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Field Worker

February 17, 1937

### CATTLE TRAILS

There was a cattle trail came out of Texas during Indian Territorial days called the "Whiskey Trail". It came out of Texas and through the town of Duncan, up to Purcell on the South Canadian River, then to John Brown's store on North Canadian River near a town called Sasakwa, then to Shawnee town, then to Sac and Fox Agency, six miles south of Trout, then to Jim Sapulpa's farm at what is now Sapulpa, then to Tulsa town, then passed northeast of Ochelata, crossing Caney River west of Billy Johnson's ranch and then northeast, following Hog Shooter Creek and on to the west of the town of Lenapah to South Coffeyville, to a point east of the present town site of Coffeyville, Kansas. There they established a shipping point known as Parkers Town which is still standing and is a part of the town which is now known as Coffeyville, Kansas.

WEBER, JAMES C.

INTERVIEW

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Indian-Pioneer History, S-149

February 18, 1937

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Interview: James C. Webber

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE DELAWARE INDIANS  
DATING FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY TO THE LATTER PART  
OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

In the early part of the Sixteenth Century, the Delaware Indians were living in the State of Maryland and were uncivilized. Their first contact with the outside world was with Lord Delaware, from whom they took the name of "Delaware". The Delawares, being a peaceful people, allied themselves with four other tribes, forming a Confederacy of Five Nations.

The four other allied tribes were:

The Mun-See (their most dependable warriors)

Shawnee (Sho-Wan-Nu) meaning Man or Tribe

Mohegans (Mo-He-Ku-Nee

Nan-Ti-Coke (They were called by the Delawares "XWENT-TOO". This

tribe of Indians lived in Northern Maryland and now live along the Indian River in Sussex County near the town of Millsboro.

The Delawares were known as the LAN-NA-PI, or by the other Indians as WAP-A-NUCK-KEE, and they were considered the superior of the five tribe confederacy.

This Confederacy of Nations of Indians were the first to become partially civilized and Christianized, this being brought about by the Quakers in the early part of the Sixteenth Century.

In 1682, this confederacy, under the leadership of Chief Tammany TAM-A-NEE, meaning "broken off") on the spot where Philadelphia now stands, made the treaty with the then Great Quaker Father, Will Penn, to

from the Delawares gave the name of MER-QU-AN, meaning "feather", because writing pens at that time were made of quills. This was the treaty that as oftentimes become the pass word among the citizens as the "treaty never worn to or never broken".

In the early part of the Seventeenth Century, the Delawares had migrated west to a point now known as Pittsburg, and Harrisburg, Penn. and while in this country they became more Christianized by the Quakers and Quakerian (?) Churches, altho their leader and chief, who at that time was Captain White Eyes, was Christianized under the Baptist Missionary. (He was  $\frac{1}{2}$  blood Delaware and  $\frac{1}{2}$  English and was considered a great man by the Delawares) Captain White Eyes died in the latter part of the Seventeenth century and was buried near what is now Pittsburg. After his death, the Delawares moved north to the upper Sandusky River in Ohio and along the Mackenzie River and while here they built a town and it was called Upper Sandusky. It was while living here that the Delawares met with their first massacre. About two hundred of their women and children, also a few men, were massacred by their enemies, a combination of Iroquois and Quakerian, supposed Christian Missionaries. This massacre was the cause of the breaking up of the Confederacy of the Five Nations. The Delawares and the Nun-See, one of their allied tribes, were controlled by three clan chiefs, these being John Killbuck, Captain Pipe and Qua-Que-Lond (meaning "cannot find him"). Captain Pipe was known as Ho-Bo-Ken meaning "pipe" in Delaware and this was where the city of Hoboken, N. J. got its name. Qua-Que-Lond, one of the Chiefs, with a large number of Indians, separated from the rest at this time and migrated farther to the east and no one knows to this day just where he did go. John Killbuck and Captain Pipe, with the remaining Indians, came into Missouri and settled on White River and stayed there for several years, later moving to Indian. While living

At this point, they made the Treaty of 1860 with the United States through the U. S. Commissioner and under that treaty they were to cede all the land along the Kaw River back to the United States Government in exchange for a specified amount of land within the Cherokee Nation, lying east of the 96th Meridian. Under this treaty, A delegation was appointed by the tribal council, they being John Connor, Principal Chief, and Charles Journey Cake, Assistant Chief, whereby upon recommendation of this delegation, the Delawares did buy 160 acres of land for each and every member who was registered at the time of making the treaty.

WEBBER, JAMES C.

INTERVIEW.