

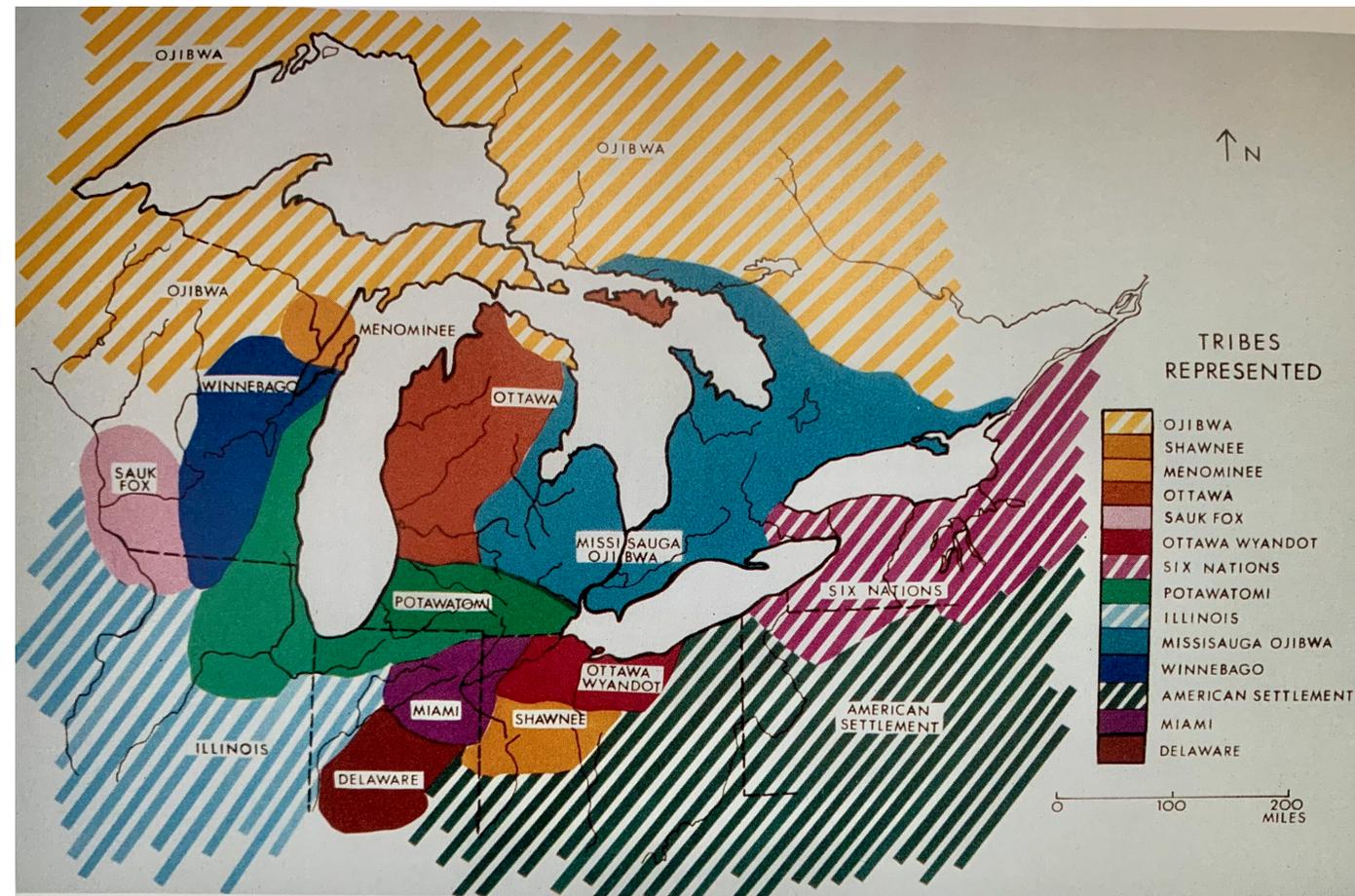


The Black Hawk War and the Settlement of Fullersburg

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Graue Mill
June 5, 2022

Great Lakes Location of Indigenous Tribes about 1800; dominated by Three Fires Confederacy— Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi

- Iroquois had caused westward migration
- Constant warfare against settlers
- Around 1800, 6,000 Potawatomi lived from Milwaukee to St. Joseph in 50 major villages
- Most tribes supported Britain in War of 1812
- After Tecumseh's death in 1813, Potawatomi Chief Shabbona pledged peace
- Sauk and Fox (Meskwaki) also had alliance
- See fullersburg.org for further information about Potawatomi



Map 5. Location of Tribes, 1800. (Courtesy of Michigan State University.)

Four Major Potawatomi villages in DuPage County

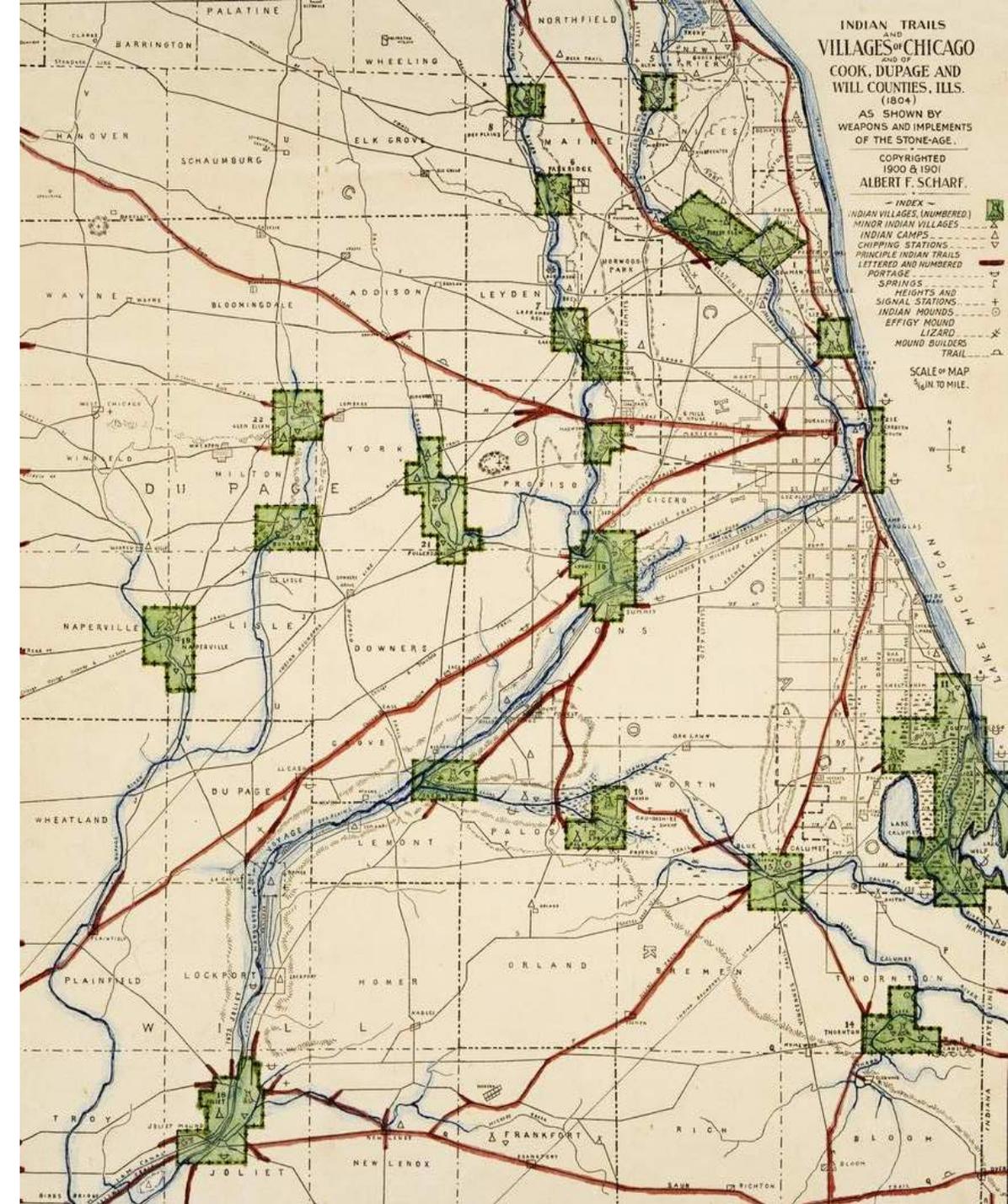
Albert F. Scharf Map represents villages around 1804

Sauganakka (Fullersburg) #21 on Scharf map and has descriptive manuscript (see next image)

Glen Ellyn #22 on Scharf map with village, one camp, signal station, chipping station, burial mound

Bonaparte #20 on Scharf map with village, one camp, chipping station, mound, signal station

Naperville (Naper Settlement) #19 on Scharf map with village, camp, signal station, chipping station



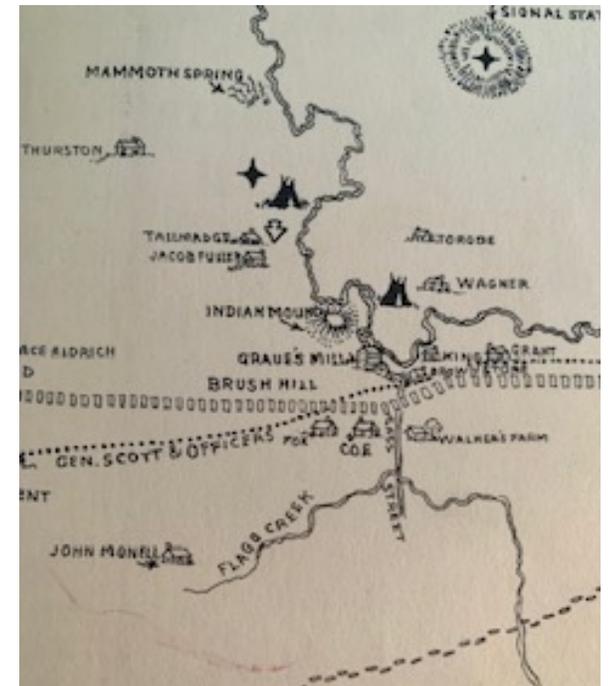
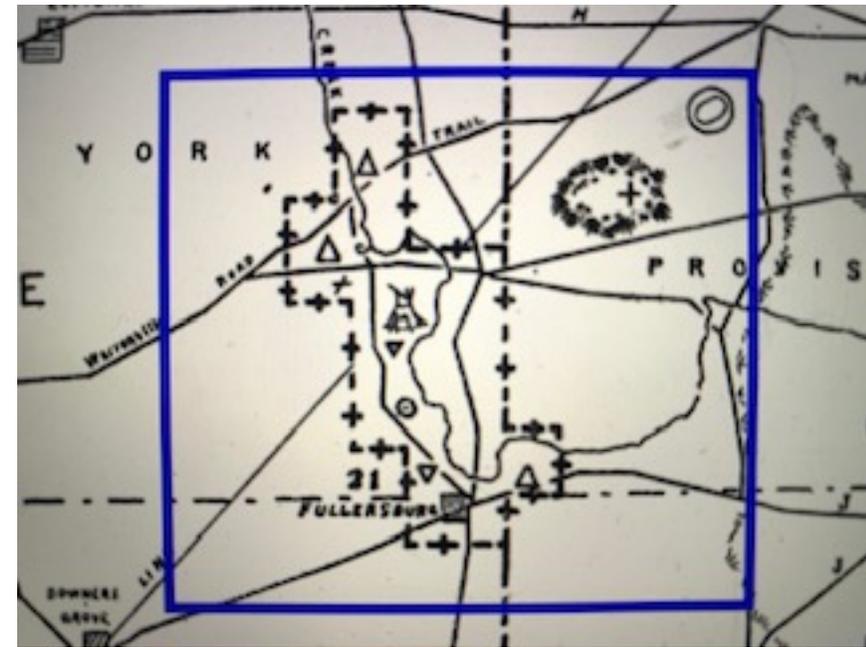
Sauganakka was the largest Potawatomi village in DuPage

It was located along “Wewanippissee,” or the pretty little river (Salt Creek)

According to Scharf map (above), it consisted of one major village, three camps, one chipping stations (where tools and weapons were made), a signal stations to east, a spring, and a burial mound (Note location of burial mounds)

According to Village on County Line (Dugan) map inset (below), it consisted of two villages, a mound, a chipping station, a signal station, plus signal station to east (two more maps on next slide)

See “Location of Nineteenth Century Potawatomi Villages in or near Fullersburg” at fullersburg.org for summary



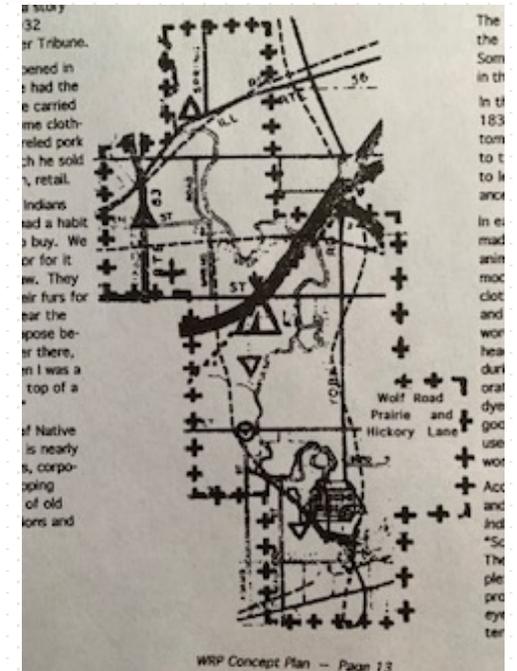
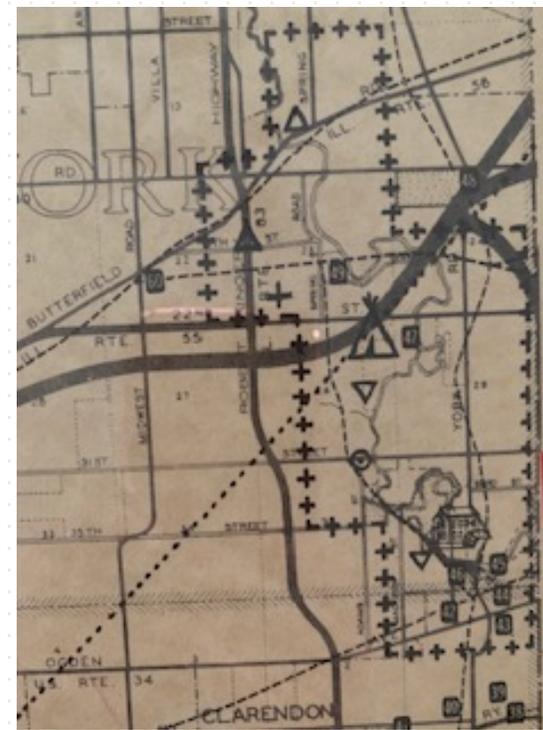
Variations in reports of burial mounds in Sauganakka

Early maps were intended to show *existence* of burial mounds rather than precise locations; these sites were important to indigenous people

Multiple burial mound locations besides those on prior page

- Oak Brook/DuPage map—references Scharf, but also has Dugan “mound” image AND dotted circle symbol; refers to unnamed maps of 1851, 1861, 1874; note small trail toward east of mill; omits section in Cook County. Dugan chairman of map committee
- Wolf Road Prairie Project map shows Dugan “mound” image AND dotted circle symbol; description specifies date of 1808

(Top map Oak Brook/DuPage map; bottom Wolf Road Prairie map)



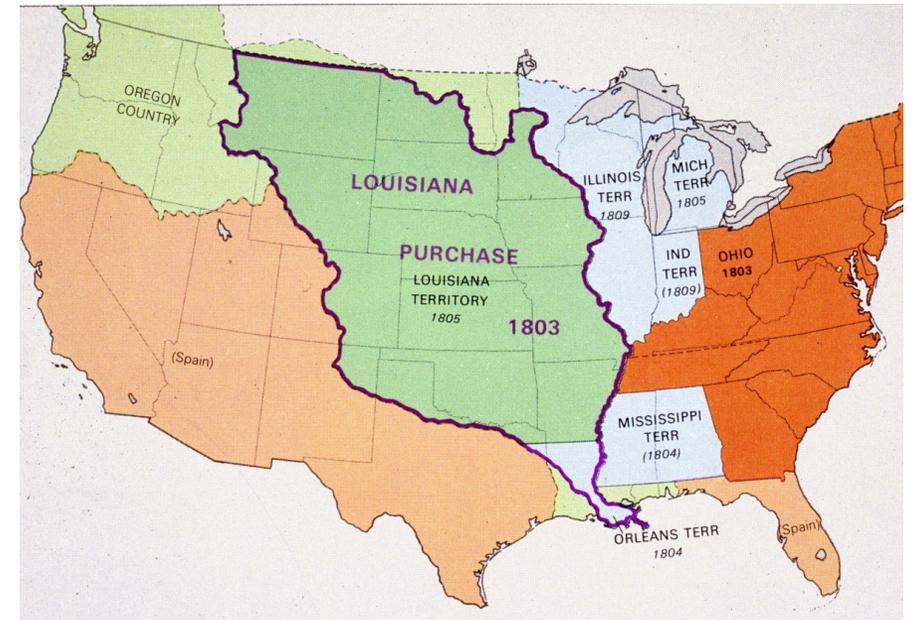
The primary textual sources also suggest multiple burial mound sites

- Scharf map manuscript states mound under settler's home (source uses offensive language) on west bank of creek
- George Ruchty describes "wiccibottom" in *Fullers of Fullersburg*; two mounds in Preserve parking lot
- George Kolzow's 1960 memoir indicates mounds that were still there after CCC had left area (after 1933?)
- Wolf Road Prairie Conservation Campus Concept Plan includes "mounds" in description and other details
(all of the above are found on fullersburg.org)



Early 19th Century Events that Contributed to Settlement and Conflict

- Louisiana Purchase—1803, west of Mississippi River
- Treaty of St. Louis—1804, which caused lingering anger; massive Sauk and Fox holdings sold for \$2,234.50 plus \$1,000 per yr. annuity for 20 years
- War of 1812 ended (1814) Tecumseh killed, and Shabbona pledged peace; most tribes sided with Britain
- Illinois became state in 1818
- Lead mining established in western Illinois 1820's
- Erie Canal was finished 1825, allowing easier travel
- “Indian Removal Act” in 1830 by Pres. Jackson; cheap land; Potawatomi prepared for inevitable with leadership choices
- Sauk Leader Black Hawk attempted to united tribes against U.S.

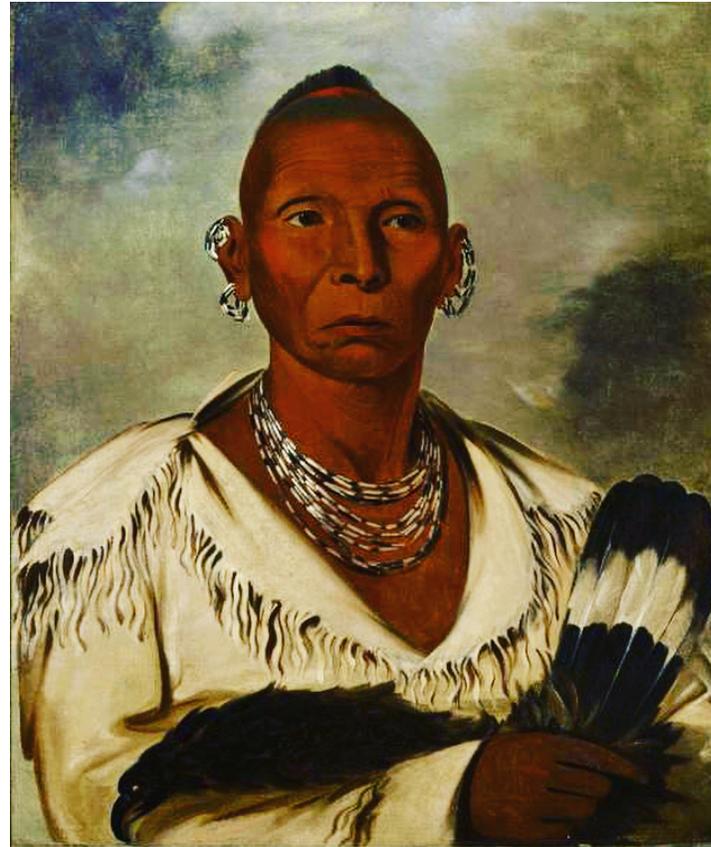


What Native American Leaders were involved in the Black Hawk War?

Shabbona
Built Like a Bear
(1775/6-1859)
Chief of Potawatomi



Black Hawk
Black Sparrow Hawk
(1767-1838)
War leader of Sauk British Band



Keokuk (Neutral 1812)
Watchful Fox
(1780-1848)
Chief of Sauk Peace Band



Rapid Series of Events Spring 1832

Black Hawk re-crossed Mississippi River (4/6) 500 warriors plus 700 women, children, elderly, interpreted as aggressive move; they had moved west across Mississippi in 1831, in part to fulfill Treaty of 1804

Black Hawk's war dance at Keokuk's lodge (Josiah Smart witnessed)

Stillman's Run (5/14) first "battle" of war; 275 Illinois militia retreated from 40-50 Sauk

Black Hawk's council with Potawatomi—Aurora 5/17

Chief Shabbona's ride warning settlers—internment of Potawatomi braves near Riverside

Naper Settlement's flight to Ft. Dearborn (5/18)

Indian Creek Massacre, kidnapping of Hall Sisters (5/20)

Battle of Apple River Fort (6/24) legend of Elizabeth Armstrong; 200 Sauk warriors led by Black Hawk v. 28-30 armed militia and 40 women, children, and other settlers

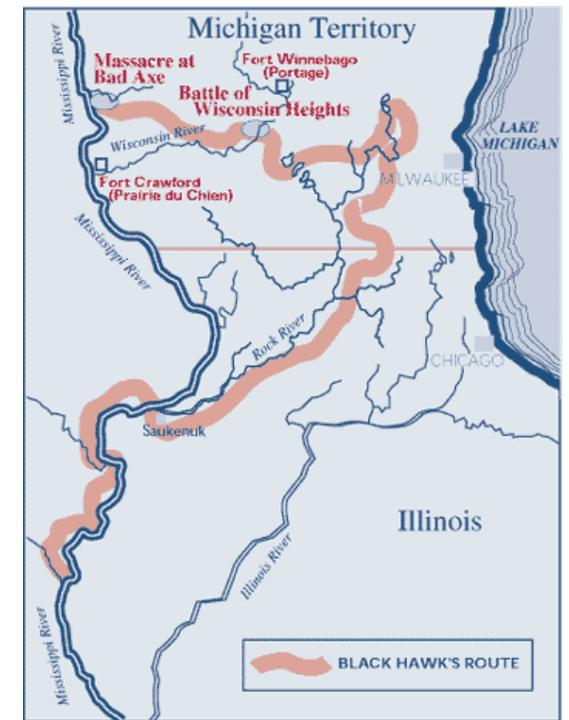


Black Hawk War ends with Bad Axe Massacre; Illinois opened for Settlement

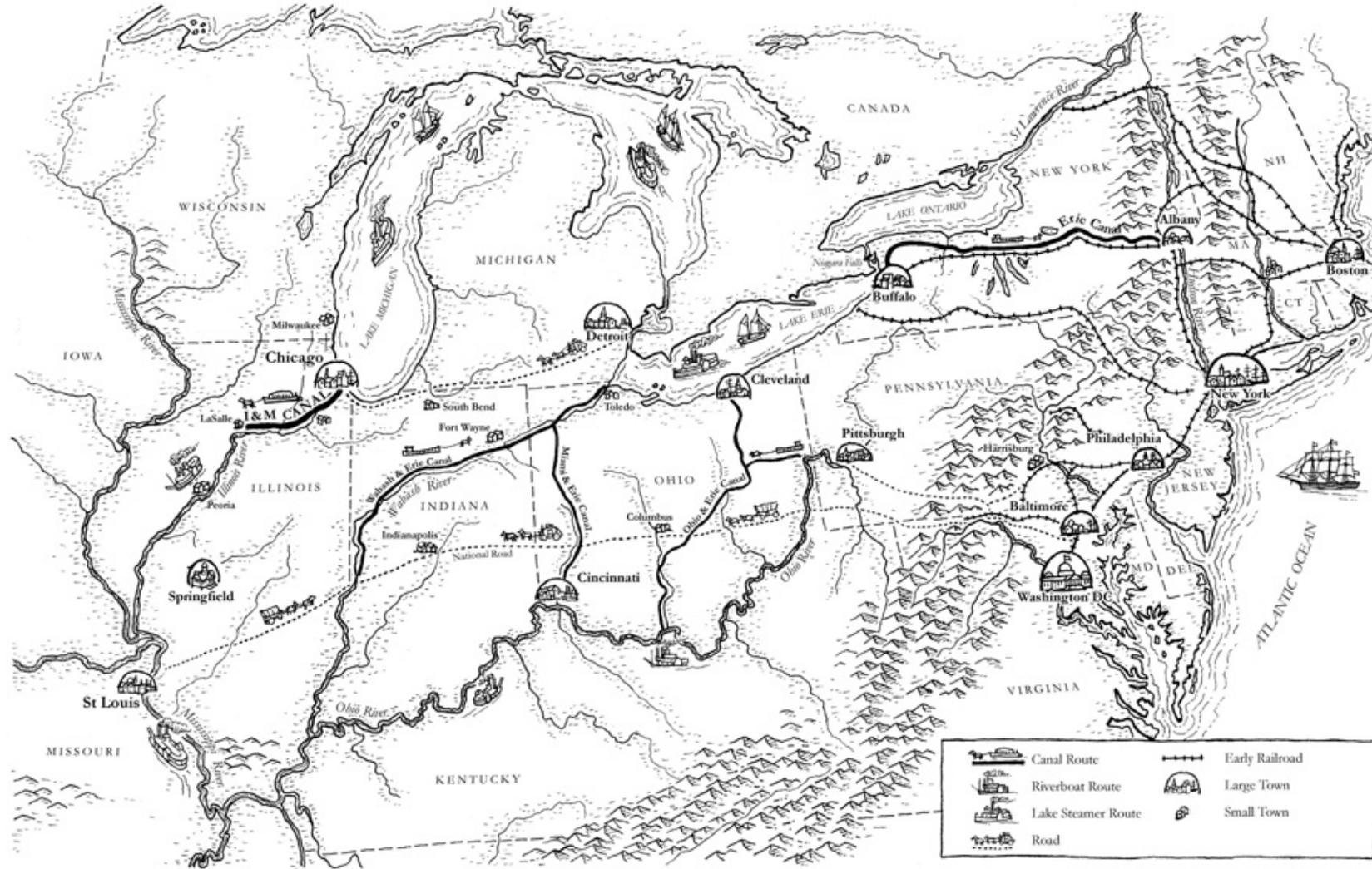
8/2/1832 Bad Axe Massacre of Sauk men, women, and children trying to surrender and swim across Mississippi to safety.

Black Hawk's Surrender and Treaty of 1832 with Sauk, Fox (9/21/1832), Black Hawk taken as prisoner and tour

Treaty of Chicago with Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi followed on 9/26/1833, which further contributed to Settlement Era



Benjamin Fuller's journey to Illinois exemplifies settlers' migration

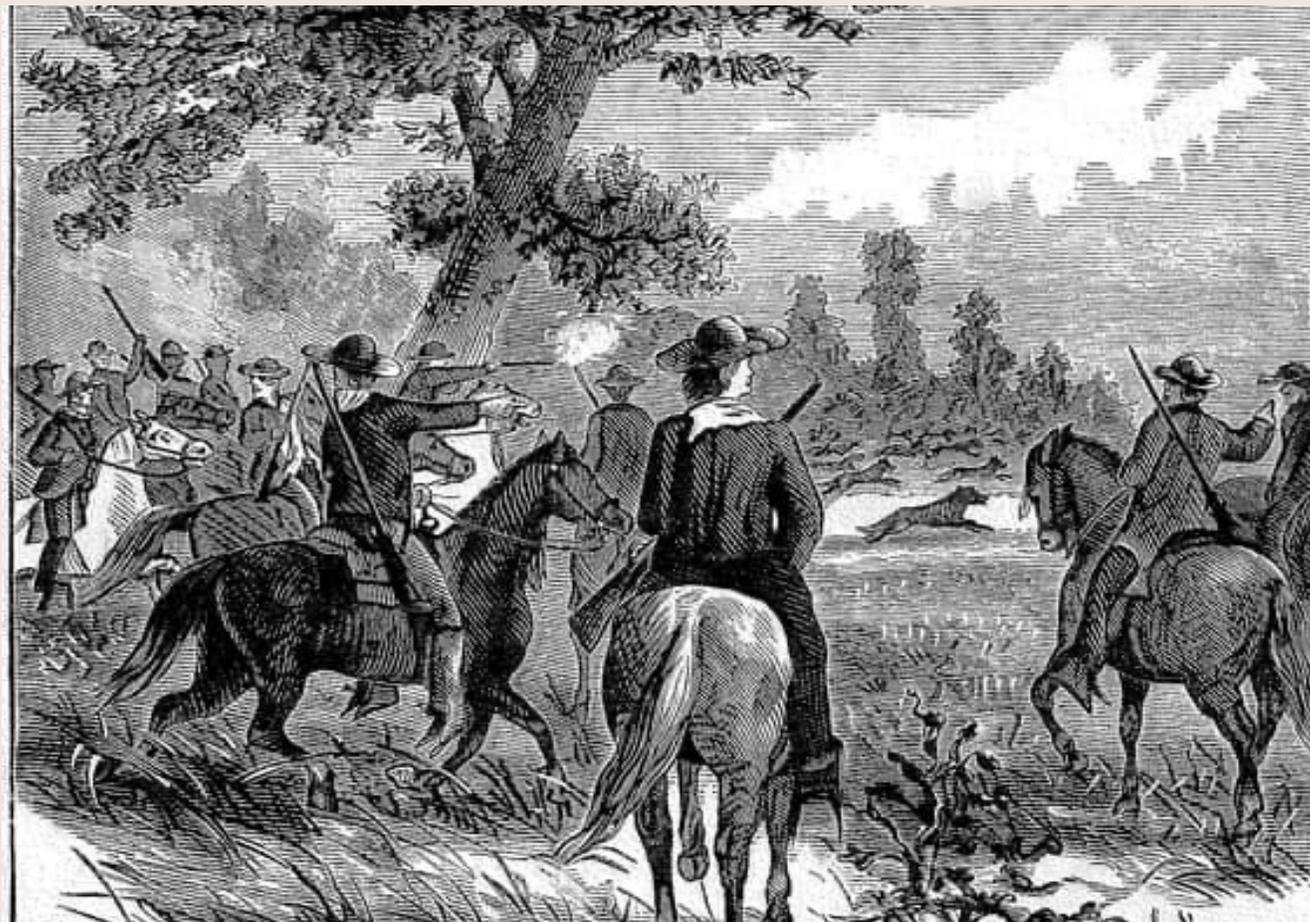


The Fullers arrive at Brush Hill



Difficult Life for Settlers

- Wolves, wolf hunts
- Prairie Fires
- Need for grist mill
- Native Americans
- Stagecoach adventures



The Rapid Growth of Brush Hill/Fullersburg



Underground Railroad, Tunnels, & Debate Club



There was shown the Fox Brothers' store at the corner of Ogden avenue and York road, the residence and store of A. Ford, the Fuller Inn and the Fullersburg Tavern, located on either sides of Ogden avenue. The latter two places were of especial significance since they were connected by an underground tunnel which formed a link in the "underground railway" used to smuggle negroes from the slave territory in the south to the free territory in the north. At the Fullersburg Tavern, also, Abraham Lincoln is reputed to have stopped for a night, and here Stephen A. Douglass is said to have given one of his famous debates.

From THE HINSDALE DOINGS
April 18, 1929



Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line



Historic Fullersburg Cemetery and Memorial Day

