Recent DNA analyses of several members of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe, Shawnee Tribe and the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma as Adopted Shawnees, found that their Native American DNA contains an ancestor that was born about 12,600 years ago. In 1968, the remains (primarily a skull) of a child were uncovered by a bulldozer working on a project in southwestern Montana on the Anzick Ranch. A research paper in the February issue of Nature entitled: *The genome of a Late Pleistocene human from a Clovis burial site in western Montana* by Morten Rasmussen, et. al. detailed the history the child’s DNA. Here is an edited Abstract of this research:

Clovis, with its distinctive biface, blade and osseous technologies, is the oldest widespread archaeological complex defined in North America, dating from 13,000 to 12,600 calendar years ago. Nearly 50 years of archaeological research point to the Clovis complex as having developed south of the North American ice sheets from an ancestral technology. However, both the origins and the genetic legacy of the people who manufactured Clovis tools remain under debate. It is generally believed that these people ultimately derived from Asia and were directly related to contemporary Native Americans. An alternative, Solutrean hypothesis posits that the Clovis predecessors emigrated from southwestern Europe during the Last Glacial Maximum. Here we report the genome sequence of a male infant (Anzick-1) recovered from the Anzick burial site in western Montana. The human bones date to approximately 12,707-12,556 years ago and were directly associated with Clovis tools. We sequenced the genome to an average depth of 14.4 times and show that the gene flow from the Siberian Upper Palaeolithic Mal’ta population into Native American ancestors is also shared by the Anzick-1 individual and thus happened before 12,600 years ago. We also show that the Anzick-1 individual is more closely related to all indigenous American populations than to any other group. Our data are compatible with the hypothesis that Anzick-1 belonged to a population directly ancestral to many contemporary Native Americans. Finally, we find evidence of a deep divergence in Native American populations that predates the Anzick-1 individual.

Fig 1. Location of the Anzick Site from work done by Samuel Stockton White of the University of Montana. The burial site is dated as about 12,600 years ago.
The genetic inheritance (SNP) of Anzick-1 developed by Rasmussen and his collaborators is summarized by the map below. The hotter the color, the closer Native Americans are to Anzick-1.

Fig. 2 Anzick-1 is most closely related to Native Americans. This heat map representing estimated outgroup $f_2$-statistics for shared genetic history between the Anzick-1 individual and each of 143 contemporary human populations outside sub-Saharan Africa.

Professional DNA scientist Roberta Estes, in her blog dated September 23, 2014, discussed the DNA of the Anzick Site’s 12,600 year old boy:


DNA of the Anzick Child is found in 1466 persons living today. Many of these DNA matches are to people from the southwest of the U.S. and Mexico today. They are not, for the most part, from eastern Canada as noted in the Abstract on the previous page. Work of Australian Genetic Genealogy scientist, Felix Chandrakamur, was pointed out by Roberta: “In the 1466 results, as Felix mentioned, the closest matches match at current “cousin” levels to Anzick. The highest 7 matches that show haplogroups are haplogroup Q1a3a (note: Four Shawnee Bluejacket family males are in haplogroup Q1a3a1). Unfortunately, with the aconstant renaming of the haplogroups recently, it’s difficult to interpret the haplogroup exactly, which is why we’ve gone to SNP names. Looking at some of the names and e-mails, several appear to carry Spanish surnames or be from Mexico or South America.”

Of the 1466 results:
- 2 were Y haplogroup C
- 79 were Y haplogroup Q
- 520 carried a mitochondrial DNA haplogroup of A, B, C, D, M or X
- Of the 79 haplogroup Q carriers, 52 also carried a Native mitochondrial haplogroup.
- A total 549 individuals out of 1466 carried at least one Native American haplogroup, or about 37.5%. That’s amazingly high.

1. A haplogroup is a group of similar haplotypes that share a common ancestor having the same single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) mutation in all haplotypes. Because a haplogroup consists of similar haplotypes, it is possible to predict a haplogroup from haplotypes. An SNP test confirms a haplogroup. Haplogroups are assigned letters of the alphabet, and refinements consist of additional number and letter combinations, for example R1b1. Y-chromosome and mitochondrial DNA haplogroups have different haplogroup designations. Haplogroups pertain to deep ancestral origins dating back thousands of
Of these closest matches who are YDNA haplogroup Q, they also all carry variant Native American mitochondrial DNA haplogroups as well, so these people may not be heavily admixed. In other words, they may be almost “pure” Native American.

Table I

**Anzick Haplogroups**

The Anzick Child’s YDNA Haplgroup is **Q-M57**

It’s mtDNA Haplogroups are as follows:

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2ab</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>C1b1</td>
<td>D1d</td>
<td>M1a</td>
<td>X2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2c</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>C1b2</td>
<td>D4g1</td>
<td>M1b1</td>
<td>X2a1a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2c-C64T</td>
<td>B2a1a</td>
<td>C1b2a</td>
<td>D4h1a</td>
<td>M23</td>
<td>X2a1b1a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2d</td>
<td>B2a1a1</td>
<td>C1b3</td>
<td>D4h1a2</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>X2b-T225C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2d1a</td>
<td>B2b2</td>
<td>C1b4</td>
<td>D4h1a1</td>
<td>M30c</td>
<td>X2c2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2e</td>
<td>B2c</td>
<td>C1b7</td>
<td>D4h3a</td>
<td>M51</td>
<td>X2d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2f</td>
<td>B2c2b</td>
<td>C1b</td>
<td>D5a2a</td>
<td>M5b3e</td>
<td>X2e1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2f1a</td>
<td>B2d</td>
<td>C1c1</td>
<td>D5b1</td>
<td>M7b1</td>
<td>X2e2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2g</td>
<td>B2f</td>
<td>C1c1b</td>
<td></td>
<td>M9a3a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2g1</td>
<td>B2g</td>
<td>C1c2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2h</td>
<td>B2g1</td>
<td>C1c5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2h1</td>
<td>B4</td>
<td>C1c6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2i</td>
<td>B45</td>
<td>C2b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2j</td>
<td>B4a1a</td>
<td>C4a1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2k</td>
<td>B4a1b1</td>
<td>C4c1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2k1</td>
<td>B4f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2p</td>
<td>B5b2a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2q</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2u</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The initial chromosome matching with the Anzick Child and Shawnees was recognized by Roberta Estes in conjunction with Kent Malcom via GEDmatch searches. Both have Native American DNA. Kent had previous matched chromosome with the Shawnee Bluejacket family and his cousins, David Moon and Branda Wohlgemuth. The chart below shows what has been done at present. The chromosomes are from the autosomal 22 chromosomes of our parents. The cM in the heading means centiMorgans, which is a unit used to measure SNP’s. SNP means single nucleotide polymorphisms and those depict our inheritance. End and Start are the places on the chromosomes where SNP’s reside. The chart is sorted on the Start column and the highlighted ones show multiple matching places. The Name/Match columns show who is being compared to whom. The No column is the indexing for the chart.

Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>And</th>
<th>Match</th>
<th>Chromosome</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>cM</th>
<th>SNP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Carolyn</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36518587</td>
<td>39238668</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>David</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37934810</td>
<td>38760800</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Carlyle</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37934810</td>
<td>38800092</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chromosome 5 matches are listed above, plus the matches of Kent and Roberta on chromosome 15 of the Anzick Child. A full set of the chromosomes is shown in Appendix I at the end of this report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living Descendants</th>
<th>Grands of Chief Blue Jacket were born about 200 years ago</th>
<th>Burial about 12,600 years ago</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Denton Bluejacket</td>
<td>George Bluejacket Jr.</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaylord Carlyle Hinshaw</td>
<td>Henry Bluejacket</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolyn Ann Hinshaw</td>
<td>Henry Bluejacket</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winston Charles Bingham</td>
<td>Henry Bluejacket</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lynn Bluejacket</td>
<td>Charles Bluejacket</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Moon</td>
<td>George Bluejacket Jr.</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branda Wohlgemuth</td>
<td>George Bluejacket Jr.</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Lee Malcom</td>
<td>George Bluejacket Jr.</td>
<td>Anzick child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The father of the three above brothers was George Bluejacket, Sr. and he was the last child of Shawnee Chief Blue Jacket and his second wife, Mrs. Baby. George, Jr. was the first Shawnee to write a manuscript in English starting it in 1829 at the Piqua Agency in NW Ohio. He was the eldest and Charles was the youngest of the three. In 1854, the Shawnee Tribe of Indians conducted a treaty with the U. S. Government, becoming a sovereign nation that upheld all laws of the U. S.. The treaty was signed in Washington DC with George, Jr. and Henry signing for the Shawnees, amongst others, and Charles signed as an official interpreter for the United States. The agreement dissolved the Kansas Shawnee Reserve in northeast Kansas Territory and individual families became landowners.

The California-Oregon Trail was active in 1855, heading up in Independence MO. In Kansas Territory, the route had to cross the Wakarusa River prior to getting onto the floodplain of the Kaw (now Kansas) River and continue to the west. The banks of the Wakarusa were 20 feet high cliffs and the emigrants has to break their wagons down, rope down the cliffs, float the goods over in the wagon box, rope those beds up and re-assemble the wagons. The Bluejacket brothers acquired a ferry boat, built ramps down to the river and began operating the Bluejacket Crossing of the Wakarusa River. They erected a “hotel” and a local person opened a store there. Henry died in May of 1855 and Charles became an ordained minister of the Methodist Church, preaching to the Shawnees in their own
language. He also became the second elected chief of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians and served the four years of the Civil War in 1861 to 1865. Charles initiated the town of Bluejacket, Indian Territory and Bluejackets live there today. Charles died in 1897. In 1871, the Kansas Shawnees migrated into the Cherokee Nation in Indian Territory, ending the trek of their DNA from northern Asia some 15,000 years ago.

SOME THINGS ABOUT ROBERT DENTON BLUEJACKET

Robert is a sixth generation descendent of Shawnee leader Blue Jacket, who was the last principal war chief of the Shawnee Tribe of Indians. The surname Blue Jacket was a label given the family by colonial traders on the upper Ohio beginning in about 1750. Blue Jacket's given name was Se-pet-te-ke-na-thé, meaning Big Rabbit, as he was in the Rabbit clan. After about 1775, he changed it to Waweyapiersenwaw, signifying a whirlpool. He and Mrs. Baby's last child, George Bluejacket, Sr., was Robert's 3rd great grandfather. George, Sr. was born in about 1781 in what is now Bellefontaine OH. George, Jr. was born in the Detroit River area in Michigan Territory in about 1802. His son, Charles Bluejacket, Jr, was named for George, Jr.'s brother, Charles Bluejacket. Robert's grandfather, Charles, Jr., was born in about 1843 in the Kansas Shawnee Reserve. About in 1873, Charles, Jr. married Susan Mohawk of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe and he was adopted into that tribe. They divorced and Charles, Jr. married Carrie Elizabeth Foreman and they had 10 children, the last of which, was Robert's father, Clyde Leroy Bluejacket, born in 1903 in Indian Territory where Ottawa County OK is now. Robert was born in Wyandot OK in 1930 and is an Elder in the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. His cousins listed on the previous page also are tribal members. Carlyle Hinshaw, Carolynn (Hinshaw) La Pierre and Winston (Chuck) Bingham are Shawnee Tribe members and Mary Bluejacket is a citizen of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma as an Adopted Shawnee.

Robert Denton Bluejacket's haplogroup Q-M242 is thought to have developed in Northern Asia 17,000 to 22,000 years ago. The Altai Mountain region of Southern Russia, Northwestern Kazakhstan, Northern China and Northeastern Mongolia was an inception area for Native Americans. Haplogroups A, B, C, D and X are ancestral to Native Americans. The Anzick Child has all of those plus haplogroup M and it's subclades. M does show up in Native Americans from Mexico, Central and South America but has yet to show up in the Bluejacket family. Robert matches the Anzick Child mtDNA haplogroups B2a1a, , B2a1a1 and D.
The illustration below shows the distribution of haplogroup Q. Native American haplogroups of PekowiBlueJacket Project members lie on the migration trends shown.

Fig. 3 Distribution of YDNA Haplogroup Q and it’s subdivisions. Native Americans make up 90%.
Possible time of origin: 17,000 to 22,000 years ago. Possible place of origin: Central Asia, the Indian Subcontinent

Fig. 4 The eastern hemisphere myOrigins Map of Robert Bluejacket’s YDNA haplgroup Q-M242

Robert’s primary ethnic group is the British Isles, followed by the Western and Central Europe, then Scandinavia and a small area east of Scandinavia, being an area of Finland and Northern Siberia. A very minor ethnic ancestry area is in West Africa and is not on the map. The red circles are locations of matches where his paternal Most Distant Known Ancestor lived. The green circles are for the maternal locations of those ancestors. The Native American ancestors were in the large Northeast Asia group. Haplogroup Q-M242 was believed to have been developed in the Altai region with the majority of the peoples migrating northeastward across Siberia to Beringia, crossing into the western hemisphere over a land bridge exposed by ice melting from the last Glacial Maximum of the Pleistocene Epoch of 100,000 years ago.
Once Q-M242 trod in Alaska, glacial ice prevented movement out of Beringia. The new neighbors moved back and forth between the hemispheres for about 5,000 years. By then, Native American DNA was ready to populate the western hemisphere. Robert Bluejacket has three cousins in haplogroup Q-M3 and that one became endemic in the Americas. About 10,000 years ago, the coastal route down the Americas was followed by the new natives.

The blue colored band in the above map is how Family Tree DNA depicts the route of Native American ancestors of the Bluejackets and other Shawnees. On the way, Anzick DNA may have crossed paths with those later arriving groups as they trekked down the Pacific Rim of the Americas.
The ethnic distribution of Robert’s chromosomes is shown by the myOrigins chart below.

Table III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Isles</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and Central Europe</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland and Northern Siberia</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New World</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asian</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Asia</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

His Native American percent includes the New World single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP’s) and those of Northeast Asia, totaling 23 percent. Robert’s other cousins that have the Family Finder test all have less Native American DNA as shown on the chart below. The seventh generation cousins are a genetic distance of 1 from Robert and as a result, have about half as much Native American DNA as he has. The eighth generation descendants are a genetic distance of 2 from Robert and have about a fourth as much as Robert. The great grandmother of Marvin Drake Bell was a Shawnee and his grandfather was Cherokee, hence the larger total amount.
Genetic Genealogy is a worthwhile endeavor in family compilation. Shawnee’s especially, can use the tests discussed here to follow their Native American families. Just as Jewish DNA is widespread in much of the world, the Anzick Child is widespread, if not endemic, in Native Americans and their cousins that emanating from Europeans.

APPENDIX I

All of the Anzick matches found in this particular research are listed here. The amount of DNA that is matched in all comparisons is very small as would be expected. The closest match is the cM 4.6 and 973 SNP values on chromosome 12 of Carolynn Ann (Hinshaw) La Pierre. The matching of haplogroups has only been done for Robert Bluejacket as was discussed previously. Regardless, the patterns seen in the various chromosomes, locations on the chromosomes, space occupied by them and the amounts of SNP’s present, are good correlations for these Native American DNA. The genealogy of these Blue Jacket family members is good, making a good match with their genetics. Kent Malcom and his two cousins have DNA that matches with the Bluejackets but the genealogical trails have not been completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Match</th>
<th>Chromosome</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>cM</th>
<th>SNP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>207779761</td>
<td>1465690</td>
<td>209245451</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>210895953</td>
<td>1079274</td>
<td>211975227</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>214140128</td>
<td>778671</td>
<td>214918799</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>215149008</td>
<td>926403</td>
<td>216075411</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>237355157</td>
<td>1375961</td>
<td>238731118</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100901797</td>
<td>1556720</td>
<td>102458517</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>104495555</td>
<td>987751</td>
<td>105483306</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>205907979</td>
<td>947402</td>
<td>215381999</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23027799</td>
<td>1357107</td>
<td>24384906</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25142172</td>
<td>723569</td>
<td>25865741</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37040810</td>
<td>983000</td>
<td>38023810</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rbt. Bluejacket</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40198919</td>
<td>269906</td>
<td>40468825</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G C Hinshaw</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>208689413</td>
<td>1716779</td>
<td>210406192</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G C Hinshaw</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>211155660</td>
<td>844330</td>
<td>211999990</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G C Hinshaw</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>213190948</td>
<td>792238</td>
<td>213983186</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G C Hinshaw</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>213994944</td>
<td>704627</td>
<td>214699571</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX II

Brief Shawnee Migratory Paths

Ancestral peoples of the Middle Ohio Valley, first the Hopewell culture (100 B.C. to 500 A.D.) then the Fort Ancient (1000 A.D. to 1650 A.D.) appear to have been the stock now known as the Shawnees. Other tribes having similar languages and cultures, emanated from the Fort Ancient Tradition. Backing further in time, George Bluejacket (Jr.) wrote a manuscript begun in 1829 in which he related that Shawnee leader Black Hoof told him the tribe came from the great salt water.

The first notation of Shawnees was a 1614 Dutch map placing the Sawwanews on the Delaware River, following a description by Johannes De Lael.

Modern Shawnees were noted on Dutch mid-17th century maps as being on the Delaware River. Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle acquired a Shawnee captive from the Seneca in 1669 on his Ohio River expedition. Louis Jolliet and Jesuit Father Jacques Marquette’s discovery trip down the Mississippi River in 1672 led those two to be made aware of Shawnees living on the upper Ohio River. Edmund Atkin in his Report and Plan of 1755 wrote about the Shawnees thusly: “They are Stout, Bold, Cunning and the greatest Travellers in America.” During the third and fourth quarters of the 1600’s (the Beaver Wars), they were scattered by the Iroquois. Some secured refuge at La Salle’s Fort Saint Lois at Starved Rock on the Illinois River about 60 miles west of Chicago portage. Others, passing through the Cumberland, landed in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama. In 1692, a group showed up near Baltimore but settled on the Potomac River in the Maryland panhandle. More came from the Ohio Valley to New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1694. Even more southerners came to Pennsylvania but as William Penn populated his “domain,” the Shawnees elected to move back to the Ohio Valley and all had left by 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War. They warred with the Colonies and then with the Americans over their Ohio Valley homelands and lost, being corralled in northwest Ohio by General Anthony Wayne in 1795. Previously, a group had joined the Spanish in southeast Missouri in 1787. Andrew Jackson’s Indian Removal saw them removed to the Kansas Shawnee Reserve in 1831-32. Some of the Missourians re-joined the Kansans while the others landed in central Texas. After the Civil War, The Shawnees were herded into Indian Territory and there they are today.

Elizabethtown PA and Lincoln NE, January 7, 2015
ginshaw3@comcast.net kentleemalcom@yahoo.com