

# TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT

*A partnership between Portland State University, Portland Public Schools and the Beaverton School District, funded by the U.S. Department of Education*

## WESTWARD EXPANSION: NATIVE AMERICANS METADATA

### INDIAN BATTLES (1521-1890) OREGON TRIBES (ca. 1850)

This dataset prepared as part of the Teaching American History Project (2002-05 and 2005-08), a partnership between Portland State University and Portland Public Schools, funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

**LOCATE DATA & PROJECTS:** Google "TAHPDX" to locate the project's home page. There you will find links to the GIS data and pre-built projects either through the <Quick Navigation: Maps & Data Alpha List> on the side menu bar or the <Historical GIS Data: Westward Expansion> webpage accessed through the top menu bar.

**Permission to use this dataset is given for educational and research purposes only. When using the data, please reference the Community Geography Project, Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies, Portland State University ([www.pdx.edu/ims/](http://www.pdx.edu/ims/)).**

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### INDIAN BATTLES (1521-1890)

**Date:** May 2007

**Description:** The Native Battles shapefile shows the location of the major conflicts with native tribes during the period 1521 to 1890. This data can be used to track the westward migration of settlers and the points of conflict in the progression of the ceding of native lands to the government.

**Filename:** native\_battles.shp

**Format:** ESRI Shapefile (point)

**Source:**

Paullin, Charles O. (editor). 1932. *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States (Plates 34A-D)*. Published jointly by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York.

Plate Text: The North America of the explorer and pioneer was not an uninhabited wilderness. The Indians were often an obstacle – at times a serious one – in the way of the advancing settler. The four maps on Plate 34 show the locations of hostile encounters with the Indians from 1521 to 1890, and, thereby, the progressive movement of the zone of Indian warfare westward with the advance of the frontier...The Indians differed greatly among themselves in character, language, customs, and degree of civilization, and these differences often meant much in the relations of the settlers and government to the several tribes.

The point shapefile was created by georectifying a scanned image of the U.S. atlas maps and digitizing the points where indicated on the base map. The attribute table was populated with the notation listed on the atlas map. A separate field for “year” was also created for query and display purposes.

**Attributes (*native\_battles*):**

Name	Format	Description
<b>ID</b>	Number(0)	Unique numeric identifier
<b>DESC</b>	String	Common name of the battle (often including tribe)
<b>Year</b>	Number(0)	Year of the battle

**Attributes of Additional Data Layers**

**State Boundaries [*states\_lambert*]:**

Name	Format	Description
State_Name	String	Name of the state
State_FIPS	String	State FIPS code
State_Abbr	String	State 2-letter postal code
Sub_Region	String	Regional location New England (RI, MA, NH, VT, ME, CT) Mid-Atlantic (NJ, NY, PA) South Atlantic (MD, WV, DC, FL, VA, SC, NC, GA, DE) East North Central (OH, IL, IN, MI, WI) West North Central (NE, KS, IA, MN, SD, ND, MO) South North Central (AL, MS, KY, TN) West South Central (LA, OK, TX, AR) Mountain (MT, NV, ID, UT, NM, CO, AZ, WY) Pacific (OR, WA, CA) Note: Hawaii and Alaska are not included in this dataset.

**Indian Reservations [*indianp020\_project*]:**

Name	Format	Description
Administration	String	BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Name	String	Name of reservation (tribal affiliation)
State	String	State 2-letter postal code
State_FIPS	String	State FIPS code

**Projection:**

**Projected Coordinate System:** USA\_Contiguous\_Lambert\_Conformal\_Conic

**Projection:** Lambert\_Conformal\_Conic

**False\_Easting:** 0.00000000

**False\_Northing:** 0.00000000

**Central\_Meridian:** -96.00000000

**Standard\_Parallel\_1:** 33.00000000

**Standard\_Parallel\_2:** 45.00000000

**Latitude\_Of\_Origin:** 39.00000000

**Linear Unit:** Meter

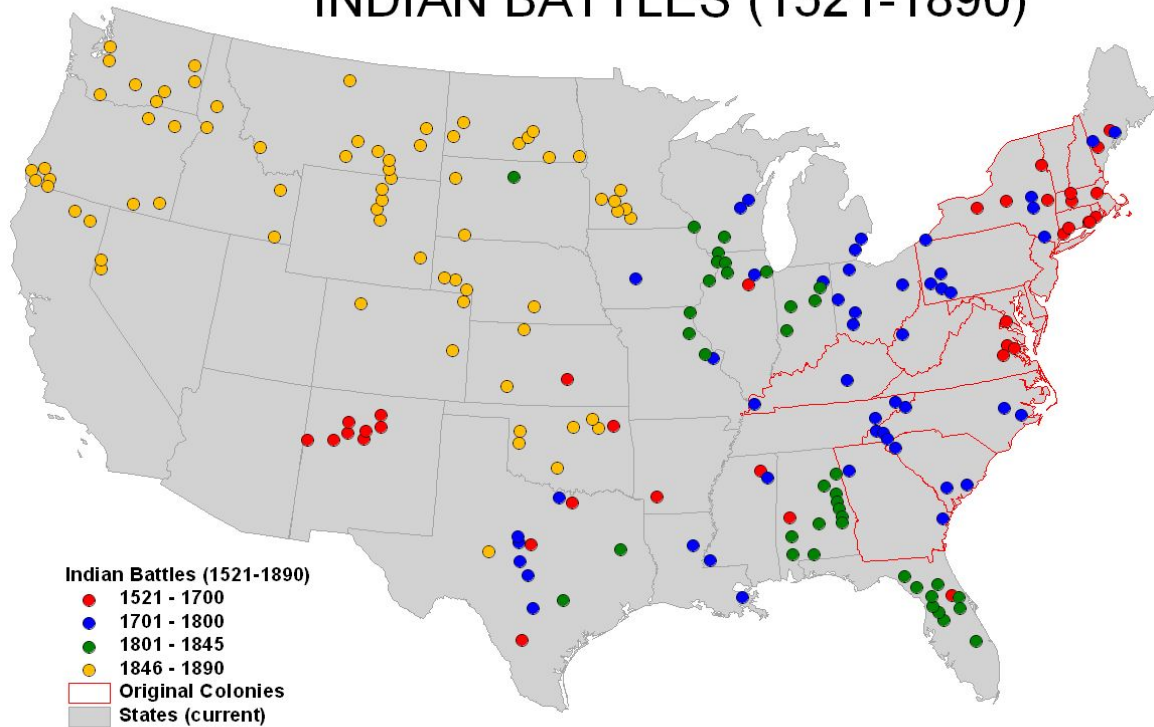
**Geographic Coordinate System:** GCS\_North\_American\_1983

**Datum:** D\_North\_American\_1983

**Prime Meridian:** Greenwich

**Angular Unit:** Degree

## INDIAN BATTLES (1521-1890)



Date: May 2007  
Data Source: Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. Published jointly by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York, 1932.

## OREGON NATIVE TRIBES (ca. 1850)

**Date:** February 2005

**Description:** The Oregon Tribes shapefile shows the boundaries of the major tribal groups in the state of Oregon at approximately 1840-1850.

**Filename:** or\_tribes\_state.shp

**Format:** ESRI Shapefile (polygon)

### **Source:**

Dicken, Samuel N. and Emily F. Dicken. 1979. *The Making of Oregon: A Study in Historical Geography*. Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society Press, page 42.

Caption: A generalized map of Oregon Indian tribes about 1840-1850. Tribes, especially in eastern Oregon, were shifting their territories even before the coming of white men. Much of the area shown occupied by the Cayuse and Shaptin tribes was at one time that of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes; the Umatilla and Tenino [Warm Springs] Indians lived south of the Columbia and west of the territory of the Nez Perce.

The original shapefile was created by georectifying a scanned image of the map to Oregon State boundaries, manually digitizing the tribal boundary lines and attributing the table with the tribal name as displayed on the source map.

### **Attributes:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Description</b>
State_Name	String	Name of the state (all entries are Oregon)
Tribe	String	The common name of the Native tribe
Acres	Number(0)	The number of acres for each polygon

Attributes of Additional Data Layers: The Oregon Reservations data layer is a sub-set of the U.S. continental reservation dataset (see attributes above). This data layer has been reprojected into the Oregon Custom Projection.

### **Projection:**

**Projected Coordinate System:** Custom

**Projection:** Lambert\_Conformal\_Conic

**False\_Easting:** 1312335.95800000

**False\_Northing:** 0.00000000

**Central\_Meridian:** -120.50000000

**Standard\_Parallel\_1:** 43.00000000

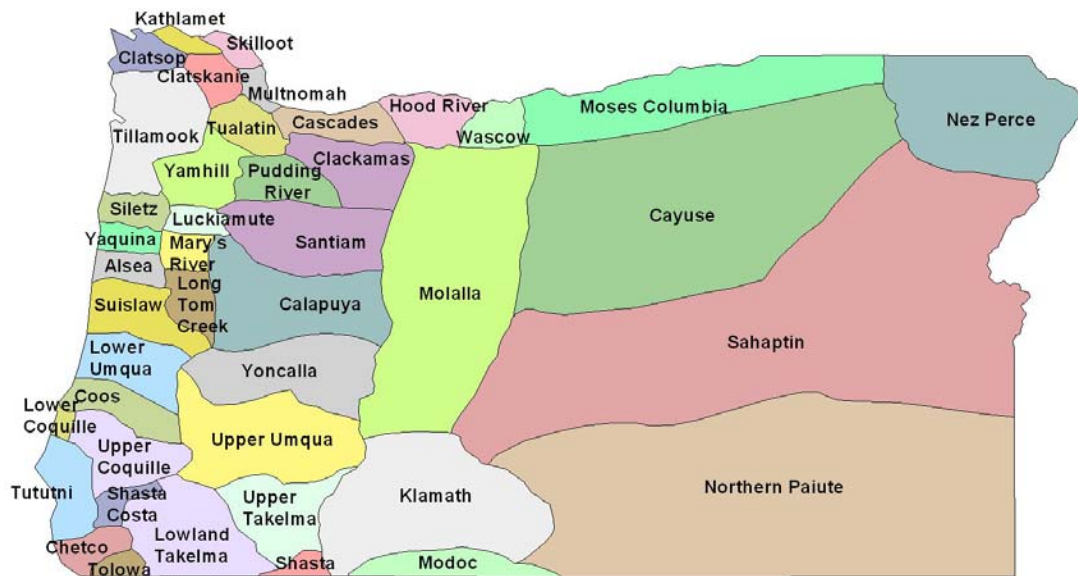
**Standard\_Parallel\_2:** 45.50000000

**Central\_Parallel:** 41.75000000

**Linear Unit:** Foot\_US

**Geographic Coordinate System:** GCS\_WGS\_1984  
**Datum:** D\_WGS\_1984  
**Prime Meridian:** Greenwich  
**Angular Unit:** Degree

### Oregon Tribes (ca. 1840-1850)



### NATIVE AMERICAN ARCVIEW 3.3 GIS PROJECT

The Native American dataset also includes a pre-built ArcView 3.3 GIS project that includes data from the Indian Battles folder (on a national scale) and the Oregon Tribes folder (at a state level). NOTE: The projection for the two views are not the same.

The project includes the following layers:

#### ***Indian Battles:***

- Indian Battles (1521-1890) - aggregated
- Indian Battles (1521-1700)
- Indian Battles (1701-1800)
- Indian Battles (1801-1845)
- Indian Battles (1846-1890)
- Original 13 Colonies
- Indian Reservations (current – continental US)
- Current States

***OR Tribes:***

- Major Oregon Tribes (1840-1850)
- Oregon Indian Reservations (current)
- Major Rivers (Washington-Oregon)
- Current Oregon County Boundaries

**IDEAS FOR USING THIS PROJECT IN YOUR CLASSROOM:**

1. On the Indian Battles Aggregated View, have students look at the dates for the major Indian conflicts and extrapolate how the location of these conflicts might correspond to periods of major westward movement of Anglo-American settlers (e.g. colonial settlement, post-revolution and the “old northwest,” the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Trail, the Gold Rush).
2. Battles often occur in clusters. Have students visually locate these clusters. The battle attributes also often include the tribal affiliation. Students could select the dataset based on tribe and do further research on the specifics of a particular conflict or cluster of conflicts.
3. On the Oregon Tribal Groups View, students could look at a current atlas and compare the location of the historic tribal groups to common placenames (e.g. Multnomah).
4. Have students look at the current Oregon reservations layer and identify the Native tribal groups that occupy the reservation. These tribal groups are often “confederated tribes.” What does this mean? How has history contributed to this phenomenon? How do the tribes’ locations in current reservations correlate to their historical tribal lands?