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may find this an excellent resource if they need examples of how to blend more theoretical research with applied efforts to find needed solutions to very practical problems. All behavioral scientists should find it helpful in coming to an understanding of the current trends in funding for research in the health sciences.

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**The Lenapes.** By Robert S. Grumet. New York: Chelsea House Publishers, 1989. 112 pages. \$17.95 Cloth. \$11.95 Paper.

The Lenapes have long taken a back seat in the historical literature. Despite their importance to both Native American and American history, ethnohistorians have neglected Lenape history. The dearth of scholarship is caused in part by ethnohistorians' fascination with the neighbors of the Lenapes, most notably the Iroquois. It is also caused by the Lenapes' own complex history. Their experience was marked by numerous shifting alliances, migrations, and removals. Lenape history, moreover, stretches from the Middle Atlantic states to Oklahoma and from Ontario to Texas. This complexity is reflected in their divergent names: Delawares, Absentee Delawares, Easterners, Loups, Munsees, Registered Delawares, River Indians, Stockbridge, Unamis.

Robert Grumet, Preservation Planning Branch archeologist with the mid-Atlantic region office of the National Park Service, has successfully provided a cohesive framework and excellent analysis of the Lenapes. This beautifully illustrated book, which is part of the Chelsea House series, *The Indians of North America*, is a fine introduction to Lenape history. Unlike Herbert Kraft's distinguished book, *The Lenapes* (1986), Grumet's work is specifically geared to the secondary schools and to a general audience. Grumet is well qualified to present this portrait of Lenape life-ways and history. He is the author of *Native American Place Names in New York City* (1981) and several major articles on the Lenapes, including one for the *William and Mary Quarterly*; he is also the editor of *Native Americans of the Northwest Coast: A Critical Bibliography* (1979).

Grumet divides his work into seven chapters: "The People of Lenapehoking"; "European Invasion, 1524-1664"; "Uneasy

Neighbors''; ''Caught Between Great Powers''; ''From Ohio to Indian Territory''; ''Toward the Twentieth Century''; and ''Into the Future.'' In his introductory chapter, the author describes the Lenape cosmology, their ceremonial cycle and their political and social organization. He states that the Lenapes were at least twenty different groups at contact and explains how their name *Delaware* was derived from Virginia Governor Thomas West, the Baron de la Warr.

According to Grumet, Lenape leaders from the mid-seventeenth century onward ''realized that their only hope lay in buying time'' because of Euro-American land pressures (p. 39). In addition, the Lenapes were faced with fourteen epidemics from 1632 to 1702, three disastrous wars with the Dutch in the mid-seventeenth century, and English and Iroquois dominance. For the next two hundred years, the Lenapes had to deal with extreme poverty, dispossession, and exile.

Grumet describes Lenape adaptation, which led them to develop a complex system of shifting and interlocking alliances. Lenapes in Ohio worked with Miamis, Ottawas, and Shawnees; Lenapes in Canada worked with Caughnawagas, Abenakis, Schaghticokes, and southern New England refugees; in New York, they combined with Mahicans to survive. Nevertheless, they were humiliated by the Iroquois; ordered by Canasatego off land claimed by Pennsylvania in 1742; dispossessed by Thomas and John Penn in the Walking Purchase of 1737; and forced to provide land, scouts, and warriors to the English. Lenape leaders such as Teedyuscung in the 1760s and White Eyes in the 1790s were murdered for defending their communities; ninety innocent Lenape men, women, and children were massacred at Gnadenhutten, Ohio in 1782. Despite this troubled history, Grumet points out the survival skills of certain Lenape leaders such as Oratum and Sassoonan. Sassoonan played the colony of New York off against New Jersey and helped manipulate colonial land laws to ''buy time'' and preserve Indian hunting and fishing rights.

Grumet is especially effective in chapter 5 in discussing Lenape history during the era of the War of 1812. He analyzes the ideas and influence of Beate, the Lenape woman prophet who helped originate the twelve-day Big House ceremony. The author also unravels the mysteries of Lenape history during the early years

of the 1800s in other areas as well. Despite support for Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa in some Lenape communities, most of the Lenapes in the Midwest stayed neutral during the War of 1812. Grumet insists that the neutrality helped ensure the defeat of Tecumseh in 1813 at the Battle of the Thames near the Lenapes' Moraviantown community.

Grumet does not draw a pretty picture of the Lenape experience after the War of 1812. For example, after Lenapes in Texas helped the United States in the Mexican War, the Lone Star State threw them out in 1859. Despite being skilled scouts, hunters, and guides, the Lenapes were among the major losers during the era of "Bleeding Kansas" and were later (1866) forced to sell their Kansas lands. In Indian Territory, they were dominated and taken advantage of by the Cherokees. The opening of Indian Territory in 1889 and allotment policies that followed also disastrously affected the Lenapes. The Lenapes responded by becoming leaders of the Native American Church; seeking reparations through the Indian Court of Claims or Indian Claims Commission; reestablishing their communities under the Indian Reorganization Act (Stockbridge-Munsee); and holding on and promoting their unique cultural heritage (Nora Thompson Dean—"Touching Leaves Woman").

The book also contains a helpful glossary of terms, an excellent set of maps, and a picture essay, "A Culture in Transition," containing eight pages on Lenape arts. *The Lenapes* is a valuable addition to the literature and can be especially helpful to secondary school teachers seeking historically accurate information for curriculum development.

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**Sundown.** By John Joseph Mathews. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. 328 pages. \$11.95 Paper.

*Sundown*, a novel by John Joseph Mathews, was first published in 1934 and is perhaps the least known of the literary accomplishments of this author. The current paperback edition includes an introduction by the author's daughter, Virginia H. Mathews,