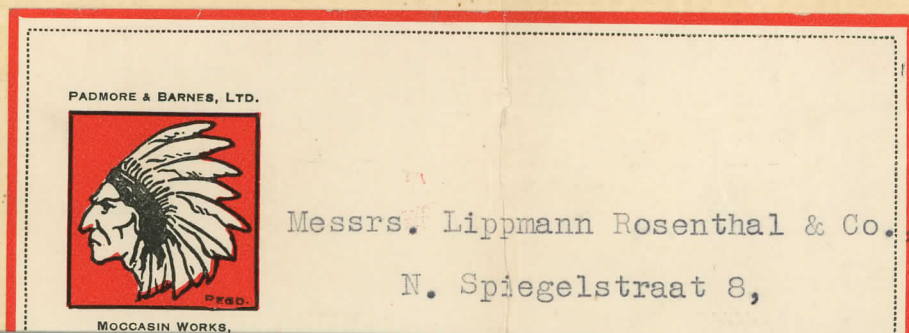


The hide was then stretched to dry between stakes or tied around trees.

The leather production itself was a painstaking process. Using a hide scraper the leather side was freed of residues.



Fur and tanned leather of bison and other animals were then incorporated into softer materials.  
Fur and leather garments of the tribes of the north, → wearing *leggings*.



*Moccasins* and *leggings* were made of one piece of leather, had a sole of rough skin or none.



### 3.3.3 Decoration – Symbolic outfit

The *body paint* was the most simple decoration. For ceremonies and military conflicts colors were put on which were used as a totem. So was the black color at the **Comanches** a symbol for war and death. **Black** was won from wild grapes, **red** they obtained from bison berries and **yellow** from the petals of the wild sunflower.



Chief **White Cloud** with face paint and bear claws chain, as well as the typical "ponytail" of the tribes of the Great Lakes. The natives of the Prairie wore eagle feather war bonnets with temple-decoration, bead embroidered headband and breastplates.



The male hairstyle is known to us mainly due to the hairstyle of the **Iroquois**, but by no means all tribes shaved their head bald to the often-quoted lock of hair, which is nowadays shown to us as a sign of aggressive opposition.



Chief of the **Comanches** with buffalo head hood



With the **Mandans** a *clan of the Bison* was in existence, which only united exceptional men. These were allowed to wear the exact replica of a bison head. Chiefs of the Comanches wore a buffalo head hood in combat.

(so-called "buffalo head hood" → Free Frank on official letter of the August 22, 1818, mistakenly struck to the letter of the "Grand Duchy Mecklenburg chamber."; the postal clerks in Güstrow recognized the mistake and taxed the letter accordingly - the receiver in Dargun then had to pay 6 Schilling subsequently)



### 3.3.3 Decoration – Symbolic outfits



Feather headdress represented award for warriors or chiefs. It was also given to the wounded, for bravery in battle or position in the tribe.



feather with quill band were worn e.g. by wounded warriors who had also killed many enemies.

The upright standing

In clans feathered crowns were worn.



Feather train



(Indian Head - Fancy cancel, Headtide / Maine 1886)



Bonnets and feather trains were the privilege of excellent warriors or chiefs. This meant but high status and power. They let these tribesmen appear larger - size = strength.

These were first carried by the northern tribes.

(1830 -Fancy cancel Chieftain)



## 4 Contacts and arising conflicts with the "white man"

### 4.1 First moves - Discovery of a continent



"Come over and help us"

was placed in the American Natives mouth, although he needed no help.



Nevertheless, the incorporation of the continent began by white men. The "Traveling monk" **St. Brendan** is supposed having already sailed around 550 to America due to the notes of another Irish monk from 800 AD. Archaeological finds of Viking ships in **L'Anse aux Meadows** confirm the statements of ....



(offset on backside)



historians that the Vikings led by **Leif Erikson**, son of "Erik the Red", already met Natives (*Beothuk*) in Newfoundland at L'Anse aux Meadows as the first foreigners in 1004.

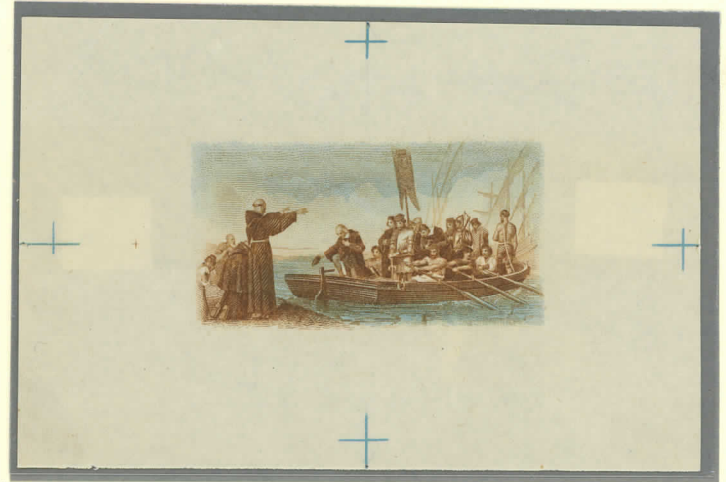


Erikson shall have then even sailed to Nova Scotia, New England and the St. Lawrence River.



## 4.1.1 Results of the Renaissance - We bring you the "true God"

The revival of classical antiquity and "*the discovery of the world and the people*" was brought with by the Renaissance. The late medieval dawn of spirituality, piety and forms Social Configurations.



Christendom thickened due to the Reformation and subsequent confessionalisation. Therefore states let embark to new lands to win new members for their religion, but also to discover new riches. (1930 - Spain - die proofs of frame and vignette of the 50 Cs. value)



Only the progress in navigation and cartography could realize the urge to explore. **A. Vespucci** was in the service of the Spaniards.



**J. Ponce de Leon** sailed to Florida in 1513, followed by his compatriots **A.N. Cabeza de Vaca** (1528) and **Hernando de Soto** (1539). The Spaniards tried the Indians bring to the "true faith", always the power of Spain demonstrating.



(Postal stationery Portugal - Christmas 1940)



## 4.1.1 Results of the Renaissance - We bring you the "true God"



Pope Julius II



**Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Joliet** (Jesuit) started their missionary work from the Great Lakes (1669-73). Accompanied by Miami - natives they navigated the Mississippi and Illinois



The **Junipero Serra** (Franciscan) 1713-84) founded in 1769 the first missions - *San Diego de Alcala* and in *Carmel* (1770). The seed should rise. *Sainte Marie* and even more Natives were spoken Seelig in the meantime.



In addition to activity on mission work, work was given to the Natives. They received feeding and drink, their children were taken care of. The move away from *Manitou*, the grant to the cross and to the birth of Jesus Christ should be achieved.



## 4.1.2 Early capitalistic enterprises - For glory and domination

"Missionary motivations" became rather secondary, - strive for fame and power quickly represented the primary impulse.

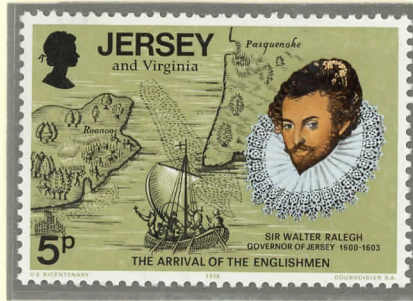


As proof of his discovery he abducted three **Micmacs** on his ship the "**Matthew**".

**John Cabot**, Italian in service of the British, entered the continent in 1497 on the northeast coast.



**Sir Francis Drake**



explored the coast of California in 1579. **Sir Walter Raleigh** took *Virginia* and *North Carolina* from 1585 to 1602. **Sir George Carteret** occupied *New Jersey* (1664) at the behest of **Charles II.**

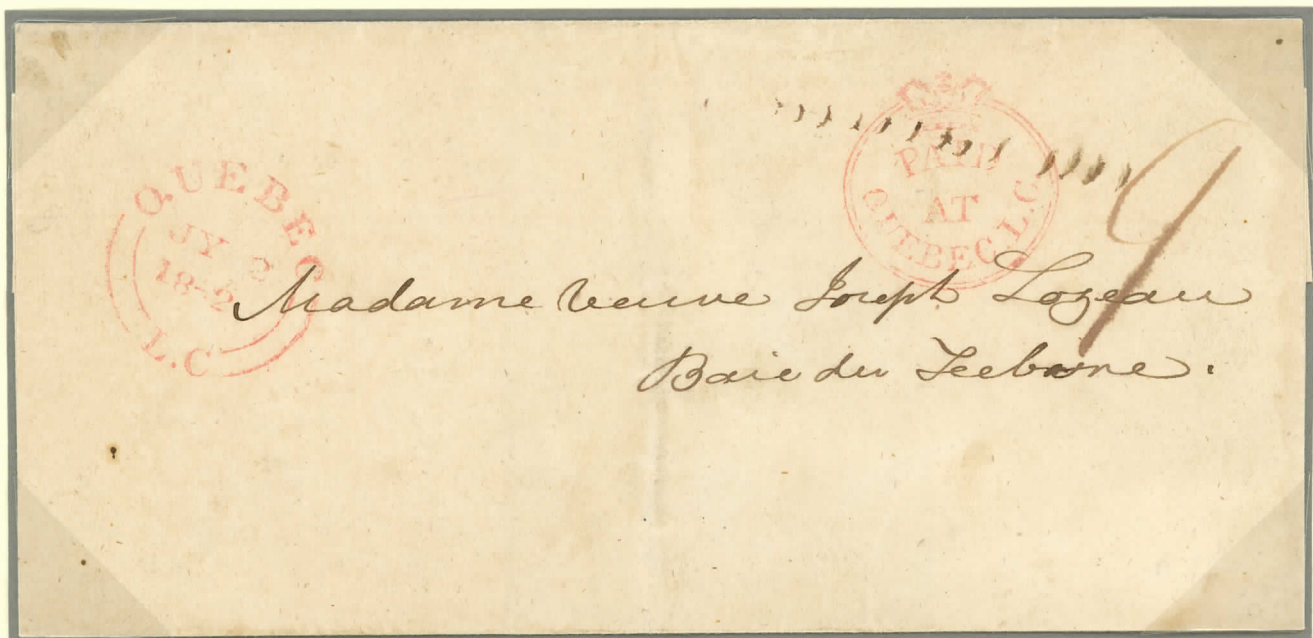


In 1624 Dutch settlers founded **Fort Orange / Albany**.

**Peter Stuyvesant** was their administrator from 1646 -1664.



British and Dutch shared territories in the south and east, the French dominated the north and the middle east.



**Quebec**, in Algonquin = *where the river narrows*, is said to have received its name during the landing of **S. Champlain**, when natives shouted "**Kabec, Kabec**" = "*landing, landing*". (Crowned/PAID/AT/QUEBEC = 1st. year use)

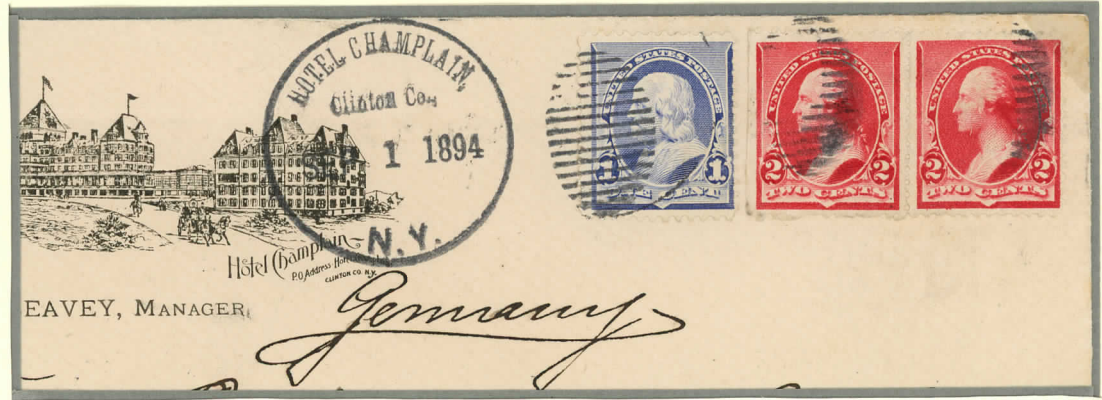


## 4.1.2 Early capitalistic enterprises – For glory and domination



**Samuel de Champlain** founded Quebec in 1608 and survived many battles against the Iroquois, British and Dutch.

Having arrived in *New France* 1603, he explored the northern woods and established trade agreements for furs with many tribes.



(Hotelpostmark)



**Jacques Cartier** sailed the St. Lawrence River in 1534, visited towns of the **Hurons** (e.g. Stadacona = Quebec).



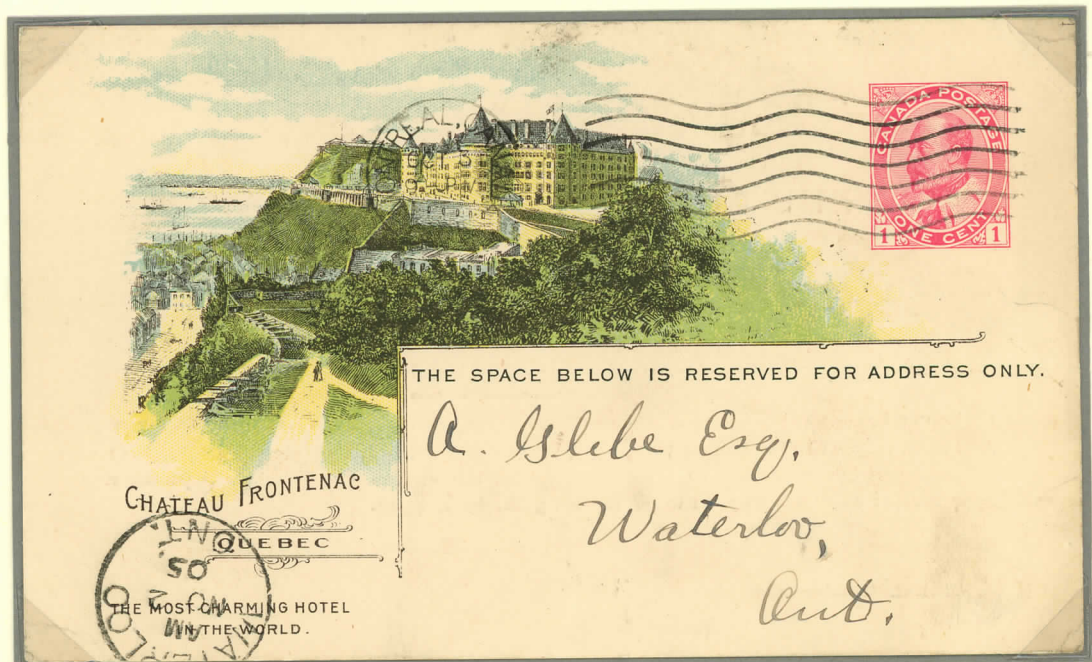
**Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac** (1660-1730) was pioneer in colonial Canada and Louisiana, founded Detroit in 1701.

(Postmark Cadillac; plate flaw 25 Centime)



**Louis Buade de Frontenac** (1620-1698) defended the French colonial possessions successfully against the British and Natives, was Governor of French-Canada from 1672-82 and from 1689 until his death.

(Postal stationery series on private order Canada 1905)



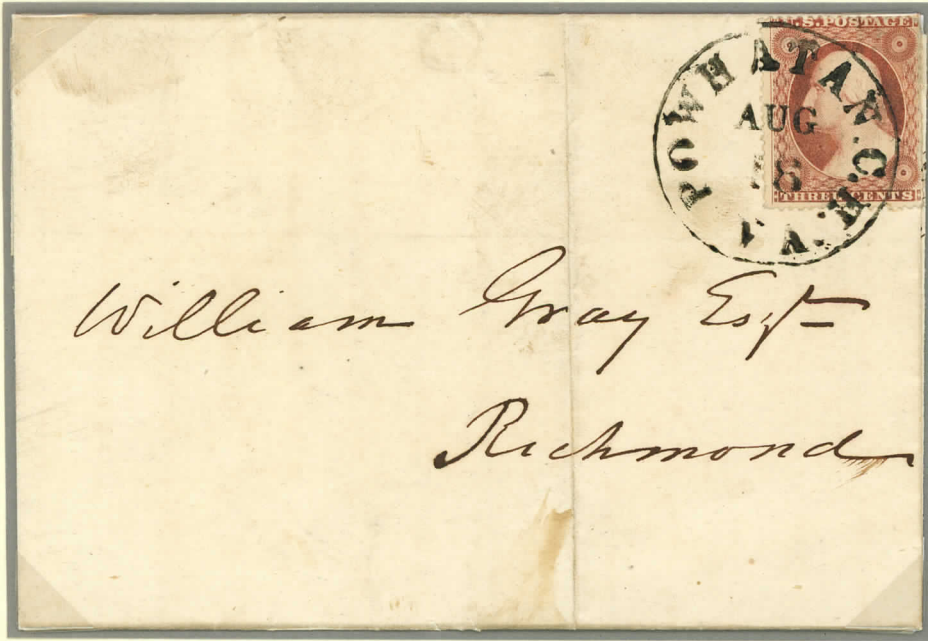


## 4.2 Immigration - Business first

After the occupation of America by Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards Europeans thought that the time has come to escape religious and political persecution in their homeland. However, major factors were the hope on **richdom** and **adventures** at first.



King James I of England named the area between the 34° and 45° north latitude "the English America" and divided it in two colonial domains. The charter for Virginia (34° - 41°) was awarded to the **Virginia London Company**. John Smith landed near to the **Chesapeake Bay** in 1607 and founded the first permanent British settlement named **James Fort** first.



The settlement was located in **Tsenacommacah** area, which was inhabited by the tribe of the **Paspahegh**, who were members of the mighty **Powhatan Confederacy** with 32 tribes, reigned by Chief **Powhatan**.

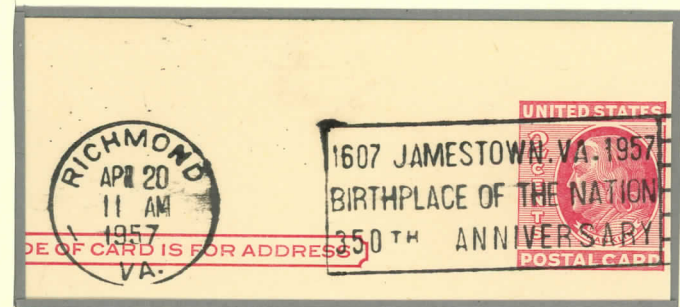
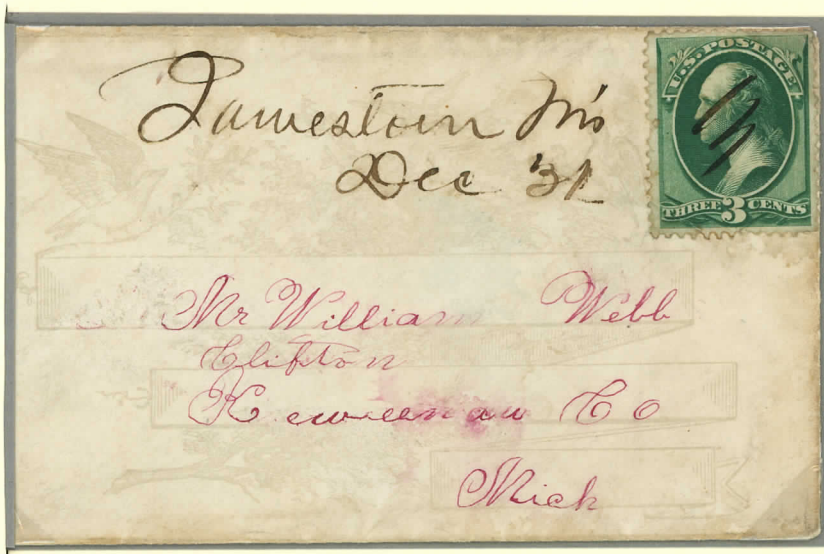
They could have lived in peace together, but by enlarging their land for new tobacco plantations, required by the **Virginia Company**, they aroused the anger of the natives, which should lead to wars lateron.



144 men made the passage on board the three Ships - **Susan Constant**, **Discovery** and **Godspeed** under the command of Captain Christopher Newport.



The colonists buildt Fort James in a triangular shape on the banks of the James River.



In 1619 Fort James was re-named to **Jamestown**. This place is regarded to be the birthplace of todays U.S.A. (Ladies-letter - 1873 - m.s. *Jamestown* - handstamp not yet available)



## 4.2 Immigration - Business first

Quite similar to the *Virginia London Company* acted the **Swedish West India Company**, which had a mandate to establish colonies particularly along the Delaware River for the purpose of trade. This company sponsored 11 expeditions in 14 separate voyages to Delaware between 1638 and 1655. The main difference - they purchased land from the Natives on a regular base.



In memory of **Swedes' Landing** → (perforation A)



(Perforation D and B, Perf. E - stamps in the booklet from 1938)

The first Swedish expedition sailed from the port of Gothenburg in late 1637. Organized by **Clas Fleming**, a Swedish Admiral, **Peter Minuit** (former Governor of New Amsterdam) led the expedition aboard the ships **Fogel Grip** and **Kalmar Nyckel**, sailing into Delaware Bay, which lay within the territory claimed by the Dutch, and anchored at **Minquas Kill**, which is known as **Swedes' Landing**, on **March 29, 1638**.



← **Johan Printz**, 3rd. Govenor, arrived at **Fort Christina** in the colony on 15 Febr. 1643 with two ships, the **Fama** and **Svanen**



The Swedes were accompanied by **Finnish farmers**, who should work on their land.



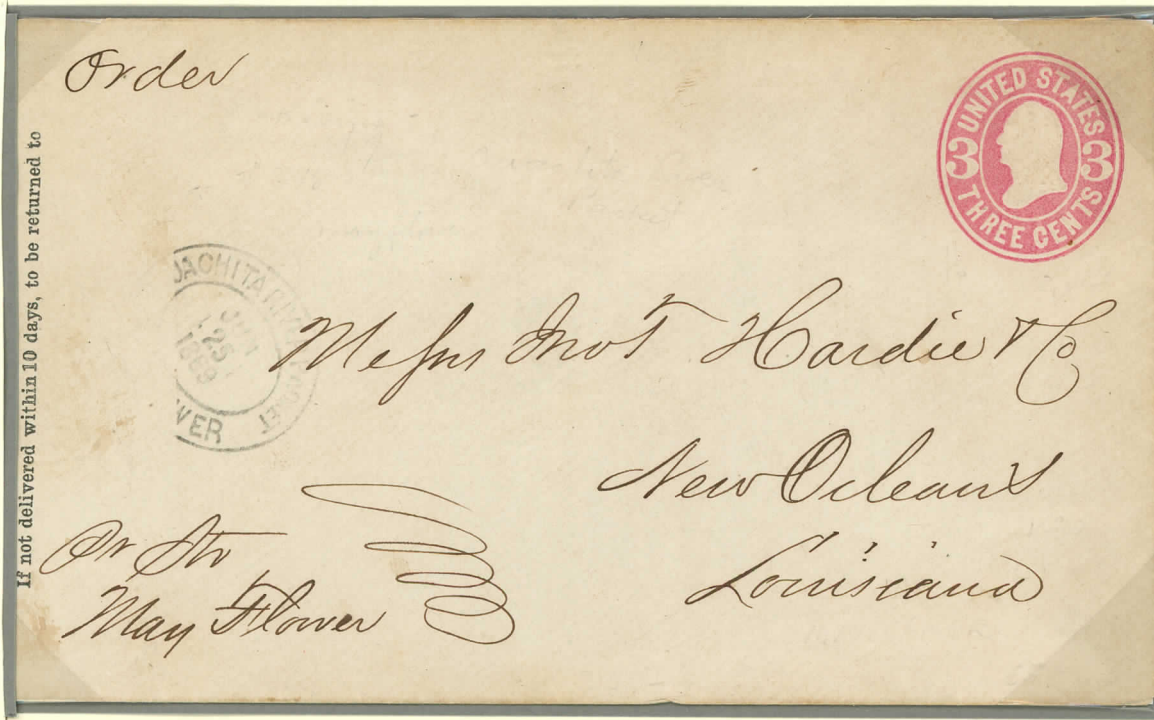
They gave their colony the name "**New Sweden**", however, were driven out in 1655 by the Dutch.

Their intensive and friendly contacts to the **Delaware-tribe** were based particularly on their fairness in trade with the Natives, although business stood in first place!



## 4.2.1 Flight destination America – For those persecuted religious

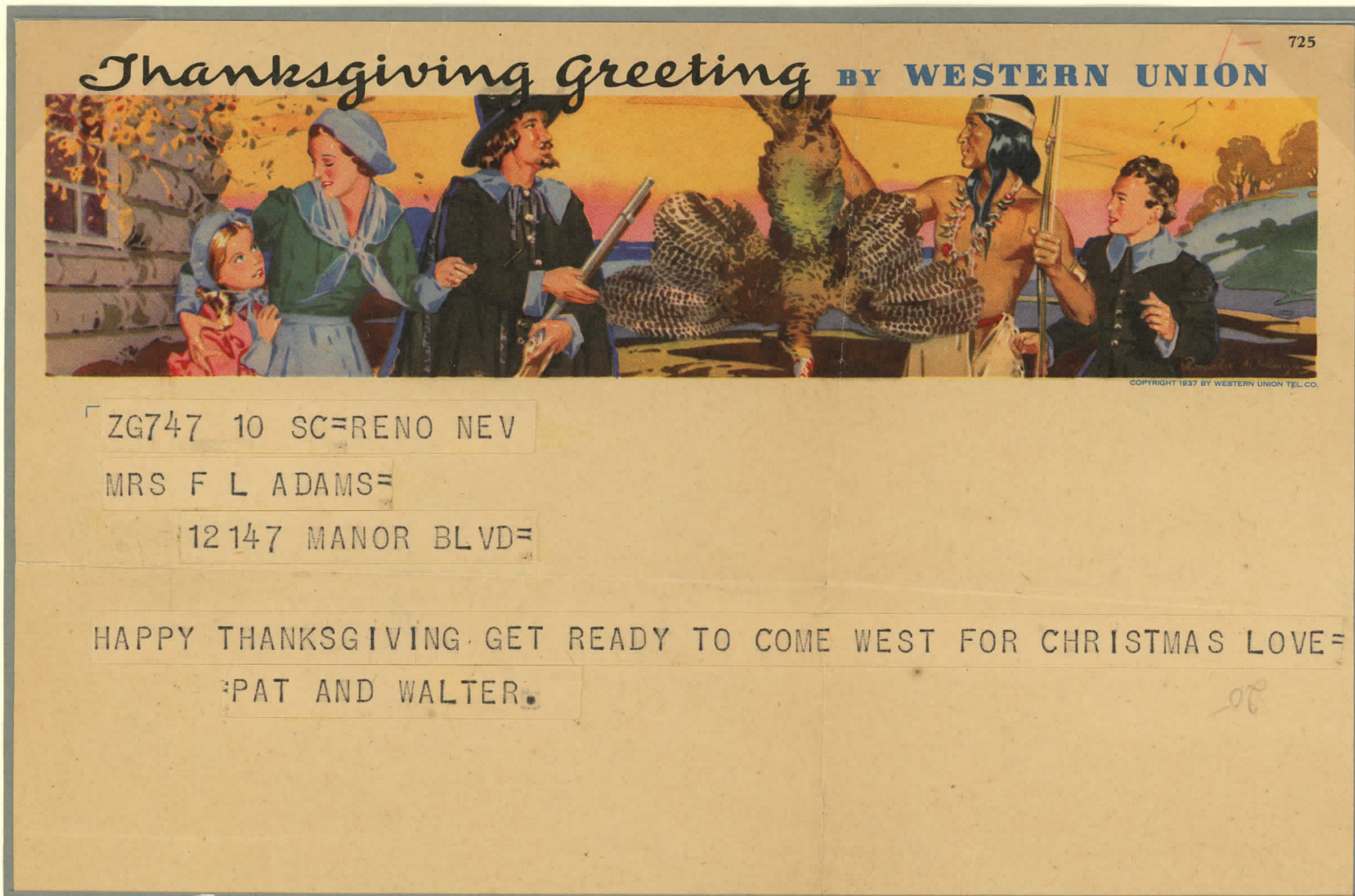
The Puritans left England for religious reasons to avoid further persecution by Government. Their colony they named Plymouth.



On November 11, 1620, the Puritans landed with the **Mayflower** in Cape Cod.



← (1869 – Quachita Riv. Packet / Mayflower; h. s. endorsement „per the May Flower“)



After landing many Englishmen would have starved, had not friendly minded American Natives helped them. Well known is the annual handing over of a turkey by **Massasoit** of the tribe of *Wampanoags* - now celebrated as **Thanksgiving Day**.



## 4.2.1 Flight destination America – For those persecuted religious

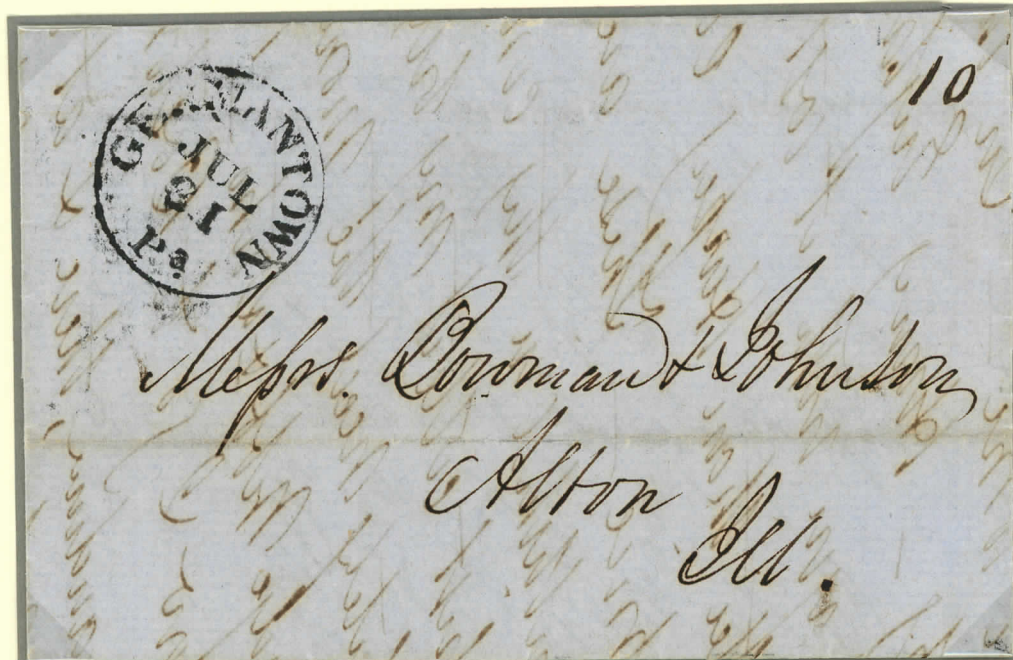
Persecuted by Catholic and Protestant rulers for more than a century, 13 Mennonite families immigrating from Krefeld



took the ship **Concord** in 1683 to reach their "promised land"



The Concord reached the American coast on October 6, 1683. The date is celebrated today as the "**German Day**".

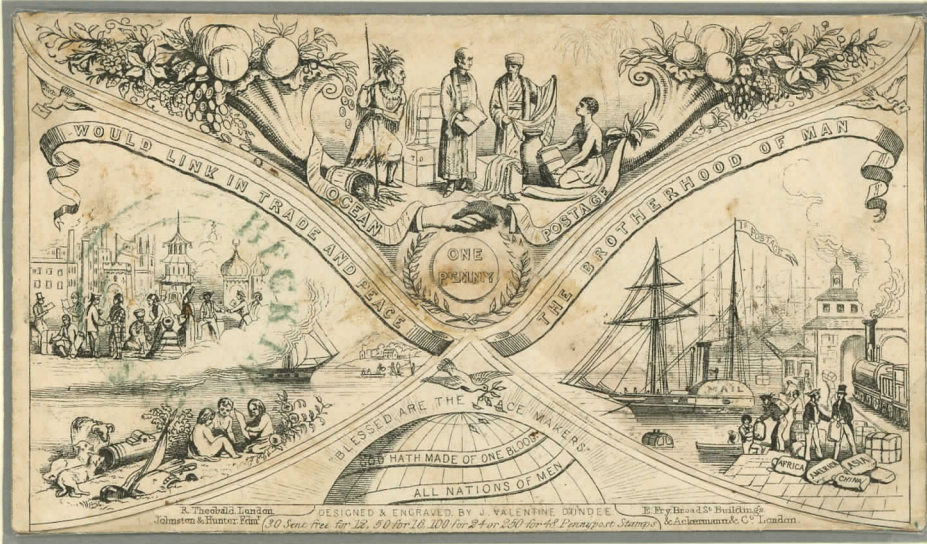


The place of landing was given the name **German Town**, which became a suburb of Philadelphia.



## 4.2.2 Inner colonization - Exploitation of goods available

The **fur trade**, more than any other activity, contributed to the exploration and opening of the wilderness, leading to extensive contacts between white people and the Natives.



Clothes, tools and knickknacks were exchanged for furs, overtaking not seldom the American Indians in barter deals.

(Valentines Anti-Slavery Propaganda-envelope (IX/44) 1853; only a few envelopes are recorded carried by the post; prepaid- from BECKING to BOMBAY -1/10 d.; demonstrating the early transatlantic trade, - nevertheless „borderline material“)



Huntsman with beaver hat



Russian fur trader Alexander Sagorskin

There was a great demand for furs in Europe. Huntsmen and fur traders were accepted as trading partners by the American Indians.



In 1664 the British overtook the fur trade from the Dutch at the Hudson River, naming their company → **Hudson Bay Company**



(proof in vermilion on India Paper)



Loaded rafts, used the inland waterways for many decades.

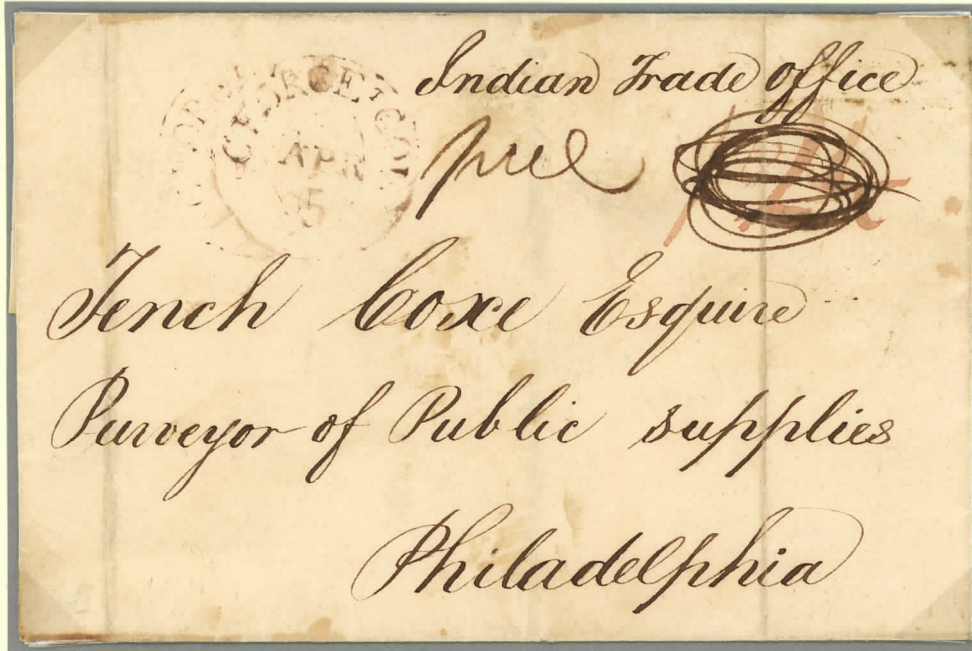


At the beginning especially the French were successful in trading with **beaver furs**, due to the hat fashion in France. However the Indians quickly experienced that the barter objects of the British were more durable and less expensive.



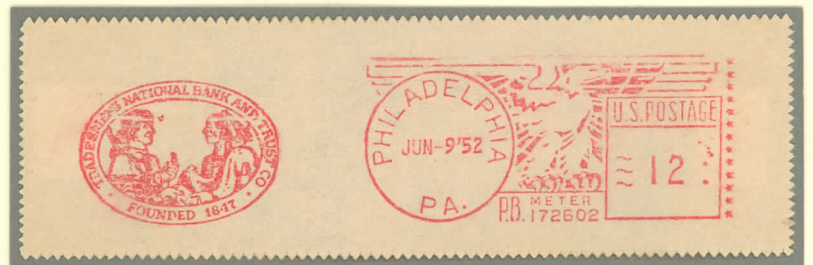
## 4.2.2 Inner colonization - The "Factory System"

Also the Congress played a part in the fur trade, when four *Trade and Intercourse Acts* passed pertaining to Indian affairs and commerce between 1790 and 1799. Under the 1790 Act, the "**Factory System**" was established in 1791.

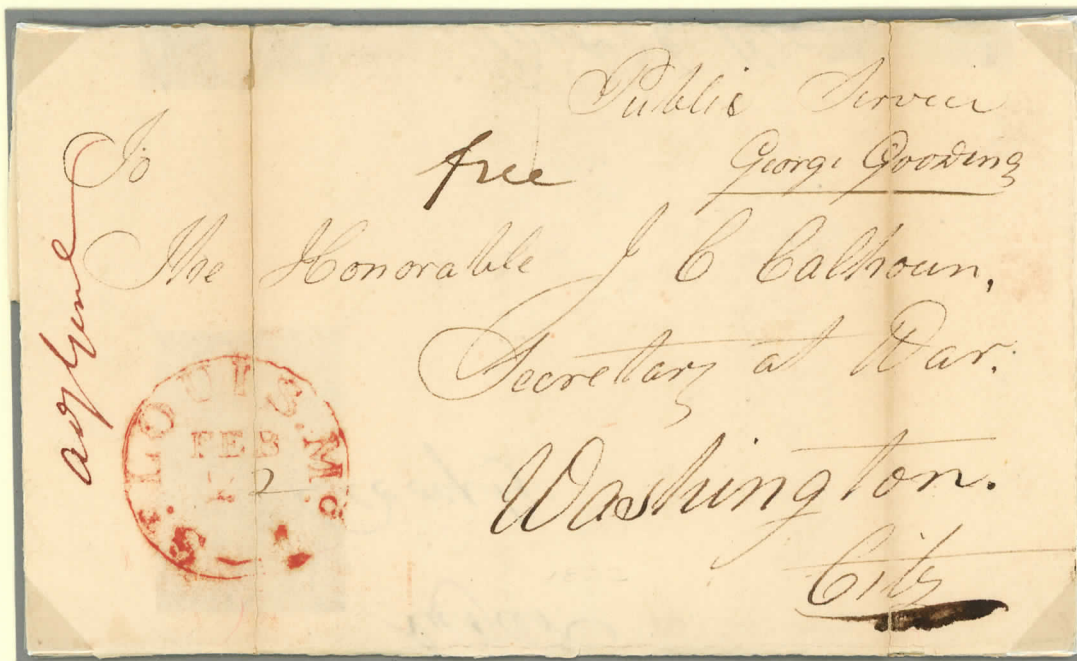


In 1789 the Congress already had assigned relations with the Indian tribes to the newly created War Department, which in 1806 instituted the position of **Superintendent of Indian Trade** to develop and maintain the factory trading network of the fur trade.

(1811, GEORGETOWN, John Mason, Secretary of Indian Trade, under Frank of the addressee Tench Coxe, Purveyor of public supplies)



Among other regulations, for instance outlawing the use of liquor in the Indian fur trade, the acts provided for the appointment of Indian Agents and licensing of federal traders who could barter with the Indians.



**Fort Crawford**, *Prairie de Chien*, was part of the Indian factory trading system and was used also to keep peace between white settlers and the local Native American tribes. The "Factory System" was abolished in 1822, at which time provisions were made for licensing of independent traders, who were better able to meet the onwads booming demand for furs.

(January, 1822, Fort Crawford, by military courier to ST. LOUIS, under frank of the addressee J.C. Calhoun; Secretary of War)



## 4.2.2 Inner colonization – Exploitation of goods available



The British however dedicated especially to farming.



It was **William Penn**, who concluded the famous *treaties of eternal friendship* with the *Susquehanna* and *Delaware*, in order to gain lands for the settlers. However, this alliance shouldn't last for ever.



*a proof impression from the original brass block*

*To John Pye Esq*

*from W. Mulready*

*April 1840*

William Penn sealed these treaties by handshake with the *Susquehanna* and the *Delaware* (in the background). (Proof from the original plate without value-impression on India paper - for John Pye Esquire – signed by **W. Mulready** in April 1840 (ex

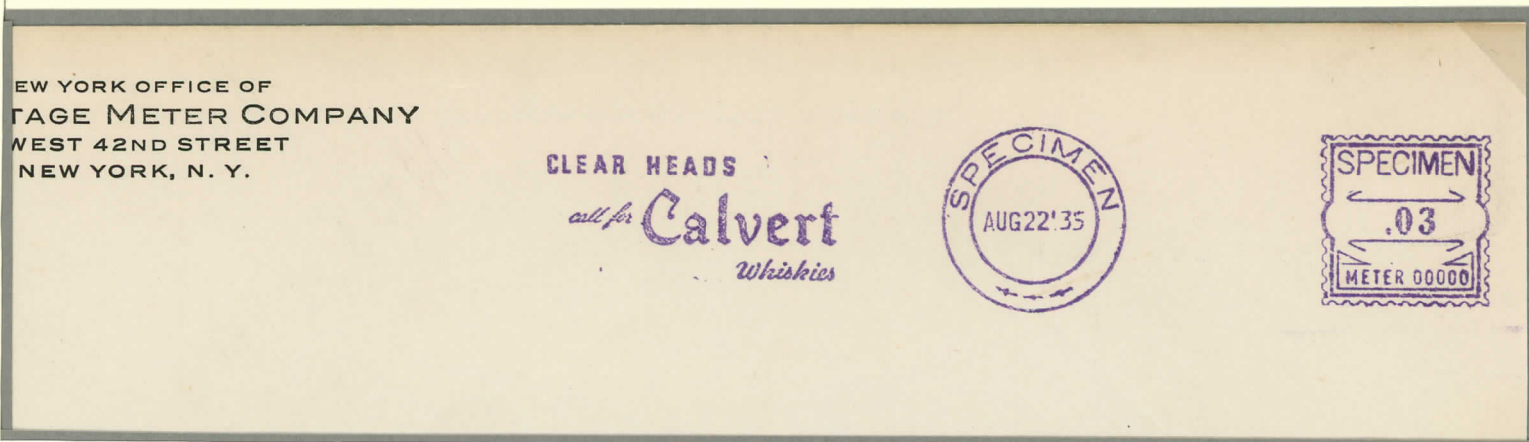


### 4.2.3 „Our way of life“ - A „Native country“ loses its face

Columbus already has had the opinion – „*These people should overtake our way of life*“. With the increasing flood of immigrants the American Natives "really" learned to know their kind of life.



The otter disappeared from the scene, the population of beavers was nearly worn out, and along the coast reverberated the noise of axes and fallen trees while reducing the woodlands.



In addition the *Whisky* "took care" of the American Natives, which the immigrants consciously distributed to the them. The white people have had quickly recognized that the Natives, when consuming this drug, lost their „*clear head*“.

(SPECIMEN-machine cancellation of the POSTAGE METER COMPANY)



(Issue Lesotho 1982 – photo essay with overlay)



At first the immigrants were regarded by the Natives to be „*helpless children*“ and associated relatively harmless with them. However, no later than with the arrival of the **Pilgrim Fathers** they were disabused. Their puritanical attitude and hardness extinguished the *Massachusetts* and *Wampanoags*.



## 4.2.4 Under increasing pressure - First resistances



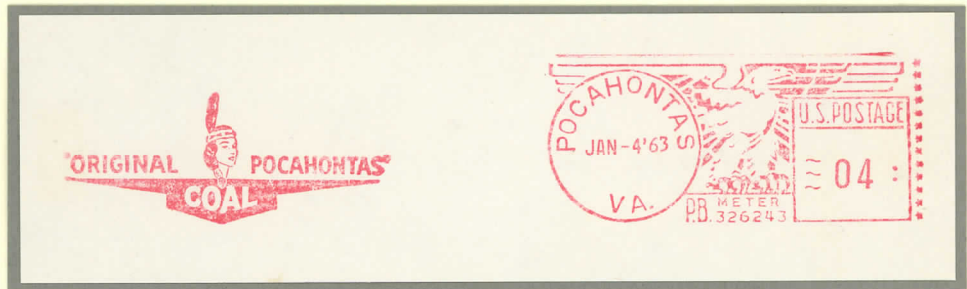
The Native in the **State Emblem of Massachusetts** the words were put into the mouth - "Come over and help us", - he didn't need their assistance, however, the white man appeared on the scene. The rebellions of the tribe of the **Massachusetts** in the 16th century resulted in its partial destruction. (Misperforation)



(Photoessay; finally accepted design)



Friendly the immigrants were received. They would have probably starved without the help of the natives, but they thanked the American Natives with driving them out which must cause aggressions.



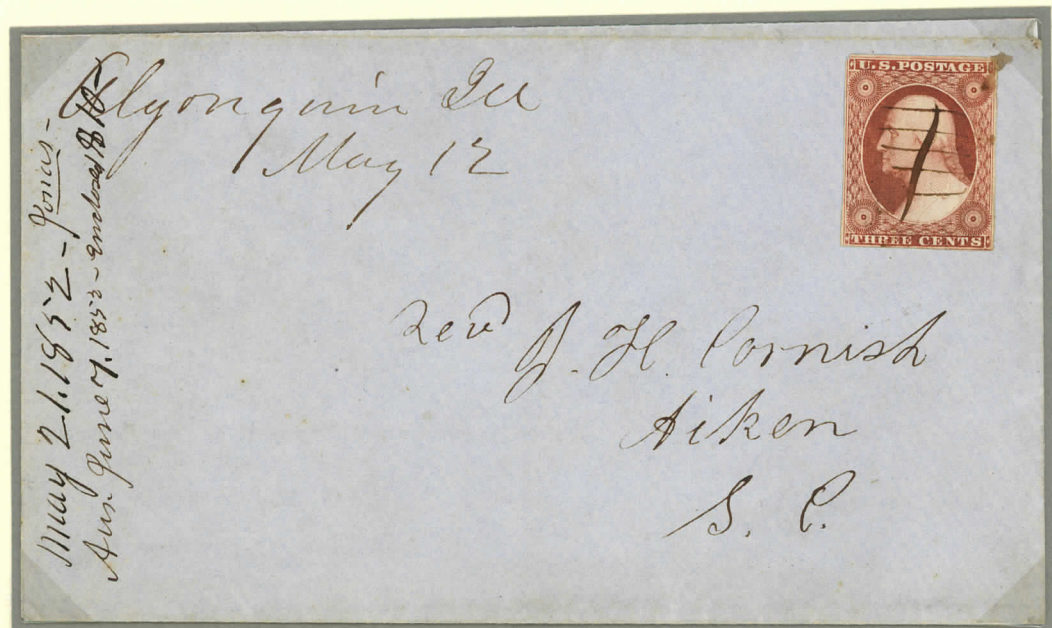
The Powhatans remained calm first due to the coronation of their King **Wahunsonacock** and the marriage of **Pocahontas** to John Rolfe. But by the time of Powhatan's death (1618), settlers discovered the profitable tobacco crop and pressed increasingly into Native territory which led to an intermittent warfare for 14 years in which the tribe was decimated to less than 1,000 members.



King **Wahunsonacock**  
Powhatan

In addition the **Algonquin** tribes (e.g. **Massachusetts**) took part in battles and conflicts between the French and British (**French and Indian Wars**) for nearly 75 years (1688 - 1763).

(m.s. **Algonquin** - a postmark was not yet available in 1852)

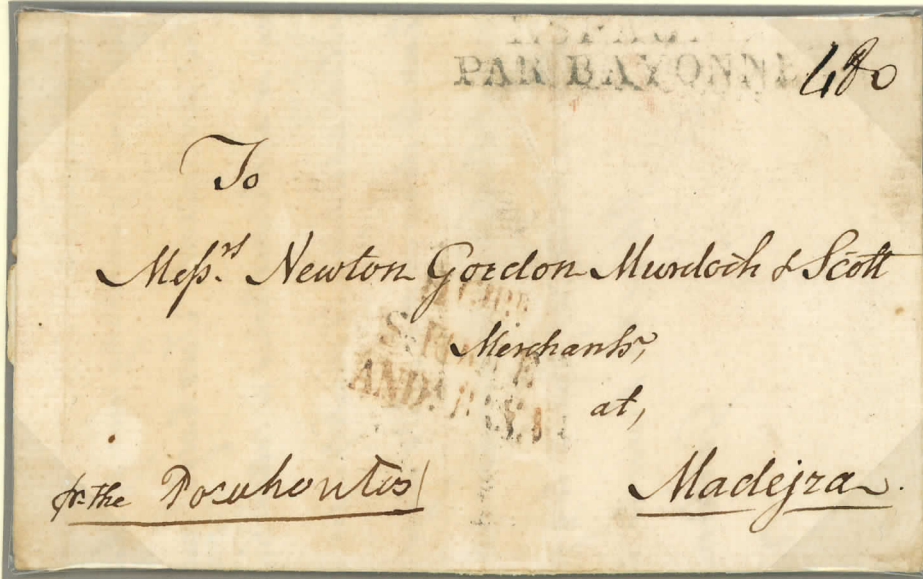




## 4.2.5 Captivity - In the hands of the American Natives



John Smith was the leader of the settlers in the *Jamestown - Colony* and was taken prison by the *Powhatan - Confederation*. Main Chief of the 32 tribes was **Chief Powhatan**.



On the request of **Pocahontas**, daughter of King Powhatan, Smith was not killed.



On her baptism she was named **Rebecca**. She married **John Rolfe** intending to keep a long lasting peace.

("per the Pocahontas"; April 16, 1824, Philadelphia, via London - Le Havre - SPAIN / PAR BAYONNE (from 1807) and Gibraltar - DE GIBR. / S. ROQUE / ANDA BAXA (1824 - First year in use.) - via Lisboa to Madeira; arrival: August 19, - letter up to 3 ounces in weight - standing charge 80 Reis for 2 Oitavos + 10 times 2 Oitavos per 40 Reis - to pay 480 Reis by receiver)



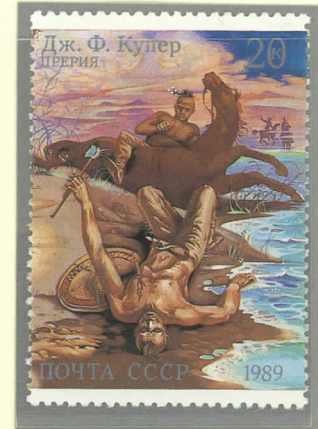
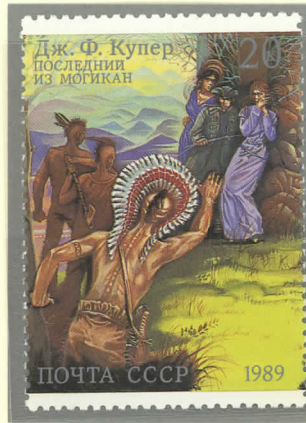
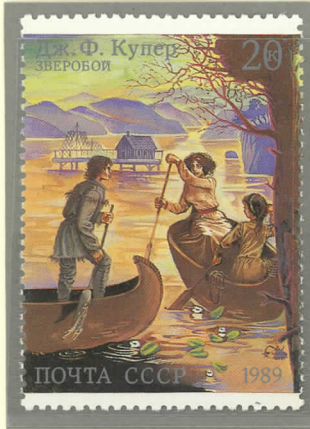
She accompanied her husband as "**Lady Rebecca**" to England in 1615, but died there in 1617 when they wished to return. (Under-paid international letter of the 3rd. weight class - post-taxed in New York 10 C.; on arrival in Switzerland C.O.D.- charge of 50 Centime)



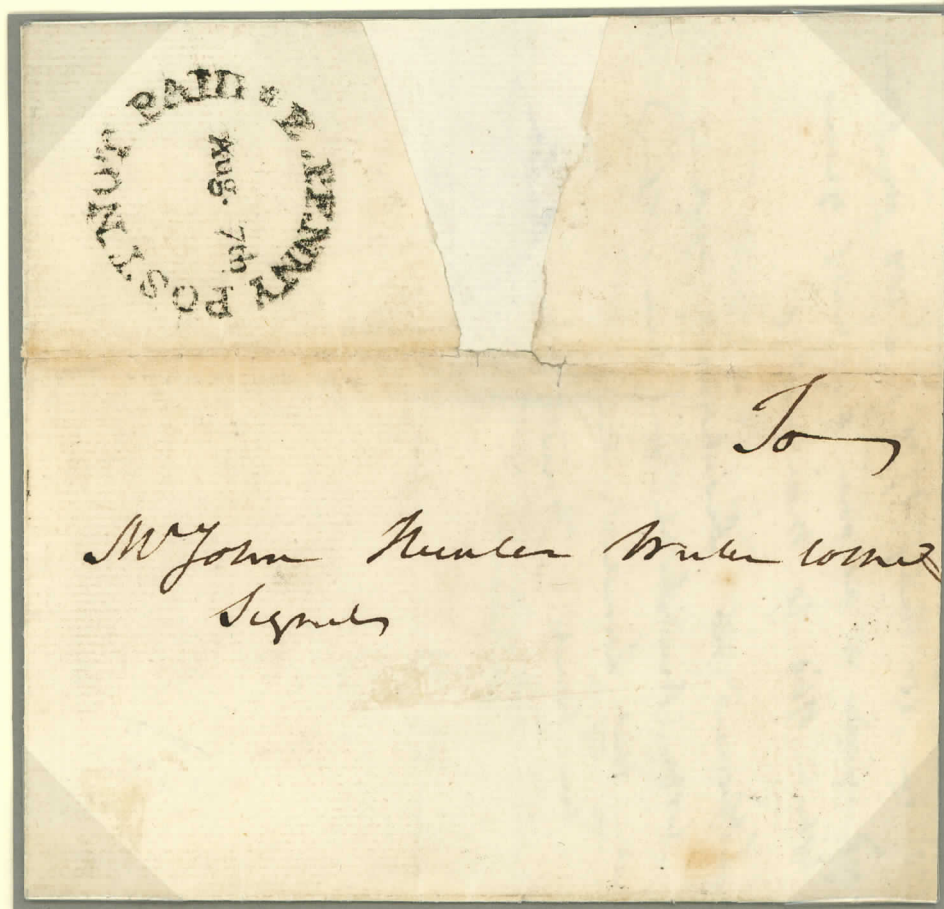
## 4.2.5 Captivity - In the hands of the American Natives



On July 14, 1776, the daughter of **Daniel Boone** was kidnapped along with two other girls by two Cherokees and three Shawnees. Two days later Boone with his following freed the girls and put the Natives to flight. This rapid intervention multiplied Boone's reputation.



The daughters of **General Monroe** were freed out of the hands of **Magua** by **Hawkeye**, **Uncas** and **Chingachgook**. Uncas was killed by the evil Magua. (Literally: Leatherstocking Tales series; J. F Cooper)



**Peter Williamson** was kidnapped as a child from Aberdeen and sold as a slave for 16 £ in the U.S. Later on he was taken prison by *Cherokees*, but was released, and then fought in the British army against the French. On his return to Europe he toured Britain in the guise of a "Red Indian" → "**Indian Peter**". He founded in 1773 in Edinburgh a local Penny Post, which was in existence for 20 years.

(1775 - handstamp of the **P. Williamson Post** for unpaid letters; usage from 1774 to 1778; fee for local delivery → 1 d. was payable by the recipient)



## 5 Increase of driving out

### 5.1 Expansion – Struggle for terrains



The 13 British colonies in the east declared their independence from England on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1776.

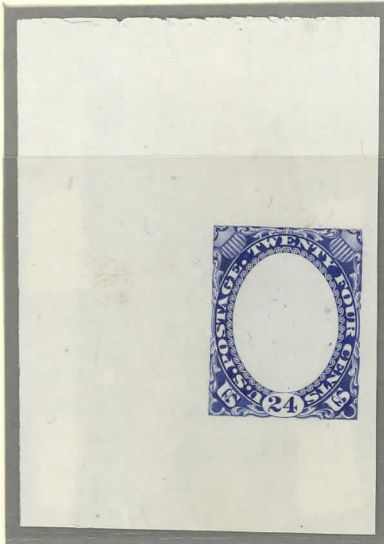


The contract with England 1783 in Paris sealed the end of the American revolution → **Breaking with England**

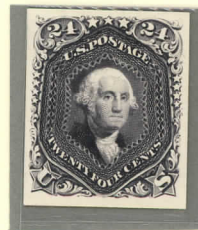
Very quickly the former colonists understood and annexed further lands which were homelands of the natives.



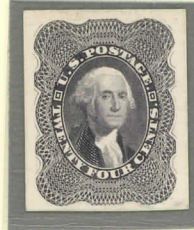
Although **G. Washington** honored chief **Red Jacket** with a medal as the first American Native Philadelphia in 1789, he had nothing better to do as a great landowner among the colonists, but



(1861 – essay of the frame 24 C.;  
- not registered; a forgery?)



design 1861 – 24 C.

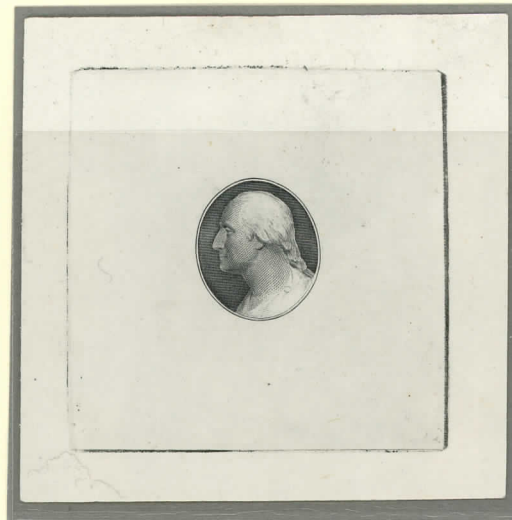


design 1857 – 24 C.

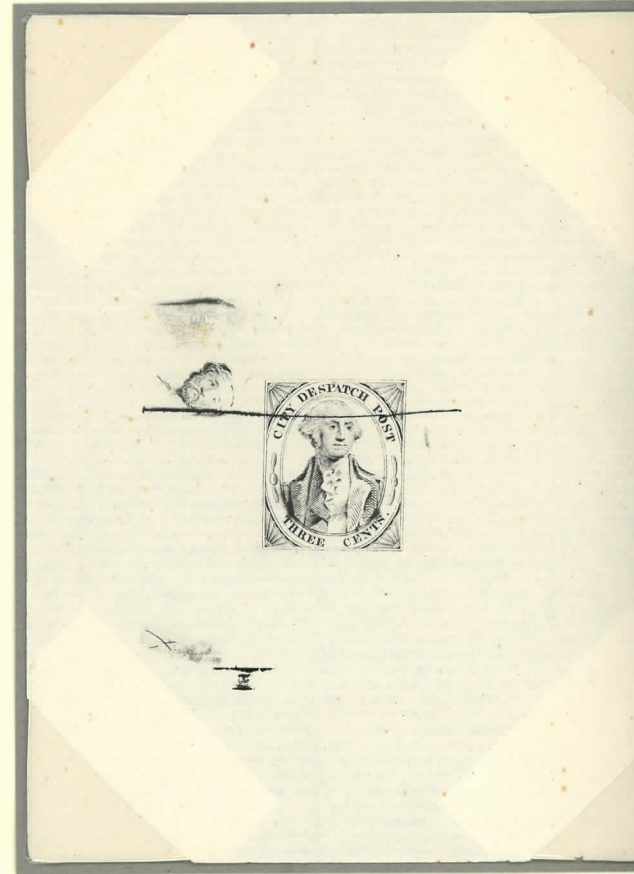
(1879 – 1893 for an official Presentation-album;  
proofs of the American Banknote Co.)



(Schernikow-reprint 1903; essay of  
the Philadelphia Banknote Co. von 1877)



(1851 – 3 C. proof of the vignette)



(Local post New York – City Despatch Post; proof on velin paper)

to buy, just before his proclamation to President in 1763, shares of the **Mississippi Company**.





THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

270 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

EXPERT COMMITTEE

No.

0114622

2/16/83

We have examined the enclosed item submitted by the  
applicant described as follows:

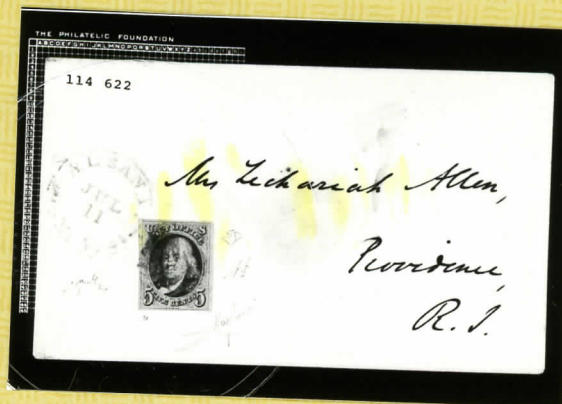
Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

<u>Cat. No.</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Denom</u>	<u>Color</u>
1	1847	5¢	red brown

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

ON COVER WITH RED ALBANY N.Y. JUL 11 CDS  
OF WHICH A PHOTOGRAPH IS ATTACHED AND  
ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS A GENUINE USAGE \* \* \* \* \*



  
For The Expert Committee  
CO-Chairman

submitted by MYRON KALLER & ASSOC.

CUSTOMER COPY



## 5.1 Expansion – Even Presidents "played the wrong notes"

More than a bystander at the expulsion of the natives from ancestral lands was **B. Franklin**.



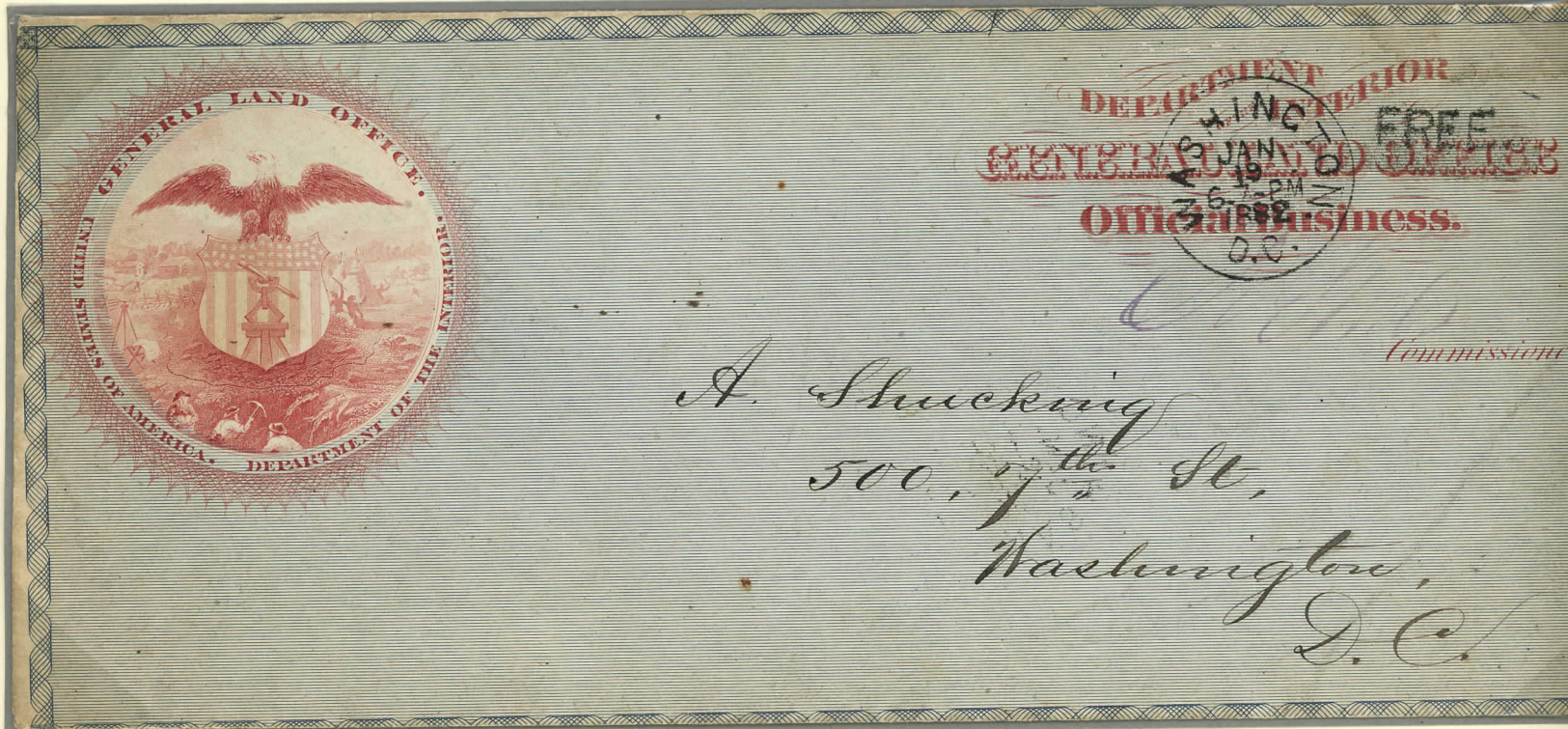
(ca. 1875 – official issue on card from new plates)



↑ 1847 - Boston to Seneca/NY, up to 300 miles (tariff 1845); black-brown)

So **B. Franklin** was that "free" as a representative of the American Colony, to push through the plan of the Walpole Company and to bring 20 million acres of land per se.

← (1847 – Albany/NY to Providence, less than 300 miles (red-brown; **certificate**))



(Department of the Interior - GENERAL LAND OFFICE; FREE - Washington 1862)

The "pale faces" continually dug up from Native lands and pushed them into a position that must have induced resistance.



## 5.1 Expansion – Struggle for terrains

The treaty with the American Natives of 1763 had been forgotten, in which there was guaranteed the lands in the west of the Appalachians by the British. Even the confirmation of this contract by U.S. Congress in 1787 didn't hinder them to annex further lands.



Mississippi 1798  
from France



Florida 1819  
from Spain



Kalifornien 1850  
from Mexico



Gadsden Purchase 1853  
Arizona and New Mexico

The great width of the lands, earned by payments, wars or newly made treaties, demanded research and cultivation, to give a home to further immigrants who came over in hardly stopping numbers.



J.Ch. Frémont  
"The Pathfinder"



Men and women moved forward to explore the wilderness and to take it in possession. Partly they lived among the natives and accepted their ways of life. Organized treks set out, guided by experienced pathfinders.



Kit Carson  
Westman and Trapper



J.Ch. Frémont waving his flag from the peaks of the Rocky Mountains to immigrants, Kit Carson and Charles Preuss, to follow his example. Frémont discovered also the **Oregon-Trail**. (1898 - large sunken die proof)



## 5.1 Expansion – Louisiana Purchase

With the purchase of *Louisiana* in 1803 the Americans made their biggest gain of land. The area measured 48.523 square miles which were bought for 15 million dollars after negotiations made by



(control-proof in the colour sepia from 1951; less than five times recorded)



*R.R. Livingstone* in Paris.



Louisiana



Before **Th. Jefferson** had threatened Napoleon, to cooperate with the British, if he would even touch Louisiana. Napoleon however had need on money urgently to financiate his European wars. Therefore he agreed to the result of the negotiation.

(Essay of the vignette 5 C.-issue. 1861; Schernikow essay 1903 →)



(1852 - NEW ORLEANS / ALEXANDRIA & NATCHITOCHES PACKET DALMAU, Red River packet)

This way the tribe of the **Natchitoches**, living in Lousiana also became part of the U.S. They were members of the **Caddo Confederacy**. Their Caddoan tribal name was "*chestnut eaters*" or "*pawpaws*".



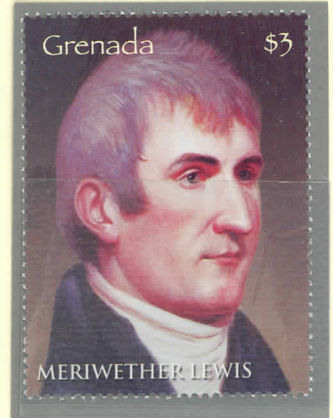
## 5.1 Expansion – Louisiana Purchase - The Lewis & Clark expedition



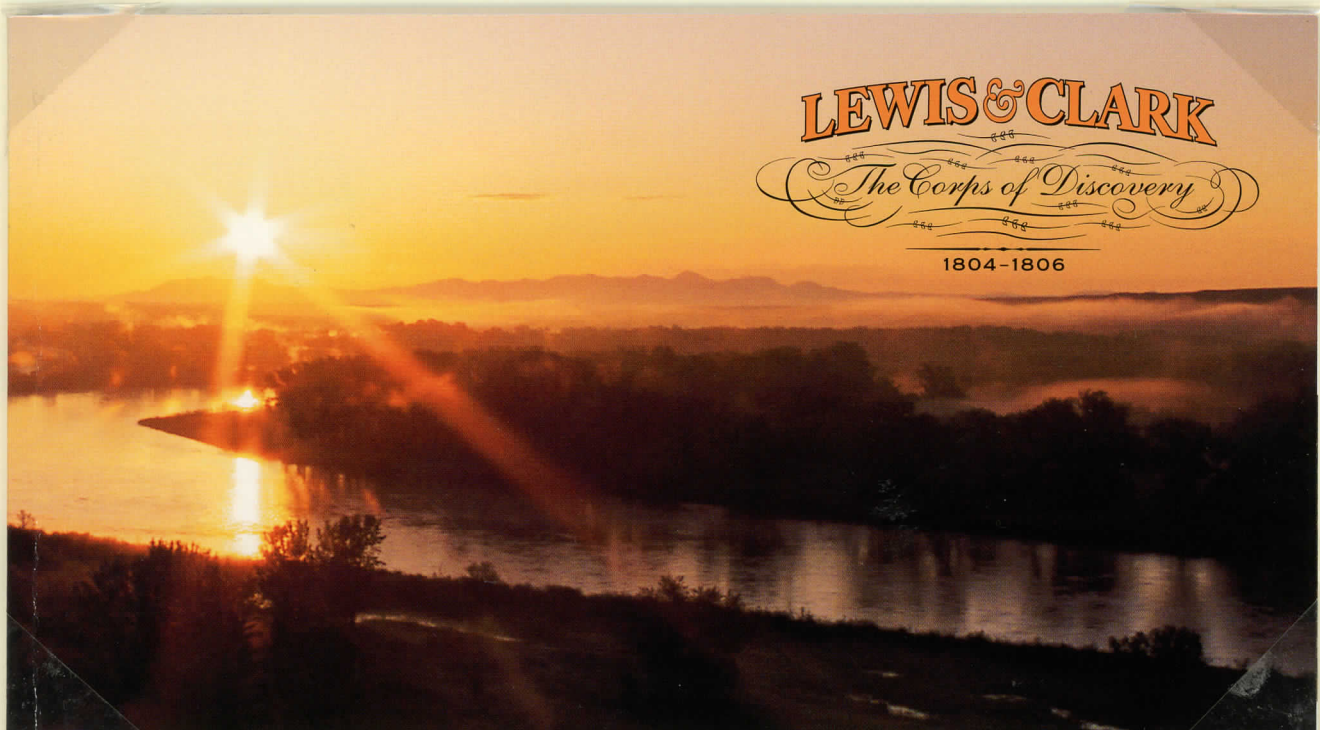
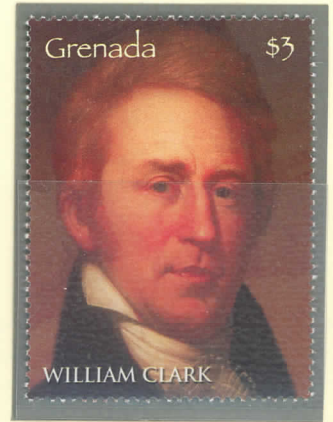
(Langton's Pioneer Express, - Marysville to St. Francisco -, was formed in 1855 and served areas of California and Nevada until Langton's death in 1864)

To explore the vast terrain of Louisiana experienced **Pioneers** were in need urgently.

**Meriwether Lewis** was personal secretary to Thomas Jefferson, who chose Lewis to overtake this task.



On May 14, 1804, Lewis, his friend **William Clark** and followers set out on their journey from St. Louis, Missouri. On the way they met the pregnant **Sacajawea**, who joined the entire trip and became a great help to them both linguistically and culturally.



Having found an overland route to the Pacific Ocean they reached Oregon in 1805 and returned to St. Louis in triumph 1806.



## 5.1.1 Protection from attacks– Building of Forts

To preserve won territory against intruding natives, to protect immigrants from raids, forts were built along the major transport routes.

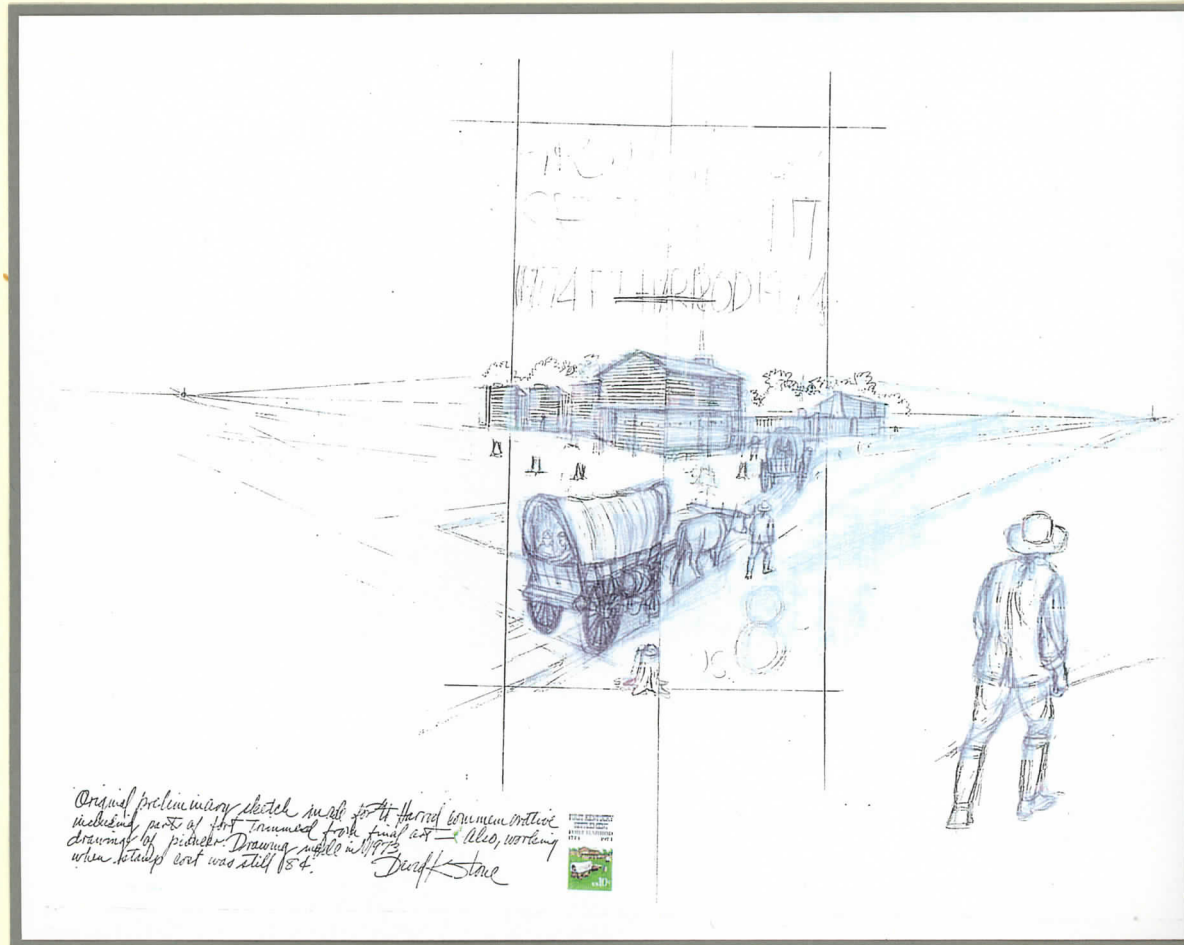


Fort Kearny "Protector of the pioneers"



Settlers led by **Daniel Boone** to Kentucky were driven back by the Natives in 1773. A year later **J. Harrod** with 32 followers succeeded to found a settlement for their protection → he built **Fort Harrod**.

(scaled original design (pencil) by David K. Stone for the commemorative edition - **Fort Harrod** - 1974;; size of the original drawing 60 x 47.5 cm)



WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE  
FORT MONROE, VA.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS,

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of Three Hundred Dollars.

The Southern Historical Society  
Richmond, Va

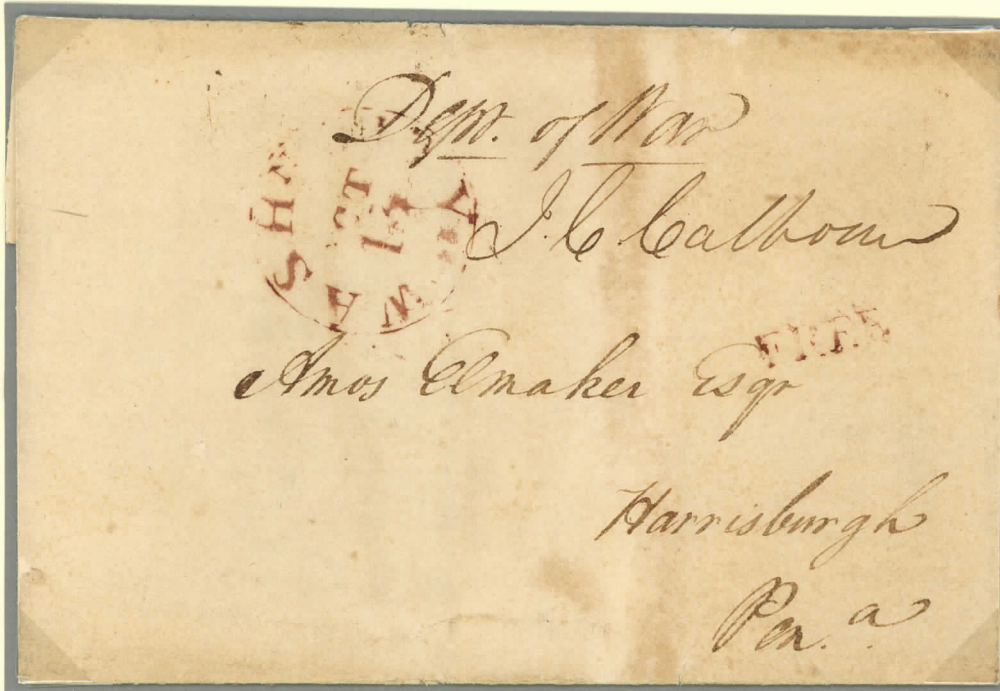


Fort Monroe was built in the 17th century in southeastern Virginia and is one of the oldest forts.



### 5.1.2 Supervisory bodies - Establishment of control authorities

In 1789 Congress assigned relations with the Indian tribes to the newly created War Department. When the abolition of the factory system took place in 1822, the oversight on Indian affairs was temporary overtaken by this Department,

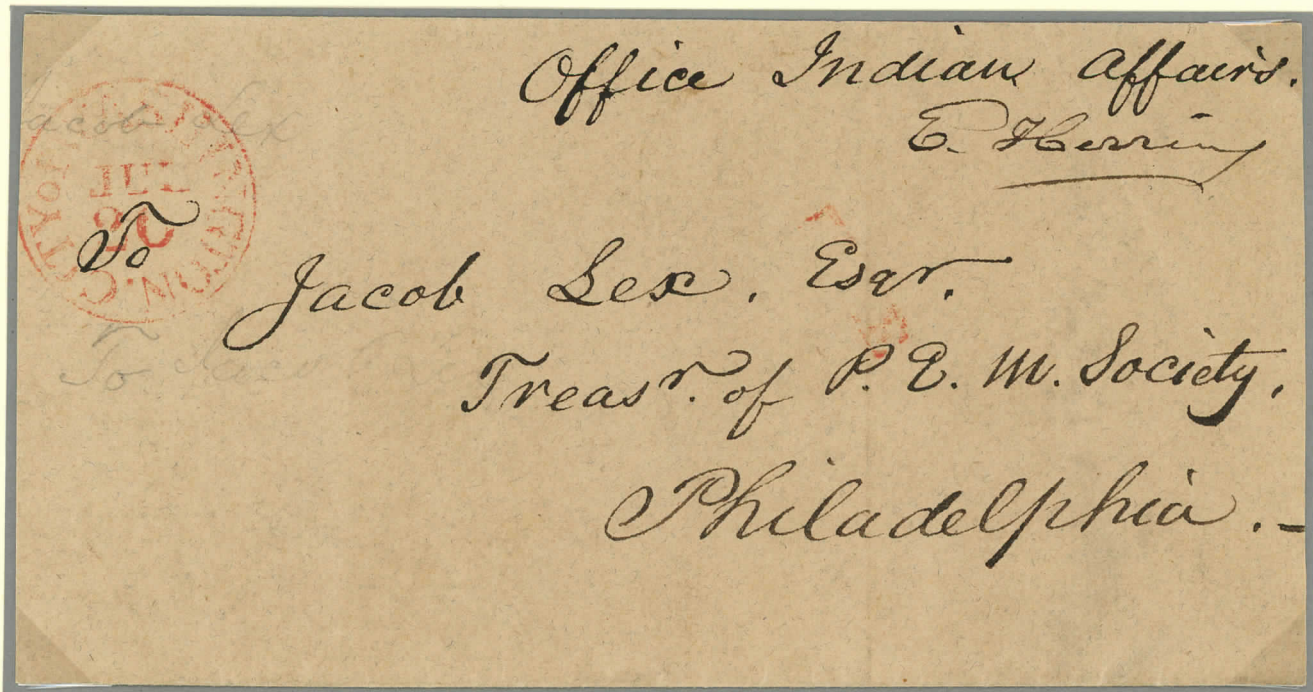


**J.C. Calhoun**

(1863 - unissued 1 C. stamp printed by De la Rue at the request of the CSA government; Withdrawn and replaced by a 2 C. stamp in order to gain additional financial support in the civil war.)

until **John C. Calhoun** as Secretary of War created the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** to be administered by the War Department in 1824. The Bureau's principal functions were to oversee treaty negotiations with Indian tribes, manage Indian schools, administer Indian trade, and handle all correspondence and expenditures concerning Indian affairs.

(1824 - Washington, under frank of J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War (1817-25), Vice President (1825-32), sent FREE of charge to Harrisburgh)



On July 9, 1832, Congress created the position of **Commissioner of Indian Affairs** to head the Office, and **Elbert Herring** was appointed the first Commissioner (1832-36) by President Andrew Jackson.

(under frank of E. Herring, City of Washington to Philadelphia, sent FREE of charge; ex Bleuler)



## 5.1.2 Supervisory bodies – Establishment of controlling authorities

Until 1849 the "War Department" had the incumbency to put into action the governmental decisions concerning the American Natives, then the responsibility was turned over to the "Department of the Interior".

The commissioners should take care of tribal affairs, if there arose arguments or discontents.

(W.P. Dole was Commissioner from 1861-64 and dealt e.g. with the affairs of the *Kickapoo*)



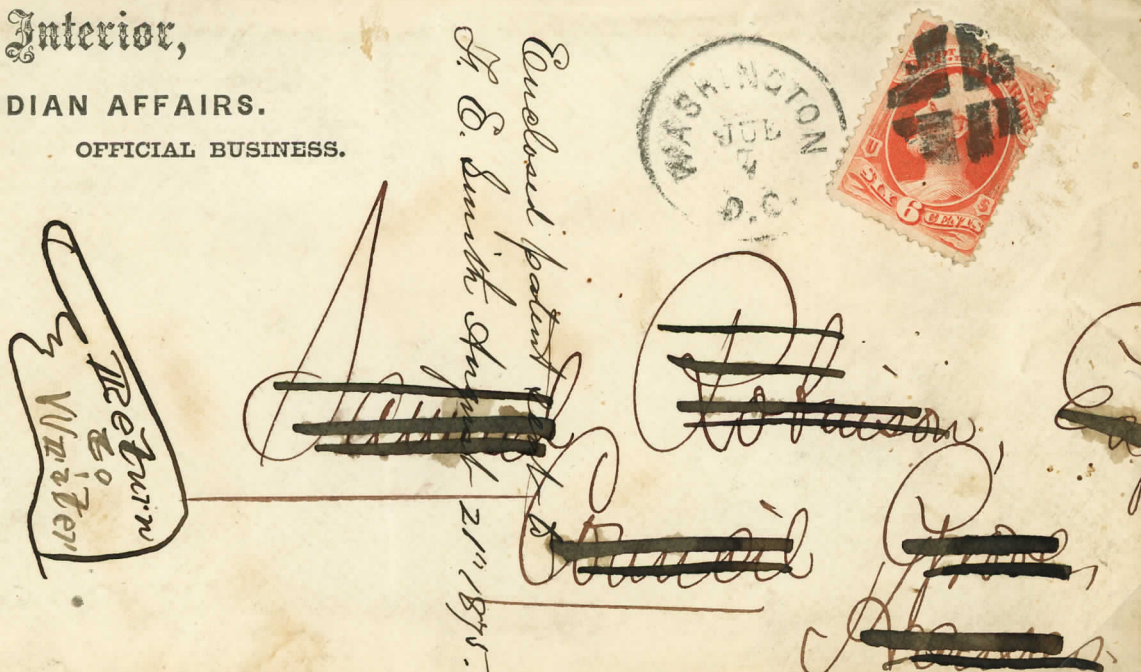
They also had the task allot food rations to the tribes, but should also report on unusual occurrences or insurrections to the headquarters in Washington.

← (1873 - arrival postmark Washington - RECEIVED / INDIAN OFFICE; less than 8 strikes recorded)

Department of the Interior,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.



In Washington then these feedbacks were bundled and mostly submitted to Congress for approval.

(Office of Indian Affairs with official duty-stamp - 6. C.- fee for the double letter; from 1 July 1873 to 1889 franking with official duty-stamps was compulsory)



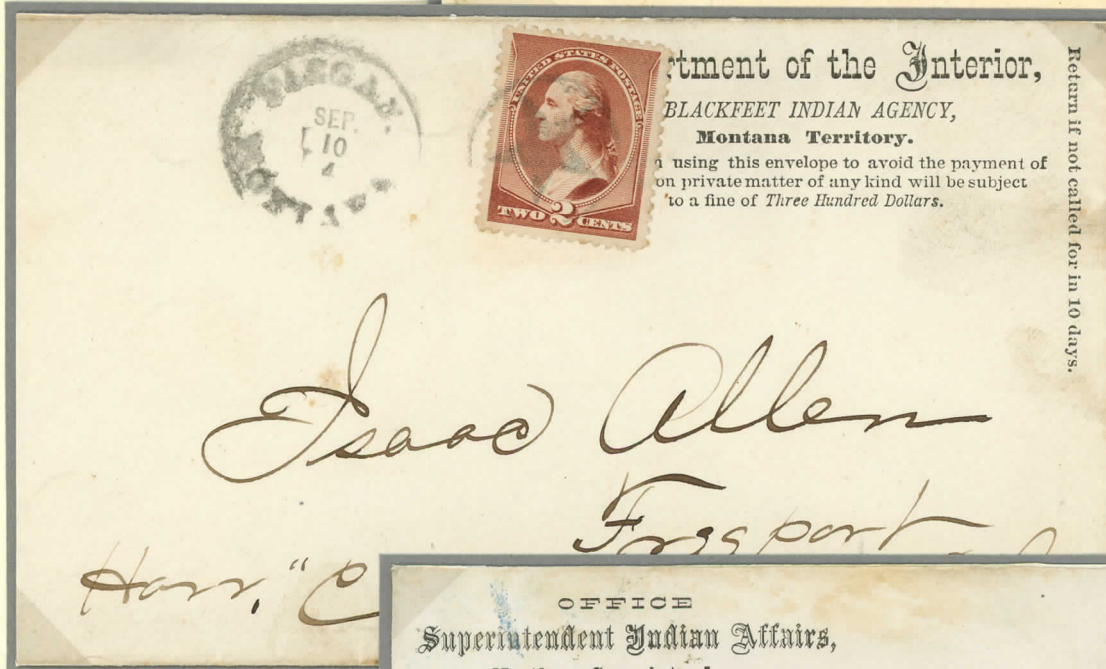
## 5.1.2 Supervisory bodies – Establishment of control authorities

Already during the phase of "Trade and Intercourse Acts" (1790 - 1799) had been determined by Congress that the President could choose agents who were allowed to operate a type of trading house near the settled tribes.



These agents were now held to do the basic work for the commissioners. Many agents had only means to use their own benefit.

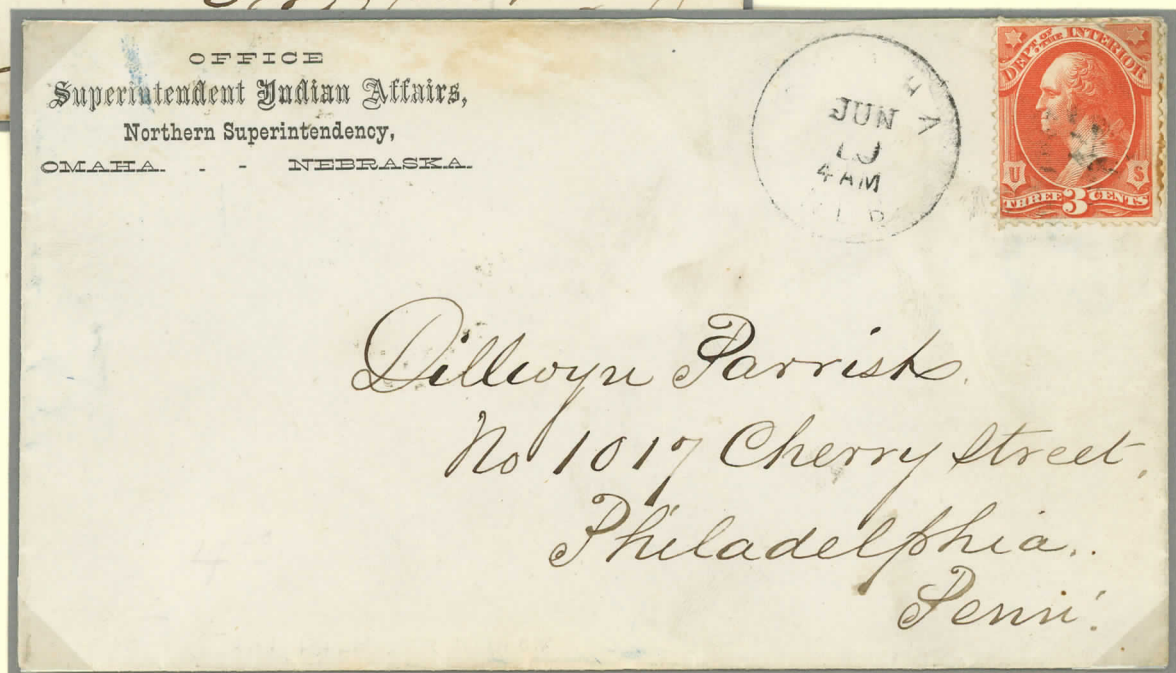
(m.s. - Creek Agency, near Okmulgee / Oklahoma stationed.  
m.s. endorsements were the first indications of field agencies in the reservations.)



Actually, the agencies had been set up for the purpose -

1. foods to put on loan.
2. to give the Indians seeds and livestock.
3. To ensure compliance with the limits of the Indian territories.

(Blackfeet Indian Agency in Montana;  
Glacier and Pondera Counties;  
Headquarters: Browning)

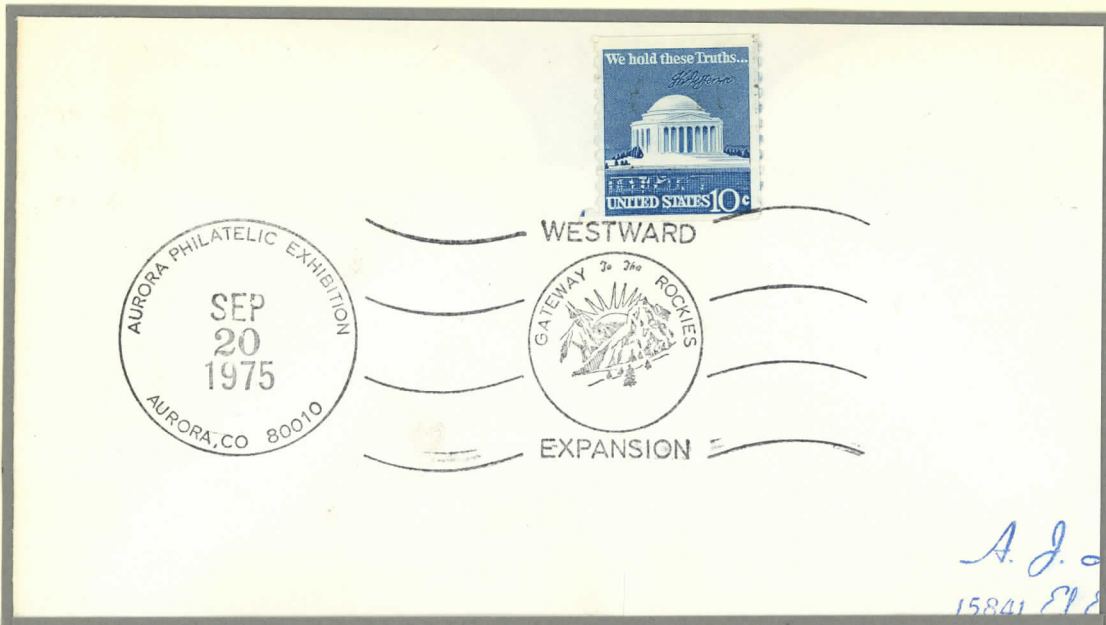


**Superintendencies of Indian Affairs** for a specific locality existed from 1803 until 1878. After 1878, agents reported directly to the Commissioner's Office. A Superintendent of Indian Affairs was an overseeing and communicating administrator for the agents who worked directly with individual tribes.

(Superintendent Indian Affairs - the Northern Superintendency  
Omaha - Nebraska - (1851-76))



## 5.2 Go Westward! – Struggle for resources

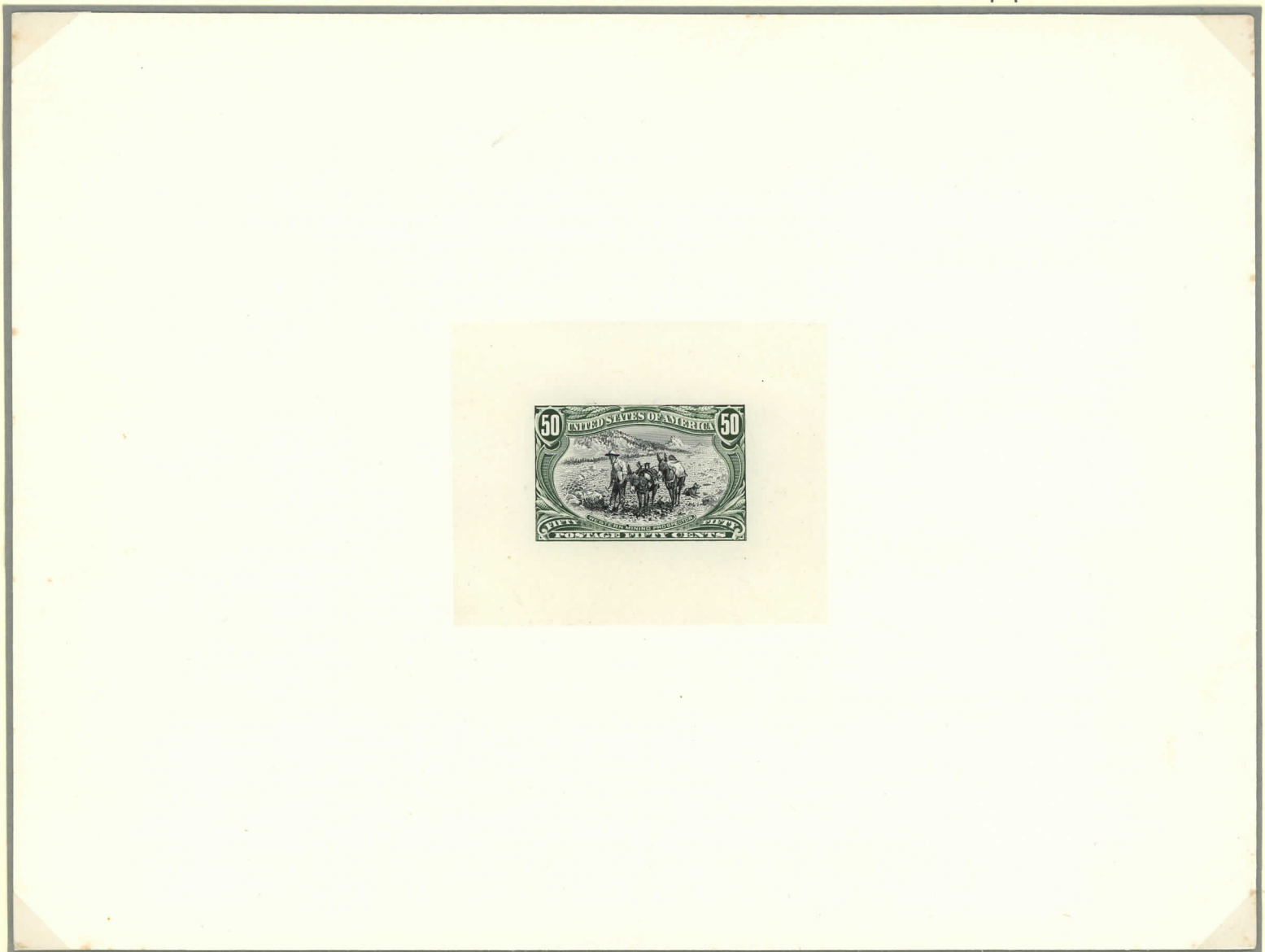


(SPECIMEN)

In crowds immigrants appeared in the shadows of the Rockies with covered wagons, occupying further native homelands.



Gold digger with their donkeys populated the Rockies.



(1898 – large sunken die proof)



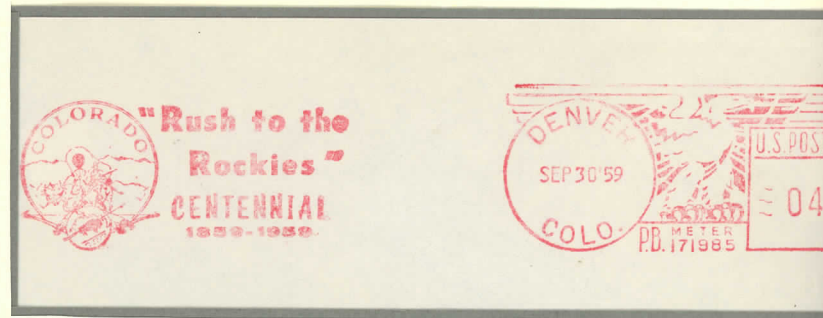
## 5.2 Go Westward! – Struggle for resources



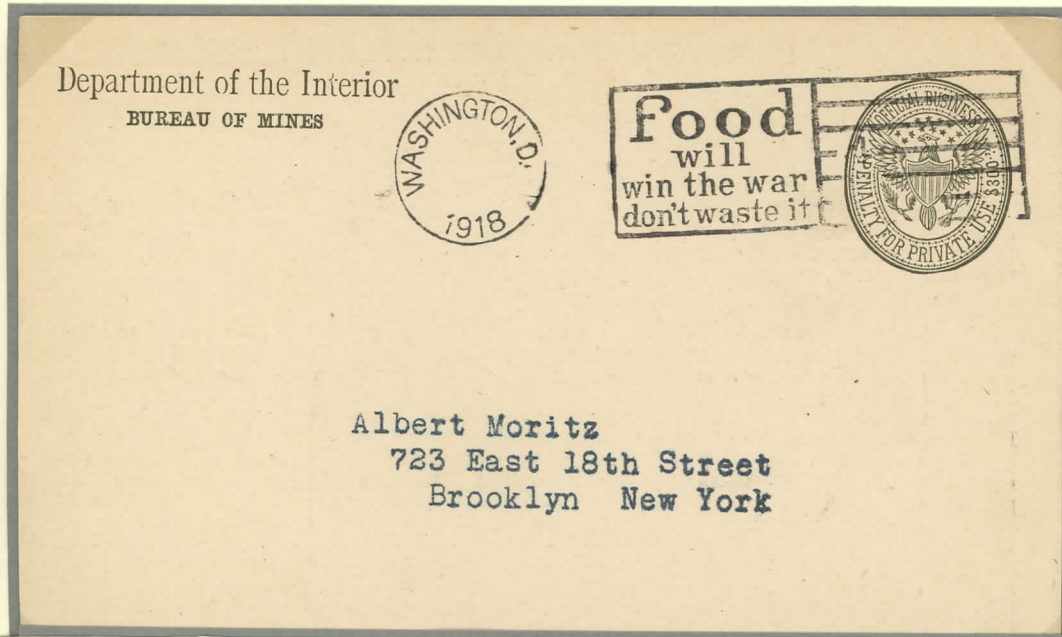
Gold



After the discovery of precious metals in the West, all locks were opened for the immigrants to make their luck in the West.



At springtime 1849 thousands started to the West → **Gold Rush**



Silver



Copper

Since 1910 the **Bureau of Mines** conducted and documented on the extraction and use of minerals.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
**U. S. Geological Survey.**  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Any person using this envelope to avoid the payment of postage on private matter of any kind will be subject to a fine of Three Hundred Dollars.

Prof. Archangelo Schacchi,  
Napoli,  
Italy.

The act of Congress on March 3, 1879, was charged with the "classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain". This task was driven by the need to inventory the vast lands.

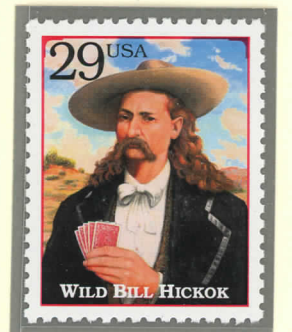
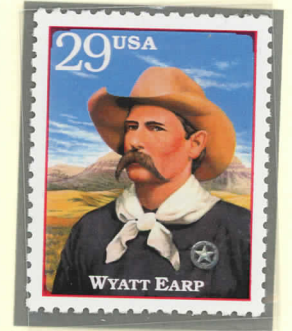


## 5.2.1 Turbulent Times - "The Wild West"

The American Natives were hated by the whites out of sheer greed. On the one hand there were the prospectors who consciously caused clashes with the natives in the "Wild West",

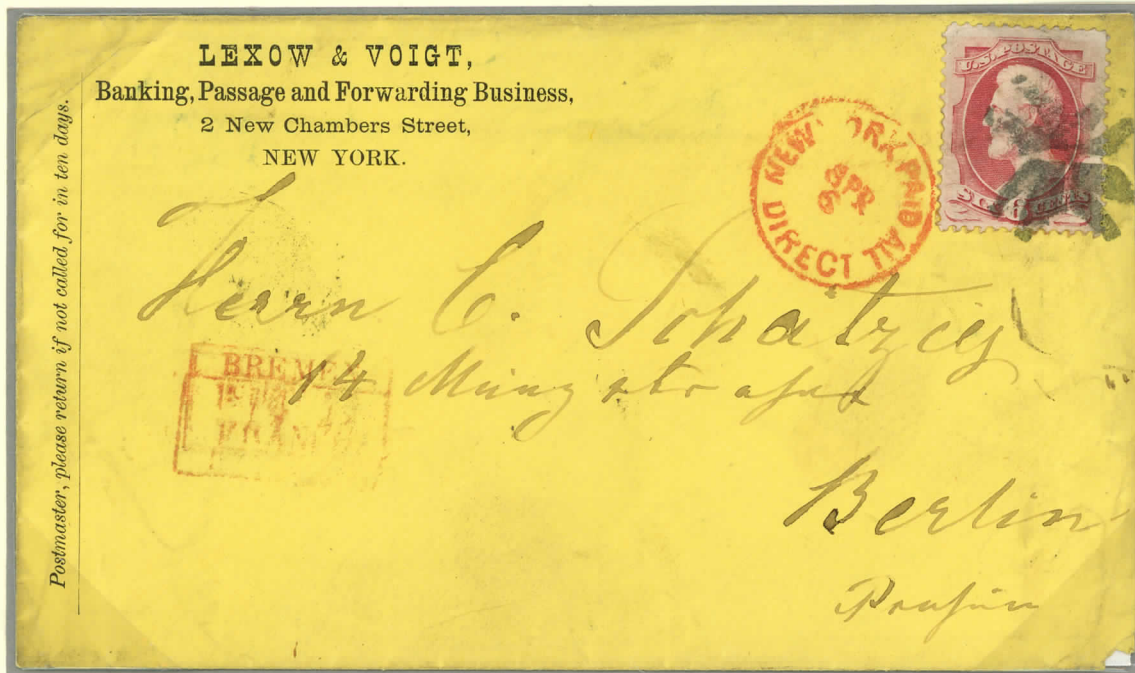


on the other hand, the cowboys in their search of grazing land stirring up every conflict between the government and the natives, in order to achieve a reduction of the native homelands.



The Frontier was a so-called "migratory frontier" in the West. The "Wild West" was "ruled" by the Colt, invented by Samuel Colt (1814-62). (1880 - 2 Pfg LLOYD private townpost Berlin.)

Wyatt Earp and Wild Bill Hickock stood for law and order.

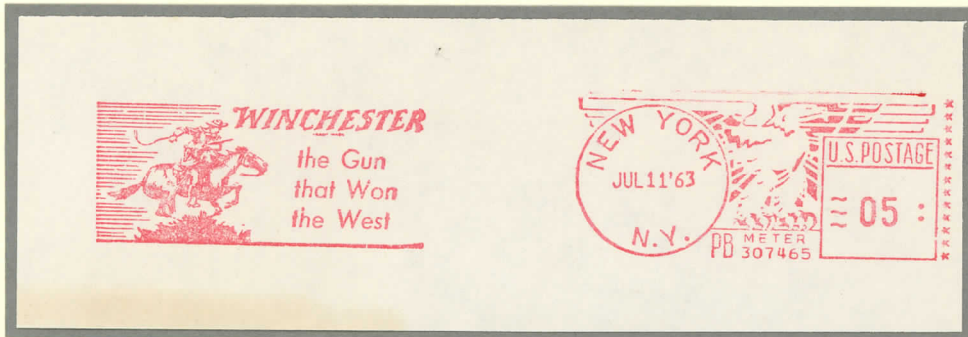


To be able to pull the Colt correspondingly quickly, a special position was taken.

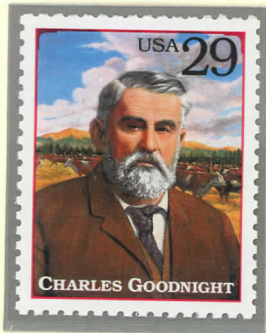
(Stylized fancy Cancel - Cowboy; New York 1872, via Bremen (Franco) to Berlin; 6 C. for the single weight rate)



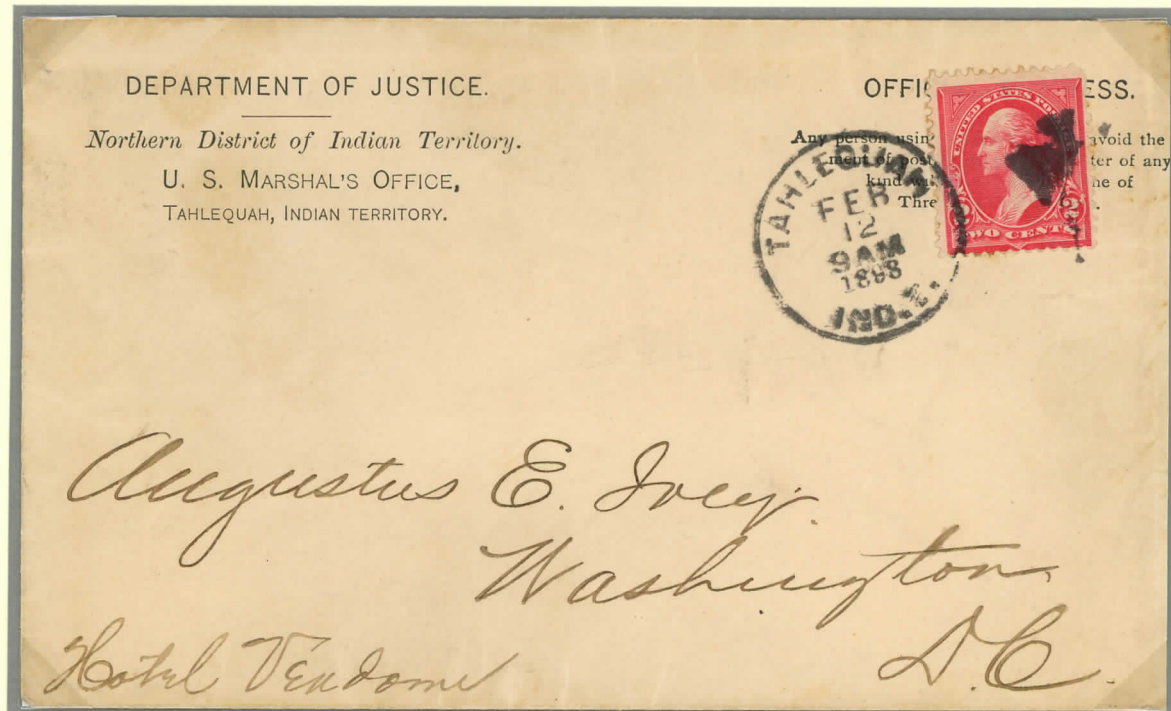
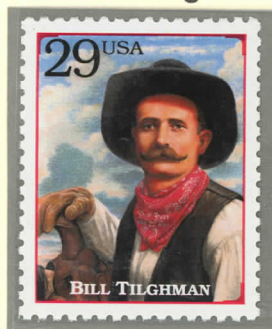
## 5.2.1 Turbulent Times – „The Wild West“



The **Winchester** was the other dominant weapon, also against the natives. A multi-loading rifle with five or more cartridges.



Ch. Goodnight



as a cattle rancher or Cowboys often instigated passages of arms with sheep owners or prospectors. Then the action of **Lawmans** like **B. Tilghman** or of a **Marshall** was urgently asked for.

(U.S. Marshall's Office Tahlequah, Department of Justice, to Washington)



Exciting rodeos were not able to cache from the atrocities of this "turbulent period" entirely.

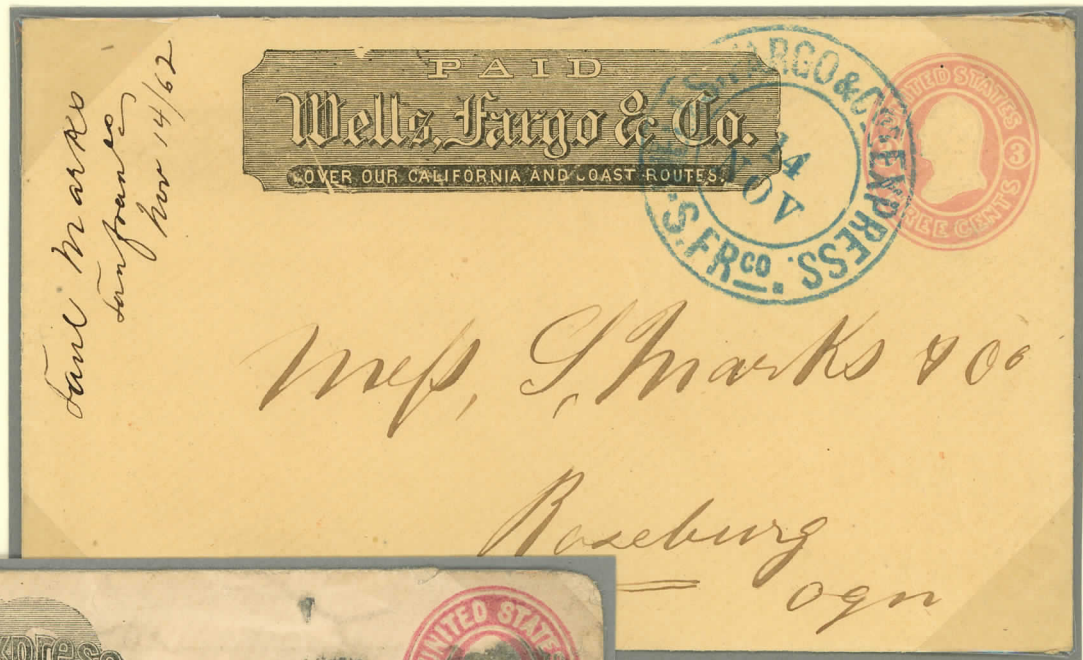


## 5.2.2 Horses allow connections - Overland transportation of the Posts



Stagecoaches connected the settlers in the West "Overland Mail".

In 1852 Wells, Fargo & Company began to build up postal traffic to the Pacific coast to build. They installed in 1858 the first Overland - connection from St. Louis to San Francisco.



(1862 - San Francisco to Roseburg)



Wells, Fargo & Co. bought up the **Holladay Overland Mail and Express Co.** in April 1866 to safeguard their monopoly. **Ben Holladay** is also said to have been owner of the "Pony Express" for a while.

(1862 - New York to San Francisco)



In 1861 the Government appointed Wells, Fargo & Co. to agents of the **Overland Mail**.

Shorter distances were carried out by more local companies - e.g. **Virginia City Pony**, also in property of Wells, Fargo & Co.

("Virginia City Pony", 25 C. since Feb., 1863, via Placerville to Sacramento by horse)





## 5.2.2 Horses allow connections – The „Pony Express“

The "Pony Express" was a ride-relay to carry post. Every 15 to 20 miles were intermediate stations to change horses, in order to manage as quickly as possible to get over the predetermined distance from Sacramento to St. Joseph.



(From April 1860 the fee - \$ 2 per 1/2 oz; in July 1861, however, it was changed to halve the fee until the ride-relay was suspended in Oct. 1861.)



This ride-relay was installed in 1860 by **Russell, Majors and Waddell**. The 1,966 - mile course was managed in only 8 days.



Overland Mail and Pony Express had constantly to anticipate attacks by American Natives, which were mainly interested in the horses and weapons. (certificate)

(Virginia City Pony; the begin was advertised for August 11, 1862, suspended finally on March 2, 1865; Dec. 17, 1862 to San Francisco; rate → 10 C. up to Feb. 1863 + 3 C. U.S. - Inland per 1/2 oz, from then - 25 C.)



No. 87 324

June 12, 1980

THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION

270 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

EXPERT COMMITTEE

We have examined the enclosed item submitted by the  
applicant described as follows:

Country USA Issue 1862-64 Denomination 10¢

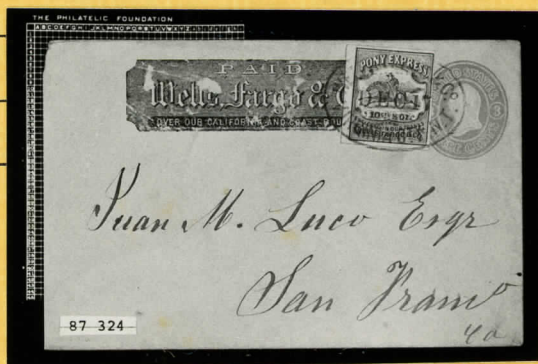
Color brown Cat. No. 143L7

Brief description or additional  
information

All Catalogue numbers are Scott's unless  
otherwise specified.

On U35 entire with blue Virginia City, N.T.  
Dec. 17 cancellation.  
of which a photograph is attached and are of the opinion

that it is genuine usage.-----



*Wm. A. Lugo*  
For The Expert Committee  
Chairman

submitted by Gibbons Philatelic Ltd.



## 5.2.3 Rails split up native lands – The railways

The open up of the country by railways began in 1830 in the east. Two resolutions of the Congress in 1862 and 1864 supported a **Transcontinental-line**.

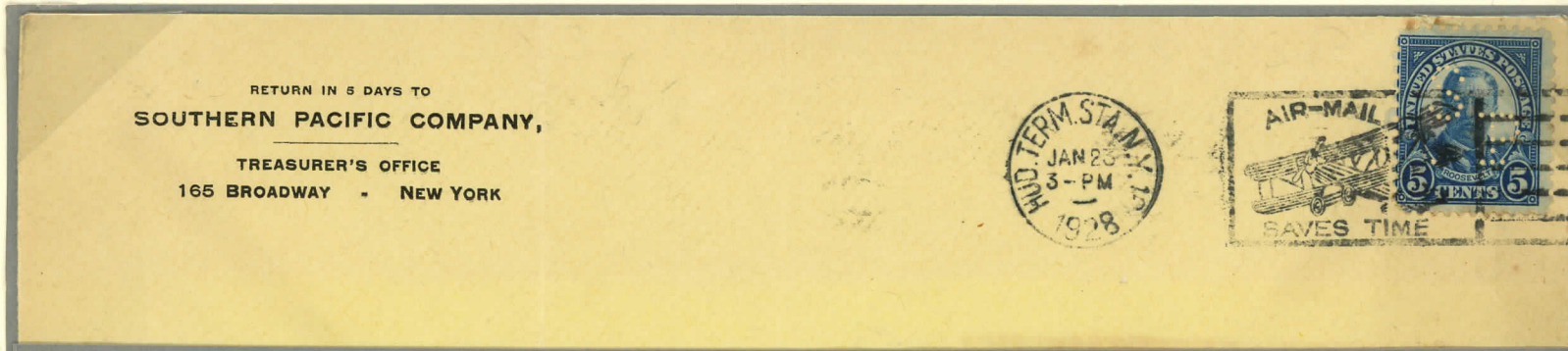
The **Union Pacific** started the construction from Iowa and the **Central Pacific** from the Pacific coast. Both lines entered into a historic competition until the trains "**Jupiter**" and "**No. 119**" met.



The two companies met at **Promontory Point** / Utah having completed the transcontinental line to the west coast.

The natives were afraid of the "**fire spitting monsters**" and they didn't dare to cross the rails at first. However, they should have had much more anxiety about the "**freight of people**".

(1896 – railway handstamp Hartshorne/Indian-Territory with kneeling and staying Natives in the confirmation handstamp)



The Southern Pacific reached in 1883 from Los Angeles and San Francisco to New Orleans and the Northern Pacific, built between Seattle and Minnesota, was opened in 1884.

(punch holes - S.P. = Southern Pacific)



The greater capacity on transportation by railways made it possible for "**pale faced crooks**" to flood native lands and to make the **buffalo hunt per steam power** to their sport.

The driving out and the extermination of the Native Americans was not only continued but facilitated.



## 6 Isolation by „Civilisation“

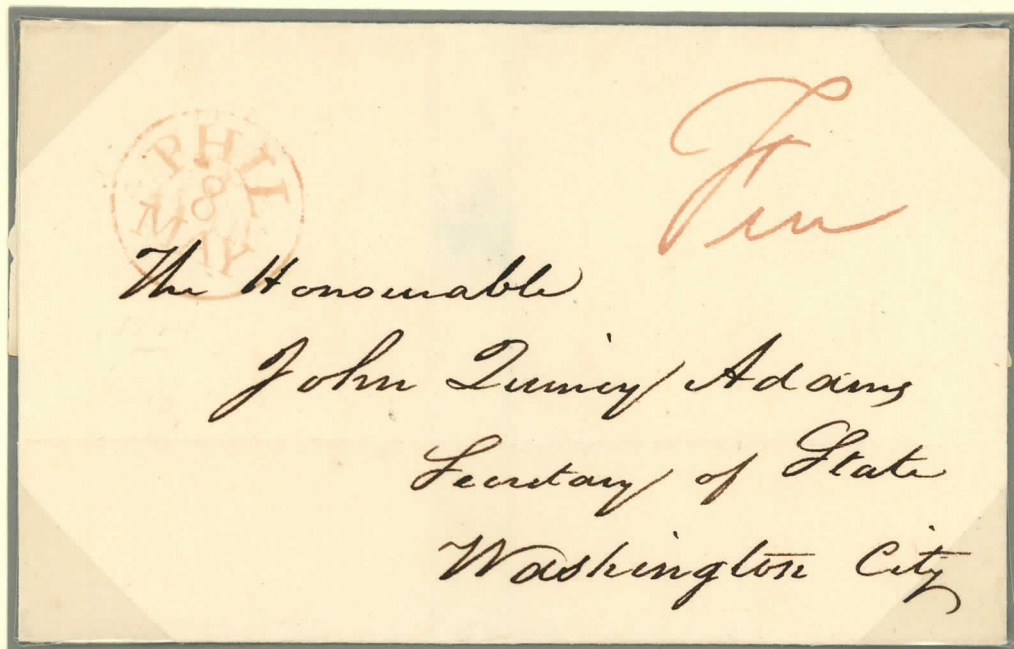
### 6.1 Complete driving out – The "Indian Removal Act"

With the **Louisiana Purchase** of 1803 vast land had been gained for whites. This gave the idea to separate the natives by land swaps.

From 1825 onwards this politic was consistently implemented by declaring the land between the Red River and the Missouri River to *Native land*.



President John Quincy Adams



(addressed to the Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams**, therefore free of charge in 1824)

(1825-29) initially encouraged General Jackson to keep covered the *Seminoles* and to "relocate" them. He completed this task. A step for him towards Presidency.



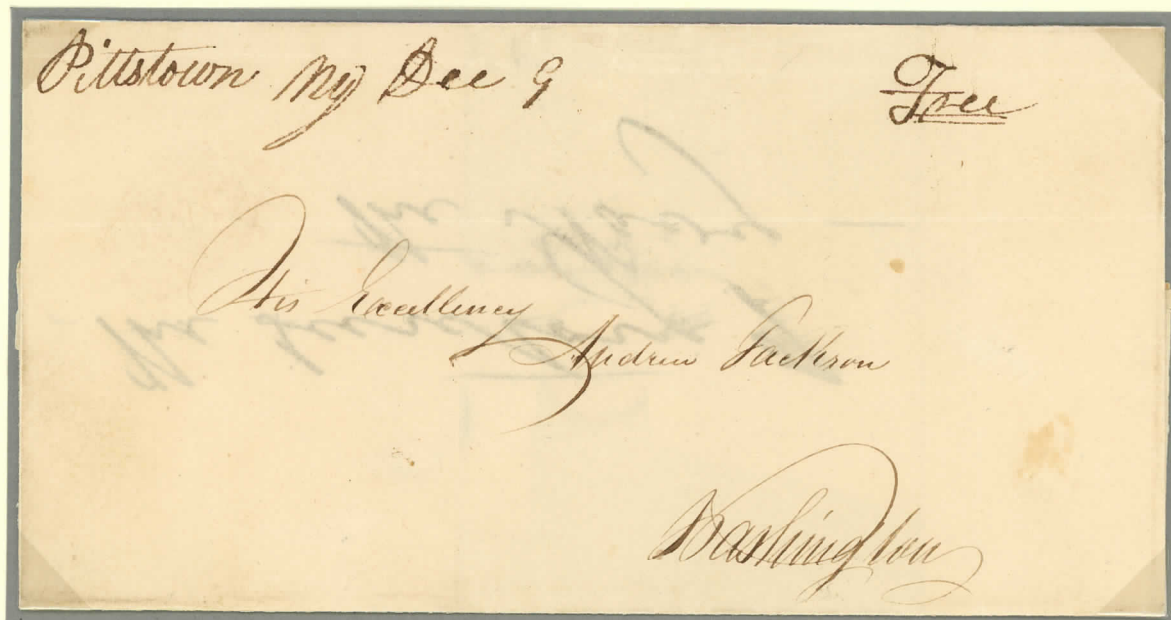
The "**Indian Removal Act**" of 1830 should give the greedy whites additional lands. For Jackson, named by the Natives "*Sharp Knife*", this Act gave the basis to carry out further expulsions. (heavy misperforation)

(1864 – Lockport to St. Catherine's "exchange-mark" New York – „U.S. 10 cts. / PAID")

Also as President (1829-37) **Andrew Jackson** continued with this policy relentlessly. Counterproposals were unsuccessful without a comment given.

This way the removal of the Natives from their ancestral territories to Oklahoma took its course.

(Pittstown/Ny to President Jackson, therefore Free) →





## 6.1.1 The "Trail of Tears" - Expulsion in desolation

By the "*Indian Removal Act*", the white people had given themselves the justification to expel the American Natives from their ancestral lands. To calm their conscience they adopted even another state law in 1834 that placed the tribes practically quarantined, allegedly to "*civilize*" them ↔ "**The Five Civilized Tribes**".



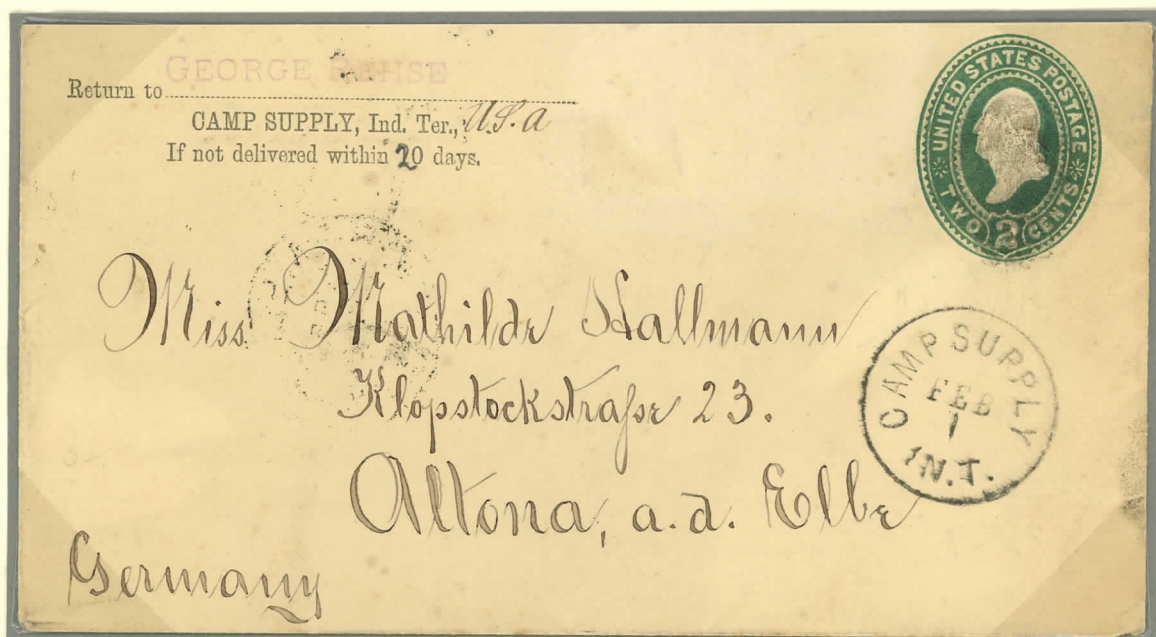
Today's Oklahoma was assigned to five previously domiciled tribes of the Southeast.



On the Exodus to the reservations up to 15,000 Natives died of starvation or diseases. This marsh is therefore named today - *Trail of Tears*.



Exhausted sit the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Muscogees and Seminoles on their horses, humiliated and desperate.  
(Statue - "*End of the Trail*" - built for the Panama-exhibition 1915 by James Earl Fraser.)

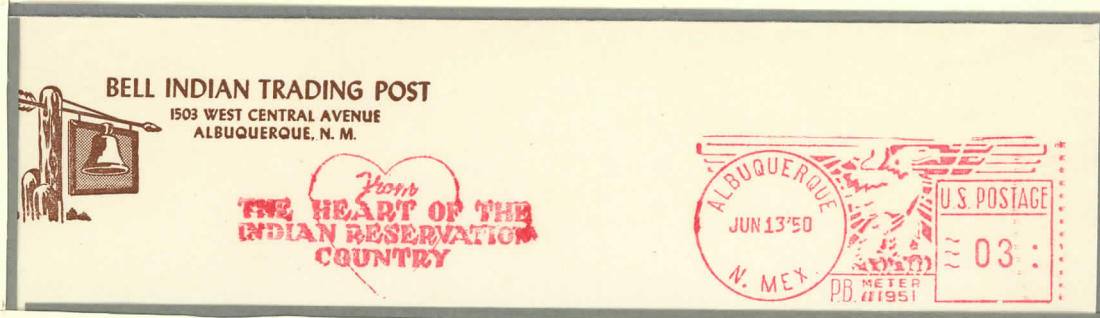


("Camp Supply" = Supply for a camp; Camp Supply was an U.S. Army Post established on Nov. 18, 1868, in the Indian Territory to protect the Southern plains. It was located just east of present Fort Supply, Oklahoma → Cherokee Outlet.)

The tribes had been lured with promises before. Among other things that they were likely to retain their independence in the territories, and, it would be taken care of their livelihood by the whites. As is well known: - both commitments have been complied very limited only.

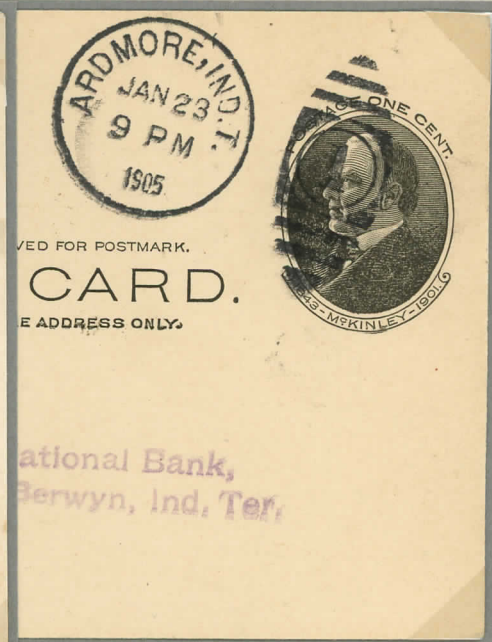


## 6.1.2 Indian Territories – New habitats



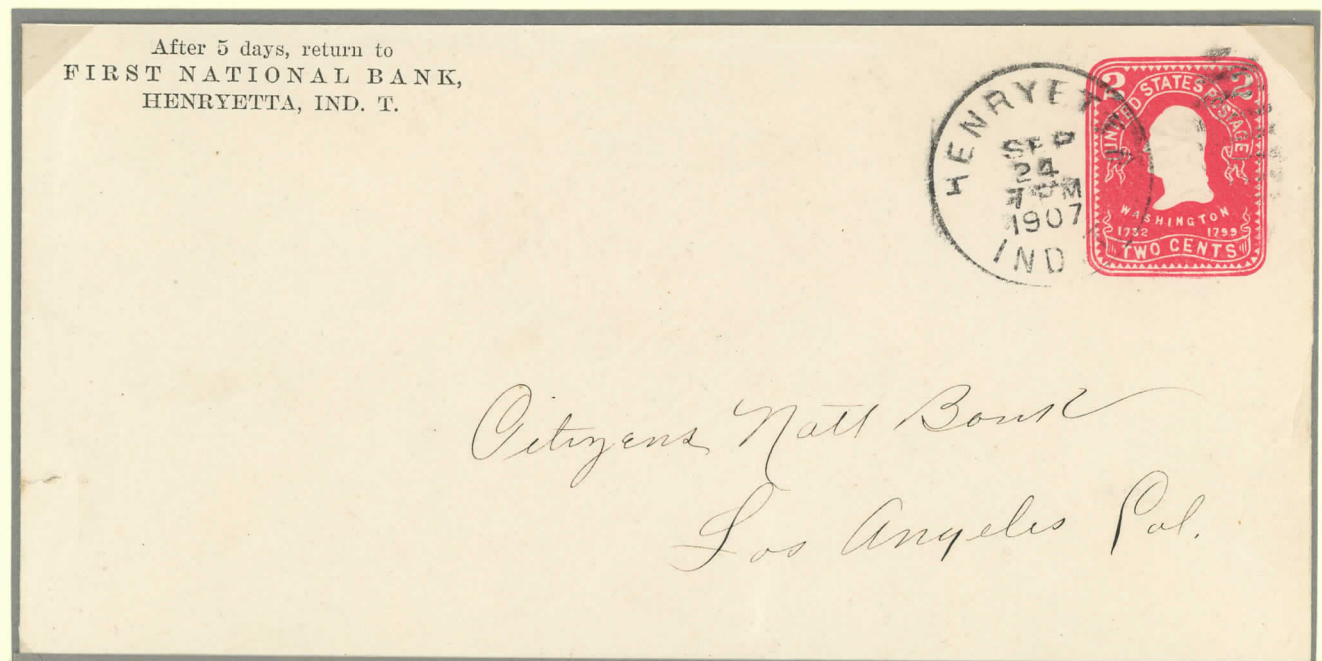
The „Heart of the Indian-Reservations“ became Oklahoma.

Thither had to resettle the Choctaw as first tribe in 1830, but only those from the lower Mississippi to the north, west of the river.



(1902-1908)

Government agents had previously bribed some chiefs, so that the contract of "Dancing Rabbit Creek" didn't came about. Thereafter, the Choctaw had to leave their "home". **Ardmore** became their "new capital" in the territory of the Choctaw. (1892-1901)



In 1837, the **Chickasaw** were bundled off in the territory. The Choctaw, known as hospitable, admitted in addition, the **Wichita** and the **Kiowa Apache**. Their center became **Henryetta**.



## 6.1.2 Indian Territories – New Habitats

The as Indians - territories declared countrysides had no integrated government, rather they were independent crowds of tribal communities. People of different lifestyle and origin were herded together.

Department of the Interior.

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,  
MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.



John Swain,

Vinita, Indian Territory.

The administration of the territories was perceived by the commissioners to whom the tasks has been assigned  
→ 1. emerging problems to solve on the spot, and 2. to prevent the flow of information between the different tribes.

(Penalty envelope of the Department of Interior; 8 C. registration fee until to 31 Oct.; MUSKOGEE / IND. T.)

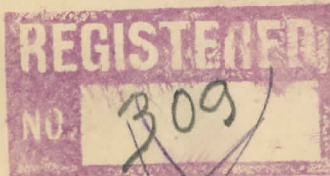
Department of the Interior,

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes,  
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

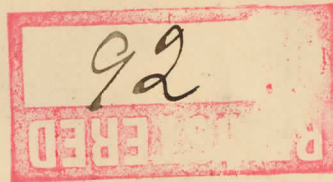


41296

Receipt requested



309



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Jenkins Riley (E)

Garrison, I label  
OK.

E 4062

The Creek were the second tribe which was expelled from Alabama to Oklahoma in 1832 under the supervision of the "**Blue Coats**". The Natives called themselves Muskogee, the name Creek they had received from the British.

(Penalty envelope of the Department of Interior; 10 C. registration fee from 1 Nov. 1909; MUSKOGEE / OKLA.; Multiple forwarding of the registered letter; recipient not found → Return to writer)

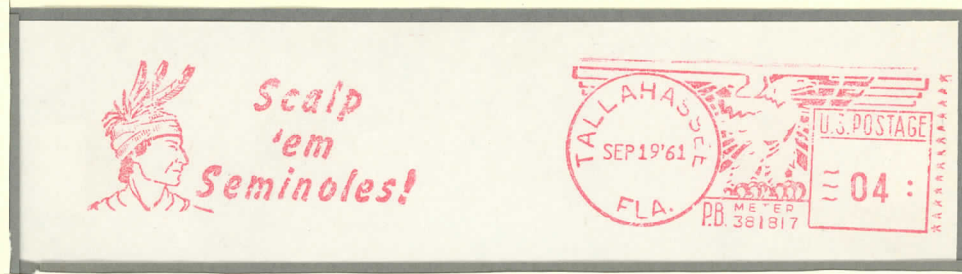


## 6.1.2 Indian Territories – New habitats

The **Seminoles** of Florida, southern Alabama and southern Georgia resisted the expulsion longest.

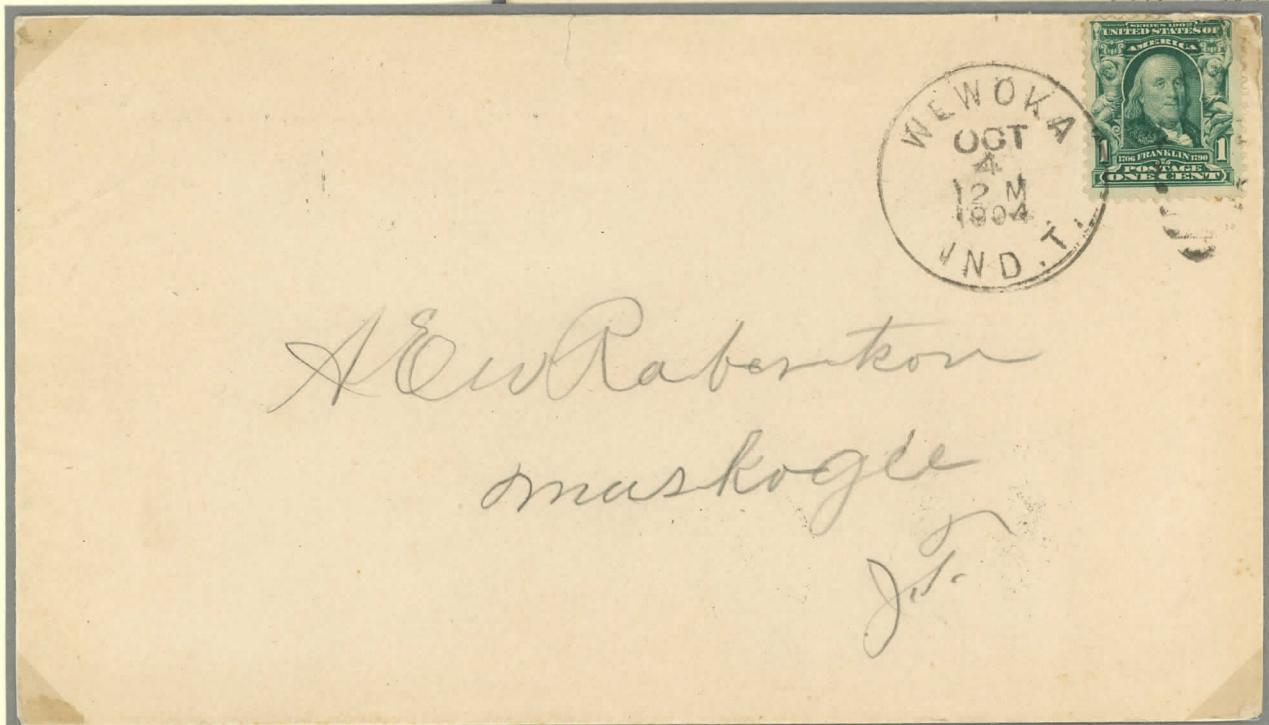
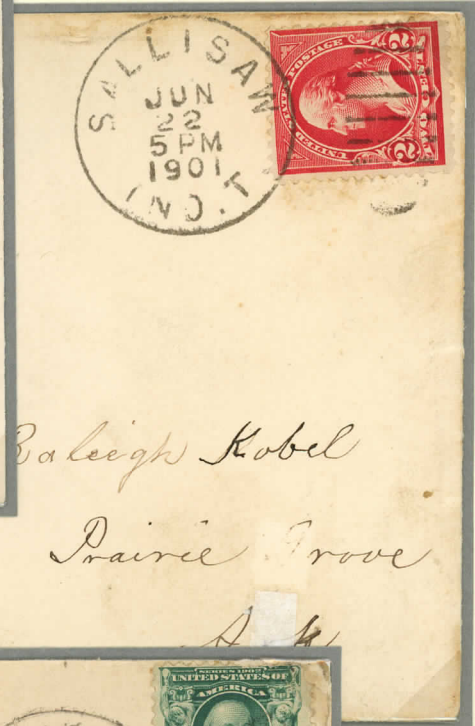
They involved the United States in two protracted wars of 1835-1842.

Ultimately 3,930 Seminoles could be resettled, however, came up with two of the Seminoles at least 1 dead American.



Primary the Seminoles selected **Econtuchka** as headquarters in the northeastern part of Oklahoma.

For **scalping** really was no need, because the Seminoles had initially agreed in 1834 with a relocation in the Treaty of Fort Gibson.

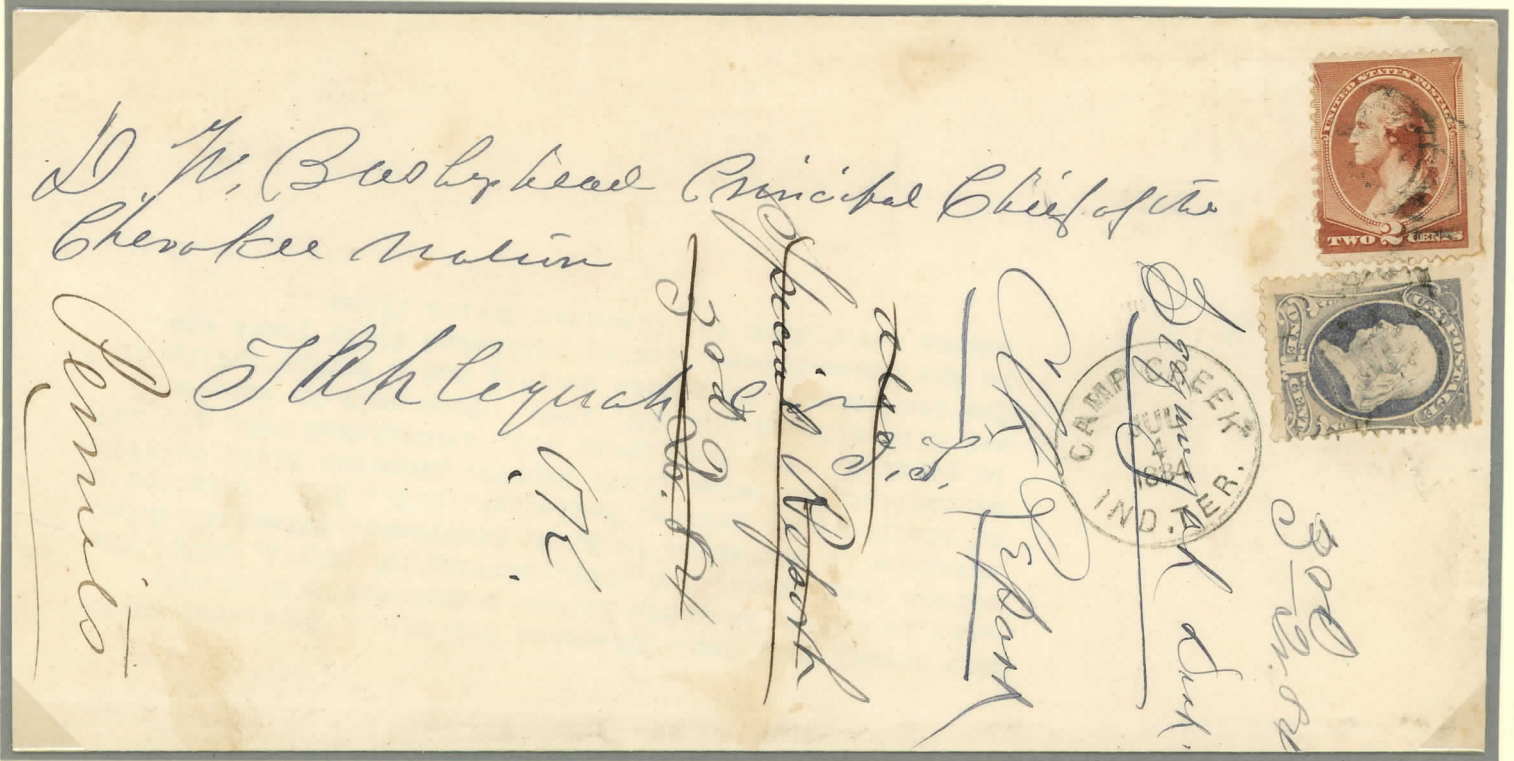


**Sallisaw** and **Wewoka** are also in the area of the western Seminoles. 2010 lived 3,430 tribal members in Wewoka, current capital of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, founded by John Horse and black Seminoles.



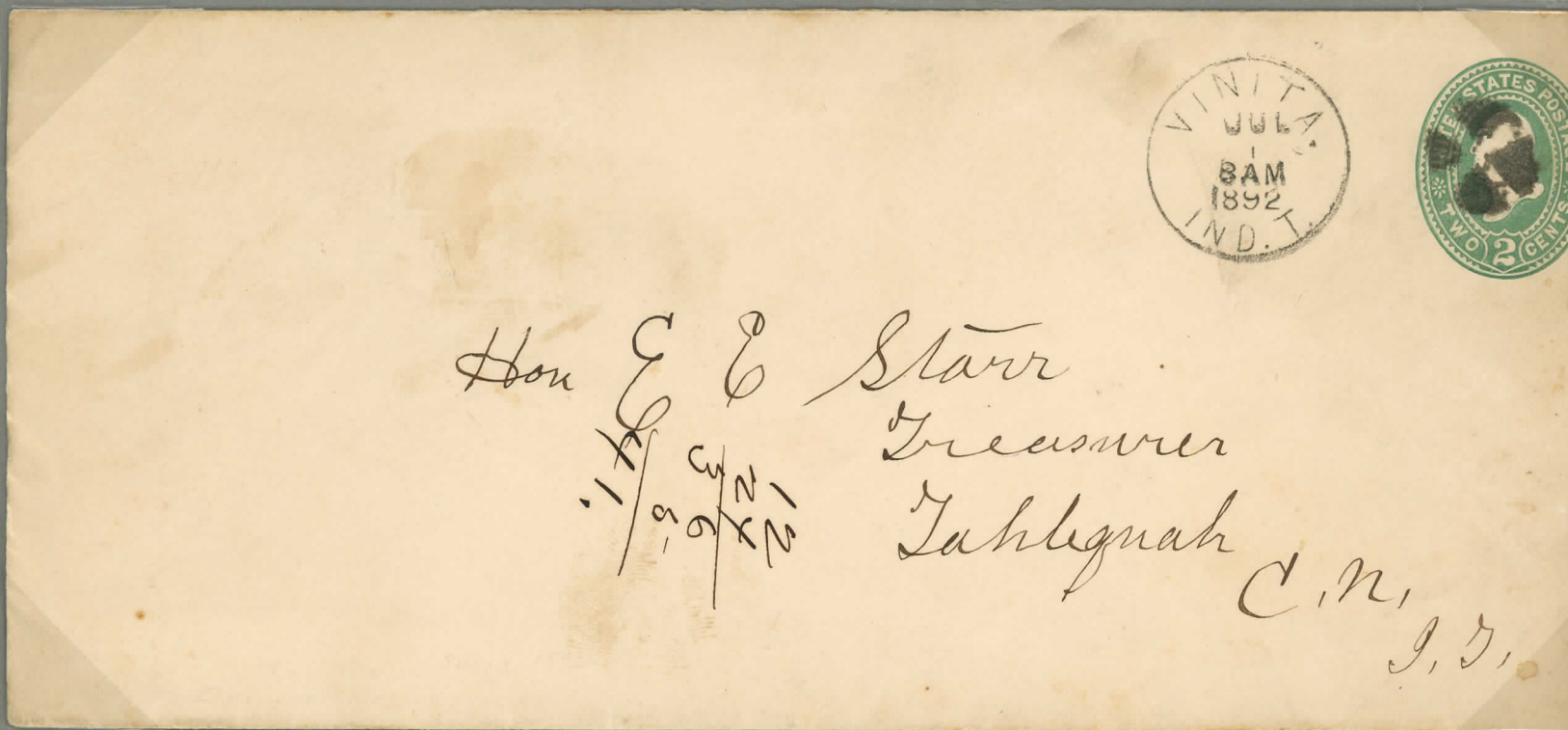
### 6.1.2 Indian Territories – New habitats

The white man called the reservations "**affectionate**" **Indian Territories** in order to give the impression of a generous state independence on their own land. In reality, it was more of a captivity in inhospitable countrysides



The *Muskogee-tribe* was part of the **Creek Confederacy**, a large, heterogeneous group of indigenous peoples.

(Camp Creek, 4 Jul., 1884, to Principal Chief D.H. Bushhead in Tahlequah / Cherokee Nation; *ex Bleuler*)



Particularly affected felt the **Cherokee**, who complained against the decision in court, because they had already largely overtaken the life of the white peoples. Nevertheless, in 1839 they had to begin the "*Trail of Tears*" with heavy losses. **Vinita** layed in the territory of the **Western Cherokee Nation**. The Cherokee lived together with the tribes of the *Adair*, *Delaware* and *Sequoyah*. Tribal members remaining in North Carolina formed the **Eastern Cherokee Nation**.

(Vinita 1 Jul., 1892, via Fort Gibson this letter reached chief E.E. Starr, treasurer of the Cherokee Nation in Tahlequah - Headquarters)



## 6.2 Violent protests - Fightings to preserve the "Demarcation line"

The expansionism of the "pale faces" challenged the resistance of the Natives. However, the **Pontiac Rebellion** was still in the British period, who in 1760 exacerbated conditions of the American Natives in the Great Lakes region after the takeover of the properties controlled by the French. The British repressed them and already pledged support for them was deleted.



Pontiac was chief of the Ottawa and united behind the tribes of the Wyandots, Miami, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, the Weas, Peoria and Ojibways. He hurried with them from victory to victory. When they failed to take Detroit, and didn't receive further support of the French after the Anglo-French Peace Treaty, he gave up.



After the English colonies had in 1776 renounced the Motherland, the peoples of the colonies felt uncommitted to the *line of demarcation* fixed in the British Convention of 1763 - the **watershed of the Appalachians**.

Tecumseh and his brother The Prophet reacted and united in 1812 all major tribes



(Misperforation)

"to repel once and for all the whites into the ocean".



Shawnee-Chieftain Tecumseh

005894		STOCKHOLM 23		6793		Plats för frankering och datumstämpel	
ADRESSKORT inrikes postpaket		TECUMSEH kompressorer		Anvisningar på blankettens baksida		öre 600 öre	
Från		INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AB		Box 22046		SVERIGE	
Till		Adressat		104 35 STOCKHOLM 23		Ankomstnr	
		Varbergs Oljeteknik		Träslövsvägen 18		Assbelopp kr	
		432 00 Varberg				Leg sätt (för asspaket)	
Paketets innehåll		Metall		56011			
Paketet kvitteras		Datum		27/1 1972		Utlämningsdag	
(med blåck- eller kulpenna)		Adressatens namnteckning		A/B VARBERGS OLJETEKNIK		Paketets ankomstdag	
Budets namnteckning (endast betr asspaket)		Budets adress		27.1.72		Vikt i kg	
3		Sign		VARBERG 25.1.72		3	

is still considered the best strategist among the warring Native chiefs. He took Detroit, defeated Wm. Harrison, but then fell in the decisive battle at the Thames. With him died a big dream of the Indians.



## 6.2 Violent protests - Fightings to preserve the "Demarcation Line"

Already in 1808 founded Tecumseh and his brother Prophet-Town.



On 7 November 1811 reached **W.H. Harrison** to the city. Under heavy losses, despite the use of **cannons**, Harrison took the city in the absence of Tecumseh.

For Harrison **Tippecanoe** should become the key to his presidency.

(1931 - Fancy cancel - Cannon)



Tecumseh and his brother were also for the consistent rejection of the habits of the whites. In Prophet-Town the Natives were preached among others of **Pride**.



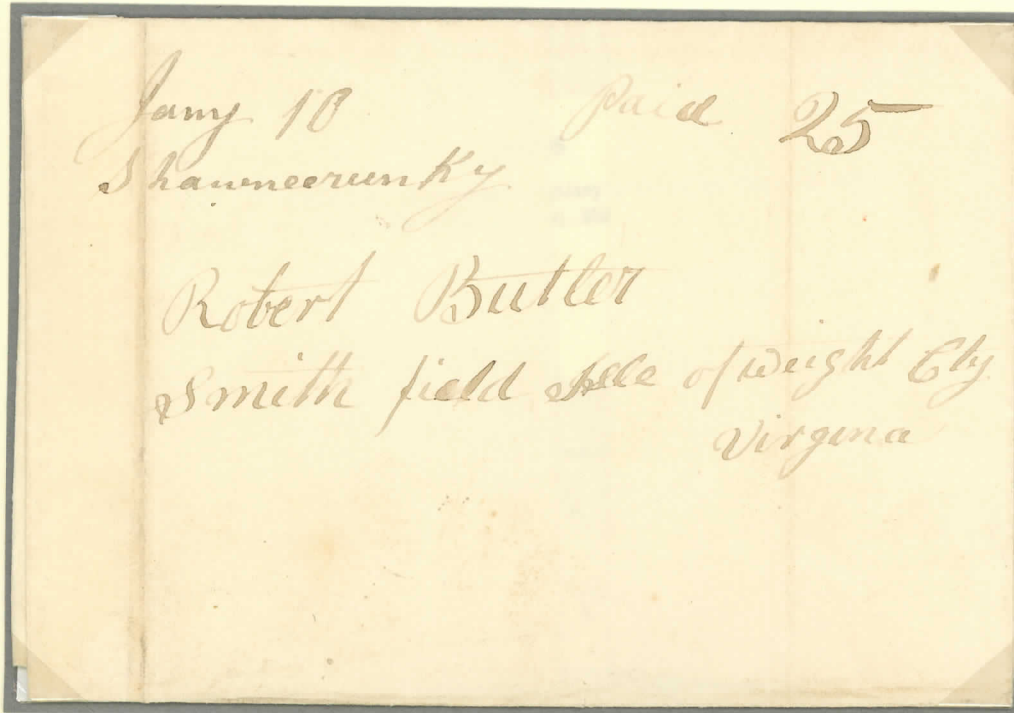
The **Sauk** were expelled due to a treaty of 1804, subscribed under alcohol, from their ancestral lands after their chief **Keokuk** had betrayed them to the Americans.



In 1832 **Black Hawk**, advocate of Tecumseh's thoughts, wished to return to Saukenuk. He first won glorious victories, although each outnumbered - e.g. **Stillman's Run**. Then he and **White Cloud** were beaten in a massacre at **Bad Axe**, and Black Hawk was sent as a show object in the cage from Washington over the country.



## 6.2 Violent protests - Fightings to preserve the "Demarcation Line"



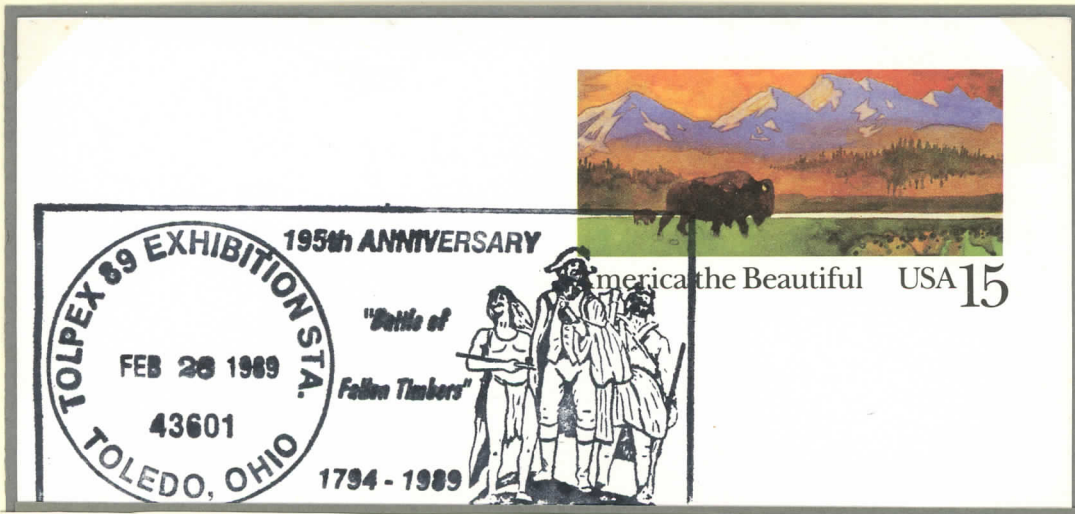
(1838 – *Shawneerunky* to Virginia; prepaid 25 C. - over 400 miles; tariff 3 March, 1825)



(KOKOMO – Miami chief)

Miami and **Shawnee** wished to defend the Ohio-area against white invaders under the command of *Little Turtle* and *Blue Jacket*.

*General J. Harmar* 1790, and a year later, *General A. St. Clair*, were beaten each destructively.



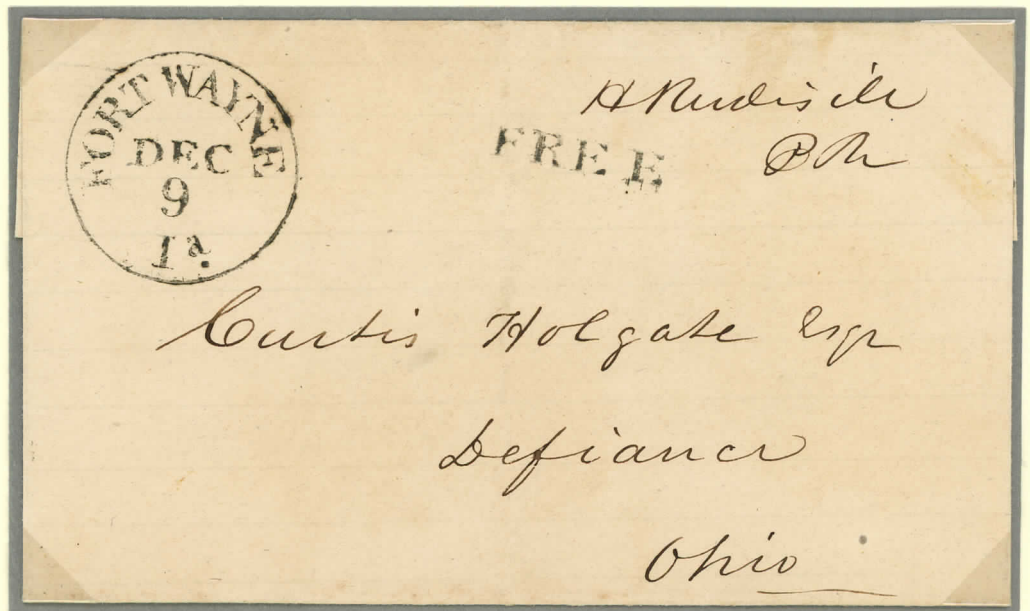
In 1794 **General Wayne** started with a 3,000-man strong army and new weapons and defeated the alliance of the Natives at *Fallen Timbers*.



After their defeat, the allied Natives tried to find shelter in **Fort Miami** (renamed to **Fort Wayne**). However, the British did not open the gates, so that the Natives were butchered by the troops of General Wayne.

In the *Treaty of Greenville* in 1795 the Natives had to "sell" almost their entire territory for \$ 20,000.

(sent FREE under Frank of the PM Rudisell (1831-41) to Defiance, 9 Dec., 1841, Fort Wayne)





## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion



The displacement policy of the Americans included from 1850 onwards also the "**non-civilized**" tribes. The **Sioux** had lived undisturbed until 1855, but have been included about 38 years by hunger for land and excessive demands in the most bloody Indian wars ever.



(white paper)

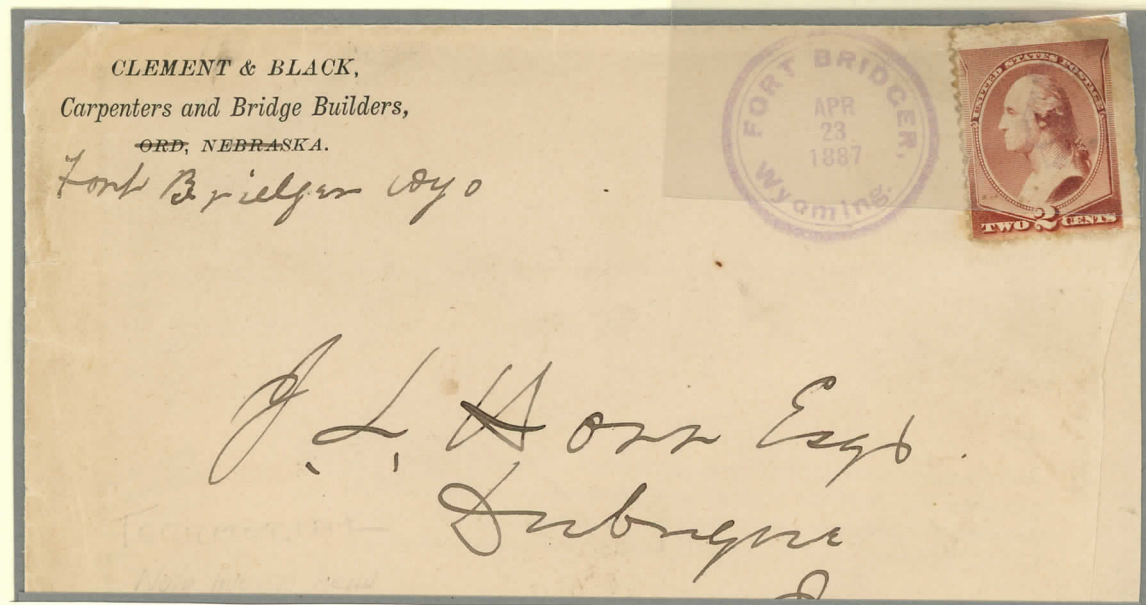


(Phosphorus strip)



(Phosphorus)

Red Cloud (Ogalala Teton) and the Sioux,



together with Cheyennes and Arapahos under **Dull Knife**, attacked **Bozeman trails**-settlers led by **Jim Bridger**. The army was wiped and **Fort Laramie** conquered. (1887 - Fancy Indian Head)



In the peace treaty of 1868 Red Cloud got awarded a Reservation in Dakota with its headquarter in **Pine Ridge**.

(← **Pine Ridge Agency, D.T.**  
Brief re-directed to Cordon,  
therefore 2 C. Inland-fee)



## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion

The "**Five Civilized Tribes**" didn't react warlike to their expulsion except the Seminoles. The trial to relocate them caused the second Seminole War (1835-42), while e.g. Chikasaw and Chactow even fought for the Confederate Army in Civil War lateron.



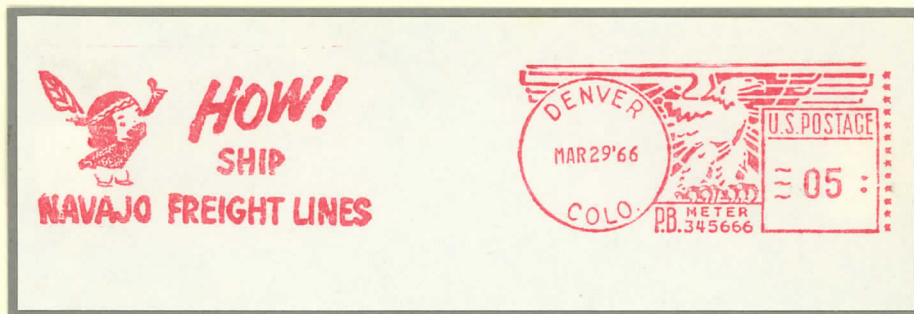
**Osceola** (1804 – January 30, 1838), born as *Billy Powell*, became a great leader of the Seminole in Florida.

He led the war resistance until he was captured in September 1837 by deception, under a flag of truce, when he went to a US fort for peace talks. He was named "**Swamp Fox**" by tribal members due to his warfare. (Quachita River Steamboat 1850-51)

However, the expulsion of the natives should be continued, it was just to make them become "**civilized**". A similar treatment had to experience the Navajo.



Since the Americans had come to Santa Fe and called the land New Mexico, they were concerned about the **Mexicans** because they were **Citizens**.



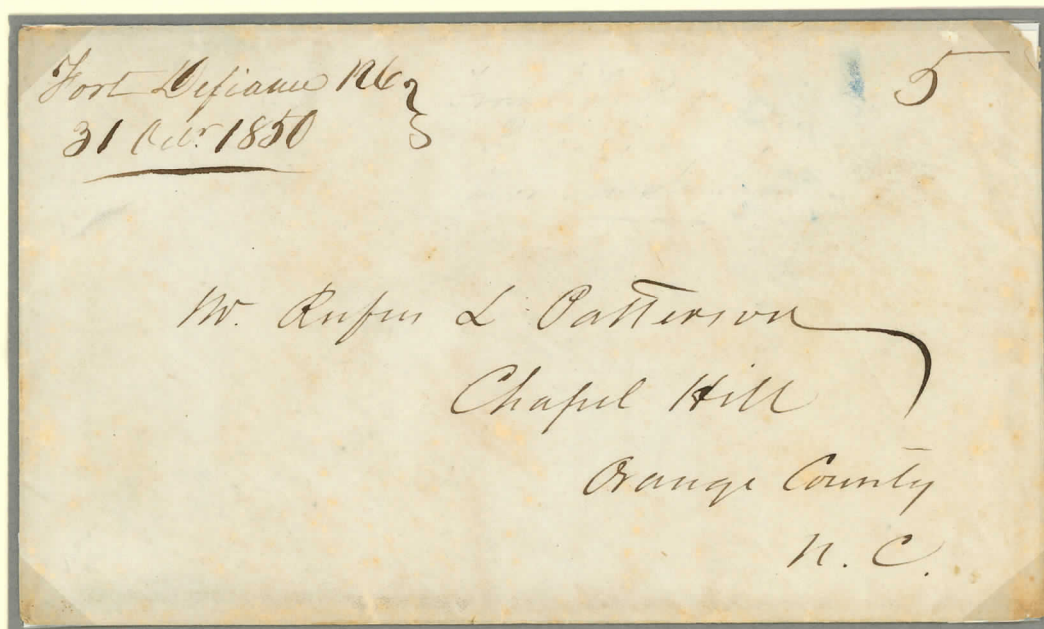
In contrast, the **Navajo** were American Natives only.



Against the continuing injustices, the **Navajo** reacted of course (1851-60).

Under **Manuelito** **Fort Defiance** at the opening of Canyon Bonito was attacked several times, until it was destroyed in 1860.

(m.s. **Fort Defiance** 31 Oct., 1850, to Chapel Hill - 5 C. up to 300 miles (1845))





## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion

While *Red Cloud* withdrew on the *Pine Ridge Reservation*, large parts of the Sioux rejected the Treaty of 1868 which resulted in persistent guerrilla war led by the famous Chiefs **Sitting Bull** and **Crazy Horse**.



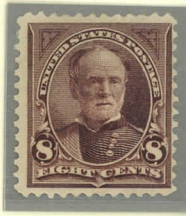
(1894 – cut)



(1895)



(1894 – without Wm.)



(1895 – with Wm.)

President **Ulysses S. Grant** (1869-77) rendered the generals **Ph.W. Sheridan** and **W. T. Sherman** to provide for "peace". Sheridan formulated the racist propaganda: "*The only good Indians I ever saw were dead*". Correspondingly hard often were his actions.



(re-united coil)



(rubber ink)



H.M.Hines,

Nevertheless, *Crazy Horse* and *Sitting Bull* remained victorious and had their biggest success in 1876 at the *Little Big Horn*. They outmaneuvered **General Custer**. His troops were annihilated to the last man - *Custer's Last Stand*.



(Advance notice - photo of the US Post - draft 1981)



(Advertising - photo of the US Post – final design 1982)



## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion

The **Battle of the Little Bighorn**, known to Lakota as the **Battle of the Greasy Grass**, and commonly referred to as **Custer's Last Stand**. The battle took place on June 25 – 26, 1876, at the Little Bighorn river (Montana).



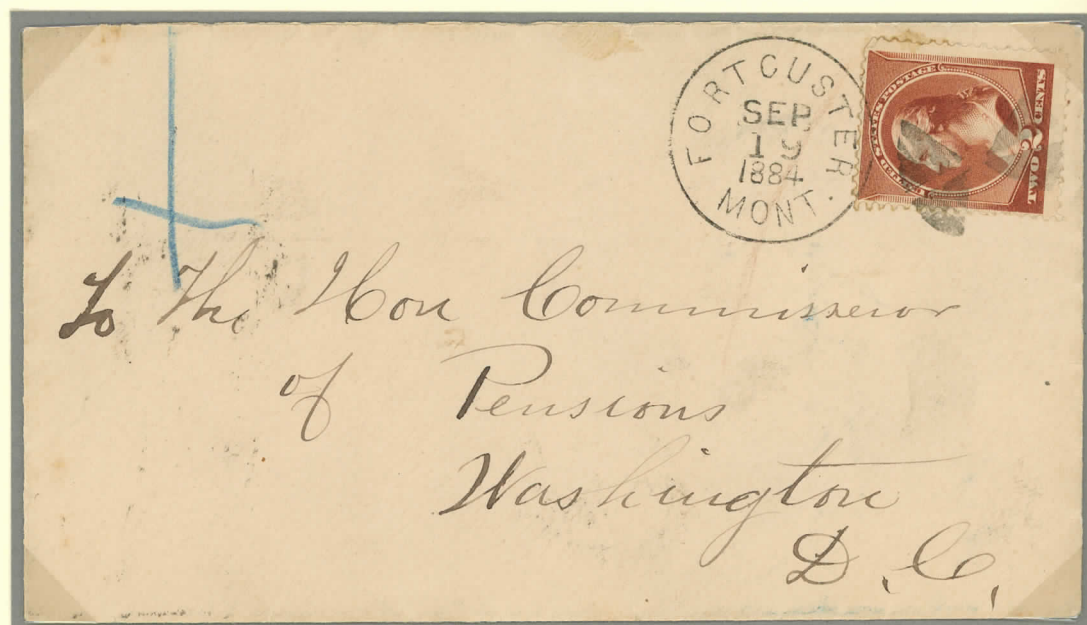
**Custer** was killed, as were two of his brothers, a nephew, and a brother-in-law. The total U.S. casualty count - 268 dead and 55 severely wounded. Hardly a year **Crazy Horse** could enjoy his victory. He was lured to **Fort Robinson** in September 1877 and was brought to death treacherously by the bayonet of **W. Gentles**. In 1877, **Fort Custer** was built to honour A. Custer.



The U.S. 7th Cavalry, including the Custer Battalion, a force of 700 men suffered a severe defeat. Five of the 7th Cavalry's twelve companies were annihilated. **These Natives were really SAVAGE!**



It was a battle between the combined forces of the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, against the 7th Cavalry Regiment under command of **George Armstrong Custer**. The Natives were led by major war leaders, such as **Black Kettle** (Northern Cheyenne) and **Standing Bear** (Ponca), inspired by the visions of **Sitting Bull** (Hunkpapa Lakota).





## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion

Stempelbild



Deutsche  
Carborundum-Werke G.m.b.H.  
Düsseldorf-REISHOLZ

Francotyp: B 2002	Kennzahl:
Firma: Deutsche Carborundum-Werke G.m.b.H.	
Post: (22a) Düsseldorf-Reisholz	
Motor Linke Nr. 699.060	Volt 220 ~ PS 1/6
Uebersetzung: Motor	Masch. Riemen
Deliefert: 21.7.1952	
Wertkartenbetrag: DM 500,--	
Postschlüssel:	Permutationsnummer: 2191 b
Klischee: 1 auswechselb.	fest
Spezialeinrichtungen: schwenkbare Farbführung, doppelte Prägesperrung, neue Schalteinrichtung mit Stückzähler (Hengstler)	
Merkmale: mit Untergestell	
225.005	

The **Battle of Apache** was one of the rare pitched battles where **Mar** **Coloradas** and **Cochise** fought against the U. S. Army "hard". **Carborundum** = **Sil** **Carbide**. (archival trial ca. 1900)  
Francotype cancellation B 2002, 19



In January 1863, **Mar** **Coloradas** was captured, luring him into a conference under a flag of truce.



**Cochise** and his Apache continued their raids against American / Mexican settlements and military positions until 18

War Department,  
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,  
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.



Maj.-Gen., Commissioner.

*Bt. Major Samliah D. Hester*  
*S.A.C.*  
*Morgan*  
*no*

when **General Oliver O. Howard** finally negotiated a treaty with **Cochise**, assisted by **Tom Jeffords**, who was **Cochise's** only white friend



## 6.2.1 "Last gasp" - American Natives in rebellion



After the dissolution of the **Apache Pass** - Reservation in 1875 Cochise at first joined chief Victorio in a guerilla-war of 1877-80 to avoid having to leave his ancestral land.

WESTERN POSTAL HISTORY MUSEUM  
BOX 4864, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85717

OIL PAINTING BY CAL PETERS



1868 — TUCSON-PHOENIX BUCKBOARD MAIL  
ATTACKED BY APACHES AT PICACHO PASS



TUCSON, ARIZONA  
PERMIT # 1

(Postal stationery of "auth. Non Profit Org.", to recognize by the fractional cents amount)



Previously, the **Mescalero Apaches** of El Paso were expelled to the **Pecos River Valley** - **Bosque Redondo**.



Again and again attacks of the Apaches took place. Numerous counterattacks were executed from **Fort Apache** by General Crook until many Apaches surrendered in **Fort Wingate**, besides **Geronimo** who continued with war (1881-86) and finally gave up at the end of 1886. First deported to Florida, he died after his return in 1909 as a prisoner.



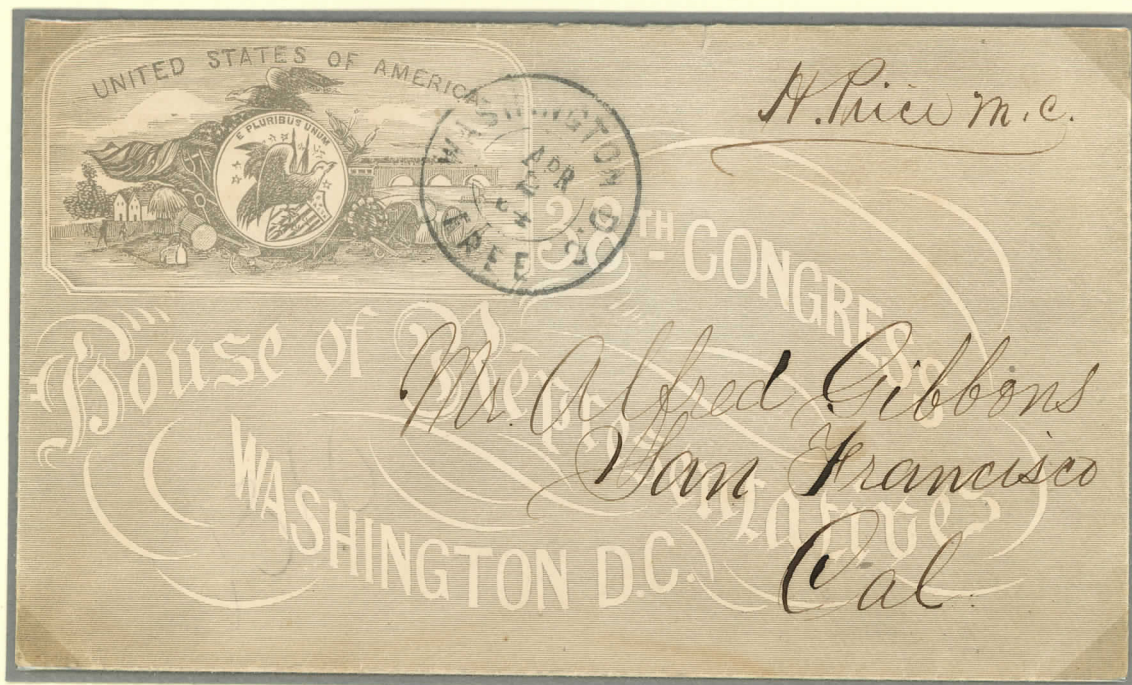


## 6.3 Peace - Deceptive contracts

Many peace agreements have been concluded and peace pipes smoked, but rarely a commitment was kept by the white immigrants over the centuries.



Contracts were often the basis to keep quiet the Natives, and then again to launch attacks.

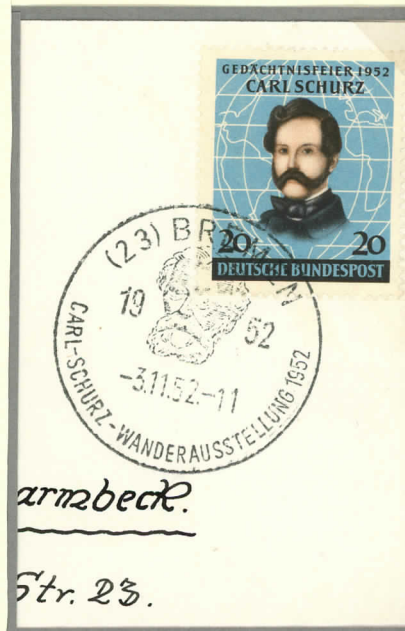


(1864 - Official Congress envelope of Deputies - therefore carried free of charge)

Only between 1850-1870 more than 300 agreements have been adopted with the American Natives by the Congress, which were almost never adhered to. From 1871, the Congress did no longer allow agreements with Native Nations on the basis of recognition as a sovereign Nation.



### 6.3.1 New "desires" for expansion - Reform of the Indian Offices?



Carl Schurz, Minister of the Interior from 1877 to 1881 was called **Big Eye** by the Natives due to his glasses. He kept off the generals *Sheridan* and *Sherman* from a harder crackdown against

the **Cheyenne**. But he also played a major contribution to the expulsion of the **Omaha** and many other tribes from Colorado. The task of food procurement, he acquitted himself generously.



(2nd class of weight – 40 Pfg. + registration fee – 40 Pfg.)

He was not only chosen for a *Reform of Civil Services* and should undertake a *Reform of the Indian Offices* as well. But he also bowed the to the power of lobbyists. On his retirement from Office only townnames in Colorado reminded of the American Natives.

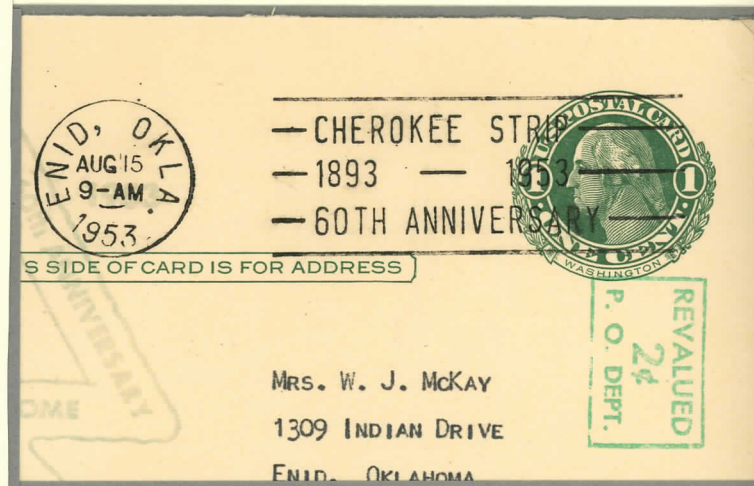


### 6.3.2 The "Allotment Act" - "Cherokee Strip" and debt trap

The **Dawes Act**, or **General Allotment Act** of 1887 decreed the dissolve of the reservations. Tribal relations on the basis of common ownership has to come to an end. To the Natives were as individuals only allotted plots as private property.



(Photoessay U.S. Postal Service - issue 1968)



In the North of Oklahoma the Cherokee in 1828 and in 1833 1 square miles had been guaranteed by contract. Their land expropriated by State in 1891 and released in 1893 to settle free. → **Cherokee Strip**



If once a parcel to a Native had been overwritten, White could buy it. Perfidious was the procedure: One drove the Natives into a debt and could inexpensively buy the land. Morally it was "justified" on the integration of the Natives into white society.

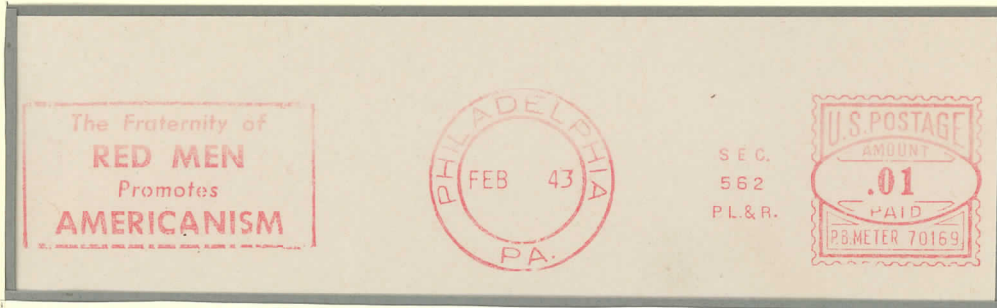
(Allotment Deed 1902; the 10 Cents Internal Revenue sealed the fate of 120 acres of Dolly Grayson (Muskogee); the expropriation was carried out in 1916)



## 7 The "Heritage" of the American Natives

### 7.1 Their present situation - A question of assumption and reality

The image of the US-native is often positively drawn by the propaganda today. The former disdained human being from a lower race often advertised as a symbol for strength, intelligence and naturalness in our days.



(misperforation)

Their sincerity is documented by illustration on coins for instance.

Even "fraternity" is said to them for reason of promoting Americanism.



Also wrongly made accusations had been corrected. "Thunderstruck like Indians" (literally) - colonists disguised as *Mohawks* threw overboard tea chests into Boston harbor as a protest for increasing taxes.

(shifting colours)

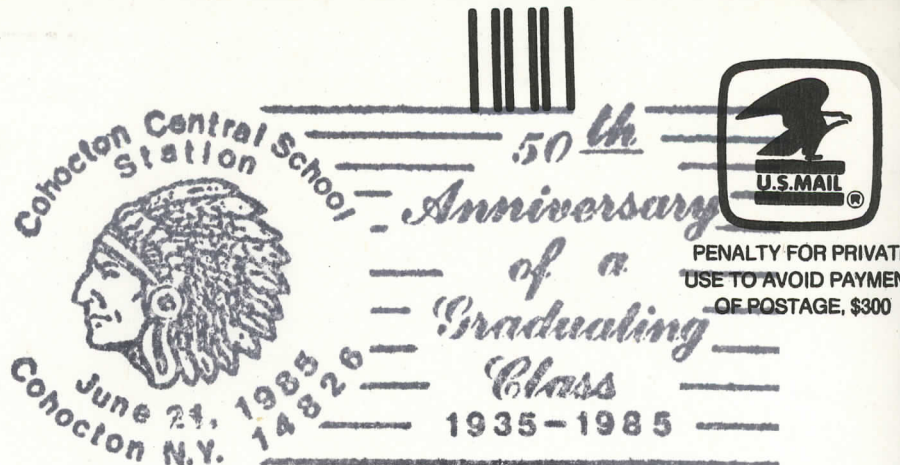


UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

COHOCTON NY 14826

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EP189



Kenneth Pruesse  
1441 Urbana Lane  
Lexenah, Ne 68505

Baseball players shall be given their endurance, nimbleness and survey, their naturalness and intelligence to the pupils.

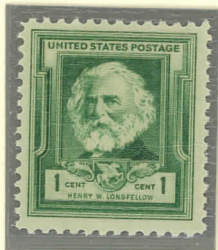


## 7.1.1 Interpretations - Literally the "Good human being"

About the Indians of the United States is reported by historians and writers that the American Natives are people who fought for their freedom and way of life and fought for their entitled environment.



The native woman "Atala" commits suicide with poison because of unrequited love. (Chateaubriand)



"Song of Hiawatha"

(H.W. Longfellow - composer)



"The last Mohican"

(J.F. Cooper author)

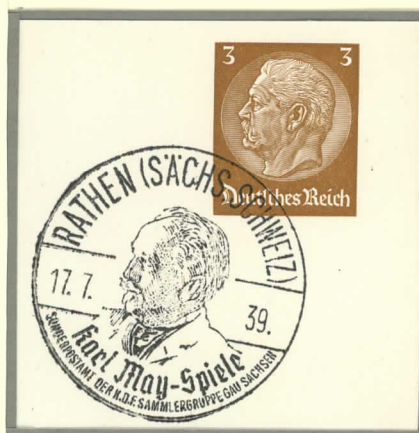


A life among American Natives in the imagination of the young Frenchman "René". (Chateaubriand)

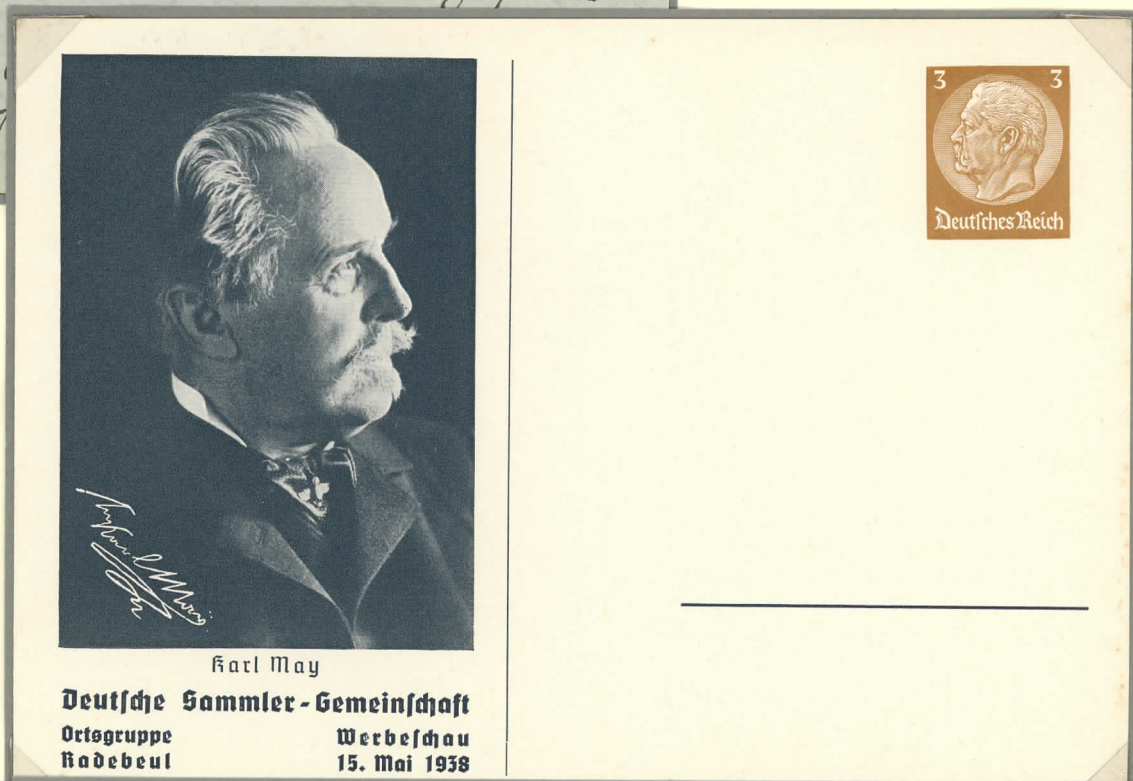


(Fieldpost letter; advertising machine cancellation Berlin SW 11- Code aq)

Characterized are his "Fairytales" by a fanatical hero-worship with psychological black and white drawing. The main characters are **Winnetou** and **Old Shatterhand**.



The German youth get to know about the American Natives by the "Travel stories" of Karl May.



The "glory" of the main characters and his conception of the "real life" of the American Natives are reflected in the Karl May Festivals since the beginning of the 30ties.



## 7.1.2 At performances and in museums- Glorifying their kind of living

Although **Karl May** (1842-1912) never paid a visit to the native homelands, he wrote his fascinating books on a life among the Apaches

The performances about their way of life in **Rathen** 1938 were most convincing.



His wife **Klara**, **P. Frank** and **E.A. Schmid** opened the **Karl-May-Museum** in **Radebeul** in 1928 to honor him and the American Natives.



The **original rooms** are located in the „Villa Shatterhand“, in which the library and the exhibition „**Karl May – Life and work**“ is to be seen.

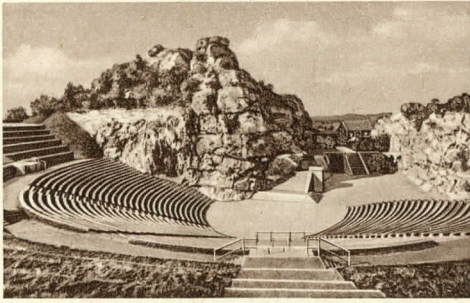


The museum of ethnology „**Indians of North America**“ is located in the „**Villa Bärenfett**“.



## 7.1.2 At performances and in museums - Glorifying their kind of living

Lernt Deutschland kennen!



Ferienland Schleswig-Holstein  
Bad Segeberg, die Stadt der Karl-May-Spiele  
Freilichttheater  
Sol- und Moorbad, Kalkberg, Kalkberghöhlen  
Bekannter Ausflugsort

Absender:.....

Postkarte



Die Höhlen im  
Norden Deutschlands

STADT DER  
KARL-MAY-  
SPIELE  
BAD SEGEBERG



Since 1952 annual festivals take place in an amphitheatre in Bad Segeberg.

Members of the *Winnebago* tribe took part to the performances in...

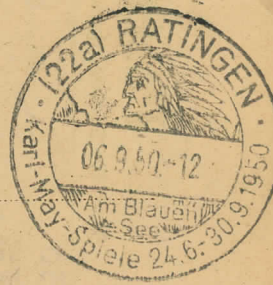
Winnetou and his sister Ntscho-Tschi.

(printed matter)

...1982. They demonstrated native dances and **Reuben Snake**, "Chief of the Chiefs of the National Indian Congress", lighted a calumet.

Postzustellungsurkunde

vollzogen zurück



Einschreiben

Herrn

Heinz Köbcke

Bergneustadt/Rhld.

Kölner Str. 108

5283

5241

From 1950 until 1952 annual festivals were shown in Ratingen at the "Blauer See".

(Postal delivery document)

In the beginning of the seventies Karl May games were also performed in Mülheim a.d. Ruhr.

(Special-R-label)



### 7.1.3 Satisfaction of curiosity - Trivializing a race

In order to satisfy the curiosity of white men, American Natives became a subject for photo-sessions. For the Natives a more or less opportunity to win livelihood, for the white men a source of additional enrichment.

(Issue "CANAL ZONE" 1927/28)



(engraver shorthand sign)



(flat A, Perf. 11)



(pointed A, Perf. 11)



(pointed A, Perf. 10 1/2)



(worn plate)



(issue May 1923 with Pl.-No.)



(blue paper (1923))



(dark blue (1931))



(issue Sept. 1931 with Pl. No.)



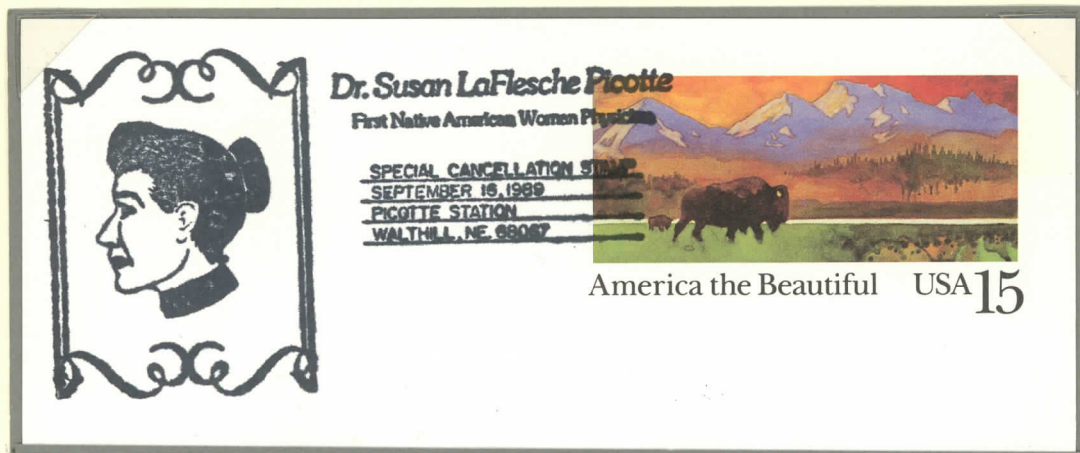
**Chief Hollow Horn Bear** (*Brûle Sioux*, 1850-1913) lived in the Plains while the last Native wars. He spent his whole life in the reservation and became at the turn of the century a popular sujet for artists and photographers.

(Marseille arrival- May 22, 1939; with Pl.-No. and guide lines)

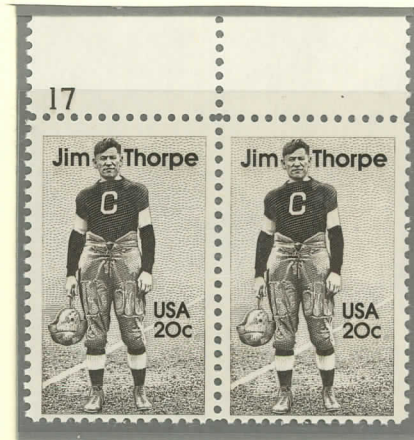


## 7.1.4 Reality - The mourning lasts

The "robbery" of their homeland and the culture shock have not gotten over until today by the American Natives. They are only rarely remarked in the public. Only a few native personalities have so far achieved a real awareness.



**Dr. Susan LaFlesche Picotte**, born in the *Omaha Reservation*, medical school graduated from the College of Pennsylvania in 1887. At first she worked as a doctor in her reservation, later in Bancroft / Nebraska.



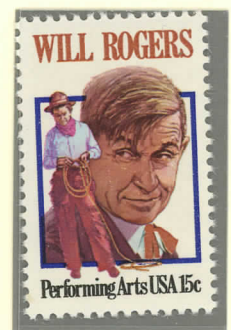
**Jim Thorpe** (Sac & Fox) won the pentathlon and decathlon at the Olympic Games in 1912. His medals were deprived of because he was semi-professional baseball player. In 1983 he received back these posthumously.



**Tony Curtis** represented in the film "*The Outsider*" one of the heroes of *Iwo Jima* **Ira Hayes** (Pima), who together with three other Marines straightened the American flag after the victory on *Mount Suribachi*.

This win was the key to winning the air war against Japan in 1945. Hayes became an alcoholic and died in the Pima-Reservation.

H. F. CROSS, Managua, Nicaragua



4886

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA



FIRST DAY COVER

31 ST. MARCH 1939



Mr. Douglas P. Ball,  
408-10 Seybold Bldg.,  
Miami, Florida, U.S.A.

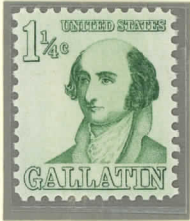
"Cowboy Philosopher" was called **Will Rogers** (Cherokee).

He started as a lasso artist and narrator of wondrous stories. Later he became actor and political satirist.

(← franked correctly; rest of the postage on backside = 30 Centavos)



## 7.2 Cultural goods - Research and use



**Gallatin**

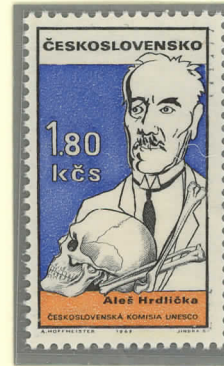
Linguist and statesman

Anthropologists, ethnologists, linguists and missionaries studied the cultures of North American Natives.



Prince Maximilian zu Wied toured America in 1833 and published - "Journey through North America".

N.L. von Zinze, originality of the



**Alex Hradlicka**  
Anthropologist



by the



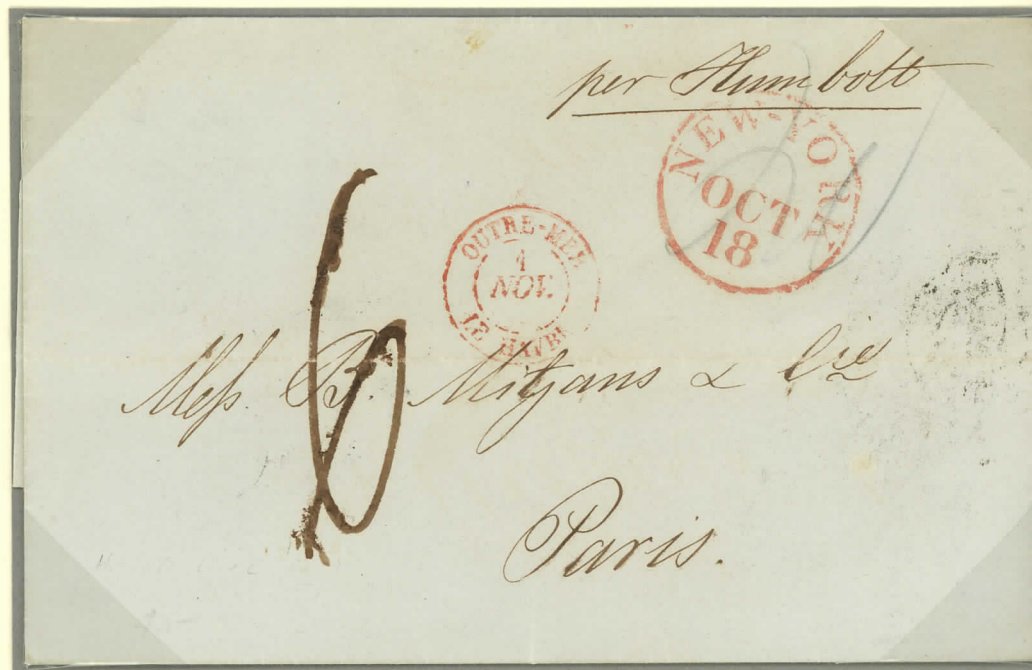
Significant portions of the ideas of the *Iroquois* came into *scientific socialism* founded by **K. Marx** and **F. Engels**. Many approaches were taken from **L. H. Morgan** - "Ancient Society", translated by the secretaries of Engels entitled "The primitive society".



**Antonin Dvorak** became in 1892 director of the **New York Conservatory** for 3 years. In his Symphony no. 9 in E-Minor - "From the New World" - sounds of the Natives are incorporated.



**Alexander von Humboldt** described life and environment of the Natives by personal observations on his America journey (1799-1804) together with **Aimé Bonpland**. River and town names reminiscent of his research activity.



(New York to Paris via Southampton, 18 Oct., 1851, forwarded by R. Palanca, carried per Humboldt (Le Havre Line) per closed mail, U.S. credited 20 C. to France - direct packet rate for the letter up to 7,5 gr., via Outre- Mer / Le Havre (1 Nov.) - due on arrival 6 Décimes; tariff: 1 July, 1851, to 31 March, 1857)

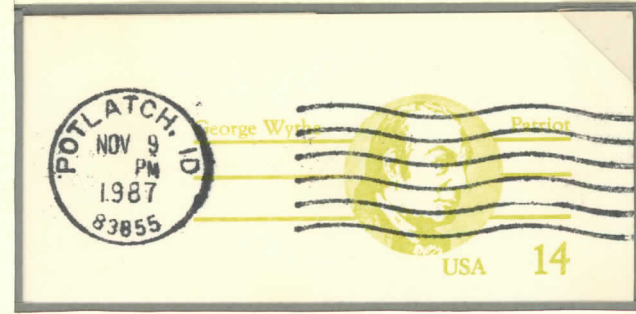


## 7.2 Preservation of cultural goods - The legacy of a great Nation

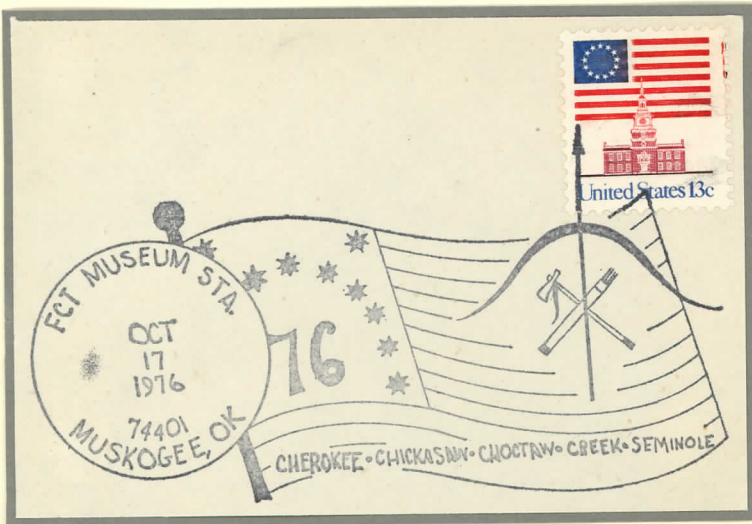
In museums and at meetings of the American Natives, the remaining cultural property of their ancestors is preserved and honored.



Fortunately, parts of American Natives heritage have been preserved, though their culture in the past was publicly degraded.



**Potlach** = Ceremony of the Natives of the Pacific Coast; at the end gifts are distributed to guests.

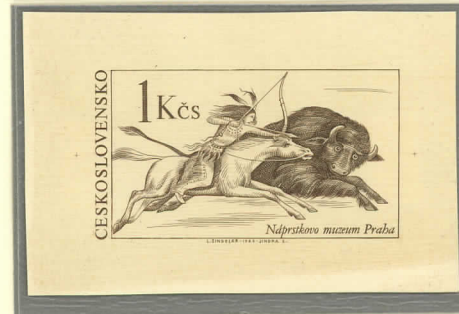


In Muskogee / Oklahoma is the museum of the **Five Civilized Tribes**, preserving the cultural heritage of the **Trail of Tears**.

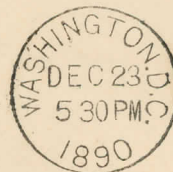


**Pow Wow** = seasonal meetings between neighboring tribes, broken up by dances, equestrian games.

(1966 – neg. and pos. proofs - Naprstek → Ethnographic Museum)



UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A penalty of \$300 is fixed by law  
for using this envelope for other than  
Official Business.

Hon. R. A. Brock  
Secretary of the Southern Historical Society  
Richmond  
Va

The largest collection of cultural relics is in the *Smithsonian Institute* in Washington. **J. Smithsonian** bequeathed half a million dollars to the state in 1829 on the condition "to found an institute wearing my name which shall bring knowledge among peoples".



## 7.2.1 Getting first support - The "Buffalo Bill Show"

Not without reason, the Indians are considered to be a "**Race of Sorrows**". They were taken almost all over the centuries. Cultures had to experience their destruction and they had to overcome the expropriation of their homeland.

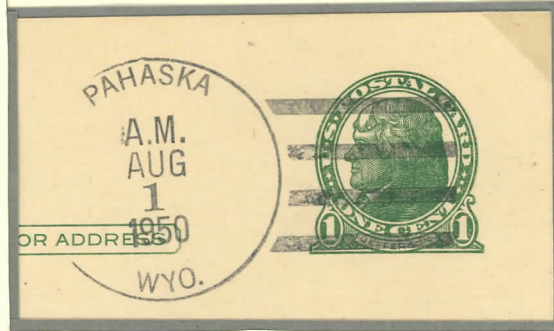


(fluorescent paper)



(normal paper)

His "**Wild West Show**" improved the image of the Indians. **William F. Cody** tried to show their "**true image**" and thus contributed to a rethink.

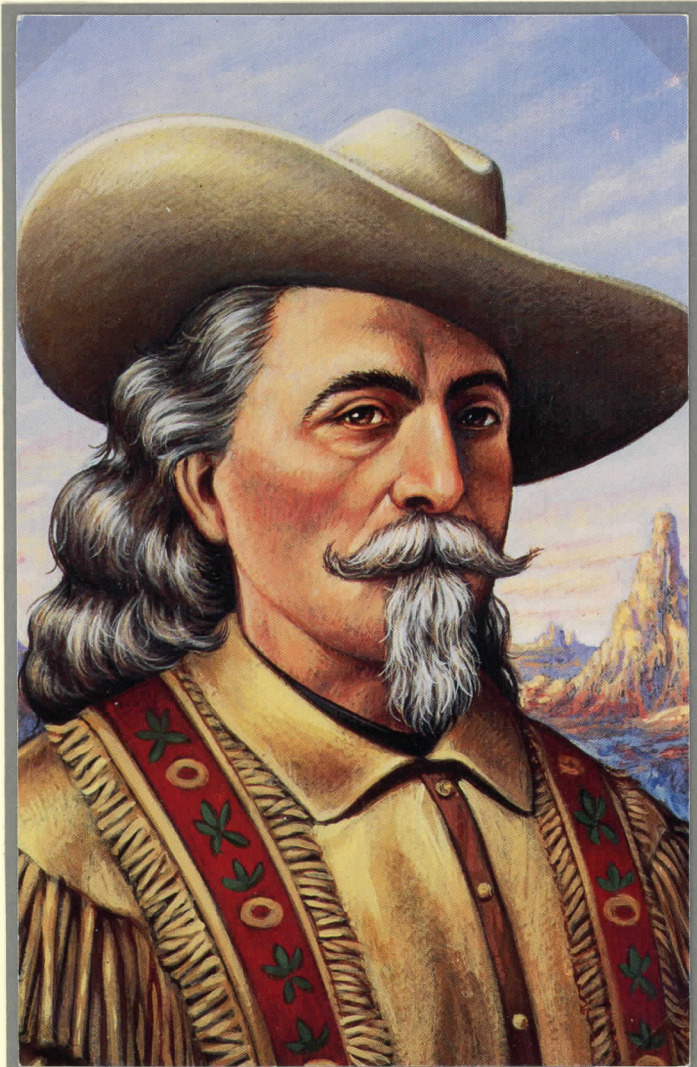


The Natives named him **Pahaska** = „long hair“.

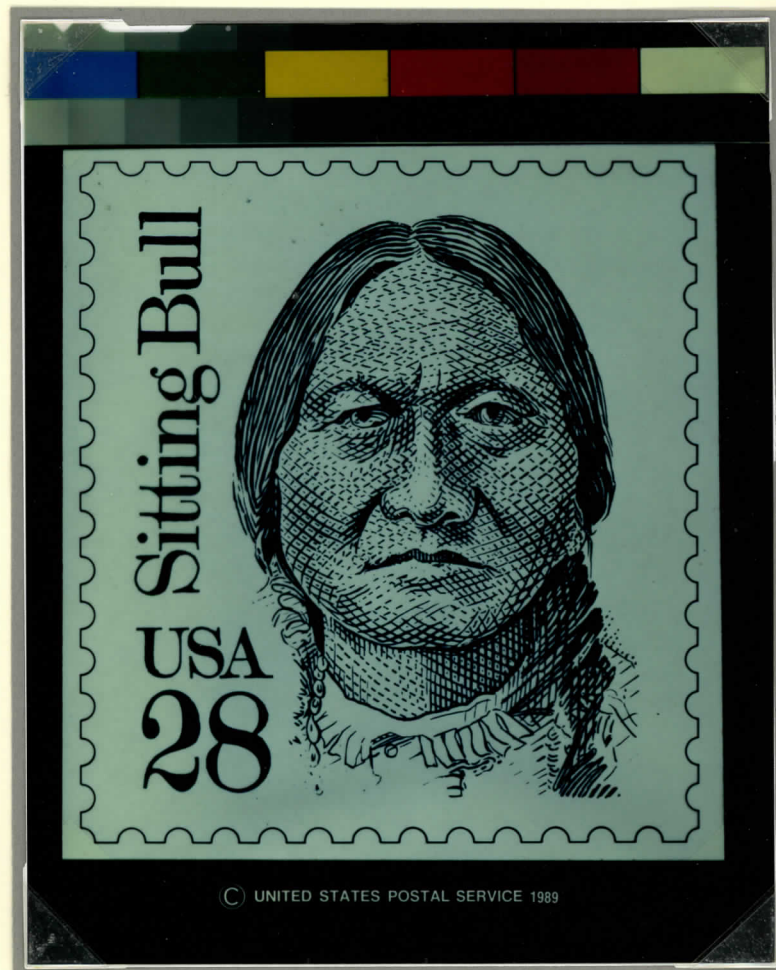


Markswoman Annie

As a rider of the "Pony Express", involved as a scout in Native fightings and as buffalo hunter, he knew about their plight.



(1993 – postal stationary U.S. Post)



(Positive of the U.S. Post with colorcode for advertising purposes)

**Buffalo Bill** was highly appreciated by the Natives because of his understanding of their situation. His show was regarded so truthful that even the famous chief **Sitting Bull** in 1886 willingly guested in his show.



## 7.3 Coming to terms with the past - Reconciliation with the American Natives?



(color die proof)

Only in the twenties of last century began a rethink. A hand was given to the Natives in 1924

***They received the American citizenship.***

however, 12 year later than to the black population!

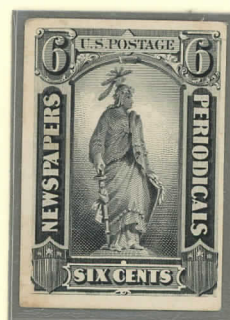


(color die proof)

Blinded by greed and racism immigrants frequently forgot previously installed maxims valid for themselves.



*"And secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"* (Preamble)



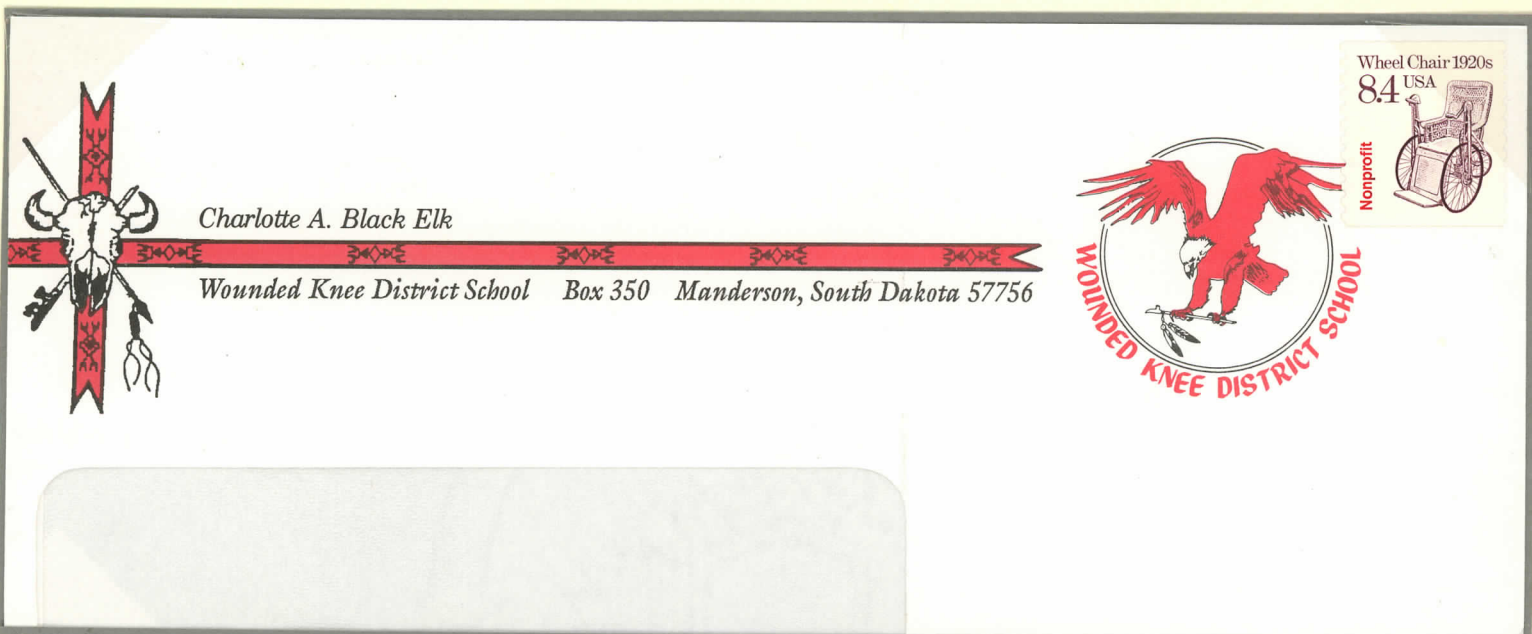
(Newspaper stamps - proofs on card)



*"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves"* (A. Lincoln)

The segregation is still a problem for the North American population, although the statue showing a Native on the dome of the Capitol looks similar to the Statue of Liberty.

While the "military force" the Indians nearly ended in 1890 with the massacre of **Wounded Knee**, they are still resisting the expropriation and oppression by the "white man". Political individual actions, even fortified ones of the **AIM** = **American Indian Movement** shall sue for their "birthright".



(reduced fee for the "Nonprofit organization" - recognizable by the fractional cents amount)

Members of **AIM** occupied 1973 *Sioux Pine Ridge Reservation* in South Dakota, site of the massacre of 1890 - **Wounded Knee**. They gave up after 71 days, after two Natives were killed and a US Marshall had been wounded.



### 7.3.1 International reactions - Rather sluggish support!

The indigenous peoples were prevented for centuries to receive their rights through the normal channels of international law, let alone enforce.



(1948 - special postmark and provisional special-registration-label of the meeting)

Even the Convention on the **Prevention and Punishment of Genocide** was not adopted until 9 December, 1948, in Paris where it was ratified by over seventy countries.



The first institution this "**hot potato**" ever ventured to deal with were the U. N.



The Convention on the **Elimination of Racial Discrimination** was not adopted until March 7, 1966.



In conjunction with Article 11 of the **ILO Convention** of 3 June, 1959, on indigenous peoples and tribes (No. 107), it is written - **the property rights of these groups are to be recognized**. Canada did not ratify the convention, and the United States were not longer a member of the ILO.



### 7.3.1 International reactions - Allegorical portrayal

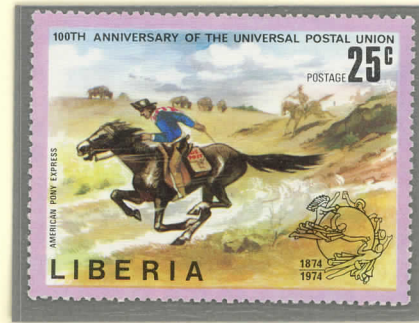
The international symbolization of the Americas today is expressed by the representation of the American Native or the color in different emblems.



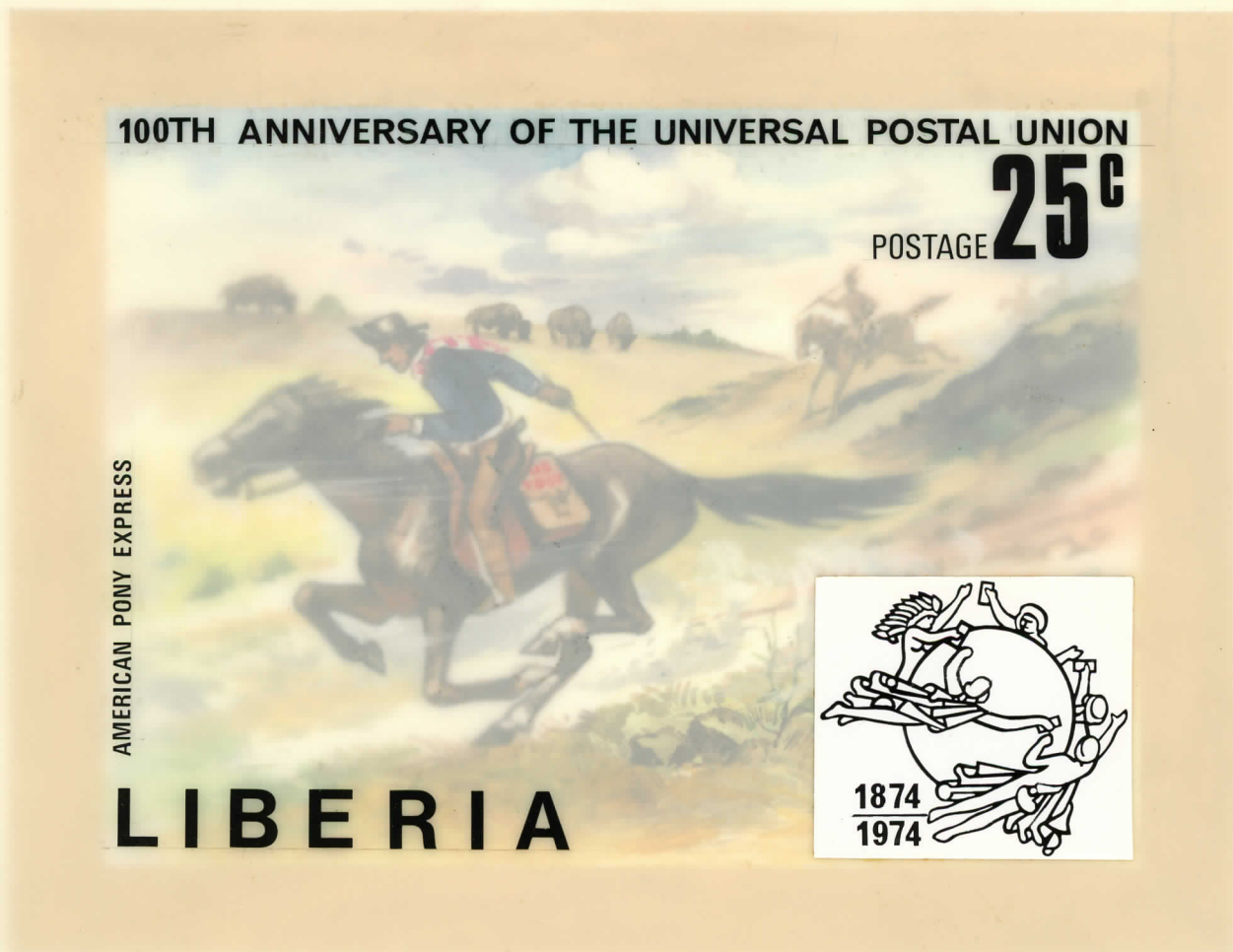
While men shake hands from different countries around the world



shows the UPU monument in Bern five women from different continents.



Of the five Olympic documents the record the American continent since 1914.



(1974 – handmade proof with overlay of the „25 C.“ 100 years UPU-issue Liberia)

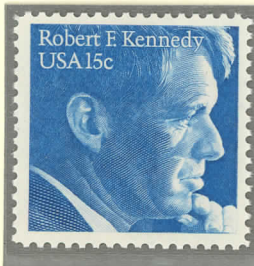
The UPU decided a memorial at the session from 2 to July 5, 1900, in Bern. Designed by the artist *René de Saint Martin* the monument was unveiled on 4 October, 1909. All women are dressed except the American Native - a **discrimination**?



### 7.3.2 National reconciliation - Reparations?



The **civil rights revolution** was adopted by **John F. Kennedy**. Colored peoples were allowed to use "white schools and means of transport."



His brother **Robert** hung up the **Kennedy Report on Indian Education** - greater involvement of the Natives in education and in politics.

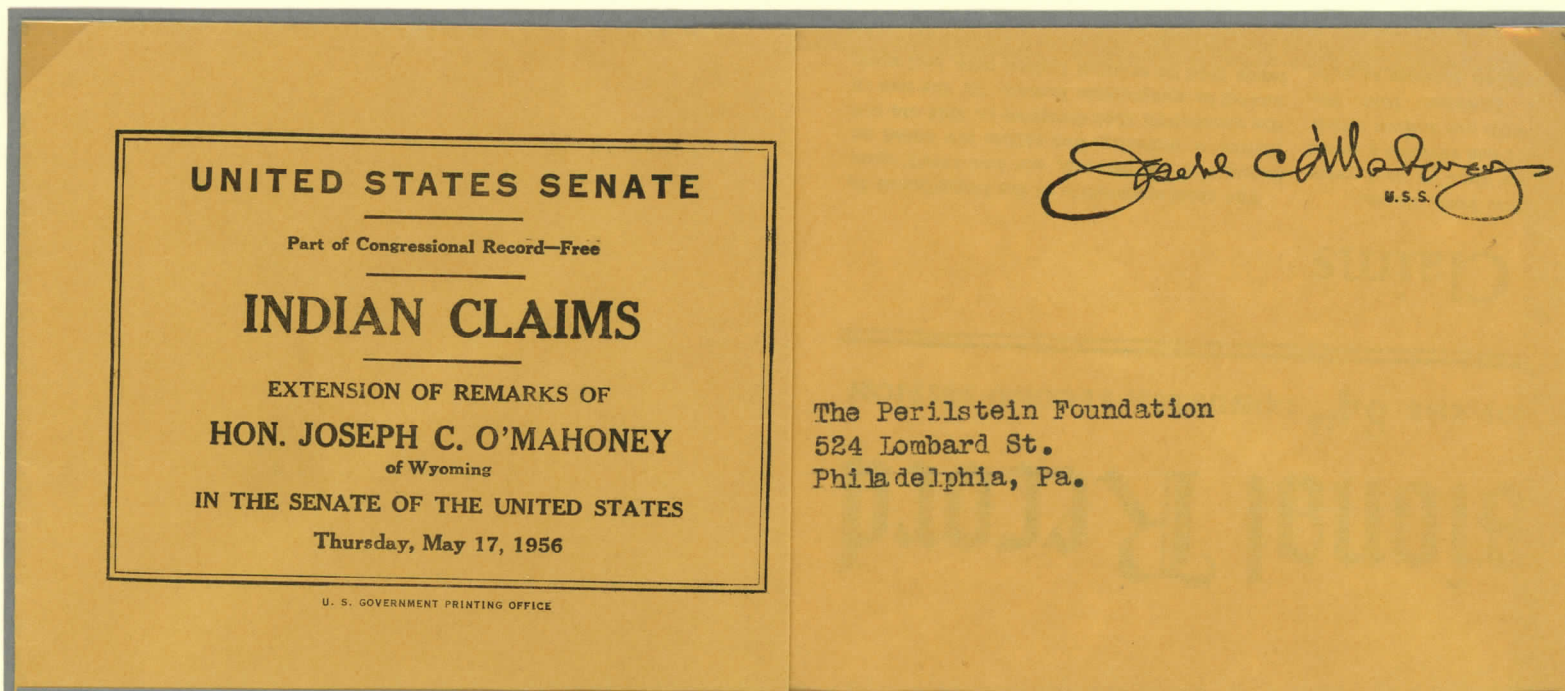


**Dwight D. Eisenhower** took care for equality of the Natives in court.

Under the progressive President **Franklin D. Roosevelt** passed the **Indian Reorganization Act (The Wheeler-Howard Act)** the Congress in 1934. The Act supported tribes by refunds giving the opportunity to buy new land.



(artist's die proof, black print)



Since 1881 a **Court of Claims** had to "ensure" to steal native land. In 1944, while the Presidency of **F.D. Roosevelt**, the **Indian Claims Commission** was established to provide financial compensation for stolen land and broken treaties.



## 7.3.2 National reconciliation? - Educational and training projects

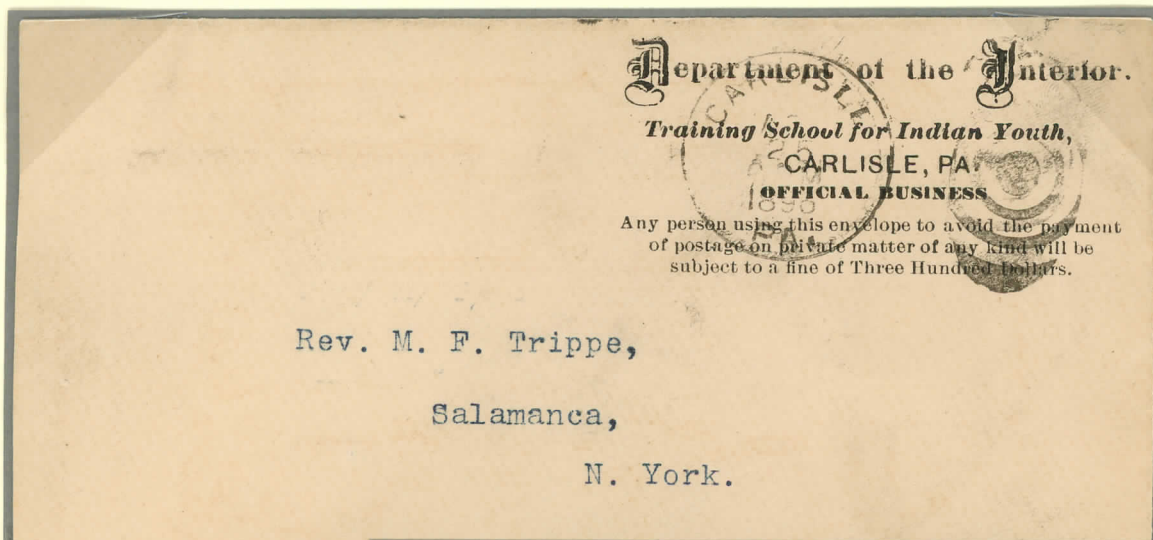
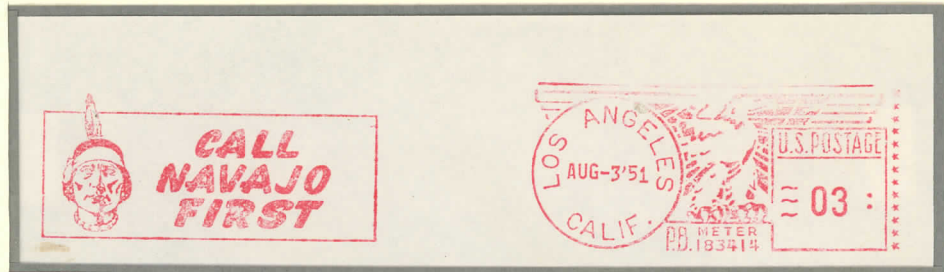


the arrived missionaries who accompanied the Conquerors. However, here it was mostly about **Christianity** and **serfdom**.

The **first contract** for an obligation of the state to school education of native children was concluded with the **Navajo** in 1868.

The agreed types of schools were:

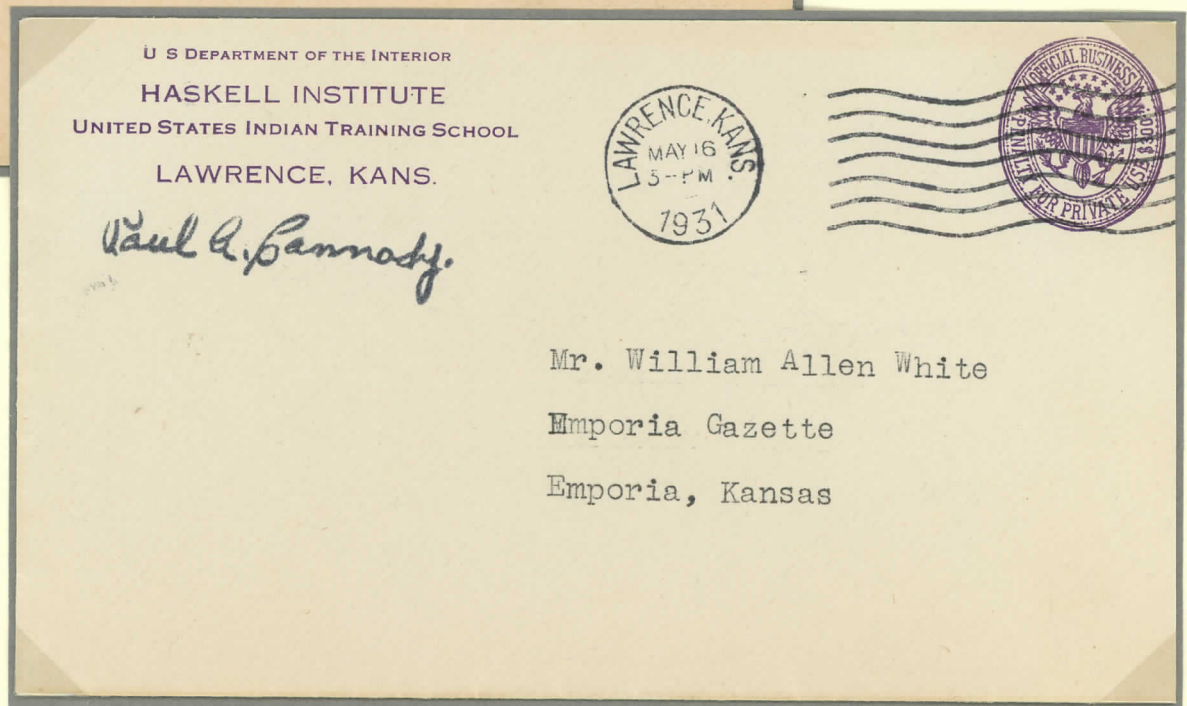
- 1 - to carry on the Mission Schools
- 2 - State schools
- 3 - Public Schools



An example of a public school is the **Carlisle School** for the native youth of Pennsylvania, first of its kind ever, founded in 1879 by **Richard Pratt**.

Measures of disziplination were at the forefront. The English language and the way of life of the whites were "indoctrinated". With the threat of corporal punishment it was forbidden to speak their own language

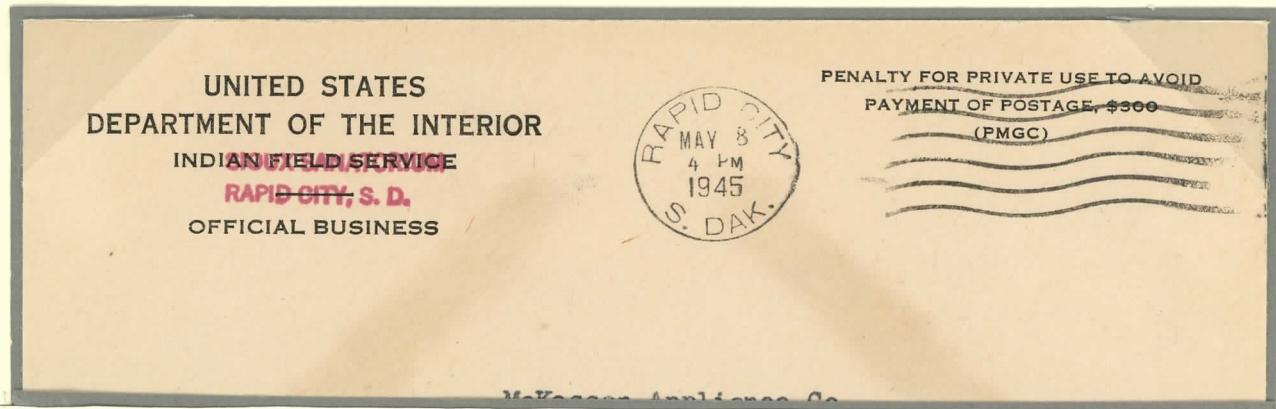
Todays **Haskell Indian Nations University** was founded in 1884 focussing on agricultural education. By 1935, Haskell began to evolve it into a Post High School and in 1970 a *Junior College* curriculum even was offered.



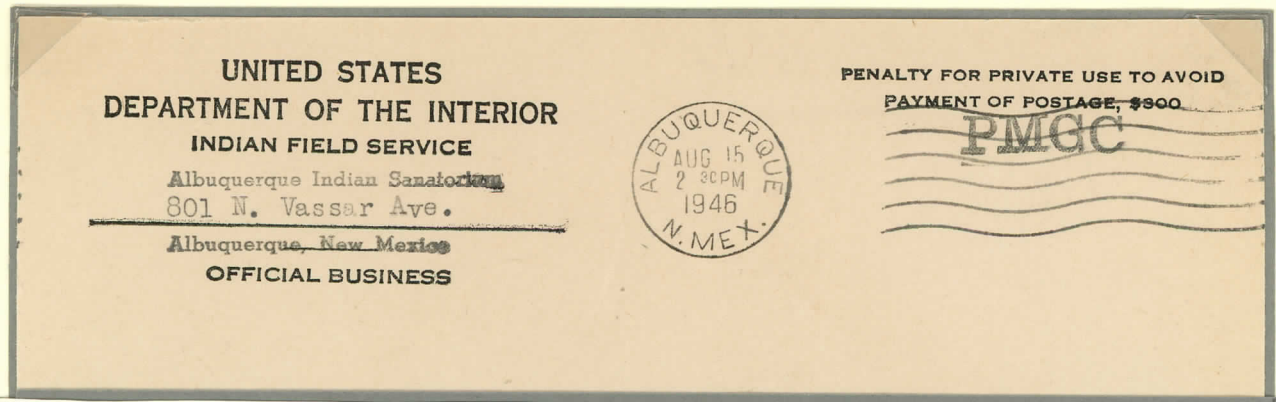


### 7.3.2 National reconciliation - Reparations?

In addition, a **Division of Medical Assistance** was established in 1910 at the Ministry of Interior, which developed until 1924 to a separate **Department of Indian Health**. The **Snyder Act** of 1921 requested the Ministry of Interior to commit itself intensively to take care of the medical needs of the American Natives.



Then, by the state also sanatoriums for Natives were built → **Sioux Sanatorium** / S. Dakota



and the **Albuquerque Indian Sanatorium** / New Mexico (PMGC = Post Master General),

Nevertheless, at least questions might to be raised: "Were these institutions for the purpose of racial segregation. Was truly a restitution within the meaning of integration meant?"



In any case, many wounds remain barely 120 years after the last Indian wars. "**To preserve the past, to open themselves for the "new world"** might be a motto of the American Natives of the Continental United States to get a foothold in "our modern times".



### 7.3.3 Past managed? - Questionable at least

An aftertaste remains - and the discontent of native peoples, whose *voice has become truly weaker* !!! But even if we were all angels, *red*, black, yellow or white, - whether it would give a more human coexistence by then?

