

Indian Land Cessions to the United States

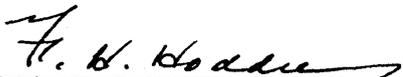
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INTRODUCTION

When European nations faced the problem of acquiring territory in the new world, they did not consider that the country was already in possession of a native population, nor did they take this fact into consideration until forced to do so by later developments. Each nation was eager to acquire all it possibly could, and to appropriate it, an ample field for the ambition and enterprise of all. They claimed that superior genius gave them rightful ascendancy over the aborigines of low culture and peculiar religious beliefs. Civilization and Christianity would justly compensate the natives for the relinquishment of their birth-right.

In the rivalry between the nations for possession, each based its claims to the soil upon discovery. Spain, with her vast territories in America, based her claims on rights given by discovery, and to strengthen her possessions, she either exterminated or assimilated the Indians. France based her claims to the Mississippi basin and Canada on discovery, as did Great Britain and Holland, to other parts of America. United States recognized this policy in her treaties with Spain and Great Britain, and the policy was sustained by the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

In all these claims and titles, nowhere have the rights of the Indian to the soil been allowed to intervene.

However, the Indian's rights were not wholly disregarded when a colony was planted, but according to the courts, were "necessarily impaired." No longer could they claim complete sovereignty, that was diminished, but their claim to as much land as was necessary for their use, was legal and just. They were denied the power to dispose of the soil at their own will. It took years for Indian ownership of the soil to assert itself.

Knowledge of the white man came to the different Indian tribes at different times and in different ways. Two centuries ago the Indian knew very little of him, and intercourse with him was not frequent. The Spaniard in the southwest did not mean the same to the Indian as the European who came from the east. They were not considered as the same race. Even after the Indian knew of the existence of the white man in his country, he was slow to come in contact with him, and slow to trade with him. He traded only in a small way, for beads, blankets, arms, and gaudy finery. This early trade was mainly carried on with the French traders in the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes Region. To the Indians these French traders were sojourners, sojourning only for a time in the Indians' country, coming and going as did the Indians.

Far different were the energetic home seekers, the peoples east of the Alleghanies, and the Indians were rather slow to deal with them. They saw their hunting grounds

transformed into a condition never again to be reclaimed by the Indian. Awe and suspicion seized the Indian, and when trouble arose between these peoples and the mother country, the Indian became the ally of the one from whom he received the greatest promises, and the one who would expel the hated settler from the Indian soil.

It took a great deal of bloodshed and suffering in two wars to convince the Indians, that, after all, those who shared homes in America with them were the fairest to deal with. Bitter chastisement had to be their lot, in retaliation for depredations, and the Indians' complete sovereignty of the soil changed to a partnership with the government of the United States. Civilization combatted his idleness, and Christianity transformed his savagery.

In the very first dealings with the white man, the Indian learned to expect some return, some present, for what he was giving. The chief must receive personal remuneration for whatever he accomplished for his tribe. Thus in the majority of negotiations with the Indians, bribes in the form of presents were used to secure the aid of the head men to get the consent of the tribe to a cession. It might be a horse; it might be arms, a reservation, or money; whatever it chanced to be, the Indian expected it before he would promise to use his influence.

There were vast areas of fertile lands to the north, west, and south of the settlements, beckoning to the

colonists to become masters of the soil. The call of the prairies was too imperative to resist, the claim of the red man was set aside, and hardy pioneers braved the dangers of the wild, in order to make the lands yield their increase. But with this forward movement came fairness and justice. The red man must not be pushed entirely from the domain. So provision was made for him. Civilization was held out to him, which he might accept and be assimilated, or he could live to himself on reservations, allotments, or a new home beyond the frontier. He must receive compensation for the loss of his lands. In the following pages, there is an attempt to show how the Indian parted with his lands, and conditions which sometimes forced them to make cessions, and the effort on the part of United States to give them just compensation. The policy first followed was to purchase the relinquishment of the Indians, and grant reservations, then came the policy of removal, followed by consolidation.

CHAPTER I

Although the Indians were the real proprietors of the soil, the original charters of the States from Great Britain gave them property in the lands, and, to the exclusion of all others, the States claimed the right to purchase the land of the Indians whenever they were disposed to let it go. Charters conflicted, boundaries were indefinite, and fear of attack from the Indian required that the colonists settle in masses contiguous to each other, and there was little chance to concern themselves with territory at a great distance. However, shortly after the Revolutionary War, conflicting claims were settled and interests turned westward.

The Six Nations were nearly the sole inhabitants of western New York. The country was a vast wilderness, unbroken except for small tracts cultivated by the Indians for corn and vegetables. One may call this wilderness the Indians' "hunting ground." In the Revolutionary War, the Six Nations, with the exception of the Oneida tribe, were allied with Great Britain against the United States, and depredations and cruelties to the frontier settlements were terrible, of which the Cherry Valley and Wyoming massacres are examples. General Sullivan in 1774 inflicted chastisement upon them, by killing, destroying and burning. The

distress which resulted from this chastisement checked Indian incursions and made it easier to establish permanent peace and negotiate treaties.¹

In the treaty of peace which ended the Revolution, Great Britain made no provisions for her Indian allies. They were left to take care of themselves, and get out of the difficulties in which an unsuccessful war had involved them, as best they could. They felt their sacrifices deserved some recognition, yet were sagacious enough to realize that if the "Thirteen Fires" had conquered them and the British united, little could be gained by contending single-handed against the Americans. Those Indians who had influence counseled peace and these councils prevailed.²

Soon after peace was established with Great Britain, measures were taken towards a lasting peace with the Six Nations of Indians, and accordingly the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, and the United States Commissioners, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, assembled at Fort Stanwix, New York, October 22, 1784, and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship.³ Lafayette was present, and his influence over the Indians was beneficial.

1. J. H. Hotchkiss, "History of Western New York," New York, 1848, pp. 1-13.
2. O. Turner, "Pioneer History of Western New York, Buffalo, 1850, Part IV, p. 304.
3. American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Washington, 1832, Vol. I, p. 6, (Hereafter cited as Indian Affairs); Compilation of Indian Treaties, Washington, 1873, p. 922, (Hereafter cited as U. S. Treaties.)

The Indians made no real cession of territory, but defined their boundaries. Later treaties in 1789 and 1794 were made with the same Indians, their object being to remove some existing causes of complaint and establish a firm and permanent friendship with the Indians, and secure them on their reservations until they were willing to dispose of them.¹

After the conclusion of the treaty, the United States Commissioners, realizing the deplorable condition of the Six Nations, as well as to show the humane and liberal intentions of the government, distributed a large quantity of goods in the form of presents. The United States also gave four thousand, five hundred dollars to be expended yearly in purchasing clothing, domestic animals and implements of husbandry. Six chiefs were held as hostages as a guarantee that all prisoners taken during the war be delivered up. This treaty was finally confirmed by all the Iroquois sachems in a council held by General St. Clair at Fort Harmer on the Ohio, January 9, 1789.² The Indian title to the lands was extinguished and the soil purchased from the original proprietors. The State of New York immediately appropriated the land to the use of soldiers. The subsequent treaties between New York and the Indians were complied with scrupulously, and thus New York rendered valuable service to the nation. The Indians acted with a stricter

1. American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Washington, 1832, Vol. I, p. 6, (Hereafter cited as Indian Affairs);
Compilation of Indian Treaties, Washington, 1873, p. 922, (Hereafter cited as U. S. Treaties.)
2. U. S. Treaties, p. 20.

sense of responsibility because of the even-handed justice of New York.¹ Between the Fort Stanwix treaty of 1784 and 1802, five different treaties were concluded with the State of New York, resulting in cessions of all Indian lands in New York excepting a few reservations, and the Indians received perpetual annuities.²

The 1784 cession within the State of New York consisted of all that portion of the State lying north of the boundary line defined in the treaty, except a "four-mile strip" extending from Oyonwayea to Fort Schlosser, which was ceded to Great Britain in 1765. It included all claim the Six Nations had by right of conquest to territory west of the Ohio river, but which is covered by the more specific cessions. It further included all that part of Pennsylvania lying north and west of the boundary line established by the British treaty of 1768. A treaty concluded at Fort Stanwix, New York, October 22, 1784, with the Six Nations,³ (Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas) is in part as follows: Article 3, defines the western boundary of the Six Nations, and provides "that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United States, all claims to the country W. of said boundary." "Beginning at the mouth of a creek about 4 miles east of Niagara, called Oyonwayea, or Johnston's Landing Place on Lake Oswego, (Ontario); south always four miles east of carrying path between Lake Erie

1. H. R. Schoolcraft, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, Philadelphia, 1857, pp. 323, 325
2. U. S. Treaties, pp. 40, 41, 44, 47.
2. U. S. Stat, at Large, Vol. VII, p. 15; Compilation of Indian Treaties, p. 922; Royce, Annual Report, Number 18, Washington, 1897, p. 658.

and Ontario, to mouth of Buffalo creek, on Lake Erie; thence S. to north boundary of Pennsylvania; thence W. to the end of said north boundary; thence S. along west boundary of said State to the Ohio River." (Map: no. 1, New York.)

Cherokee, Nov. 28, 1785.

In the report by Secretary of War Knox to President Washington, in 1789, he describes the Cherokee nation of Indians as consisting of separate towns or villages, situated on the headwaters of the Tennessee river. Their hunting grounds extended from the Cumberland river along the frontiers of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and part of Georgia.¹ Frequent wars occurred between them and the frontier people of the states named above, and Commissioners were sent to negotiate a treaty with the head men and warriors. The Commissioners met the Cherokees at Hopewell on the Keowee in November, 1785, and succeeded in formulating a treaty, fixing their boundary and their relinquishment of the Indian title outside this boundary. A map drawn by the Indian, Tassel, and some other head men of the Cherokees was presented, which described their territorial claims,² and the Indians asked that definite boundaries be fixed for their claims.

The treaty with the Cherokees at Hopewell, November 28, 1785, fixed the boundary between the hunting grounds

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 38.
2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 38.

of the Cherokees and the lands of the United States, viz;
 "Beginning at the mouth of the Duck River on the Tennessee;
 N.E. to the ridge dividing the waters of the Cumberland and
 Tennessee; E. on ridge to N.E. lines to be run which shall
 strike the Cumberland 40 miles above Nashville; along line
 to the river.....; up the river to Kentucky road ford...;
 to Campbell's line near Cumberland gap.....; S. to North
 Carolina line; to South Caroline Indian boundary, S.W. over
 top of Oconee mountain to Tugaloo river; direct line to the
 top of Currohee mountain; to head of S. fork of Oconee river."¹
 The cession included all territory north and east of this line,
 a small tract in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge moun-
 tains, and a tract in Tennessee and Kentucky south of the
 Cumberland river. (Map: no. 2, Tennessee, Kentucky, North
 Carolina).

Creek, Aug. 7, 1790.

The Spanish in Florida, and the French in Louisiana, followed the policy of England in inciting the Indians during the Revolution, and it required the utmost vigilance on the part of Georgia and South Carolina to prevent depredations, but when the contest resulted in victory for the colonies, the Indians expressed a desire to enter into friendly relations with the Union. For this express purpose, in 1790,

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 18; Royce, p. 648.

twenty-four Creek chiefs, the most distinguished, journeyed to the capital, then at New York, to confer with President Washington. Washington received them with courtesy and delegated General Knox, Secretary of War, to treat with them. Knox discussed all questions involved impartially, terms were agreed upon, and a treaty signed August 7, 1790.¹ The treaty established the boundaries as shown by the map, the cession was granted, and, to induce the Indians to advance toward civilization, a clause was inserted, providing that the Indians receive cattle and agricultural implements from time to time. The delegates were accompanied home by Major Caleb Swan, who on his return made a valuable report to Secretary Knox, describing the condition and location of the Indians, and accompanied his report with a map.²

The treaty concluded with the Creeks, August 7, 1790, at New York, was in part as follows; Article 4 defines the boundaries of the Creek nation thus: "Beginning where the old line strikes the Savannah; up Savannah to northernmost branch, intersected by N. E. line from Occunna Mt.; along this line S.W. to Tugelo River; thence to top of Currahee mountain; to Appalachee River; down the middle of Appalachee to Altamaha River; down Altamaha to the old line, thence along said old line to St. Mary's. The Creeks cede all claim N. and E. of the foregoing boundaries."¹ (Map: no. 3, Georgia.)

1. U. S. Indian Treaties, p. 29; Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 81.
2. Schoolcraft, Indian Tribes, pp. 332, 333.
3. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 35; Royce, p. 652.

Cherokee, July 2, 1791.

The boundary line prescribed by the treaty of November 28, 1785 had proved unsatisfactory both to the Cherokees and the whites. The treaty stipulated that the whites must leave the Indian country, but instead they encroached upon the reserved territory, causing the Indians to appeal to Congress. North Carolina had assumed jurisdiction to the Mississippi, and under her laws a large portion of the disputed territory had been entered, numbers up to several thousand trespassing within the Cherokee limits. Many Cherokees took refuge from the violence of the frontier people with the Creeks to the south, and this made it more difficult to negotiate with the latter Indians.¹

Congress answered the appeal of the Cherokees with a proclamation September 1, 1788, which forbade trespassing, and enjoined all who had trespassed to leave the Indian territory immediately, but the proclamation was not followed up by any action. After North Carolina became a Commonwealth of the Union, and ceded the disputed lands to the United States, the attention of Congress was called again to the subject by Washington, at the same time stating his determination to execute the treaty of 1785. The United States Senate authorized a new treaty, but it was with a great deal of difficulty that the Cherokees were induced to agree to the treaty of July 2, 1791.²

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 44-52; Powell, Fifth Annual Report, Washington, 1883, pp. 160, 161.
2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 135-628. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p.39.

In December, 1791, a Cherokee delegation proceeded to the national capital, at Philadelphia, authorized by Governor Pinckney, and presented many grievances in detail to the President, showing that it was under protest that they yielded any more territory, and asked for an increased annuity from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. President Washington considered their claim a just one, and hoping to show a kind disposition toward them on the part of the United States, asked the Senate to attach an article to the treaty of 1791, granting the increased annuity. The Senate consented, and the treaty was proclaimed February 17, 1792.

The treaty with the Cherokees on July 2, 1791, on the Holston River, Tennessee, made the following relinquishment, and set the boundary between the United States and Cherokee nation: "Top of Currahee Mt. where Creek line passes it; direct to Tugelo R.; N.E. to Ocunna Mt., over same to N. Carolina boundary; thence N. to a point from which a line is to be extended to R. Clinch, pass Holston R. at ridge dividing waters running into Little R. and Tennessee R.; up Clinch to Campbell's line, to Cumberland Mt.; direct to Cumberland, down it to a point from which a S.W. line will strike the ridge between the Cumberland and Duck R. 40 miles above Nashville; thence down said ridge to a point from whence a S.W. line will strike Duck River. The

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 42; U. S. Indian Treaties, p. 31.

Cherokee cede and relinquish to the United States all land to the right of the line described and beginning as aforesaid."¹ (Map: no. 4, Tennessee).

Six Nations, Nov. 11, 1794.

On November 11, 1794, at Kon-on-dai-gua, New York, the Six Nations concluded the following treaty with the United States; By Article II, the "United States acknowledge the title of the Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga reserves given by treaty with the State of New York." By Article III the Seneca nation boundaries are defined.² (Map: no. 1, New York and Pennsylvania.)

Following this treaty the Oneidas sold their lands to New York, the Onondaga ceded all but six thousand, one hundred acres out of one hundred square miles, and the Cayugas sold all lands in New York.³ These small cessions are shown on the map of New York.

The boundaries are the same as those in treaties of October 22, 1784, and January 9, 1789, with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix. This treaty was a retrocession to the Seneca of western New York by the United States. It was the custom among the Six Nations for descent to be in the female line. The mothers were the land owners, the counsellors, and often the chiefs of the tribe, and it was their titles to the land that had to be extinguished when a

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 39; Royce, p. 652.

2. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 44; Royce, p. 652.

3. Treaties of March 11, 1793; July, 1795; May 8, 1803; Feb. 25, 1817; Feb. 11, 1822.

cession was made.¹

Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795.

Even though England refused to surrender the posts in the north-west after the treaty of peace, the United States passed an ordinance for the survey of the western lands, May 20, 1785, preparatory for settlement and purchasing the lands of the Indians.² The land that was to be purchased was to be divided. Prospects seemed promising to the colonists and many emigrated to the west. A great many settlers left Virginia for Illinois, and formed the Ohio Company. The Indians of the northwest felt that this emigration was an intrusion upon their hunting grounds, and, incited by the English, retaliated in Indian fashion. The Indian hostilities caused Congress to authorize the invasion of this territory June 30, 1786, to rid it of the mischief makers. By September, 1786, General Clark had raised a militia in Kentucky and proceeded to Vincennes on the Wabash. Another expedition arrived under Colonel Logan.³

Later in the same year, December 22, a Great Indian Council was held in the northwest, with pacific purposes, and an address was sent to Congress relating to Indian troubles. Measures were also taken to preserve peace, and troops were stationed at the frontier posts.⁴ However these

1. Grinnell, Builders of the American Nation, New York, 1897, Vol. II, pp. 262, 263.
2. Old Journals, Vol. IV, p. 500-504; Land Laws 102; J. H. Perkins, Western Annals, St. Louis, 1850, p. 290.
3. Ibid. pp. 299, 321.
4. Perkins, Annals, p. 321.

measures produced no results. The Indians were neither awed, conquered nor satisfied. Indian depredations continued, and the President was empowered by Congress to call out the western militia. The United States offered peace to the Indians, January 7, 1792, through the Senecas, but the chiefs confessed that it was impossible to stop the young Indians as long as the British encouraged them to rebel.¹

The United States realized that stern~~er~~ measures must be taken, and General Wayne started west in June, 1792, and encamped at Greenville, October, 1793, to wait until spring to attack. In June, 1794, the Indians attacked Fort Recovery, and Wayne sent his last peace message to the Indians, a message stern, yet showing the willingness of the United States to protect them,² but the Indians hesitated to make peace until they were met and conquered August 20, 1794. The British among the Indians then tried to prevent their making peace, but by that time the Indians were sick and tired of their British allies, and preferred holding their lands under the protection of America. They asked for peace, December 28, and January 24, 1795 signed preliminaries at Greenville, Ohio. Their lands were laid waste, they were deserted by the British, they were starving and they sought peace, impressed with respect for American power.³

1. American State Papers, Vol. V, p. 93.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 490.

3. Moses, Illinois, Chicago, 1895, p. 217; Perkins, Annals, pp. 437, 438, 440, 441.

As soon as the chiefs could assemble, a definite treaty was to be agreed to. During the month of June, the different Indian chiefs began to arrive at Greenville, and the conference lasted until August 10th. July 30 the treaty was agreed to, August 3 it was signed, and August 10 the Council of Greenville closed.¹ There were 1130 Indians in this conference, determined to make permanent peace with the "Thirteen Fires", and a large cession of land was ceded to the United States. As shown in the treaty, the tract herein ceded comprised the eastern and southern portions of Ohio, embracing nearly two-thirds of the state, and a triangular tract in southeastern Indiana.

In July, 1779, George Rogers Clark was deeded 150,000 acres, two and one-half leagues square on the north side of the Ohio River, by two Piankeshaw chiefs. This tract was known as Clarke's grant, or Illinois grant, and it is this tract that is meant in the treaty.

At a council held at the instigation of Governor Harrison, at Vincennes, August 12, 1810, Tecumseh with four hundred warriors, maintained that the northwest territory was held in common by all the northwestern tribes as one nation, and that no treaty or cession was valid without the consent of all the tribes concerned, and that those who had signed the treaty of Greenville did so treacherously, and Tecumseh did not deny threatening the lives of the signers.

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, pp. 562-583; C.B. Walker, Mississippi Valley, Burlington, Iowa, 1881, p. 237.

After heated discussion between Harrison and Tecumseh, the Indian chief refused to surrender the lands conveyed by the treaty and said he would resist further intrusion by the whites.¹ Ill feeling steadily increased between the Indians and the United States, and between the United States and Great Britian, and culminated in the war of 1812.

The Indians under the leadership of Tecumseh, and alleged promises by the British, caused a great deal of concern to the United States during the war, but when the British again left out the Indians in the treaty of Ghent, to make peace for themselves, a second treaty was negotiated at Greenville, July 22, 1814, by William Henry Harrison, war hero, and Lewis Cass, United States Commissioners. The boundaries of the 1795 treaty were reconfirmed and re-established by the United States, and the treaty was signed July 22, 1814.²

The Greenville treaty, signed August 3, 1795, between the United States and the Indian tribes, Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia, made the following cession; Article 3 defines the general boundary line between the United States Lands and the Indian lands thus: "Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga R., up same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum; down the branch to crossing place above Fort Lawrence; westerly to fork of branch

1. A. Davidson and B. Stuve, History of Illinois, Springfield, 1884, p. 248.
2. American State Papers, Indian Affairs, p. 93; Perkins, Western Annals, p. 647.

of Great Miami R., . . . where commences the portage between the Miami and St. Mary's; W. to Fort Recovery, which stands on the branch of the Wabash; direct S. to Ohio R., opposite the mouth of Kentucke R.; the said Indian tribes cede and relinquish forever all claim to lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of said general boundary line." (Map; No. 5 Ohio, Indiana). There were twenty-one small tract cessions within the reserved territory, also ceded to the United States for forts and trading posts. "The United States relinquish all claim to Indian lands north of the Ohio River, E. of the Mississippi, and S. of the Great Lakes, except the tract of 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark."¹

Choctaw Tribe, Dec. 17, 1801.

The Choctaw nation, according to the instructions given to James Wilkinson, Benjamin Hawkins, and Andrew Pickens, Commissioners to treat with the several nations of Indians, were considered one of the most powerful nations of Indians within the limits of the United States, and the government considered it necessary to cultivate a pacific and friendly disposition towards them. Their country was located west of the Mobile and Alabama Rivers, and to the east of them were the Creeks. During the year 1801 two thousand dollars in presents was given to the Choctaws, and it was considered politic to continue making them annual grants, though there was no treaty of promise to that effect, and politic to impress upon them the fact that

they were giving nothing in return for these presents, that they might be discontinued or continued at the pleasure of the United States without giving the Choctaws a right to claim the one or complain of the other, and though nothing be asked in return, it might be proper for them to grant something as an equivalent.

A road to Natchez was greatly desired by the United States, which would run through the Choctaw country, and also it was desired to draw the Choctaws into acknowledging the authenticity of the boundary line north from the thirty-first degree of north latitude, the tract between which and the Mississippi had been formerly ceded to Great Britian, March 26, 1765, by treaty.

The commissioners found the Choctaws humble, friendly and pacific when they met in conference with them December 17, 1801. They viewed with inquietude the settlements of the whites along the western banks of the Mobile and Tombigby Rivers, in all about five hundred seventy, and they were anxious to have the lines fairly defined, and willingly signed the treaty,¹ which in part follows: "The Choctaw nation and the United States mutually agree that the old line of demarkation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Britanic

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 658, 659; Morse, Indian Affairs, 1822, p. 182; Laws of the United States Respecting Public Lands, Vol. II, 1836, p. 275; Hodge, Handbook American Indians, (Bureau of Amer. Ethnology) Washington, 1910, p. 288.

Majesty and the Choctaw nation, March 26, 1765, which runs in a parallel direction with the Miss. R. and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of Mississippi territory and the Choctaw nation. And the said nation relinquishes to the United States all claim to land lying between said line and the Mississippi R. bounded S. by the 31 degree of N. Latitude and N. by the Yazoo river, where the said line strikes the same."¹ (Map: no. 6, Mississippi).

October 17, 1802, the treaty of March 28, 1765, between Great Britian and Choctaws was confirmed by the United States, the old boundaries were retraced and the Choctaws reserved the country to the north of the said boundary line.²

At Fort Confederation, on the Tombigby River, October 17, 1802, the Choctaws made the cession that, "Article I, retraced and remarked the old British-Choctaw line of March 28, 1765, and Article II, relinquished to the United States that territory included by this line on the N., Chickasawhay R. on the W., Tombigby and Mobile R. on the E., and by U.S. boundary on S."³ (Map: no. 7, Alabama and Mississippi).

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p.66; Royce, p. 660; Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 658.
2. U. S. Laws respecting Public Lands, Vol.VII, p. 275.
3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 74; Royce, p. 662.

Creeks, June 16, 1802.

Citizens of Georgia wished for more lands which were included in the Creek territory, not only wished for, but actually occupied them. These encroachments aggravated the Creeks, and in different conferences both private and public, between the commissioners and the Indians, the latter rightly complained of the usurpation of their land, asking the government to remove the settlers with their property or they would make reprisals. The commissioners were instructed to obtain the consent of the Creeks to the extension of the present boundary. This involved land claimed by the Cherokees, and the utmost care was necessary to accomplish the aims. Governor Tattnall of Georgia was asked to co-operate in the interests of his citizens. The Creeks were irritable, and great caution was taken to prevent irritation and alarm. Throughout the conferences held during May and June, 1802, much credit had to be given Chief Efau Haujo, the speaker of the nation, for his calmness and wisdom in dealing for his nation and securing their acquiescence.

The commissioners recommended to the Creeks that they sell some of their lands, of little value to their nation, but much wanted by the whites, for which they would receive a liberal price. The Indians somewhat vexed, were not anxious to sell, and the commissioners were forced to come forward boldly, designate the purchase desired, for which a

large sum would be paid, yielding a permanent income, more valuable than the hunting grounds. The Indians still hesitated, some appeared irritated, and the commissioners turned their attention toward accomplishing the cession of a different tract from that first asked for, the tract within the Oakmulgee fork, with the result that it was acquiesced in by the Creek chiefs, and the following treaty was concluded, June 16, 1802, at Fort Wilkinson, Georgia. The Creeks ceded to the United States the following land; "Beginning at the upper Appalachee R., in a direct course to the ford of S. branch of Little River; thence a direct line to main branch of Commissioner's Creek, direct to Palmetto Creek, intersected by Uchie path, down Palmetto Creek to Oconee R., along western bank to Ocmulgee R.; across Ocmulgee to S. bank of the Altamaha R. down to Goose Creek; direct line to the mounts on margin of Okefinocau swamp, established by the U. S. and Spain as the head of St. Mary's R.; down the middle of said river to the point where the old line of demarcation strikes the same; thence on old line to Altamaha R. and up same to Goose Creek."¹ (This cession forms two detached tracts in Georgia, Map: no. 8.)

Kaskaskia, August 13, 1803.

"In 1800, two hundred and sixty-eight inhabitants of Illinois, chiefly French, petitioned Congress that Indian

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 68; Royce, p. 660.

titles to land in the southern part of Illinois be extinguished and the land offered for sale; that tracts of land at the distance of day's journey from each other, lying between Vincennes and the Illinois settlements, might be ceded to such persons as would keep taverns."¹ The petitioners stated that the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians numbered but fifteen, and their titles of land could be easily extinguished, but the petition was not considered. Another petition to extinguish Indian titles in southern Illinois and southern Indiana was considered, through the influence of the territorial delegate to Congress, but without legislation.² But the extensive settlements toward the Mississippi made it necessary to secure more land in that direction, and the government decided to follow the plan of concessions secured by General Wayne at Greenville, and instructed William Henry Harrison, governor of the Northwest Territory, to negotiate with the depleted Kaskaskias.³

Prior to 1803 the cessions granted were usually small tracts, but on August 13, 1803, Governor Harrison executed a treaty at Vincennes, in which the Kaskaskias ceded land in Illinois bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Illinois, and the Wabash. Over eight million acres were

1. J. Bogges, Settlement of Illinois, Illinois Historical Collection, Vol. V, Chicago, 1908, p. 75; Annals of Congress, 6 Cong. Sess. 1, p. 735.
2. Annals of Congress, 8 Congress, Sess. 1, pp. 1023, 1024; Congress 9, Sess. 1, pp. 293, 294, and 466-468.
3. Moses, Illinois, Vol. I, pp. 216, 217.

included within the tract, and the Indians received the sum of twelve thousand dollars for it.¹ An attempt was made by the government to sell these lands at auction, by providing for the opening of a land office at Vincennes, March 26, 1804, and placing the minimum price at two dollars an acre, the land going to the highest bidder, but owing to private claims, public sales were deferred until 1814.²

The following is a part of the treaty negotiated at Vincennes, Indiana, August 13, 1803, with the Kaskaskias; By Article I, "The Kaskaskias cede to the United States all the lands in the Illinois country heretofore possessed or claimed by them." This cession comprises a large part of Illinois, the central and southern. The cession was confirmed and enlarged by treaty of September 25, 1818.³ (As thus enlarged the tract is shown on Map: no. 9.)

Vincennes-Delaware, August 18, 1804.

The year following the Kaskaskia cession, Governor Harrison negotiated with the Delawares at Vincennes, and concluded a treaty August 18, 1804, by which the United States received a tract in southwest Indiana. A great many of the Indian claims overlapped, making it necessary to secure the concurrence in the treaties by the other tribes. Two tribes, the Miami and Piankeshaw, as shown in the following treaty,

1. Moses, Illinois, Vol. I, p. 218.

2. Boggess, Illinois, pp. 76-82.

3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 80; Royce, p. 664, 692.

gave their assent to the Delaware treaty.¹

By the treaty, the Delaware Indians ceded to the United States "the tract of country lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne." This cession was concurred in by the Piankeshaw, August 27, 1804, and by the Miami August 21, 1805. The right to locate one thousand two hundred eighty acres granted the Piankeshaw by the United States, was ceded to the United States by contract, January 3, 1818.² (Map: no. 10.)

Cherokee, October 24, 1804.

The following treaty was concluded with the Cherokees, October 24, 1804, at Tellico Garrison, on Cherokee ground; "The Cherokees cede to the United States a tract bordering southerly on the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee nation." This cession is known as Wafford's settlement, and included all the plantations in this settlement.³ (Map: no. 11, Georgia.)

The ratification of the treaty was postponed till May 17, 1824, because of a misunderstanding respecting the limits of the ceded tract, known as Wafford's settlement.⁴ Prior to the survey provided for by the Cherokee treaty of

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 690.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 81; Royce, pp. 664, 666, 668, 688.

3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 228; Royce, p. 666.

4. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 507-510.

1785, and Creek treaty of 1790, a man by the name of Colonel Wafford formed a settlement near Currahee Mountain, in Georgia. The survey proved this settlement to be within the limits of the Indian Country belonging to the Cherokees. The Cherokees repeatedly refused to part with this land, and the people appealed as often to the government for its relinquishment.

Finally a new commission negotiated a treaty in 1804, offering five thousand dollars and an annuity of one thousand dollars, together with two hundred or three hundred dollars to the Cherokee chief "Vann" for his influence. This treaty was lost sight of in the government office until a Cherokee delegation called attention to it in 1824 by transmitting the duplicate treaty which was proclaimed by President Monroe, May 17, 1824.¹ The bribe offered to Cherokee "Vann" serves as an example which was followed in many subsequent treaties, the commissioners finding it easier to negotiate by holding out to the head men individual gifts.

Sauk and Fox, November 3, 1804.

The Sauk and Fox Indians held the lands west of the Illinois and Fox Rivers. They made complaint to the United States Government because they were not receiving annual aids in money, nor connected with the national government by any treaty as were most of the Indians. Since they

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 509; J. Powell, Fifth Annual Report, p. 188.

owned the territory surrounding St. Louis and Kaskaskia, President Jefferson realized the expediency of engaging their friendship, and instructed Governor Harrison to propose an annuity of six hundred dollars to the Sauk, and four hundred dollars to the Fox, stipulating in return, an adequate cession of territory.¹

The chiefs and head men of both tribes, acting together as one nation, came forward to meet and negotiate with Governor Harrison at St. Louis, and with the exception of Black Hawk, signed the treaty November 3, 1804.² Black Hawk was the principal chief of the Sauk tribe, and the two tribes became incensed at each other over signing the treaty and the inability to divide and subdivide the articles received as annuities, to such an extent that the Fox tribe gradually withdrew and moved across the Mississippi to their hunting grounds in Iowa. Out of all this unrest, spreading among the tribes in this region, rose the Black Hawk War.³

The treaty ceded sections in Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, comprehending about fifty million acres, and as long as United States remained the owner of the land, the Indians were to enjoy the privilege of living and hunting on it.⁴

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 693.
2. Davidson-Stuve, History of Illinois, p. 373; Boggess, Settlement of Illinois, p. 81.
3. E. H. Blair, Indian Tribes of Upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes Region, Cleveland, 1911, Vol. I, p.292, Vol. II, pp. 181, 182.
4. Perkins, Western Annals, pp. 545, 546.

The treaty negotiated between the United States and the Sauk and Fox tribes of Indians, November 3, 1804, at St. Louis, contained the following articles: Article II provided that the general boundary between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes shall be as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Missouri R. opposite mouth of Gasconade R.; in a direct course to Jeffreon R. 30 mi. from its mouth; down the Jeffreon to the Mississippi.; up Mississippi to mouth of the Ouisconsing R.; up the Ouisconsing 36 mi. in direct line from its mouth; direct line to the point where Fox R. leaves Lake Sakaegan; down Fox to Illinois R. and down Illinois R. to Miss. Said tribes relinquish to the United States all claim to lands within said boundaries."¹ (Map: no. 12.)

Certain tribes, having claims also to the ceded territory, gave assent in the following years; Sauk nation on the Missouri, September 13, 1815; Fox nation on the Missouri, September 14, 1815; Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi on the Illinois and Milwaukee Rivers, August 24, 1816, at the same time ceding a tract between the Fox River and Lake Michigan. (Map: no. 12, Michigan).

Fort Industry-Conn. Western Reserve, July 4, 1805.

July 4, 1805, a treaty was negotiated at Fort Industry on the Miami River, with the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Munsee, Delawares, Shawnees, and Pottawatomi, which stipulated

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 84; Royce, p. 666.

the following; Article II defines the boundary between the United States and these Indians as; "A meridian erected on Lake Erie 120 mi. W. of Pennsylvania boundary, extending N. to U. S. boundary line, and S. to the line established by Greenville treaty (1795). The Indians cede to the U. S. all lands lying E. of said line bounded easterly and southerly by Greenville line, and northerly by 41 degree N. latitude." This cession involves three separate tracts, the first two claimed by the Connecticut Land Company, the third claimed by "the proprietors of the half million acres of land S. of Lake Erie, called Sufferers' Land."¹ These are located in Ohio, south of Lake Erie. (Map: no. 13.)

September 14, 1786, Connecticut relinquished to the United States all title to her western territory, except the tract described in the treaty, the tract north of forty-one degrees and east of a meridian one hundred and twenty miles west of Pennsylvania. This territory was called the Connecticut Western Reserve. In 1800 the United States received the right of political jurisdiction over this territory, and Connecticut the exclusive right of the soil. The Indian title to part of the Reserve was extinguished in 1795, and to the remaining by the above treaty.

Five hundred thousand acres of the west end of the Reserve was granted to Connecticut sufferers of the Revolution, 1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 87; Royce, p. 666.

and this became known as "Sufferers' Land." A little more than one cent per acre was paid by the United States for the extinguishment of the Indian title to both these tracts.¹

Chickasaw, July 23, 1805.

July 23, 1805, in Chickasaw County, Tennessee, the Chickasaws ceded to the United States the following tract; "Beginning on the left bank of the Ohio at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same, down the left bank of the Ohio to the Tennessee R.; up Tennessee to mouth of Duck R.; up left bank of Duck R. to Columbian highway between Duck R. and Buffalo R.; eastwardly along ridge to the ridge between Tenn. R. and Buffalo R.; in direct line to Tennessee R. near the Chickasaw Old Fields; north to ridge between Tenn. and Cumberland; along ridge to place of beginning."²

(Map: no. 14.)

A part of the territory included in the above cession was claimed by the Cherokee, whose interest was purchased by the United States October 25, 1805.³ This cession by the Chickasaws is the first made by that nation to the United States, and resulted from the encroachment of the whites into the Chickasaw territory. The Indians were at peace with the white settlers, but the latter pressed steadily in upon the Indians, and the Chickasaws desired definite boundaries.

1. Royce, Eighteenth Report, p. 667.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 89; Royce, p. 668.

3. Royce, p. 669.

This cession was followed by further cessions in 1816, 1818, and 1832.¹

Grouseland, Ind., Delaware, etc., August 21, 1805.

While William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana territory, a large part of his time was occupied with his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs. It was the policy of the national government and the desire of the frontier settlers that the public lands be opened for settlement, and the task of driving the Indians from the public domain fell to Harrison. It took patience, time and care to negotiate the series of treaties in which he succeeded between the years 1802 and 1809, and freed most of the land in Indiana territory, south of Indianapolis.²

August 21, 1805, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, a treaty was concluded with the Delawares, Wea, Potawatomi, Miami, and Red River Indians, in which they ceded to the United States-- "All that tract S. of line from N.E. corner of Vincennes tract, so as to strike boundary line of 1795 (Greenville) at a distance of fifty miles from its intersection with the Ohio River. U. S. agrees to consider the Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas as joint owners on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, not ceded or occupied by Kickapoos. The

1. J. Swanton, Early History of Creek Indians, Bulletin 73, Washington, 1922, p. 420.
2. L. Esarey, History of Indiana, Indianapolis, 1915, p. 163; Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 696.
3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 91; Royce, p. 668.

above Indians also concur in Delaware treaty of August 18, 1804, with U. S.¹ (Map: no. 15 and 16 located in Indiana.)

Tellico Tenn-Cherokee, Oct. 25, 27, 1805.

On October 25, 1805, at Tellico, Tennessee, the Cherokees ceded to the United States all land previously claimed by them, lying north of the following boundary line; "Beginning at the mouth of the Duck River, to the junction with main south fork; direct to Tennessee R. opposite mouth of Hiwassa R." A small tract was reserved by the Cherokees below the mouth of Clinch River (Ceded to U. S. by treaty 1819), and a tract one mile square on the north bank of the Tennessee River (ceded to U. S., Feb. 27, 1819), one mile square at the foot of the Cumberland Mountain (ceded to U. S. Feb. 27, 1819), and a tract three miles square below Hiwassa for U. S. garrisons and factory.² (Map: no. 17.)

On October 27, 1805, the Cherokees ceded to the United States the section of land at southwest point, occupied by U. S. garrison, and the first island in Tennessee River above the mouth of Clinch River. (Map: no. 18.)

In the above cessions the Cherokees reserved all islands in the Tennessee River. They were surveyed in 1806 and ceded to the United States, February 27, 1819.

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 91.; Royce, p. 668.
2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 93; Royce, pp. 668, 670.

The cession of October 27, 1805, was made on the theory that it would be needed for the State capital of Tennessee. A committee from the state assembly agreed to this site. This tract is located near Kingston, Tennessee.¹ A portion of the territory within this boundary had been claimed also by the Chickasaws, but they relinquished it July 23, 1805. The people of Tennessee had early forced peace upon the Cherokees, and they remained quite peaceable until 1812. While in a peaceful state they showed a willingness to make land cessions.²

Creeks, Nov. 1805.

President Jefferson authorized a convention between Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, and the Creek chiefs and head men, to be made at Washington, November 14, 1805. Oche Haujo and William McIntosh were the leaders of the Creeks in making this convention. For a cession of land in central Georgia, the Creeks received twelve thousand dollars annually for eight years, and eleven thousand dollars annually for the ten succeeding years. The United States were also given the right to a horse path through the Creek territory from Oakmulgee to Mobile.³

The following is an excerpt from the convention of November 14, 1805, at Washington, between the United States and the Creeks; "The Creeks cede to the United States a tract between the Oconee and Ocmulgee River."⁴ (This

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 697, 698.
2. C. Walker, The Mississippi Valley, p. 237.
3. Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, pp. 698, 699.
4. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 96; Royce, p. 670, 672.

tract lies in central Georgia as shown on Map: no, 19.)
 A tract five miles long and three miles in breadth, near
 Macon, was reserved, but ceded to the United States on
 January 24, 1826.

Mount Dexter-Choctaw, Nov. 16, 1805.

The United States was desirous of purchasing the entire left bank of the Mississippi River, to a certain breadth, for commercial reasons, yet to prevent the impression that the United States was constantly forming designs on the Indian lands, the government wished the Indians to offer their lands for sale of themselves, and the agents watched for these conditions. The Choctaws who dwelt in Alabama and Mississippi, purchased more materials from the trading posts than they could pay for from the products of their hunting. They were hard pressed by the creditors, and at the suggestion that they sell some of their lands to pay their bills, they were favorably impressed and took steps in that direction. A treaty was then negotiated November 16, 1805, at Mount Dexter, Alabama, in which the Choctaws ceded to the United States all lands claimed by them to the right of the following lines: "Beginning at a branch of the Mumachieto, east to left bank of Pearl R.; direct line to within 4 mi. of Broken Bluff; direct line parallel with river to 4 mi. east of lowest settlement in Hiyoowannee town; direct line to Tombigbee, 4 mi. from Broken Bluff; to Faluktabunnee; E. to boundary between Creek and Choctaws; south along ridge

1. Indian Affairs, Vo. I, pp. 743, 745.

to southern point of Choctaw claim."¹ (Map: no. 20, Alabama and Mississippi.)

Pienkeshaw, Dec. 30, 1805.

The Miami chiefs were extremely desirous to have the Piankeshaws included in the treaty of August 21, 1805, but Governor Harrison stoutly refused, reserving to the United States the right to purchase the remaining Piankeshaw lands whenever the time was ripe for these negotiations. The various tribes were naxious to receive annuities, and at various times hinted to Governor Harrison to increase the annuities already agreed to, but he replied in positive terms that the United States had made a fair bargain and that only by furhter cessions could they obtain a further annuity. A knowledge of the value of the land was fast gaining ground among the Indians, and one chief remarked that he knew a great part was worth six dollars per acre. The Piankeshaws showed their willingness to negotiate, Governor Harrison made known this to Secretary Dearborn,² and on receiving instructions, negotiated a treaty December 30, 1805, at Vincennes,³ Indiana, by which the Piankeshaws ceded to the United States "all that country lying between the Wabash and the tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe in 1803, and S. of a line drawn from N.W. corner of Vincennes tract N. 78 degrees W. to the boundary line between the Piankeshaws and

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 98; Royce, p. 672.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 701.

3. Ibid, p. 704.

KasKaskias," reserving the right to locate a tract of two square miles (ceded Jan. 31, 1818, to Gov. Posey in behalf of U. S.)¹ (Map: no. 21, Illinois.)

Cherokee, January 7, 1806.

The next cession by the Cherokees is particularly interesting because of a certain reservation, "Muscle Shoals," valuable to them in 1806, and valuable to the United States at the present time. The Cherokees ceded the country north of the Tennessee River, a large cession, but reserved two small tracts on the Tennessee River, the larger one, a ten-mile strip known as Muscle Shoals. Both of these were ceded to the United States July, 1817. The large cession is included again in the Chickasaw Old Field Treaty of September 11, 1806.

Ten thousand dollars was paid for this cession, and Black Fox, the old Cherokee chief, received an annuity of one hundred dollars to be paid during his life. Again we find the practice of granting certain Indian leaders an extra sum for their influence in securing the cession.²

By this cession, January 7, 1806, concluded at Washington, the Cherokees relinquished to the United States "all claim to all that tract of country lying north of Tennessee R., and west of a line from Chickasaw Old Fields to head waters of Duck River." The Cherokees re-

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 101; Royce, p. 672.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 704.

served two small tracts on the Tennessee River, one a ten-mile strip called Muscle Shoals, and another smaller one near by.¹ (Map: no. 32, Tennessee and bordering States.)

Ottawa Chippewa, etc., November 7, 1807.

In the treaty of Greenville, 1795, two posts, Detroit and Mackinac, were secured for the purpose of carrying on trade with the Indians. For purposes of protection, these posts were garrisoned. President Jefferson considered this protection not sufficient, and in a message to the senate in 1807 suggested the acquisition of the territory between Lakes Michigan and Huron as soon as it could be effected with the perfect good will of the natives. For this purpose, William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, was commissioned to treat with the Indians, and he succeeded in obtaining the tract of land explained in the treaty of November 7, 1807.²

In a letter from Governor Hull to the Secretary of War, dated December 23, 1807, he states that a treaty was never made on fairer principles. The Indians, comprising four tribes, Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi, were given full time for deliberation, were not urged to

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 101; Royce, pp. 672, 673.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, p. 746.

the measures, and as a result of their own choice, made no complaint to the following session.

On November 7, 1807, at Detroit, Michigan, the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi tribes cede to the United States, all claim to the following tract; "Beginning at the mouth of Miami River to mouth of Au Glaize; due N. to intersection of Sinclair with a parallel of latitude; N. E. to White Rock in Lake Huron, due E. until it intersects the boundary line between U. S. and Upper Canada in Lake Huron; S. following boundary line through R. Sinclair, Lake St. Clair, and Rover Detroit to Lake Erie, due east of Miami River; W. to place of beginning."

Eight small reservations within this grant were made, averaging in size from one mile square, but all were subsequently ceded to the United States.¹ (Map: no. 23, Michigan and Ohio.)

Great and little Osage, November 10, 1808.

The correspondence between the Department of War and Peter Chouteau, United States agent to the Osages, on the treaty of 1808 with the Osages was not complete, and General William Clark who, upon his return from the Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed, by Jefferson,

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 105; Royce, pp. 674, 675.

1807, Indian Agent of the United States for the territory extending indefinitely west,¹ was called upon to furnish any information he could obtain. General Clark secured copies of Governor Lewis's instructions to M. Chouteau, and together with a letter, transmitted valuable information to the United States government. From these we learn that the Osages were disposed to be hostile, had stolen horses, robbed and plundered the inhabitants, and Governor Lewis was unsuccessful in his demands for settlement. White Hare, chief of the Great Osages, informed Governor Lewis of his inability to restrain his band from acts of violence and pillage which they had been in the habit of practicing on the frontiers. As a chastisement, other Indian nations were given permission by Governor Lewis to attack the hostile Osages.

Overtures were then made under National authority, which informed the Indians that trade and protection would be extended to all those whose conduct had been peaceful, and to all others who wished for the friendship of the United States, and would return the plundered property. They were to come under the protection of the guns of the fort and conform to government regulations. A factory store and post were established, and the principal chiefs of the Great and Little Osages, meeting at St. Louis, were

1. L. Houck, History of Missouri, 3 vol., Chicago, 1908, Vol. III, p. 4.

much pleased and expressed much anxiety to become more closely protected by the United States in the hope that their whole nation might not suffer for the bad conduct of a few who would willingly reform.

They readily agreed to enter into a treaty, and fix a boundary line. On September 14, 1808, a conditional treaty was signed, which led to the final one, extinguishing the Indian title to a large tract of rich and convenient territory, embracing nearly the entire State of Missouri, two hundred miles square, for which the Indians received merchandise to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars, and an annuity of fifteen hundred dollars.¹ The claim and right to that part of the cession north of the Missouri were ceded August 4, 1824, to the United States by the Osages and Iowa Indians.²

The following treaty was negotiated November 10, 1808, at Fort Clark, Louisiana Territory, between the Great and Little Osages, and the United States; "It is agreed between the U. S. and the Great and Little Osage nations that the boundary line between their respective possessions shall begin at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, due S. to the Arkansas and down same to the Mississippi; hereby ceding to the U. S. all lands lying E. of said line and north of the south bank of the river Arkansas."

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 763-765.

2. Royce, Eighteenth Report, p. 706.

They also cede "a tract 2 leagues square, to embrace Fort Clark and all claim to lands north of the Mo."¹ This cession includes the greater part of the State of Missouri. (Map: no. 24, Missouri.)

Delawares-Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809.

President Madison was desirous of extinguishing the Indian title to the lands lying east of the Wabash, adjoining those tracts ceded earlier in treaties of Grouseland and Greenville. He instructed Governor Harrison to treat with the Delawares, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami, and the result was the treaty at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 30, 1809. The same compensation as that in the Greenville treaty was given, an annuity of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, each of the first three tribes to receive five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty dollars to the Eel River tribe, and five thousand, two hundred dollars in goods at the signing of the treaty.²

The treaty was negotiated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, with the chiefs and head men of the above tribes, and Governor Harrison, United States Commissioner, and stipulated the following cessions; "The foregoing tribes cede to the U. S. all that tract of country included between the boundary line established by treaty of Fort Wayne,

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 107; Royce, p. 676.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 760, 761.

the Wabash, and a line drawn from Raccoon Creek, striking the Grouseland treaty boundary line." They also cede the following tract; "Beginning at Fort Recovery; S. on Greenville boundary line to Grouseland intersection; along said line to parallel line 12 miles distant from the first, and along said parallel to intersection with line from Fort Recovery."¹

With the consent of the Kickapoos, they cede "the lands N.W. of the Wabash, from the Vincennes tract north." December 9, 1809, the Kickapoo Indians gave consent and ceded another strip north of the one ceded. (The two tracts were adjoining, and are shown on Map: no. 25, in Indiana and Illinois.)

Kickapoos, December 9, 1809.

In the treaty cession at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, with the Delawares and other tribes, Governor Harrison wished that cession to extend to the Vermillion River in the Territory of Indiana, but the Indians objected to this as it would include a Kickapoo village, and the Kickapoos were not included in the treaty. The small tract between the cession and the Vermillion contained about twenty square miles, valuable not only for its beautiful scenery, but because it was believed to contain a very

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 113; Royce, p. 676, 678.

rich copper mine. The Indians were very jealous of any search being made for the mine, and traders were cautioned not to approach the hills. Governor Harrison succeeded in a treaty December 9, 1809, with the Kickapoos, by which, for an annuity of one hundred dollars, and seven hundred dollars worth of goods in full compensation, the United States received this valued tract. As early as 1802 a specimen of the copper had been sent to President Jefferson. Governor Harrison asked that Congress reserve the copper mines, as individuals had offered large rewards to the Indians, to disclose its location to them, and conceal it from the government, so that when the tract should be opened for sale, they would purchase the mine.¹ The important articles of this treaty which was concluded December 9, 1809, at Vincennes, Indiana, follow; The Kickapoos give their consent to the terms of the ninth article of the treaty of September 30, 1809. They also agreed to cede to the United States "all that tract of land lying between the tract ceded by treaty of September 30, 1809, the Wabash, the Vermillion River, and a line to be drawn from the N. corner of said tract, striking the Vermillion 20 miles in a direct line from its mouth."² (Map: no. 26, Indiana and Illinois.)

Fort Jackson-Creeks, August 9, 1814.

Some thousands of Creek Indians in Alabama took

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. -I, pp. 762, 763.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 117; Royce, p. 673.

the war path in answer to the war cry of Tecumseh. The territory claimed by them extended from Florida to latitude thirty-four degrees N. and from the Tombigbee River to the Atlantic. In the heart of their country, about a hundred miles north of Mobile were considerable white settlements, and here fell the most fearful blows. The war spirit had reached its height, and throughout the year 1813 the country was roused by the slaughters and cruelties of the Creeks, the bravest and most uncompromising of their race.¹ Out of a population of about seventeen thousand, two hundred and eighty Creeks, there were six thousand fighting men.² General Jackson hastened from Nashville with a large force, and a succession of defeats occurred, but with no sign of quailing among the fierce warriors who preferred death to surrender.

In the early part of 1814 Jackson and his officers continued driving the Indians back, until nearly all perished, leaving but a remnant.³ Part of these made their submission from time to time, and a part fled to the Seminoles in Florida, which was then under the jurisdiction of Spain,⁴ there to renew the same desperate conflict a few years later.

1. Walker, The Mississippi Valley, pp. 214-216.

2. G. Morse, Indian Affairs, p. 146.

3. Ibid, p. 146.

4. Walker, Mississippi Valley, p. 216.

August 9, 1814, General Jackson concluded a treaty of peace with Weatherford, Creek leader, at Fort Jackson.¹ Only upon certain terms could peace be granted them, that the United States receive just indemnity in the conquered lands for the expenses of the war, and restitution for injuries to the United States citizens, and to the friendly Creek Indians. The United States was to retain the right to establish military posts, trading houses, and roads, and right of navigation of all rivers in the Creek territory. The Indians were not given a chance to answer, but informed that they must yield.² This treaty of peace was followed by the cession of the greater part of their lands to the United States.³ By an act of February 20, 1819, the reserves of the friendly Creeks could be sold to the President whenever they desired to sell. The following is a description of the cession made by treaty from the Creeks to General Jackson, August 9, 1814, at Fort Jackson, Alabama; "The United States demand an equivalent for all expenses incurred in prosecuting the war to its termination, by a cession of all the territory belonging to the Creek nation within the limits of the United States lying W., S., and S.E. of the following line; Beginning at a point on the eastern bank of Coosa R., thence down the Coosa R. to Ft. Williams; east 2 mi.; S. 2 mi.; W. to eastern bank

1. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 363.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. I, pp. 826 -861.

3. Ibid., p. 826.

of Coosa R.; down eastern bank to a point opposite the upper end of the great falls (Woetumka); E. from a true meridian line to a point due north of the mouth of Ofuschee R.; S. by like meridian to the mouth of Ofuschee R. . . ; up same 10 mi. from mouth; direct line to mouth of Summochieo Creek; E. from true merid. to a point which will intersect the line dividing the lands claimed by the Creek and St. of Ga."¹ (Map: no. 27, Georgia.)

Cherokees, September 14, 1816.

From the time of the first treaty, in 1804, with the Cherokees, they continued to push down the Tennessee River, forming settlements about the Tennessee-Alabama line, crowding down on the settlers of the Cumberland, threatening their existence. This country was also claimed by the Chickasaws and a part by the Creeks.² To perpetuate peace, and to remove causes arising from indefinite boundaries, the United States commissioned General Jackson to negotiate with the Cherokees. For the relinquishment of a tract of land south of the Tennessee River, the Indians were allowed an annuity of six thousand dollars, to continue for ten successive years, and five thousand dollars to be paid within sixty days after ratification of the treaty. General Jackson was assisted by David Meriwether and Jesse Franklin,

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 120; Royce, p. 678.

2. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, pp. 246, 261;
J. Malone, The Chickasaw Nation, Louisville, 1922, p. 303.

and the treaty was signed by the commissioners and chiefs of the Cherokees, September 14, 1816.¹ The following is a description of the cession as formulated in the treaty at Turkey Town, in the Chickasaw Council House. "The Cherokee nation relinquish to the United States all claim to lands lying S. and W. of the following boundary line: S. of Tennessee Riv. at Camp Coffee; due S. to the top ridge between Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers; E. on ridge to west branch of Will's Creek; down E. bank of Will's Creek to Coosa river, and down said river."² This cession is overlapped by a cession made by the Chickasaws on September 20, 1816, and October 20, 1832. (Map: no. 28.)

Chickasaws, September 20, 1816.

Since the Chickasaws' territory overlapped that of the Cherokees, it was necessary that the United States settle these differences as soon as possible, for the Chickasaws, of warlike nature, were constantly fighting with neighboring tribes. If not with the Creeks, then they were fighting with the Cherokees, Choctaws, or other tribes.³ This tribe was not anxious to fight the national government, and willingly negotiated with General Jackson and other commissioners within a week after the Cherokee treaty was signed. They ceded a vast domain, covering portions of Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northern Mississippi, and received for this large

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 92.

2. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 148; Royce, p. 682.

3. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 261.

tract, an annuity of twelve thousand dollars for ten years, and four thousand five hundred dollars for the improvements they had made. As presents, a number of chiefs received one hundred dollars each in cash or goods.¹ The treaty was concluded at the Chickasaw Council House, September 20, 1816, and in part follows. "The Chickasaw nation cede to the United States (with the exception of specified reservations) all right or title to lands on the N. side of Tennessee River; also all claim to territory on the S. side of Tennessee River and E. of a line commencing at the mouth of Caney Creek and running up the same to its source; due S. to Gaines's road; along said road to Tombigbee River, and down the Tombigbee to the Choctaw boundary."² Four tracts were reserved within the foregoing cessions, all subsequently relinquished. (Map: no. 29).

Choctaws, October 24, 1816.

President Madison authorized General John Coffee, John Rhea, and John McKee as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Choctaw Indians and the whole nation. This treaty was made October 24, 1816, at the Choctaw trading house in the Choctaw territory, Alabama. In consideration of a cession of land, the Choctaws were to receive six thousand dollars annually for twenty years, and ten thousand dollars in

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 92, 93; Malone, Chickasaw Nation, pp. 312, 313.

2. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 150; Royce, p. 682.

merchandise to be delivered on signing the treaty. This cession was desired to satisfy boundary disputes with other tribes as well as to satisfy desires of the United States settlers.¹ This tract was in Alabama and Mississippi. "The Choctaw nation cede to the United States all their claim to lands lying E. of the Tombigby river to the northern boundary of the 1805 cession made to the U. S. by the Choctaws."² (Map: no.30).

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 95.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 152; Royce, p. 684.

CHAPTER II

REMOVAL

Five years of hard, economic struggle for the United States followed the War of 1812. Five years during which the bankrupt East looked toward the West for an inspiration to begin anew. By 1814, emigration was very noticeable, and in the succeeding years it increased rapidly, only equalled by the years following the panics of 1837 and 1857. Between 1815 and 1821, five new States came into the Union. But what was to become of the Indian in this westward movement? What would happen to his hunting grounds? Settlements broadened out north and south of the natural highways. The southwest cotton states received an influx of population, and the country around the northern lakes began to fill up. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, made it easier to move into Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.

The Indians, many of whom realized the impossibility of holding their lands under this great pressure from without, and with a desire to break away from the cause of their restlessness, turned to the government to give them new homes, where they would be undisturbed by the white man. Thus by 1817 begins the policy of distinct removal, of exchanging the old home for the new, a policy which led up to general removal by 1830. The years between 1817 and 1830 furnished

the experience which resulted in consolidation of all the Indian tribes.

Cherokee, July 8, 1817.

In the fall of 1808, delegates from the Cherokee nation went to Washington and declared to the President of the United States their desire to engage in agriculture and civilized life, where they then lived (Parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee). At the same time they made known the impracticability of inducing the entire nation to do this, and requested that a division be made, removing those who wished to remain hunters across the Mississippi, vacant lands of the United States, because of scarcity of game where they lived. The others wished to establish a regular government where they were. This was the first request by the Indians, asking the government to move them to new lands.

January 9, 1809, this petition was granted. Those who would remain were assured of the United States patronage, and those who wished to move to new lands were permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre the country on the waters of the Arkansas, and White Rivers, in Arkansas Territory. When a suitable and unoccupied tract could be chosen, this was to be exchanged for their territory. A number of years elapsed before final arrangements could be

completed, and the exploring party could make its decision.¹ Finally, July 8, 1817, a treaty was drawn, by which lands were exchanged, acre for acre, and annuities were divided between the two nations. In exchange for improvements, the warriors received fire arms, blankets, and utensils, or money, and provision for transportation. Those of the tribe who remained east of the Mississippi in their own territory, received six hundred and forty acres each, as a reservation.² The cession made to the United States, in exchange for territory in Arkansas, on the White and Arkansas Rivers, overlapped the Creek cession of January 22, 1818, and consisted of two tracts in Georgia and Tennessee.³ The following is a description of the cession from the treaty formulated at the Cherokee Agency, Tennessee, July 8, 1817; "The Cherokee cede to the U.S. all lands N. and E. of a line beginning at the High Shoals of the Appalachy River and along the boundary line between the Creek and Cherokee nations, west to Chatahouchy River; up this river to the Indian boundary line." (Map: no. 31.) They also ceded a small tract in south-central Tennessee, and reservations made in the treaty of January 7, 1806.⁴

1. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 246.
2. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 129-131.
3. Royce, Eighteenth Report, p. 685.
4. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 160; Royce, p. 684.

Wyandotte, Senekas, Delawares, Shawnees, Potawatomi, and Chippewas, September 29, 1817.

In 1817 an effort was made to extinguish the Indian title within the State of Ohio, and had the Miami Indians attended the council, held at the rapids of the Maumee, September 29, 1817, it probably would have been done. As it was, Cass and McArthur purchased of the Wyandottes, Senekas, Delewares, Shawnees, Potawatomi, and Chippewas, the whole northwest of the Buckeye State, the number of acres, exclusive of reservations, being estimated at three million, six hundred and ninety-four thousand, five hundred and forty, for which were paid one hundred and forty thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars, amounting to three cents and eight mills an acre.¹ These cessions lay in Ohio and Michigan. The treaty concluded on September 29, 1817, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, with the above named Indians, describes the cessions thus; "The Wyandots ceded to the U. S. the land within the following boundaries; Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, between Sandusky bay and Portage River; thence S. to Grenville line of 1795; W. with said line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve N. and W. to the northwestern corner thereof; to northwestern corner of the reserve on St. Mary's;

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 131-140, 149-150; Perkins, Western Annals, p. 653.

E. to St. Mary's river; down said river to Fort Wayne; to the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence N. on said river to western line of land ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence E. with the said boundary line to beginning."

The Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes ceded to the United States the land within the following boundaries; "Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the Miami of the Lake Erie; down Miami to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, N. 45 miles; then W. so far that a line S. will strike the place of beginning. To the foregoing cessions the other tribes, parties to this treaty, give their full assent."¹

Many small grants by patent to the chiefs of the different tribes, were made by the United States, and a few reservations, but as these were contained in former cessions, and later ceded to the United States, they are not indicated separately on the map. (The two large cessions are shown on the map: no. 32, Ohio and Michigan.)

Creek, January 22, 1818.

In the last treaty with the Cherokees, the boundary line was so run as to leave a gore of land between that line and the Oakmulgee River, which was very desirable to the State of Georgia. If this land were to be purchased of the

Creeks, who claimed it, it should be done without agitating the boundary line between the Cherokees and Creeks. President Monroe commissioned David Mitchell, agent of Indian Affairs for the Creek nation, to endeavor to obtain a relinquishment of all the lands claimed by the Creeks east of the Ocmulgee River. Mitchell was successful in securing the consent of the Creek chiefs, and negotiated a treaty with them at the Creek agency on the Flint River, January 22, 1813. Two small tracts of land in Georgia were ceded, for which the United States paid the Creeks one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The Creeks had not forgotten their complete defeat of 1813-14.¹

The boundary lines of these tracts as described in the treaty follow; The Creeks ceded to the U. S. the following tract of land: "Beginning at the mouth of Goose Creek, on the Alatomahau river; thence along line leading to the mounts at the head of St. Mary's River to the treaty of Fort Jackson line; thence along said line to Ocmulgee river; thence down said river to Alatomahau; down Alatomahau river to Goose Creek."

The Creeks also ceded the following tract, viz: "Beginning at the High Shoals of the Appalachee River; thence along the line designated by the treaty of Nov. 14, 1815, to the Ulcofouhatchie; up its eastern bank to path crossing

1. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 363; Indian Affairs, Vol. III, pp. 151-153.

from High Shoals to Shallow ford; along said path to Shallow ford on the Chatahochie river; up said river to Suwannee Old Town; thence by direct line to head of Appalachie; down same to High Shoals of Appalachie."¹ (Map: no. 33, Georgia.)
 Quapaws, August 24, 1818.

William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners in behalf of the United States, were instructed by President Monroe "to acquire lands west of the Mississippi, in order to exchange with such of the Indians on this side as may choose to emigrate to the West." Monroe realized the necessity of securing cessions west of the Mississippi as a location for eastern tribes. It was thought that the Quapaws in Arkansas were obstructing the outlet of the Cherokees, and the men commissioned, set about to purchase land of the Quapaws. August 24, 1818, they entered into a treaty with the Indians, and secured a very large cession, including the claims of the Quapaws, south of the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers in Arkansas and Indian Territory, and a narrow strip in Louisiana. The Choctaws also claimed part of this territory, the two claims overlapping. For this vast tract, the Quapaws received four thousand dollars in merchandise, and an annuity in goods and merchandise of one thousand dollars, with the privilege of hunting unmolested in the territory ceded to the United States.²

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 171; Royce, p. 694.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. VI, p. 165-166; A. H. Abel, Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi, Washington, 1908, pp. 286-287.

After ceding the reservation to the United States, November 15, 1824, at Harrington, Arkansas Territory, the Quapaws agreed to be concentrated and confined to the district inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and they formed a part of said tribe.¹

The following is a description of the cession from the treaty; The Quapaws ceded to the United States the following described country; "Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas River, thence to the Canadian fork and to its source; S. to Big Red River to the Big Raft; thence in a direct line to the Mississippi 30 leagues below the mouth of the Arkansas, together with all their claims to land E. of the Mississippi and N. of the Arkansas River."²

They reserved a tract between the Arkansas river and Washita, in central Arkansas, but ceded this to the United States by treaty, November 15, 1824, at Harrington, Arkansas Territory. The tract shown on the map includes both cessions, the reservation being indicated by a dotted line. (Map: no. 34, Louisiana, Arkansas and Indian Territory.)
Wyandots, September 20, 1818.

February 28, 1809, Congress passed an act reserving to the Wyandots, for fifty years, two small tracts of land in Michigan, between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, in all about five thousand acres. September 20, 1818, the Indians ceded them to the United States, receiving in exchange another

1. Royce, Eighteenth Report, p. 707.

2. U. S. Stat, Vol. VII, p. 176; Royce, pp. 688, 690, 706.

reservation near the former tracts. The last reservation was ceded to the United States, March 17, 1842.¹ These tracts are included in larger cessions, and are not shown on the map.

Potawatomi, October 2, 1818.

As the settlements in Illinois and Indiana rapidly pressed upon the Indians, they sold their land by piecemeal. October 2, 1818, a treaty was concluded with the Potawatomi tribe, who were located on the Wabash River.² The Indians ceded a large tract in Illinois and Indiana, and received a perpetual annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars in silver. The treaty, as made and concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, between the United States commissioners, Jonathan Hennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, and the Potawatomi Indians, describes the following cessions; "From the mouth of Tippecanoe R.; up same 25 miles; thence on line parallel to the Wabash to a point on the Vermillion River 25 miles from the Wabash; thence down the Vermillion to the Wabash, and up the Wabash to the beginning. They also cede all claim to the country S. of the Wabash River."

The Kickapoo claim to this territory was purchased from them by the United States, July 30, 1819.³ (Map: no. 35, Illinois and Indiana.)

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 170-171.

2. Ibid. p. 168; Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 290.

3. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 185; Royce, p. 692.

Wea, October 2, 1818.

On the same day that the treaty was negotiated with the Potawatomi Indians, the same commissioners succeeded in securing the relinquishment of the Wea claim to lands in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. Their claims were only general, and the cession boundaries could not be designated. For the relinquishment of their claims, the Weas were to receive an annuity¹ of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars in silver. The following items describe the Wea cession by the treaty formulated at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2, 1818; The Wea tribe of Indians agreed to cede to the U. S. all lands claimed and owned by the said tribe, within the limits of the State of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, but reserved a tract included in the Miami cession of October 6, 1818.² This was ceded to the United States August 11, 1820. The Wea tribe also acceded to the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe to the United States, December 9, 1809.

Miami, October 6, 1818.

The above commissioners continued their work throughout the year, gradually pushing the frontier westward, clearing the northwest for settlements. October 6, 1818, they succeeded in purchasing from the Miami, nearly all the land south of the Wabash, called the "New Purchase," in Indiana. These

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 168.

2. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 186; Royce, p. 692.

Indians held the greater portion south of the Wabash, and by the treaty made at St. Mary's, they agreed to move north of the river. As the price of the cession, the Indians asked a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, twenty grants of land to individuals, nine sections of land to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation, six reservations for the use of the nation, all to be taken from the foregoing cession, and certain necessaries, including one hundred and sixty bushels of salt. The following treaty describes the cession; The Miami nation of Indians ceded to the U. S. the following tract of country; "Beginning at the Wabash R. near Raccoon Creek; thence up the Wabash to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St. Mary's River; thence up the St. Mary's to the reservation at the Portage; with the line of cession by the Wyandots Sept. 29, 1817, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence with the present Indian Boundary line to Fort Recovery, and with said line to the place of beginning."

The reservations made in this cession were later ceded to the United States, so are all included in the cession shown on the map of Indiana and Ohio. (Map: no. 36.)
 Chickasaws- October 19, 1818.

Territorial controversies arose among the Chickasaws, and lest complaint and dissatisfaction interrupt the peace and harmony which existed between the United States and the

l. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 189; Royce, p. 692.

Chickasaws, President Monroe commissioned Isaac Shelby and Andrew Jackson to make a treaty with the Indians. The Treaty was executed on October 19, 1818, and proclaimed by President Monroe January 7, 1819. This was the fifth treaty with this tribe. By this cession the Chickasaws sold to the United States all of western Tennessee, all of their possessions in western Kentucky, and what they had left in Alabama. The United States agreed to grant an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for fifteen years making a total of three hundred thousand dollars, and reserved small tracts¹ for members of the tribe.

The treaty in part follows: The Chickasaw nation cede to the United States, with exception of certain reservations, "all claim to land lying N. of S. boundary of Tennessee, which is bounded S. by the 35 degree N. latitude." The reservations were ceded or deeded to the United States 1819, 1834, and 1852.² (Map: no. 37, Tennessee and bordering states.)

Cherokee, February 27, 1819.

Large numbers of conservative Cherokees, wearied by the encroachments of the whites had crossed the Mississippi, and made new homes in the wilderness of Arkansas Territory. On November 13, 1818, Governor McMinn, Tennessee, convened a council of the Cherokees, and presented to them the advantages to be gained west of the Mississippi. Peace and happiness attended those of their tribe who had removed

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 164, 165; Malone, The Chickasaw Nation, pp. 314, 315.

2. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 192; Royce, p. 694.

to the Arkansas, and he showed how nothing but evil could follow their continued residence east of the Mississippi. Almost four thousand Cherokees had moved to the west, as provided for in the treaty of July 8, 1817, leaving about twelve thousand east of the Mississippi.¹ The Cherokees felt they must accept the inevitable, but sent a delegation to Washington to recite just wrongs which were done to their nation.

After several discussions a treaty was submitted to the Indians by Secretary of War, Calhoun, the main proposition being the cession of land by the Cherokees, preferably in Tennessee and Georgia.

The Indians were not satisfied with the equitable proportion of land to be received on the Arkansas, but wearied and discouraged, they consented to the cession of the tracts described by the treaty of February 27, 1819. Distribution of annuities was to be made in the proportion of two to one, in favor of the eastern Cherokee, (assuming that one-third had emigrated.)² Each head of a family electing to remain in the east was given a reservation of six hundred and forty acres.³ In this cession were three separate tracts in Tennessee and Georgia, containing in all six thousand three hundred and seventy-six square miles.⁴

The treaty, concluded at Washington, describes the cession thus; The Cherokee nation ceded to the U. S. all

1. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 247.
2. J. Powell, Fifth Annual Report, pp. 221-229.
3. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 187-194.
4. Powell, Annual Report, p. 378.

all of their lands lying N. and E. of following line: "Beginning on the Tennessee River at Cherokee boundary line, following the river to the mouth of Highwassee; thence along its main channel to the first hill, 2 mi. above Highwassee Old Town; along the ridge to the Tennessee River at Tallassee; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence along the ridge in the river fork to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along the Blue Ridge to the Unicoy Turnpike Road; thence by a straight line to the main course of the Chestatee; along its main channel to the Chat-ahouchee; thence to the Creek boundary." At the same time six small reservations were ceded to the United States, which were reserved by former treaties.¹ (Map; no. 33, Tennessee.)

Kickapoo, July 30, 1819.

The Kickapoo Indians ceded all their claims to the central portion of Illinois, July 30, 1819. They claimed a large portion of this territory by inheritance, and said they had held it for fifty years. July 19, 1820, they were granted a tract of land in southwestern Missouri, where they were removed, and when this was ceded to the United States in 1832, they moved into Kansas where they were given a tract in the northeastern part of the State.² The correspondence between William Prince, Indian agent among the Kickapoos, and Secretary Calhoun, shows that Prince gave the most influential men of the Kickapoos, horses and other presents, in order to secure the extinguishment of their title to the country inhabited by the Kickapoos.³

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 195; Royce, p. 696.
2. Hodge, Handbook of American Indians, p. 664.
3. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 196-198.

Commissioners Chouteau and Stephenson negotiated the treaty at Edwardsville, Illinois, July 30, 1819, which contained the following cessions of land; The Kickapoos ceded their claim to land in Illinois and Indiana. This cession overlapped the cessions of the Potawatomi, Kaskaskia, Peorias and Piankishaws in central and eastern Illinois, and western Indiana. (Shown on map by lines; no. 39.) In consideration of this cession, the United States ceded to the Kickapoos and heris, a tract in southwestern Missouri S. of the Osage river. This treaty was made at St. Louis, Missouri Territory, July 19, 1820. (Map of Missouri, shown by lines: no. 40.) On October 24, and November 26, 1832, this tract on the Osage was ceded to the U. S. by the Kickapoos, and lands amounting to 1200 sq. mi. were provided for them next to the Mo. R., and N. of the Kansas River, in northeastern Kansas. This latter tract was ceded to the U. S., May 18, 1854, and June 28, 1862, excepting a small portion reserved for individuals, and the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company.¹ (Map: no. 41.)

Chippewa, September 24, 1819.

The Chippewas did not join Tecumseh in the war against the United States, which made it possible for the United States to relieve their suffering during the war. That, together with the benevolent work of Dr. Brown, made the Indians prefer the favor of the United States to that of Great Britain, and they did not oppose making land cessions.²

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 200; Royce, p. 696.

2. H. Utley and B. Cutcheon, Michigan as a Province, Territory and State, New York, 1906, Vol. II, p. 246.

By the treaty of Saginaw, September 24, 1819, between Lewis Cass, United States commissioner, and the Chippewa nation, the latter ceded a large tract west and north of the cession made at Detroit in 1807. This extinguished the Indian title to the lands lying within sixty miles west of the Hull treaty line, and north to the headwaters of the Thunder Bay River. This tract may be described as the country lying east of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and north of Kalamazoo.¹

In consideration of the cession, the United States agreed to pay annually the sum of one thousand dollars in silver.² According to the treaty, the boundaries of the cession were as follows; The Chippewa nation ceded to the United States the land comprised within the following described boundaries; "Beginning at a point on the present boundary line, due north of Auglaize river; thence W. 60 miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay River; thence down same to the mouth; N.E. to boundary line between U. S. and Canada; following boundary to line of 1807, Detroit; thence with said line to the place of beginning."

The Chippewas reserved sixteen tracts from the cession, for future use, all of which were ceded to the United States by the treaty of January 14, 1837.³ (Map: no. 42, in Michigan.)

1. Perkins, Western Annals, p. 656.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 194-195.

3. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 203; Royce, pp. 698-700.

Choctaw, October 18, 1820.

For many years, efforts were made to induce the Choctaws to sell or trade their lands east of the Mississippi, for western lands, but up until 1820 all attempts practically failed. In October of 1820, Andrew Jackson, heartily in favor of removal, found it his task, as commissioner, to aid in securing the consent of the Choctaws to an exchange of lands. Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars for this negotiation. General Jackson and General Hinds visited the Six Towns of Choctaws, and presented the President's plan of education for them, and showed them that it would add to their happiness to part with the small tract in Mississippi. Their hunting grounds were all gone, and if they remained in Mississippi they must learn to cultivate the soil. One-third of the Choctaws had already crossed the¹ Mississippi.

Living with the tribe were some rich white men, whose influence over the Indians did not favor the commissioners, and due to the influence of these whites, the Indians threatened to know anyone in the head who might try to hold a treaty with the nation. However, Jackson overcame this drawback. The Choctaws desired to be united as a nation, and desired vast hunting grounds, and negotiations continued from March 18, 1819, to October 18, 1820.² At the end of that time, the Indians were induced to cede their land in Mississippi

1. C. Goodwin, *Trans-Mississippi West*, New York, 1922, pp. 89, 90.

2. *Indian Affairs*, Vol. II, pp. 229-244.

for a large tract in Arkansas and Indian Territory (The south half of the Territory). The treaty follows, in part; The Choctaw nation ceded to the U.S. all the land within the following boundaries: "Beginning on the Choctaw boundary E. of Pearl River, at a point due S. of the White Oak Spring; thence N. to said spring; thence N. to a black oak on the Natchez road; thence a straight line to Black Creek; down Black Creek to a small lake; thence a direct course to the Mississippi, one mile below the mouth of the Arkansas; thence down the Miss. to the Choctaw boundary and along same to the beginning." (Map: no. 43, Mississippi.)

"In consideration of the foregoing cession, the U.S. cede to the Choctaws a tract of country W. of the Miss., situated between the Arkansas and Red rivers." (Map: no. 44, Arkansas and Indian Territory.) The portion of this tract within the limits of Arkansas was ceded by the Choctaws to the United States on January 20, 1825.¹

Creeks, January 8, 1821.

The citizens of Georgia had many claims against the Creek Indians because of slaves and other property taken during the War of 1812 and the Seminole Wars. According to two previous treaties with the Creeks, treaties of New York and Coleraine, these claims were to be satisfied.

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 210; Royce, pp. 700, 702, 709.

The claims were left unsettled, and complaints were made to President Monroe. He authorized Governor Clark, of Georgia, to send commissioners to talk with the Creeks.

The commissioners laid before the Indians their earlier promise to restore all property taken from the whites, and impressed upon them the necessity of adjusting the business so long unsettled. The Creeks were held responsible for the slaves carried away by the British, as they had carried them to the scene of the war. Georgia asked that all negroes and children born since the war be restored to her citizens. The Indians replied that they were willing to restore any property belonging to Georgian citizens, or pay its value, and that they would pay whatever was just.

President Monroe then commissioned Forney and Meriweather to negotiate a settlement with the Creeks, in cooperation with the Georgian commissioners. Their plan was to induce a cession and an exchange of territory. The Indians were disposed to remain where they were, but ceded a very fertile tract in central Georgia, containing five million acres, for which the United States was to pay four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From the sum paid, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was to be set apart as a nominal sum, in full payment of Georgia claims.¹ To

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 248-259.

Congress, who had appropriated but thirty thousand dollars for this negotiation, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars seemed a large sum, but when one considers the necessity of complying with the demands of excited Indian chiefs, the vast tract ceded, and a peaceful settlement, the sum was but nominal. The treaty was concluded January 8, 1821, at Indian Spring, Creek Nation, and contains the following description; The Creek nation ceded to the U.S. the land east of the following boundaries: "Beginning with the Flint River where Jackson's line crosses; up to the head of the western principal branch; in the most direct line to the Chatahooche; to Shallow Ford where the Georgia boundary line touches said river, leaving the Creek village, Buzzard Roost, one mile within the Creek nation."

One thousand six hundred and forty acres were reserved in two tracts for the Creeks, but ceded to the United States, January 24, 1826.¹ (Map: no. 45, Georgia.)

Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, August 29, 1821.

By the treaty of Chicago, signed August 29, 1821, between Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, commissioners, and the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi nations, those tribes ceded to the United States all the remaining lands in the Michigan Peninsula lying south of Grand River, except

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 215; Royce, p. 702.

a part of what is now Berrien County, lying west of the St. Joseph River, which remained the reservation of the "Pottawatomies of the St. Joseph" for many years.¹

The following boundaries were described by the treaty which was concluded at Chicago, August 29, 1821; The foregoing nations ceded to the U.S. the land comprehended within the following boundaries: "Beginning on the River St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, running S. to a line drawn due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with said line E. to Pottawatimi cession of 1817, continued to western boundary of Detroit treaty of 1807, to main branch of Grand River, to the mouth of this river; thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of River St. Joseph, and to the beginning."

Five reservations were made which were ceded to the United States in 1827 and 1833.² (Map: no. 46, Michigan.)

Florida Tribes, September 18, 1823 and May 9, 1832.

The plan of President Monroe in formulating a treaty with the Florida Indians, was to concentrate all the Indians in Florida at some suitable point within the territory. For this purpose, Colonel James Gadsden and Bernardo Segui were commissioned to negotiate a treaty. The chiefs of the Seminoles obligated themselves to meet the commis-

1. Utley & Cutcheon, Michigan as a Province, pp. 247, 248; Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 257-259.
2. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 268; Royce, pp. 702, 704.

sioners in September, 1823, to establish perpetual peace between the white and red men of Florida. The commissioners were instructed to suggest that the Indians remove west of the Mississippi, and join either the Creeks, or the Choctaws. The treaty was completed September 18, 1823. The Indians were concentrated in south-central Florida, no part of the reservation being within fifteen miles of the sea. The Indians objected to this, but it was necessary to guard against Indian attacks, as the tribes had so often offered resistance in the past. To the industrious chiefs, reservations in the northern part of Florida were given.¹

After the treaty at Payne's Landing, May 9, 1832, despite the precautions taken by the United States, massacres and confusion ensued. By the latter treaty, the allotted tract was ceded to the United States in consideration of an annuity of Fifteen thousand, four hundred dollars. They also agreed to send a delegation to view the territory offered them west of the Mississippi, and to ascertain if the Creeks would permit the Seminoles to join them.² The improvements and cattle, which the Indians had in Florida, were to be paid for, and three thousand dollars as annuity for fifteen years. Seven thousand dollars was allowed for settling claims of the southern planters for

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 429-443.

2. A treaty concluded with the Creeks, March 28, 1833, provided ample room for the rebel tribe.

runaway slaves. The Indians were to be removed within three years, but by 1835 many Seminole bands refused to go, and war resulted. Florida, with its tangled morasses, had become attractive to the Seminoles. They found in it a secure refuge, and alluring hunting grounds.¹ Parts of the treaty negotiated at the Camp on Moultrie Creek, Florida Territory, on September 18, 1832, and at Payne's Landing, May 9, 1832, follow; "The Florida tribes cede to the U.S. all claim or title which they have to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of a district in central Florida, north of Charlotte harbor and river, allotted to them, the said allotment to contain tillable land." (This was ceded to the U.S. May 9, 1832.) Four small reservations were marked for certain principal chiefs of the Florida Indians, later ceded in 1832 and 1833.

By the treaty of May 9, 1832, at Payne's Landing, Florida Territory, the Seminoles agreed to emigrate to the country west of the Mississippi River. They were to become a constituent part of the Creek nation, and an extent of territory was to be added to the Creek nation.² The entire cession is shown on the map, with the allotted territory shown by boundary lines within the cession. (Map: no. 47, Florida.)

1. Powell, Report of 1833, p. 508; Schoolcraft, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes, pp. 471, 472.
2. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 224; Royce pp. 704, 706, 734.

Great and Little Osages, June 2, 1825.

The Great and Little Osages continually came in conflict with the whites throughout the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas. Because of lawless depredations by the Indians, it was necessary that the United States take a hand in bringing them to terms, and at the same time to limit, if possible, the encroachments of the whites. William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was commissioned to negotiate with the Great and Little Osages. The treaty was negotiated, June 2, 1825, at St. Louis, and secured from these Indians a large cession of land in Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Indian Territory. Reservations were made for the Indians, and an annuity of seven thousand dollars for twenty years was agreed to. As incentives to peaceful agriculture, the Indians were given six hundred head of cattle, six hundred hogs, one thousand chickens, ten yoke of oxen, six carts and farming utensils. The United States assumed the Osage debts due United States citizens, and owners of trading houses, because of Indian depredations, and merchandise amounting to two thousand dollars was given the Indians at the signing of the treaty.¹

Thus a vast domain was surrendered, and the Indians reserved but a strip of land about thirty miles wide, and fifty miles long, beginning at White Hair's village on the

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 538, 539.

Neosho River. The tract, which was later relinquished, included the present sites of Erie and Oswego, in Kansas.¹

The treaty in part follows; "The Great and Little Osage tribes or nations cede to the U.S. all claim to lands lying within the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas." The Osages also cede all claim to land lying "West of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, N. and W. of the Red river, S. of the Kansas river, and E. of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly through the Rock Saline, with such reservations as are hereinafter specified."

This reservation was relinquished and sold by treaty of September 29, 1865, and act of Congress, July 15, 1870. In 1865 another cession twenty miles wide, N. of their reservation in southern Kansas, was made the United States to be sold for their benefit.² (The reservation and small cession are included in the large cession shown on the map with heavy boundary lines.) (Map: no. 48, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory.)

Kansas, June 3, 1825.

Jefferson foresaw that the two races, Indian and White, could not well live together on adjacent lands, and suggested a separation, but the first positive policy

1. F. Paxson, *The Last American Frontier*, New York, 1922, p. 20.

2. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 240; Royce, pp. 708, 836.

which looked towards giving to the Indian a permanent home, and the sort of guardianship needed until he became reconciled to civilized life, was the suggestion of President Monroe. Georgia had demanded, already, the removal of the Cherokees and Creeks from her limits, and was ready to violate law and the Constitution to accomplish her end.

Monroe was prepared to meet this demand. Through his Secretary of War, Calhoun, he submitted to his message a report, January 27, 1825, which gave the number of tribes, area of their lands, and the area of destinations for them. He recommended that as rapidly as agreements could be made with them, the Indians be removed westward and northwestward, to the farther limits of the Louisiana Purchase.¹

When this message was sent to Congress, steps had been taken in this direction. We have seen by former treaties that a number of tribes had consented to cross the Mississippi, and had been allotted lands in Missouri and Arkansas. But these states, just opening up to settlement, were inhospitable to the Indians, and it was necessary to place the Indian frontier westward, towards the plains, claimed and overrun by the Osages and Kansas, the Pawnee and Sioux. Few dealings had been

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II⁺, pp. 541-544.

made up to this time with Indians west of the Mississippi.

The year 1825 saw the notable treaties which prepared the way for peace among the western tribes, and which secured their consent to receive the tribes of eastern nations. Five weeks after Monroe's special message, Congress authorized a negotiation with the Kanza and Osage tribes, and Monroe commissioned William Clark for this purpose. How he accomplished his mission with the Osages, has been stated, and he turned his efforts next to the Kanza tribe.

These tribes roamed over a vast country between the Platte and Red Rivers. Not only was it desirable to limit them more closely, to make room for Indian immigrants, but the United States wished also to preserve peace along the Santa Fe trail, now used as a trade route, and which was proving profitable.

The Kansas cede all their lands except a thirty mile strip west along the Kansas River. This strip was subsequently relinquished.¹ These two treaties with the Osages and Kansas secured the rights of transit, and pledges of peace, for traders to Santa Fe, and vast lands west of the frontier, in which to locate new Indian colonies.²

The treaty, which was negotiated at St. Louis, June 3, 1825, the day following the Osage treaty, describes

1. June 14, 1846.

2. Paxson, The Last American Frontier, p. 21.

the cession thus; The Kanza nation ceded to the U.S. all lands lying within the State of Missouri to which said nation had title or claim. Also all other lands claimed by them lying W. of the State of Missouri and within the following boundaries: "Beginning at the mouth of the Kansas River, north to N.W. corner of Mo.; thence westwardly to the Nodewa, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the Big Nemahaw, and to its source; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of Pania Republic to the W.; thence on the ridge between the Kansas and the Arkansas to the western boundary of the State of Mo., and with that line 30 miles to the place of beginning."

The Indians reserved a strip 30 miles wide extending west through the lands ceded in the first article. The reserve was ceded to the United States by treaty, January 14, 1846.¹ (All, and two smaller tracts reserved at the present site of Council Bluffs, are included in cession shown on map, reserve shown by heavier lines. Map: no. 49.)

On August 19, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory, the Chippewa, Sauk and Fox, Menomini, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa,

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 244; Royce, p. 708.

and Potawatomi, living on the Illinois River, agreed on the boundary lines of their respective countries. This was done in an amicable manner, and there were but few lines left for final adjustment. This solved an important national problem, left less danger of Indian wars among themselves, less danger of encroachments by the whites, and definite knowledge of what belonged to each tribe when a cession was made.¹

Shawnee Nation in Missouri, November 7, 1825.

The first Indians to be removed into the Kansas cession were the Shawnees, who exchanged for this, a tract in Missouri, near Cape Girardeau on the Mississippi River, which contained about twenty five square miles. Possession of this tract in Missouri was secured from the Spanish Government, to the Delawares and Shawnees, January 4, 1793. The Delawares abandoned the tract in 1815, and the Shawnees on November 7, 1825. William Clark secured a tract on the Kansas River, in exchange for the Cape Girardeau tract. The Shawnees of Ohio were to join the Missouri Shawnees in their new home. The United States paid spoliation claims against the United States to the Shawnees, amounting to eleven thousand dollars.² The

1. U.S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 272.

2. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 591.

treaty concluded at St. Louis, describes the cession thus; "The Shawnee tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to the lands on which they settled near Cape Geredeau under an authority of the Spanish government, between the river St. Come and Cape Geredeau and bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and westwardly by the White Water."

In consideration for the foregoing cession, a tract of land equal to fifty miles square was to be reserved for the Shawnee west of the State of Missouri, and within the purchase made from the Osages, June 2, 1825. By second choice, a tract to the south of the Kansas River was selected.¹ (The cession is shown on map of Missouri, within the cession of the Delawares of 1815. Map: no. 50. The reservation is shown in Kansas, within the Kansas cession of June 3, 1825. Map: No. 51.)

Creek, January 24, 1826.

The southern part of the Indian Country was early set aside as the new home of the Indians living near the Gulf of Mexico. The creeks in Georgia continued to be hard-pressed by the citizens. Jackson's campaigns had weakened them, even before the acquisition of Florida by the United States had removed their place of refuge, and Georgia still demanded their removal.²

On February 12, 1825, the Creeks made a treaty with the United States, at Indian Springs, Georgia, by which the Creeks were to exchange their land in Georgia for land west of the Mississippi, but the subsequent treaty of January 24, 1826,

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 272; Royce, p. 714.

2. Paxson, The Last American Frontier, pp. 28, 29.

declared the earlier treaty null and void.¹ The majority of the chiefs and warriors protested against the Indian Springs treaty, because they claimed it was signed by persons without authority to form treaties, or to make cessions. The President authorized James Barbour, Secretary of War, to conclude the second treaty, and by this treaty he secured the cession of a tract between the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, and a second tract north of the Chattahoochee. A final cession was made November 15, 1827, of a narrow strip of land in western Georgia. The United States agreed to pay two hundred and seventeen thousand, six hundred dollars, to be divided among the chiefs and warriors, and a perpetual annuity of twenty thousand dollars to the nation. The emigrating party was to remove within twenty-four months, financed and protected by the United States. The Creeks were to yield possession of the ceded country by January 1, 1827.²

The friendly Creek nation, followers of General McIntosh, gave their assent to send five persons to examine the western Indian country not within the States or Territories, nor possessed by the Choctaws or Cherokees. The United States agreed to purchase the same for them if it could be done reasonably. This boundary was marked February 14, 1833, and the Creeks agreed to allow the Seminoles of Florida, whose removal was provided for on May 9, 1832, to have a permanent home on the lands which might be set apart for them. The Seminoles became a constituent part of the Creek nation.³

1. Royce, Eighteenth Report, pp. 708, 709.
2. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, pp. 613, 614.
3. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 613.

The Creeks promised, in 1833, to go into the Indian Country, and they were assigned to a tract in Indian Territory, within the Osage cession, west of the Arkansas River, and north of the Canadian River. The Choctaws were south of them, and the Cherokees on the north and east. The greater number of the Creeks removed to their new home between 1836 and 1840.¹ The articles of the treaty concluded at Washington, January 24, 1836, which relate to the cession, follow; "The treaty concluded at Indian Springs, February 12, 1825, between the Creek nation and the U.S., and ratified March 7, 1825, is declared null and void." The Creek nation ceded to the United States "all land belonging to the Creek nation in Georgia, east of the Chatahoochie River, which includes tracts reserved in 1805 and 1821, "Beginning at a point on the western bank of Chatahoochie R., 47 mi. below the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees, near Buzzard's Roost; in a direct line to boundary line 30 mi. west of Buzzard's Roost, and with the middle of the river to place of beginning." (Map: no. 52, Georgia.) A supplemental article enlarging the boundaries designated, reads, "In place of 47 mi., the beginning point shall be 50 miles, and in place of 30, 45 is designated, these lines at the Georgia-Alabama boundary line intersection."²

Potawatomi, October 16, 1826.

In 1822 the system of government traders among the Indians of the north-west was abolished, and a horde of irresponsible, depraved traders were turned into the Indian Country.³ This

1. Paxson, *The Last American Frontier*, p. 29.

2. U. S. Stat, Vol. VII, p. 236; Royce, p. 714, 746.

3. *Indian Affairs*, Vol. II, p. 336.

boded ill for the Indians of the north-west and whites alike. These small traders carried whiskey to the Indian villages, and traded it for furs. The Indians of this region, as a whole, were more hostile than the southern Indians, and the use of liquor added to an already hostile spirit, caused greater difficulties for the commissioners who were sent to negotiate. Various missionaries and other friends of the Indians began to plead for help. Most of them agreed that it would be better to get the Indians beyond the frontier, and they used their influence to get the Indians to yield.¹

Since 1823, squatters had come to the region of Indiana, south of Lake Michigan. The Indians became restless, especially as the white people threatened to take by force the Cosh-co-cong mines belonging to the Winnebagos, and they claimed these lands as their hunting grounds, but Governor Edwards of Illinois determined to get rid of all of them.² October 16, 1826, Lewis Cass, James Ray and John Tipton were sent as commissioners into this region to negotiate with the Potawatomi. Near the mouth of the Mississinewa River, on the Wabash, a treaty was concluded, by which the Indians ceded their lands in Indiana, north of the Wabash, and south of Lake Michigan. The Indians were to receive as payment, goods to the value of thirty thousand, five hundred and forty-seven dollars, and seventy-one cents, and an annuity of two thousand dollars for twenty-two years. The Indians were anxious to pay certain claims against them amounting to nine thousand, five hundred and seventy-three dollars, and the United States assumed these claims in consideration of one of the cessions.

1. Esarey, History of Indiana, p.333.
2. Abel, History of Event Resulting in Indian Consolidation West of the Mississippi, pp. 388, 399.

The Lake Michigan road, one hundred feet wide, which ran from the Lake to the Wabash, was ceded by the Indians, as also was a contiguous section of good land for each mile to the termination of the road, and beyond to the Ohio River. Article VII of the treaty gave to the Indians the right of hunting upon any part of the land ceded, as long as the lands were to remain the property of the United States.¹ The Indians thus felt that the land was still theirs, and were loath to move from it, as succeeding events show. The tract north of the Wabash includes the cession of the Miami to the United States, October 16, 1836.

The Potawatomi tribe ceded to the U. S. their right to the land within the following limits; "Beginning on the Tippecanoe River at the intersection of the boundary of St. Mary's treaty of 1818; direct line to Eel River, half-way between its mouth and Pierish's village; thence up the Eel to Seek's village; thence in a direct line to the creek emptying into St. Joseph near Metea's village; up the St. Joseph to the Indiana-Ohio boundary line; thence S. to the Miami; thence to Wayne reservation; thence with said lines to the boundary of Miami reservation of 1818; thence with said lines to the Wabash, and to the mouth of Tippecanoe to the place of beginning." Also; "Beginning on Lake Michigan, 10 miles due N. of the southern extreme thereof; running thence due E. to the Treaty of Chicago cession (Aug. 29, 1821); S. with said boundary 10 miles; W. to Lake Michigan; thence with the shore thereof to the place of beginning."² This covers the cession made by the Miami, October 23, 1836. (Map: no. 53, Indiana.)

1. Indian Affairs, Vol. II, p. 679.

2. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 285; Royce, p. 713.

Cherokee, West of the Miss., May 6, 1828.

The Cherokee Indians, who were removed to Arkansas by the treaty of January 8, 1817, were not definitely nor permanently located, and they complained that the whites were intruding. They asked for a tract with sufficient land and specific bounds to prevent intruders. The settlers took advantage of the fact that the Cherokees had no written title to the land, and built homes and enclosed their farms, though they knew there was a probability of their losing the land. Constant friction led to appeals for removal. Things went on from bad to worse, until the government was obliged to treat with the Cherokees for their removal from Arkansas. The negotiations were begun in 1825, but were not completed un¹ 1828.

Many United States agents living in the ceded territory, were intent on giving the Indians as little land as possible, but the government policy was to exchange acre for acre. There is little wonder that the Indians hesitated many times, and doubted the results. Whenever they were certain of fair play they were usually kindly disposed towards making cessions and removal. They had a sort of reverent awe for the President, their Great Father, and their trust in him was remarkable.

The treaty, which was negotiated May 6, 1828, provided a permanent home for the Indians in the west. The western boundary of Arkansas was defined, and seven million acres of land west of this line were guaranteed the Cherokees, besides a perpetual outlet west, with free and unmolested use of all the country lying west as far as the sovereignty of the United

l. C. Goodwin, Trans-Mississippi West, pp. 83, 90.

States extended. By an appended stipulation, they were to be provided with laws they could understand, and the right to the land, as individuals, whenever it should be desired.¹

The treaty concluded May 6, 1828, at Washington, describes the cession thus: "The Cherokees agree to give up and surrender to the U.S., and to remove within 14 mo. therefrom, all the lands to which they are entitled in Arkansas, and which were secured to them by the treaty of January 8, 1817, and the convention of February 27, 1819."

This tract lay between the Arkansas and White Rivers in Arkansas, the east line running from Point Remove, on the Arkansas, to Shields Ferry, on the White River, and the west line from Table Rock Bluff on the Arkansas, to White River, opposite mouth of Little North Fork.² (Map: no. 54, Arkansas.)

Potawatomi, September 20, 1828.

Few settlers penetrated the lake region hunting grounds of the Potawatomi before 1830. These Indians had been hostile to the United States during the wars, and those who did enter these lands bore and intense hatred towards the Indian. In the different cessions made to the United States, tracts were reserved for the Indian chiefs who refused to join the tribe in selling land, which later proved unfortunate. Though the Potawatomi ceded their claims at the south of Lake Michigan, September 20, 1828, there were enough reservations, some very large, held by the Indians, to cause considerable concern in the following years and which resulted in forcibly expelling the Potawatomi

1. Schoolcraft, Conditions and Prospects of Indian Tribes, p.435.
2. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 311; Royce, p. 720.

from their lands in Indiana.

The treaty of September 20, 1828, was negotiated at the missionary establishments upon the St. Joseph River, Michigan, and described the following cessions; The Potawatomi tribe of Indians ceded to the United States the tracts of land included within the following boundaries: I. "Beginning at the mouth of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, up said river to a point half-way between La-vache-qui-pisse and Macousin village; thence in a direct line to the 19th mile tree on northern boundary line of Indiana; with same to Lake Michigan, and with the shore to the place of beginning." (Map: no. 55, Michigan). II. "Beginning at a point on the line run in 1817, due E. from southern extremity of Lake Michigan, S. 10 mi.; thence in direct line to N.E. corner of Flatbelly's reservation; thence to the N.W. corner of the reservation at Seek's village; thence with said reservation lines and of former cessions to the line between Indiana and Ohio; thence with same to former described line, due E. from southern extremity of Lake Michigan to place of beginning."¹ (Map: no. 56, Indiana.)

Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, July 29, 1829.

Portions of the Chippewas and Ottawa tribes were associated with the Potawatomi in northeastern Illinois, on the Illinois, Milwaukee and Manitowoc Rivers. They were among the most energetic and powerful nations of the northwest, and fought with great ferocity in most of the wars caused by the westward advance of civilization.² They did not wish to become civilized, so it

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 317; Royce, p. 722.

2. Davidson & Stuve, History of Illinois, p. 43.

was urged upon them to cede their lands and move to the west.

On July 29, 1823, a treaty was negotiated with the three tribes, by which the United States received their claims in Illinois and Wisconsin. This cession covers a portion of the tract ceded by the Sauk and Fox, November 3, 1804, but it was retroceded by the United States to the present tribes, August 24, 1816. The Indians were to receive one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of goods for the cession, and an annuity.¹ The Indians hardly realized that the large amount of wealth bestowed upon them was payment for their birthright, and it soon disappeared from their hands to the coffers of the traders, much of it in exchange for bad whiskey.² Many Indians remained on the ceded tract, and banded with those who had received reservations. Twenty-six sections were reserved for individuals within this cession.

Winnebago- August 1, 1829.

Three days following the above treaty, the Winnebagos ceded their claim to the land east and north of that cession, from which forty-two sections were reserved to certain individuals. The treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, July 29, 1829, and the Winnebago treaty, August 1, 1829, were both negotiated at Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory. Parts of both treaties follow: The Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi nations ceded to the United States, all the lands comprehended within the following limits; "Beginning at the Winnebago village on Rock River; thence down the Rock River to a line which runs due W. from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River,

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, pp. 317-319.

2. M. M. Quaife, Chicago and the Old Northwest, Chicago, 1913, pp. 365, 366.

with that line to the Mississippi River opposite Rock Island; thence up that river to the U. S. reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the S. & E. lines of said reservation to the Ouisconsin River; thence S. to Rock River." Also one other tract of land described as follows; "Beginning on the western shore of Lake Michigan, about 12 miles north of Chicago; thence due west to Rock River, down said river to line drawn due W. from most southern bend of Lake Michigan; thence E. along said line to Fox River; thence along the north-western boundary line of cession of 1816 to Lake Michigan, and along its shore to beginning."

Twenty-six sections of land were reserved for various individuals within this tract. This cession covers a portion of the tract ceded by the Saux and Fox, November 3, 1804, but it was retroceded by the U. S. to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, August 24, 1816. (Map: no. 57, Wisconsin and Illinois.)

The Winnebago nation cede to the U. S. all claim to lands within the following boundaries; "Beginning on Rock River at the mouth of Pee-kee-tauno, to the mouth of Sugar Creek; thence up said creek to the source of the eastern branch; thence by a line due N. to road from Blue Mound, to the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers; thence along the road to the crossing of Duck Creek; direct line to Lake Puck-a-way, on the Fox River, to the Portage of the Wisconsin; across said portage to the Wisconsin river; down said river to eastern line of the U. S. reservation, at the mouth; thence with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi River, S. to the Rock River, 40 mi. 1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 320; Royce, p. 722.

above its mouth, up Rock River to place of beginning."¹

(Map: no. 58, Illinois and Wisconsin.)

Delaware, September 24, 1829 (Supplemental to treaty of Oct. 3, 1818.)

The Delaware Indians, on October 3, 1818, at St. Mary's Ohio, agreed to cede to the United States, all their claim to land in the State of Indiana, and the United States agreed to provide for them a country west of the Mississippi River. The boundaries to this cession were indefinite, and the cession was included in other treaties with other tribes. At this time the Delawares emigrated to Missouri Territory.²

September 24, 1829, a supplementary treaty was made, whereby the claim of the Delawares to Cape Geradeau tract, granted to the Delawares and Shawnees under the Spanish Government, was ceded to the United States. This is shown under the Shawnee treaty of November 7, 1825. Governor Clark assigned to the Delawares a tract in southwestern Missouri, where other Delawares had resided since 1818, and when these were joined by other Delawares, the treaty of September 24, 1829, was concluded at the Council Camp on James Fork of the White River, Missouri. The Delawares were willing to remove to a permanent home on the Kansas River, and for a tract on the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, they ceded the Clark assignment.³

The description of the three tracts follows: The Delawares ceded to the U. S. all claim to land in Missouri, comprised in two tracts, viz: I. "The tract known as Cape Geradeau tract which was granted to the Delawares and Shawnees

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 323; Royce, p. 724.

2. Indian Affairs, Vo. II, p. 179.

3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 327.

jointly by the Baron de Caroudelet, on behalf of the Spanish Government, January 4, 1793." (Shown under Shawnee treaty of Nov. 7, 1825. Map: no. 59, Missouri.) II. "The tract in S.W. Missouri selected for them under the provisions of the treaty of October 3, 1818, and lying along the James fork of the White River." (Map: no. 60, Missouri, shown by lines.)

A permanent home in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers was granted the Delawares.¹ (Map: no. 61, Kansas, lines.)

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 327; Royce, p. 724.

CHAPTER III

CONSOLIDATION

The Removal Act of May 28, 1830, permitted any Indian tribe to trade its land along the border, for lands beyond the Mississippi. No particular place was indicated for their removal, this being left to the discretion of the President.¹ Another law of July 9, 1832, provided for a complete reorganization of the Indian service. Three commissioners, William Carroll, Montford Stokes, and Robert Vaux, were appointed "to visit the several tribes west of the Mississippi, and to arrange the various interesting and unsettled questions arising out of the new relations, which the system of emigration has created." They were given definite instructions by Secretary Cass. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for this work of holding councils among the Indians, in order to induce them to migrate beyond the Mississippi, and make final cessions of their land in the east.²

The chiefs were often given horses, and their way out to the new country, on a tour of inspection paid. If necessary these were then bribed to give a glowing report of the country they had seen. The Indians were thus persuaded to emigrate. The cost of this work extending over several years, after 1830, was tremendous, and the Senate requested an investigation. This resulted in the publishing of a Senate Document, in five volumes, in 1834, entitled "Indian Removals."³

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. IV, p. 411, 412.
2. H. doc. No. 3, 2 Sess. 22 Cong. 32-37; Pub. doc. No. 233.
3. U. S. Stat. Vol. IV, 1832. Ch. 174, 175; 1834, Ch. 162; 22 Cong. 1 Sess. Ch. 174, 175; 23 Cong. 1 Sess. Ch. 162; Sen.Doc. Vol. VII, XI, Correspondence on Emigration of Indians.

As the policy of removal was carried forward, many Indians preferred to move westward, rather than remain in the east, under restrictions of state laws, little understood by them. Many treaties following 1830 were, in the main, for the purpose of locating the Indians according to agreements made in earlier treaties, or for an exchange of territory in the west, for the small reservations which were made to the Indians by former treaties.

There were but few instances of rebellion on the part of the Indians, when the time came for removal, and but few cases of frontier attack before or after removal. A summary of each cession between 1830 and 1840 follows:

Sauk and Fox, bands of Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Oto and Missouri, July 15, 1830.

The above Indians ceded to the United States all claim to a large tract of land extending from southern Minnesota to the point where the Missouri River crosses Missouri, covering almost one-half of the entire State of Iowa.

The United States reserved two small tracts in southeastern Nebraska, and one in Minnesota, for the Indians, and in consideration for the entire cession, paid to the several tribes the total sum of nineteen thousand dollars, to be paid annually for ten successive years.¹ The treaty was negotiated at Prairie de Chien, Michigan Territory. Map: no. 62, Minnesota.

Choctaw, September 27, 28, 1830.

At Dancing Rabbit Creek, Mississippi, the Choctaws agreed to a treaty September 27 and 28, by which they ceded the entire 1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, pp. 338, 339; Royce, p. 726.

country owned by them east of the Mississippi, and agreed to move beyond the Mississippi to a grant made for them by President Monroe in 1820, and President Jackson in 1830, as nearly as practicable. The cession was located in Alabama and Mississippi.¹ (Map: no. 63).

Menomoni, February 8, 1831.

In a treaty made between the Menomoni and the United States at Washington, February 8, 1831, the Indians allowed a tract on the Fox River to be set apart for several tribes of New York Indians. As modified by treaty of October 27, 1832, the tract is shown on the map of Wisconsin. They also ceded all the country on the southeast side of Winnebago, Fox River and Green Bay.² (Map. No. 64, Wisconsin.)

Seneca and Shawnee, July 20, August 8, 1831.

On July 20, 1831, the Seneca and Shawnee tribes ceded to the United States their reservations in Ohio, reserved by treaty of September 29, 1817, in exchange for reservations west of the Mississippi, the Senecas contiguous to the Cherokee reservation in Indian Country (Kansas), and the Shawnees within the tract granted to the Shawnee Indians of Missouri, November 7, 1825.³ (Kansas River and its branches.)⁴

Ottawa, Wyandot, August 30, 1831, January 19, 1832.

On August 30, 1831, the Ottawas ceded their Ohio reservations, four in number, for a tract in the Indian Country,

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 333; Royce, p. 726.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 324; Royce, p. 730.

3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 351; Royce, p. 734.

4. The reservations are too small to indicate on the map

(Kansas), adjoining that of the Shawnee Indians. January 19, 1832, the Wyandots ceded their Ohio reservation to the United States, the treaty stipulating that when the reservation was sold, the amount was to go to the headmen, chiefs, and warriors of the tribe. The Wyandots removed to Canada,¹ where they owned land.

Creek, March 24, 1832.

On March 24, 1832, the Creeks ceded to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River. The treaty was negotiated at Washington, and the cession lay in Alabama.²

(Map: no. 65).

Winnebago, September 15, 1832.

At Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, the Winnebago Indians ceded to the United States all lands claimed by them, lying south and east of the Wisconsin River and the Fox River of Green Bay. In consideration of this cession, the United States granted them a tract west of the Mississippi, known as Neutral Ground, in Iowa and Minnesota. The above treaty was concluded September 15, 1832, and by treaties of November 1, 1837, and October 14, 1846,³ the Winnebago ceded the Neutral Ground to the United States. (Map: no. 66, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota.)

Sauk and Fox, September 21, 1832.

In the spring of 1832, a formidable band of Indians from the Sauk and Fox nation, under certain lawless and desperate

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, pp. 346-365.

2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 366.

3. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 370.

leaders, left their country and commenced an unprovoked war upon unsuspecting and defenseless citizens of the United States along the Mississippi frontier. The Indian leaders were Black Hawk and his two sons, his brother, the Prophet, with his two sons, and Cha-kee-pa-shi-pa-ho, the little stabbing chief. Only at great expense was the United States able to subdue them, and the States which suffered, demanded as indemnity for the expense incurred, as well as for future security of the invaded territory, a cession of land bordering on the frontier. At Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, September 21, 1832, Major General Winfield Scott and Governor Reynolds made a treaty with the Indians which secured to the United States the eastern part of Iowa, excepting a small reservation. The reservation was ceded to the United States September 23, 1836. An annuity was granted the Indians, of twenty thousand dollars, tools, salt and forty kegs of tobacco, for thirty years. The United States also assumed the claims of Indian traders against the Indians to the amount of forty thousand dollars. The Indian leaders were held as hostages for the future good conduct of the tribe.¹ (Map: no. 67, Iowa.)

Potawatomi, October 20, 1832.

The Potawatomi ceded to the United States a tract in Illinois, south of Lake Michigan, and North of the Vermillion River, October 20, 1832. The commissioners met the Indians at Camp Tippecanoe, Indiana, to formulate the treaty. An annuity of fifteen thousand dollars was granted, for fifteen years,

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, pp. 374-376; Royce, p. 736.

and ten hundred dollars to three chiefs as long as they lived. This cession overlapped the cession of September 25, 1818. (Map: no. 68, Illinois.)

Chickasaw, October 20, 1832.

The Chickasaw nation, who lived in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee found that when they were forced to live subjected to the laws of those States, that it was a life of oppression, for they could not understand the laws. Rather than submit to this evil, they preferred a home in the West, under their own laws. They therefore ceded their lands in the above states, and were promised a comfortable home west of the Mississippi. The cession was made October 20, 1832. (Map: no. 69, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee.)

Kickapoo, October 24, 1832.

On October 24, 1832, the Kickapoo ceded to the United States, the land assigned to them in Missouri, by the treaty of July 30, 1819, and July 19, 1820. The United States provided a home southwest of the Missouri River. The cession is shown on the map of Missouri, no. 70, and the reservation in Kansas, no. 71.

Potawatomi, October 26 and 27, 1832.

October 26, 1832, on the Tippecanoe River, the Potawatomi Indians ceded to the United States the northwest corner of the present State of Indiana, south of Lake Michigan, and on October 27, they ceded a tract adjoining the former

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, p. 378.

2. Ibid., p. 381.

3. Ibid., Vol. VII, p. 391.

tract on the east. There were reservations made in both cessions, but in 1833 and 1836 all the reservations were ceded to the United States.¹ (Map: no. 72 and 73, Indiana.)

Kaskaskia and Peoria, the Michigamea, Cahokia, and Tamaroa, October 27, 1832.

October 27, 1832, the above named tribes, known formerly as the Illinois confederacy, ceded to the United States their claims to lands within the States of Illinois and Missouri. This relinquishment was indefinite, already covered by more specific cessions. A tract on the Sage River, Kansas, was reserved for them.²

Menomini, October 27, 1832.

On the same day as the above treaty, the Menomini ceded a new tract in Wisconsin, for the benefit of the New York Indians. The cession was made at Green Bay, Wisconsin.³ (Map: no. 74, Wisconsin.)

Quapaw, May 13, 1833.

The Quapaws relinquished all right and title to the lands given by the Caddo Indians, and in place of those lands the United States conveyed to them, one hundred fifty sections of land west of the state line of Missouri. The Caddo Indians had given the Quapaws only bad land, subject to overflow, and the latter Indians returned to their old homes in Arkansas. Here they became a nuisance to the white settlers and the treaty was made with a view of providing a new

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, pp. 394, 399; Royce, pp. 741, 742.

2. Ibid., p. 403; Royce, p. 742.

3. Ibid., p. 405; Royce, p. 742.

home for them. The boundaries of the Indian cession were never surveyed.¹

Oto and Missouri, September 21, 1833.

At the Oto village on the Platte a treaty was made September 21, 1833, with the Oto and Missouri tribes, by which they ceded to the United States their title to lands north of the Great Nemaha River in Nebraska.² (Map: no. 75, Nebraska).

Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, September 26, 1833.

The above named tribes of Indians, ceded to the United States all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan. In part consideration, the Indians received a tract in Iowa.³ (Map: no. 76, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.)

Confederated Pawnee, October 9, 1833.

The confederated bands of Pawnees ceded to the United States all their right and title in and to all the land lying south of the Platte River, October 9, 1833.⁴ (Map: no. 77, Kansas and Nebraska.)

Caddo, July 1, 1835.

The Caddo nation ceded to the United States, all their land in Louisiana and Arkansas Territory, July 1, 1835. The Indians also agreed to remove at their own expense, within one year, outside the boundaries of the United States, and nevermore return as a nation or tribe.⁵ (Map: no. 78, Arkansas, Louisiana.)

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 424; Royce, pp. 748, 749.

2. Ibid. p. 439; Royce, p. 750.

3. Ibid., p. 431; Royce, p. 750.

4. Ibid., p. 448; Royce, p. 750.

5. Ibid. p. 470; Royce, p. 754.

Cherokee, December 29, 1835.

At New Echota, Georgia, the Cherokees agreed to cede to the United States, all the lands owned, claimed or possessed by them east of the Mississippi, and agreed to move west of that river. The Indians thought that the land granted them in treaties of May 6, 1828, and February 14, 1833, insufficient, so the United States conveyed to them an additional tract between the Missouri and Osage reservation, for which the government received five hundred thousand dollars.¹ (Map: no. 79, Alabama, Kansas.)

Ottawa and Chippewa, March 28, 1836.

The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians ceded to the United States, March 28, 1836, a tract of land extending from the Grand River, Michigan, north and northeast along Lake Michigan to Thunder Bay, in Lake Huron, and the tract between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, east of the Escanba River. Eleven tracts were reserved for the use of the tribes for a term of five years.² (Map: no. 80, Michigan.)

Menomoni, September 3, 1836.

Throughout the years 1836 and 1837, many of the small reservations, especially in the northwest territory, were relinquished to the United States. September 3, 1836, the Menomoni ceded to the United States all of that tract of country lying to the west of Green Bay, in Michigan and Wisconsin.³ (Map: no. 81, Michigan and Wisconsin.)

p. 448;

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. VII, Royce, p. 750.
2. Ibid., p. 491; Royce, p. 758.
3. Ibid., p. 506; Royce, p. 760.

Chippewa, July 29, 1837.

July 29, 1837, the Chippewa Indians ceded to the United States, a large tract of country in the Minnesota and Wisconsin, beginning twenty miles north of the point where the forty-sixth degree crosses the Mississippi, to the north point of Lake St. Croix; to Pelican River; south, parallel with the Wisconsin River to Plover Portage; west, following other Indian boundary lines to the mouth of the Wahtah River at its junction with the Mississippi; north to the beginning.¹ (Map: no. 82, Minnesota and Wisconsin).

Sioux, September 29, 1837.

The Sioux Indians ceded all their land east of the Mississippi River, and all their lands in said river.² (Map: no. 83, Minnesota, Wisconsin.)

Sauk and Fox, October 21, 1837.

The Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, a tract of country containing one million, two hundred thousand acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. They also ceded all right or interest in land ceded by them July 15, 1830.³ (Map: no. 84, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri.)

New York Indians, January 15, 1838.

The several tribes of New York Indians ceded all right, title and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Menomoni treaty of 1831, excepting a small tract. A

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 536; Royce, p. 766.
2. Ibid., p. 539; Royce, p. 766.
3. Ibid., p. 540; Royce, pp. 766, 768.

tract was set apart for them in Kansas, but with the exception of thirty-two Indians, they refused to occupy it. The unoccupied tract was later declared forfeited, and added to the public domain.¹

Miami, November, 28, 1840.

The Miami tribe ceded all that tract of land on the south side of the Wabash, not heretofore ceded, commonly known as "the residue of the Big Reserve." This was all their remaining lands in Indiana. The Indians agreed to remove to their assigned country west of the Mississippi, within five years. They removed in accordance with the treaty, to the reservations in Kansas. These reservations were ceded to the United States in 1854, and 1867.² The reservations were too small to indicate on the map. (Map: no. 35, Indiana.)

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. Vii, p. 550; Royce, pp. 772, 774.
 1. Ibid., p. 582; Royce, pp. 774, 776.

CHAPTER IV

CESSIONS FROM 1840 TO 1894

After 1840 the Indians ceded lands to the United States whenever the tribes needed money, or when the land was needed for settlers. As the Indians became accustomed to civilized life, they no longer needed vast hunting grounds, and parted with them for the sake of wealth, peace, and protection. The chiefs settled down to watch the younger generation of Indians become a part of the vast earning power of a great nation. From this date, to 1894, though not uniform, the method of ceding the Indian lands and allotments by the President or by acts of Congress, was much the same. Transactions by solemn treaties were replaced by simple agreements under the control of Congress.¹ Hence only the date, name of tribe, and location of cession will be given, with reference to the accompanying map. In most cases the reservations, when ceded, were too small to be indicated on the map.

Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, October 4, 1842.²
Map: no. 86, northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

Sauk and Fox, October 11, 1842.³

Map: no. 87, central Iowa.

Kansas, January 14, 1846.⁴

Map: no. 88, Kansas, north of the Kansas River.

1. Act of March 3, 1871.
2. U. S. Stat., Vol. VII, p. 591.
3. Ibid., p. 596.
4. Ibid., Vol. IX, p. 342.

Potawatomi, Chippewa, Ottawa, June 5, 17, 1846.¹

1. Map: no. 89, western Iowa, outlined within the Sauk and Fox cession of July 15, 1830.

2. Map: no. 90, Kansas, Council Grove site.

Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, August 2, 1847.²

Map: no. 91, central Minnesota, west of Mississippi River.

Chippewa, August 31, 1847.³

Map: no. 92, Minnesota, between Leaf and Pearl Rivers.

Pawnee (Four confederated bands), August 6, 1848.⁴

Map: no. 93, Grand Island on the Platte River, Nebraska.

Menomini, October 13, 1848.⁵

Map: no. 94, central Wisconsin, east of Wisconsin River.

Wyandots, April 1, 1850.⁶

Map: no. 95, mouth of Kansas River, Kansas.

Indians of California, March 19, (April 29, May 13), May 30, June 3, 10, September 9, 1851.⁷

Map: nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101, central and western California.

Sioux, July 23, 1851.⁸

Map: no. 102, southern Minnesota, northern Iowa, eastern Nebraska.

Indians of California, August 1, 16, 20, 22, September 9, 1851.⁹

Map: Nos. 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107, northern and western California.

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. IX, p. 853.

2. Ibid., p. 904.

3. Ibid., p. 903.

4. Ibid., p. 949.

5. Ibid., p. 953.

6. Ibid., p. 937.

7. Royce, pp. 780, 782, 784.

8. U. S. Stat., Vol. X, p. 949.

9. Royce, pp. 784, 786

Indians of California, September 18, October 6, November 4, 1851, and January 5, 7, 1852.¹

Map: nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, and 112, northern, central and southern California.

Rogue River Indians, September 10, 1853.²

Map: no. 113, southwestern Oregon and northern California.

Umpqua, September 19, 1853.³

Map: no. 114, southwestern Oregon.

Oto and Missouri, March 15, 1854.⁴

Map: no. 115, eastern Nebraska, south of the Platte River.

Omaha, March 16, 1854.⁵

Map: no. 116, northeastern Nebraska.

Delaware, May 6, 1854.⁶

Map: no. 117, northeastern Kansas.

Shawnee, May 10, 1854.⁷

Map: no. 118, south of the Kansas River, Kansas.

Chippewa, September 30, 1854.⁸

Map: no. 119, Minnesota, northeast of Lake Superior.

Chasta, Scoton, Grave Creek, November 18, 1854.⁹

Map: no. 120, southwest Oregon.

Umpqua and Calapooia, November 29, 1854.¹⁰

Map: no. 121, southwest Oregon.

1. Royce, pp. 784, 788.

2. U. S. Stat. Vol. X, p. 1018.

3. Ibid, p. 1027

4. Ibid, p. 1038.

5. Ibid, p. 1043.

6. Ibid, p. 1043

7. Ibid., p. 1053.

8. Ibid., p. 1109.

9. Ibid., p. 1122.

10. Ibid., p. 1125

1

Nishwahi, Puyallup, and other tribes. December 26, 1854.

Map: no. 122, Washington, south of Puget Sound.

2

Dwamish, Suquamish, and other tribes, January 22, 1855.

Map: no. 123, Washington, east of Puget Sound.

3

Galapooia and Willamette Valley bands, January 22, 1855.

Map: no. 124, northeastern Oregon.

4

Sklallam, January 26, 1855.

Map: no. 125, west of Puget Sound, Washington.

5

Makah, January 31, 1855.

Map: no. 126, northwestern Washington.

6

Chippewa of the Mississippi, February 22, 1855.

Map: no. 127, Minnesota, north of Mississippi River.

7

Winnebago, February 27, 1855.

Map: no. 128, Minnesota, tract between St. Cloud and Long Prairie.

8

Walla-Walla, Cayuse, Umatilla, June 9, 1855.

Map: no. 129, southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon.

9

Yakima, June 9, 1855.

Map: no. 130, central Washington.

10

Nez Perce, June 11, 1855,

Map: no. 131, northeastern Oregon, central Idaho, southeastern Washington.

1. U. S. Stat., Vol. X, p. 1132.

2. Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 927.

3. Ibid, Vol. X, p. 1143.

4. Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 933

5. Ibid, p. 939.

6. Ibid, Vol. X, pp. 1155.

7. Ibid, p. 1172.

8. Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 945.

9. Ibid, p. 951.

10. Ibid, Vol. XI, p. 611.

1

Confederated tribes of middle Oregon, June 25, 1855.

Map; no. 132, north-central Oregon.

2

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute, July 1, 1855, January 25, 1856.

Map: no. 133, northwestern Washington.

3

Flathead, Kootenay, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, July 16, 1855.

Map: no. 134, northwestern Montana, northeastern Idaho.

4

Coast tribes of Oregon, August 11, September 8, 1855.

Map: no. 135, southwestern Oregon.

5

Molalla, December 21, 1855.

Map: no. 136, southwestern Oregon.

6

Pawnee, September 24, 1857.

Map: no. 137, central Nebraska, southern South Dakota.

7

Ponka, March 12, 1858.

Map: no. 138, southern South Dakota.

8

Yankton Sioux, April 19, 1858.

Map: no. 139, southeastern South Dakota.

9

Arapaho and Cheyenne, February 18, 1861.

Map: no. 140, northwestern Kansas, southwestern Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and southern Wyoming.

10

Uintah Ute, October 3, 1861.

Map: no. 141, northern Arizona, central Utah, eastern Nevada, western Colorado.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XII, p. 963.

2. Ibid, p. 971.

3. U. S. Stat. Vol. XII, p. 975.

4. Royce, p. 812.

5. U. S. Stat. Vol. XI, p. 981

6. Ibid, Vol. XI, p. 739.

7. Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 997.

8. Ibid, Vol. XI, p. 743.

9. Ibid, Vol. XII, p. 1163

10. Executive Order.

Nez Perce, June 9, 1863.¹

Map: no. 142, Western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington.

Chehalis, Klatsop, Chinook, and other tribes, May 7, 1864.²

Map: no. 143, southwestern Washington.

Klamath, Modok, Snake, October 14, 1864.³

Map: no. 144, northern California, southern Oregon.

Snake (Woll-pah-pe tribe), August 12, 1865.⁴

Map: no. 145, central Oregon. (Overlaps cession of June 9, 1855)

Cheyenne and Arapaho, October 14, 1865.⁵

Map: no. 146, southeastern Colorado.

Comanche and Kiowa, October 18, 1865.⁶

Map: no. 147, southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, northwestern Texas.

Indians on coast of Oregon, December 21, 1865.⁷

Map: no. 148, western coast of Oregon.

Seminole, March 21, 1866.⁸

Map: no. 149, central Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

Chippewa, April 7, 1866.⁹

Map: no. 150, northern Minnesota.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XIV, p. 647.

2. U. S. took possession without any treaty.

3. U. S. Stat. Vol. XVI, p. 707.

4. Ibid. Vol. XIV, p. 683.

5. Ibid. p. 703.

6. Ibid. p. 717.

7. By Executive Order.

8. U. S. Stat. Vol. XIV, p. 755.

9. Ibid. p. 765.

Choctaw and Chickasaw, April 28, 1866.¹

Map: no. 151, southwestern Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

Creek, June 14, 1866.²

Map: no. 152, central Indian Territory.

Cherokee, July 19, 1866.³

Map: no. 153, southeastern Kansas.

Sauk and Fox, February 18, 1867.⁴

Map: no. 154, east-central Kansas.

Chippewa, March 19, 1867.⁵

Map: no. 155, central Minnesota.

Uta, March 2, 1868.⁶

Map: no. 156, central Colorado, northeastern Utah.

Sioux, April 29, 1868.⁷

Map: no. 157, southwestern North Dakota.

Crow, May 7, 1868.⁸

Map: no. 158, southern Montana and northern Wyoming.

Navaho, June 1, 1868.⁹

Map: no. 159, southern Utah, northeastern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XIV, p. 769.

2. Ibid, p. 785.

3. Ibid. p. 799.

4. Ibid. Vol. XV, p. 495.

5. Ibid. Vol. XVI, p. 719.

6. Ibid. Vol. XV, p. 619.

7. Ibid. Vol. XV, p. 635.

8. Ibid. p. 649.

9. Ibid. p. 667.

Shoshoni and Bannock, July 3, 1868;¹

Map: no. 160, western Wyoming, northwestern Colorado, northeastern Utah, eastern Idaho.

Uta, April 23, 1872, September 13, 1873.²

Map: no. 161, southwestern Colorado.

Methow Okanagan et al, July 2, 1872.³

Map: no. 162, northeastern Washington.

Paiute, Snake, and Shoshoni, September 12, 1872, January 28, 1876, May 21, 1883.⁴

Map: no. 163, southeastern Oregon.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, September 20, 1872.⁵

Map: no. 164, eastern North and South Dakota.

Apache, August 5, 1873.⁶

Map: no. 165, southeastern Arizona, heavy lines.

Paiute, February 12, 1874.⁷

Map: no. 166, southwestern Utah, northwestern Arizona, southeastern Nevada, southeastern California.

Paiute, March 23, 1874.⁸

Map: no. 167, east-central California, southeastern Nevada.

1. U. S. Stat, Vol. XV, p. 673.

2. Ibid, Vol. XVII, p. 55

3. By Executive Order, April 9, 1872; Royce, p. 858.

4. By Executive Order; Royce, 858.

5. Rev. Stat. p. 1050.

6. Executive Order; Royce, p. 864.

7. Ibid; Royce, p. 870.

8. Ibid; Royce, p. 872; Taken without relinquishment.

Uta, April 29, 1874.¹

Map: no. 168, southwestern Colorado.

Apache, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26, 1877,
March 31, 1877.²

Map: no. 169, eastern Arizona.

Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, River Crow, August 19,
1874.³

Map: no. 170, northwestern Montana.

Paiute, March 3, 1875.⁴

Map: no. 171, southeastern Nevada, northwestern Arizona.

Alsea and Siletz, March 3, 1875.⁵

Map: no. 172, western Oregon, two tracts.

Apache, April 23, 1875.⁶

Map: no. 173, central Arizona.

Nez Perce, June 10, 1875.⁷

Map: no. 174, northeastern Oregon, southeastern Washington.

Sioux, June 23, 1875.⁸

Map: no. 175, western Nebraska.

Crow, March 3, 1876.⁹

Map: no. 176, central Montana.

Oto and Missouri, August 15, 1876.¹⁰

Map: no. 177, southern Nebraska, northern Kansas.

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XVIII, p. 36. | 6. Executive Order; Royce, p. 880 |
| 2. Executive Order; Royce, p. 876. | 7. Ibid; Royce, p. 882. |
| 3. Ibid; Royce, p. 376. | 8. By agreement; Royce, p. 882 |
| 4. U. S. Stat. Vol. XVIII, p. 445. | 9. Executive Order; Royce, p. 884 |
| 5. Ibid, p. 446. | 10. U.S. Stat. Vol. XIX, p. 203 |

Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, Arapaho, September 26, 1879.¹

Map: no. 178, western Dakotas, northwestern Nebrasks, north-eastern Wyoming, southeastern Montana.

Northwestern Shoshoni, January 16, 1879.²

Map: no. 179, northern and central Nevada.

Sioux, August 9, 1879.³

Map: no. 180, central South Dakota.

Uta, March 6, 1880.⁴

Map: no. 181, western Colorado.

Crow, June 12, 1880.⁵

Map: no. 182, southern Montana.

Arikara, Gros Ventre, Mandan, July 13, 1880.⁶

Map: no. 183, western Dakota, eastern Montana.

Gros Ventre, Peigan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow, July 23, 1880.⁷

Map: no. 184, east-central Montana.

Oto and Missouri, March 3, 1881.⁸

Map: no. 185, southern Nebraska.

Shoshoni and Bannock, July 18, 1881.⁹

For Utah and Northern R.R., one hundred feet wide, through Fort Hall reservation, eastern Idaho.

1. U. S. Stat, Vol. XIX, p. 254.
2. Executive Order; Royce, p. 894.
3. Ibid; Royce, p. 896.
4. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXI, p. 199.
5. Agreement; Royce, p. 900.
6. Executive Order; Royce, p. 900.
7. Ibid; Royce, p. 902.
8. U. S. Stat, Vol. XXI, p. 380.
9. Agreement; Royce, p. 904.

1

Crow, August 22, 1881.

Right of way for Northern Pacific Railroad, four hundred feet wide, through Montana.

2

Uta, August 4, 1882.

Map: no. 186, southern and western Colorado (two tracts).

3

Nez Perce, February 5, 1883.

Map: no. 187, northern Washington.

4

Nez Perce, July 7, 1883.

Map: no. 188, northern Washington.

5

Yuma, January 9, 1884.

Map: no. 189, southwestern Arizona.

6

Chippewa, March 29, 1884.

Map: no. 190, northern North Dakota.

7

Jicarilla Apache, May 15, 1884.

Map: no. 191, northern New Mexico.

8

Nez Perce, May 1, 1886.

Map: no. 192, northern Washington.

9

Gros Ventre, Piegan, et al, May 1, 1888.

Map: no. 193, northern Montana.

1. Agreement; Royce, p. 904.
2. Executive Order; Royce, p. 908.
3. Ibid; Royce, p. 910.
4. Agreement; Royce, p. 912.
5. Executive Order; Royce, p. 914.
6. Ibid; Royce, p. 916.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid; Royce, p. 920.
9. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXV, p. 113.

1
 Uintah Uta, May 24, 1888.

Map: no. 194, northeastern Utah.

2
 Bannock and Shoshoni of Fort Hall reservation, September 1, 1888.

Map: no. 195, eastern Idaho.

3
 Umatilla, December 4, 1888.

Map: no. 196, northern Oregon.

4
 Muscogee or Creek, March 1, 1889.

Map: no. 197, central Oklahoma.

5
 Chippewa bands of Minnesota, July 8, November 21, 1889.

Map: no. 198, small reservations, northern Minnesota.

6
 Sauk and Fox, February 13, 1891.

Map: no. 199, central Oklahoma.

7
 Potawatomi and Shawnee, March 3, 1891.

Map: no. 200, central Oklahoma.

8
 Cheyenne and Arapaho, March 3, 1891.

Map: no. 201, western Oklahoma.

9
 Coeur d'Alene, March 3, 1891.

Map: no. 202, Northern Idaho, northeastern Washington.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXV, p. 157.

2. Ibid, p. 452.

3. Order of Secretary of the Interior; Royce, p. 928.

4. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXV, p. 757.

5. Executive Doc. 247, 51st Cong. 1st Sess.

6. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXVI, p. 749.

7. Ibid, p. 1016.

8. Ibid, p. 1023.

9. Ibid, p. 1027.

Gros Ventre and Mandan, March 3, 1891.¹

Map: no. 203, northern North Dakota.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, March 3, 1891.²

Map: no. 204, northeastern South Dakota.

Crow, March 3, 1891.³

Map: no. 205, southern Montana.

Colville Indian reservation, July 1, 1892.⁴

Map: no. 206, northeastern Washington.

Spokane, July 13, 1892.⁵

Map: no. 207, central Washington.

Navaho, November 19, 1892.⁶

Map: no. 208, southeastern Utah.

Kickapoo, March 3, 1893.⁷

Map: no. 209, central Oklahoma.

Cherokee, March 3, 1893.⁸

Map: no. 210, northwestern Oklahoma.

Tonkawa, March 3, 1893.⁹

Map: no. 211, northern Oklahoma.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXVI, p. 1032.

2. Ibid, p. 1035.

3. Ibid, p. 1039.

4. Ibid, Vol. XXVII, p. 62.

5. Ibid, p. 139.

6. Executive Order; Royce, p. 944.

7. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXVII, p. 557.

8. Ibid, p. 640.

9. Ibid. p. 643.

Pawnee, March 3, 1893.¹

Map: no. 212, northern Oklahoma.

Yankton Sioux, August 15, 1894.²

Map: no. 213, southern South Dakota.

Coeur d'Alene, August 15, 1894.³

Map: no. 214, northwestern Idaho.

Alsea, et al, August 15, 1894.⁴

Map: no. 215, Western Oregon.

Nez Perce, August 15, 1894.⁵

Map: no. 216, western Idaho.

Yuma, August 15, 1894.⁶

Map: no. 217, southeastern California.

1. U. S. Stat. Vol. XXVII, p. 644.
2. Ibid. Vol. XXVIII, p. 314.
3. Ibid, p. 322.
4. Ibid, p. 323.
5. Ibid, p. 326.
6. Ibid. p. 332.

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