H

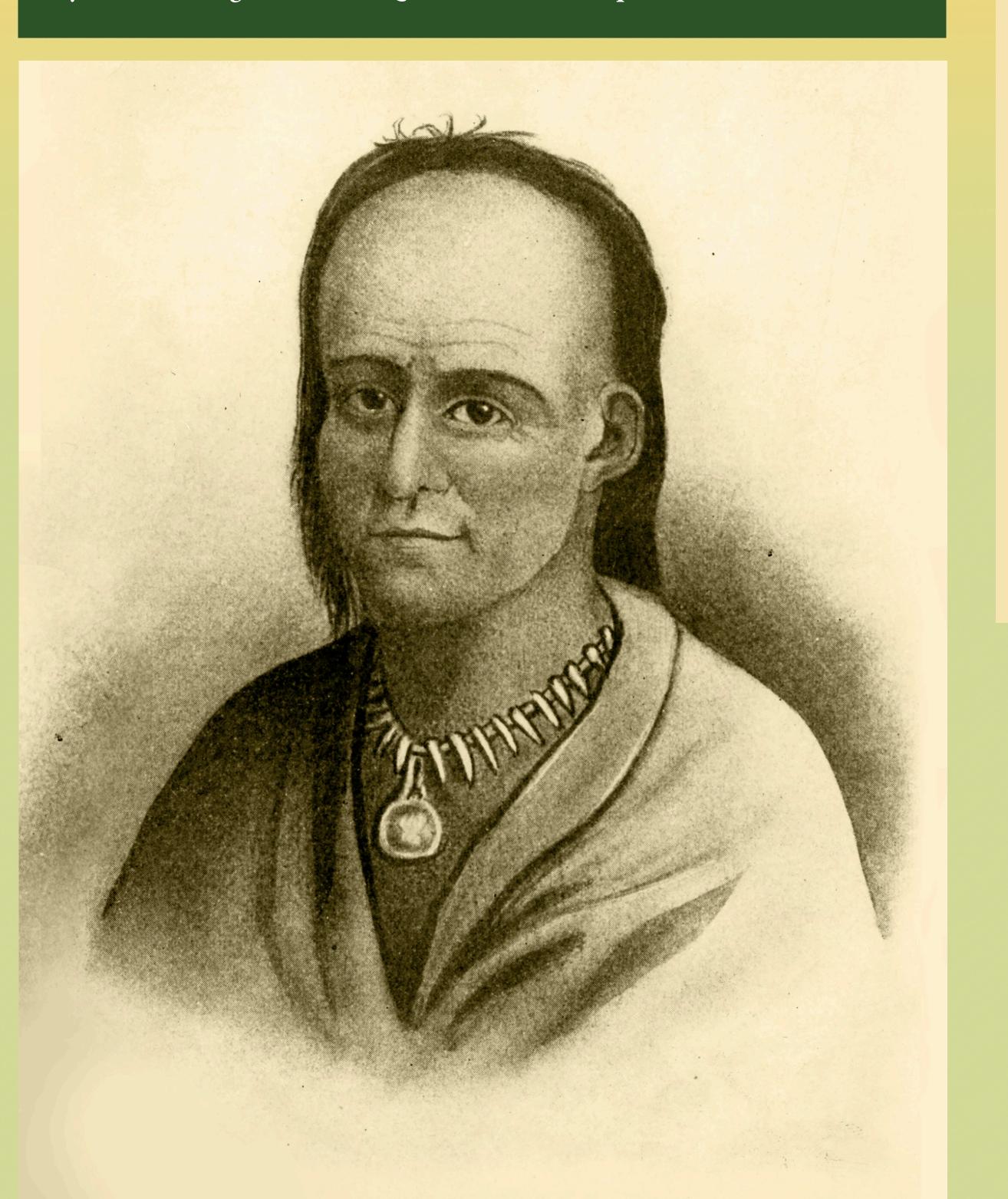
Myaamiaki (Miami) means "downstream people." The Miami Nation's homelands once included a large territory that encompassed modern-day Indiana and beyond. The Miami Nation included the Miami, Wea (Ouiatanon), Piankeshaw, and Eel River bands as members of the whole Myaamiaki (Miami people) in the 1700s to early 1800s. After being forcibly removed in the 1800s, the Wea, Piankeshaw, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Illinois bands confederated and are now known as the federally recognized Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. The Miami speak a Central Algonquian language, which is related to the languages of many tribes in the area.

A notable Miami leader was Mihšihkinaahkwa (Chief Little Turtle). Mihšihkinaahkwa means the species Chrysemys picta, commonly known as the Painted Turtle. Little Turtle earned the title of principal war chief during the 1780s and 1790s. He formed an alliance with Chief Blue Jacket of the Shawnee and Lenape Chief Buckongahelas, and they won victories against the United States. However, the alliance struggled against General Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, when the British did not assist the Miami alliance (after pledging their support). This led to the Treaty of Greenville, which opened up much of modern-day Indiana to settlement. After the Treaty of Greenville, Chief Little Turtle, representing the Miami, negotiated peace with the United States.

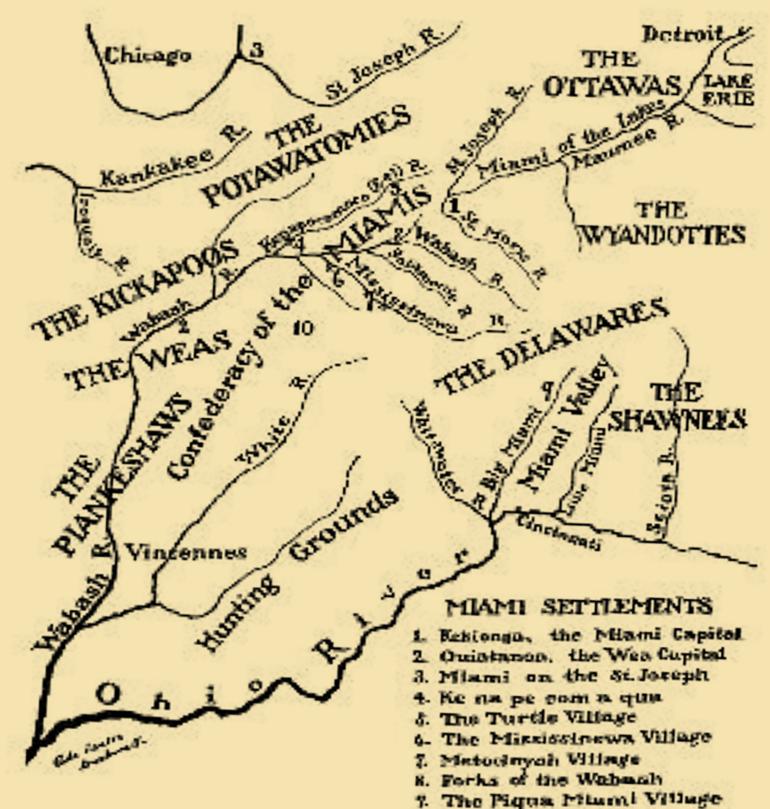
Between 1820 and 1854, many treaties took most of the eastern lands of the Miami. A majority of these Miami people were forcibly removed to Kansas and then Oklahoma, where today they are centered as the federally recognized Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.



The Myaamia (Miami) language signs throughout the park show words in Myaamia and English. Use the QR codes to hear the pronunciation of the word.



Painting of Chief Little Turtle (b. 1752 – d. 1812)



Kokomo Miami Village



To listen to audio recordings of the signs in the Myaamia and English languages, use the QR code.

