

COMMISSIONER
OF
INDIAN
AFFAIRS



VOL. 2

FOREMAN
TRANSCRIPTS

1

Copies of

MANUSCRIPTS

In the office of the
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(CHICKASAW
DELAWARE
OSAGE
QUAPAW
SENACA
SHAWNEE)

OKLAHOMA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Compiled from original records

selected by

GRANT FOREMAN

1930

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Foreman

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Washington City

February 7th 1830

Sir:

In conformity with your request of the 29th January, to give the Dep,t of War, the information of which I may be in pofsefsion, touching the condition of the Indians within the Chickasaw Agency, I will do it with pleasure; but regret my inability to do the Subject that Justice which its importance so Justly demands, and on which Genl Govt, and the indian Nations in General - are so deeply inlisted

Before I proceed in detail to answer the different Interogatories, I presume that the sittuation of the Chickasaws will be better understood, were I to give a brief, but, correct description of the Country that they have inhabited ever since they have been known to the whites as a Nation.

This may bee deemed entirely unnefsary by the officers of the War Dep,t as well as many of the members of Congrefs from the circumstance of their being personally acquainted with the facts hereafter Stated

but as this information is not intended for them, but for members of Congrefs who are seeking information on this important subject, I respectfully submit the following -

The Chickasaw Nation is bounded as follows (towit) on the ^aest by Tennefsee river, on the North by the State of Tennefsee untill the line Strikes the Mifsifsippi, thence down said river untill it Strikes the Choctaw Line in the State of Mifsifsippi for compliment, so as to include a Small portion of North Allabama -

The Climate is temperate, the lands on the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Tom Bigby rivers, are of a superior quality; and a large portion of the interior of the Nation is of the Second Qualityed Land, the ballance is pore, sandy, soil, Wood Land, fit for nothing but summer range except on the water courses, which is well grown over with Cane or reed, and affords an excellent winter range for Horses, Cattle &C all of which Subsists well without any food from their owners, during the winter season or throughout the year

The buffalow, and Bare are gone, and there are but few Deer, not sufficient to justify an Indian to depend upon for a support, more particularly those that have familys, Consequently the Chickasaws are compled to Subsist by different (The Chkws) means than that of the Chase. Thay have a plenty of Horses of a superior quallity or at least well addapted to the use of Indians, they use them on their farms with much lefs food than is Gennerally given those Ananimals that are raised and used by the whites, and when traveling through this country, they travel from thirty to fifty miles per day never feed them but let them subsist entirely on what grafs or Cane, precure for themselves when hobeled out at Night -

They have large herds of Cattle Swine Sheep and Goats, and poultry of every description that are in use Gennerally in that section of Country. - The Country is well watered; and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corne, wheat oates peas potatoes Beans &C. -

Cotton, Beef, and pork are the principal articles for exportation. - There will be Cotton exported from the Nation this year probably to the amount of 1000-- bales - Beef, and pork to no inconsiderable amount. -

The proceeds from the sales of Cotton, Horses, Beef Cattle Hogs &C after retaining a sufficiency for their home consumption is Gennerally applied to the purchase of neifsaries and Luxuries of life; (towit) Slaves Shugar, and Coffee, as well as dry goods of various descriptions, which are calculated to render them comfortable and orn^ament their persons. -

The time has come when they no longer depend on the rifle for support, but it is used more for their recreation, and amusement than for the means of sustenance. -

Every family cultivates the earth more or lefs, as his thirst for gain, or his immaginary or real wants increases.

Much to the honor of the Chickasaws, for the last eight years, the practice of men requireing the woman to perform all the labour in the field is much changed - the men now (with a few exceptions) cultivate the earth themselves, while the female part of the family is ingaged in their household affairs- They Spin weave make their own Cloatheing. Milch Cows make butter Cheese &C they keep themselves decent and clean and in many instances particular attention is paid to fashions that are in use by the whites -

It is their constant practice to appear in their best appear^el at their public meetings, also when they visit the Country Villages in the white settelments. -

Many of the Chickasaws profess Christianity - I attended a camp meeting in Novr last at the Missionarys. - Divine worship was performed alternately by white, and red men, in the english and Indian Languages; and for the first time I saw the Sacrament taken by the Indians. Every thing was Conducted with the utmost good order, and decorum.

As a Nation the men are brave, and honest. the women (the half breeds in particular) are beautiful and virtuous; and I am of the opinion that there has been greater advancements in Civilisation in the last eight years than there was in twenty previous.

I think the present State of education does not meet the wishes or expectations of the Chiefs and head men of the Nation - The evil I believe does exist, but I am not at this time prepared to point it out and suggest to you the best plan to remove it - Whether it be for the want of funds, or a improper application of them or a remissness of duty of those persons to whom the education of those Children are intrusted is well worthy of the attention of the Genl Gov,t. -

Education is confined Gennerally to the half breeds and youths Gennerally of the first promise There are at this time several whitemen that have identified themselves with the Indians by Marriage, and Several half breeds that have sufficient education to enable them, to transact a considerable portion of the business for the Nation. -

The Municipal^{laws} of the Chickasaws consists in written Laws, or resolutions commanding that which is right; and prohibiting that which they conceive to be wrong. - Their Laws are few,

easily understood; and rigidly enforced, and are highly calculated to promote peace, and good order among themselves. -

As I have already mentioned the state of agriculture I have only now to say something on the Subject of the Mechanical arts, the knowledge of which are Generally confined to white men that have identified themselves with the Indians, particularly of the highest grade proposed among them (to wit) House Carpenter wheelwright Mill rights Blacksmiths &c All the arts necessary for farming use, Stocking plows helveing axes does making Slides, Truck wheels, draw bars Gates &c is Generally confined to the Common Indians, and Slaves. -

As it has been the wish of Genl Gov,t, many years to promote the interest, and better the Situation of the Chickasaw Nation, I am sorry to have it to say that the Indians and the Genl Govt have been greatly disappointed, from the unfortunate circumstance of their having made two bad appointments of Agents in succession for the Chickasaws, who have ruled the Nation with Despotism for the last eight or ten years they have not stopped at the meanest acts of depravity that the human mind is capable of conceiving - They have oppressed, they have Slandered, and they have cheated both them and the Gen,l Gov,t ^{thereby weakening their faith towards} Civilised man in General; and any other Agent that may preside over their future destiny. -

The Chickasaws being surrounded by the white inhabitants, I have found it a difficult matter to restrain the whites from violating the Intercourse Law, by driving their Stock over line upon the Indian Land, making settlements, trading with the Indians in a manner that is prohibited by Law as well as

Stealing their Negroes, Horses Cattle &c but I am proud to have it in my power to say that those white persons who are so troublesome to the Indians, are Generally men of the lowest grade and dregs of society, such men as are always unwilling to conform to the Laws that govern the civilised world.

I have had a conversation with the principal Chiefs and head men of the Nation, at a Council that I called, on the 10th of November last, ~~they-conversed~~

After the business was settled for which they were convened, they conversed freely with me on the subject of the States of Mississippi, and Alabama extending their Laws over them, of which they were awfully affraid. -

They all Stated that they were much attached to their Country, they were the first that occupied it, and had always been faithful to Genl Govt of the United State and on these grounds they bottomed a Strong hope that they would be Specially favored by the present men in power. -

(the principal Chiefs)

They also stated that if the Laws were extended over them, they had no belief that they would be placed upon an equal footing with the whites; and if they made so by Law, all the officers of the Law would be composed of white men, and as they were unskilled in Lawsutes; and the whites would be partial to each other, they had no belief that they would be able to withstand the encroachments of the whites upon them, and if they did attempt it, that in a few years they would not have a vestage of property left (Consequently they would exchange their Country for any they could get rather than, as they conceived, lose their native freedom. -

I have the honor to be Sir

very respectfully

Your Obt Sert

John L. Allen

Sub Agent for the

Chickasaws.

(OIA: 1830. Chickasaws (Sub-Agency) John L. Allen. Report
on progress of civilization.

Jackson

Sepr 21st 1830.

Dr Gen^l

I learn from several quarters on the Border, that many of our good orderly, but enterprising citizens intend forthwith to move over on to the Chickasaw lands to procure occupant claims -

There is a treaty stipulation to prevent this proceedure -

Untill the U States troops can arrive; should it not be well to ifsue your proclamation on the subject - to prevent the great mischief which may otherwise ensue.

I write this at the suggestion of several of our friends here.

All friends here are in good health,

With a tender of my ardent wishes for your health & happinefs, I remain your unchanged friend

' obt Ser^t

S. D. Hays.

Genl Jackson

President U States

(OIA: 1830. Chickasaws President U.S. S.D.Hays. Intruders on lands.)

The President with his respects, to the acting Secretary of War, and draws his immediate attention to the enclosed - Request the agent to notify the Department of Justitory force may be necefsary a part of the Detachment, if not the whole from the Cherokee country will be ordered to his aid to remove the intruders.

Oct^{br} 7th 1830 -

(OIA: 1830. Chickasaws. President U.S. S.D.Hays. Intruders on lands.)

Head Quarters 7th Inf.

Cantonment Gibson

11th Decbr 1830

Sir.

In pursuance of your instructions under date of the 5th of Octbr last, I have the Honor herewith to Transmit the receipts of Col. Reynolds Agent for the Chickasaws and of Col. Gaines (who has charge of the Choctaw Delegation), for the supplies furnished by this post to their respective parties.

It was not recollected at the time the five Rangers were furnished to Col. Reynolds for the Chickasaws, that I had been required to take the Receipts of the Individuals who received them therefore the Receipt of the Agent was taken. Col. Gaines obtained Rifles at Fort Smith, where a number of Arms are deposited for the use of the Choctaws.

Col. Gaines when he arrived near Fort Smith reported to me that his Horses were much jaded, and therefore requested that I would forward provision and other supplies for his party to some convenient point near the Canadian. His supplies were sent to the Falls of the Arkansas where he received them about the 6th Inst. Col. Reynolds with the Chickasaws left this on the 3rd Inst. he was accompanied by Asst. Surg. Baylor and one Private, and it is believed that the Chickasaws and Choctaw Delegations have met by this, and that they will proceed to the West in company.

I received a Letter from Col. Gaines on the 8th Inst. by which it appears he is apprehensive of being attacked by the Pawnees or other Indians on Red River, and that unless he is joined

by a Military party, the object in view, will probably be defeated. I am of the opinion that Col. Gaines, has but little, if any cause to apprehend danger, Yet I have determined to detach Lieut Dawson with a mounted party in a day or two, to join him and Col. Reynolds on the Canadian; and to proceed with them, or either of them, to the highest point on Red River they wish to visit, and down that River to Blue Water, where the Military party will take the direction for this post. As there is not the slightest reason to believe that the Pawnees, or Camanche Indians will be found on Red River below Blue Water at this season of the year--

I have heretofore taken the liberty to give my opinion in relation to the most suitable partition of this country to accommodate the Tribes to be settled in it, and to insure peace between them and the United States. Yet it is probable the Government will not have the right to give the South side of Red River to Indians, this circumstance will make it much more difficult to assign a suitable tract for each of the Tribes.

During the last fall I had a survey made of the Canadian ^{for} River, about sixty miles West of the former boundary of Arkansas and find that it varies but very little from the direction given to it, in the Sketch of this country, I had the Honor to Transmit to the War Department last year, and had convenience permitted I would have last fall ascertained by survey the Direction of the Arkansas river, for eighty or one hundred miles West of the former boundary of Arkansas.

In the event the Government should find it necessary to accommodate other Tribes, I am of the opinion it would not be dif-

Chickasaw Agency

difficult to obtain twenty or thirty miles on the south of the Osage reserve by giving to that Tribe an equal Tract to the North.

Capt. Vashon agent for the Cherokees obtained from me the Sketch I had made of this country, from which he took a copy, and as I understand made some alterations by contracting the Cherokee Lands within the former boundary of Arkansas - If he has done so, he has been lead into an error, by computing a Degree of Latitude at sixty miles. and requested that I would

I am Sir,

very respectfully

Your Ob^{dt} Ser^{vt}

M. Arbuckle

Col. 7th Infy Comm^d

To The Hon^{bl} (with the exception of a few articles) to the Chickasaw

John H. Eaton singular case that the amount purchased by Individual Secretary of War would be due them at the next Anniversary. Washington City. is - 150\$ I thought it would be best for the Gov^t, that I should sell to the Indians, as they were willing to take them at a fair price, in preference to putting the good upon Auction, where they might have been sacrificed.

(OIA: 1830 Chickasaw & Choctaw (Exploration) Col. M. Arbuckle U.S.A. Gaines' & Reynolds' accounts.) Pistalle Tubbe have made

repeated complaints to me (Since Col. Reynolds has been absent) of Intruders settling on their Land, Stock drivers Pedlars &c

In reply, I have said them, that I had written to you on that subject; and was daily expecting an answer; and probably instructions to put off Intruders -

have suggested to them the Multiplicity of business

Chickasaw Agency

21st January 1831

To the Hon.,

John H Eaton

Secretary of War

Sir:

On the 7th Inst.,, Tishemingo^{one} of the principal Chiefs Arrested and seized the goods of a Pedler by the name of John Walker and gave them up to me; and requested that I would dispose of them as the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1816 directs. I heard the Testimony against the Pedler, it was conclusive against him, he als confesed that he had violated the Law by selling goods within the limits of the Nation. -

I gave the Indians one half of the goods; and have^{sold} the other half (with the exception of a few articles) to the Chickasaws, taking particular ceare that the amount purchased by Individuals should not exceed what would be due them at the next Anuity. the amount of Sales is - 150\$ I thought it would be best for the Gov^t, that I should sell to the Indians, as they were willing to take them^{at} a fair price, in preference to putting the good upon Auction, where they mite have been Sacrafized.

Col Geo Colbert, Tishemingo & Pistalle Tubbe have made repeated complaints to me (Since Co^l, Reynolds has been absent) of Intrudes Setling on their Land, Stock drivers Pedlers &C

In reply, I have sayed them, that I had written to you on that subject; and was dayly expecting an answer; and probably instructions to put off Intruders -

I have suggested to them the Multiplicity of businefs you have to attend to; and have afsured them that you will

not forget the promis you made them at Franklin, (Viz) that the white should be kept off of their Land.

A Gentleman by the name of Ireland & Isaac Love who accompanied the exploring party returned a few days since - the account they give of the Country west of the Mifsissippi is discouraging to the Chickasaws -

I have been informed that the Love Connection is forming a settlement at a place called the Pidgeon Roost, and is determined not to move to the new Country -

I was at a Council a few days since, and saw many of the Chief & Warriors they all exprefsed a great desire for ^{the return of} Col., Reynolds and his party, as they are anxious to know the result of the expedition.

According to your Instructions I released the Genl Govt Half of M^CCanns Goods; and advised Pistalle Tubbe to releas the other half, which he accordingly done.

I have the Honor to be.

Very respectfully your

Ob^t, Servt.

John L Allen

Sub Agent

(OIA: 1831 Chickasaws (Sub-Agency) Jno. L. Allen. Seizure of John Walker's goods.)

Cant Gibson Feb 13th 1831

Sir in compliance with my promise to Col Reynolds that I make this communication advising you that he has draw on ^{you} for two hundred and fifty dollars, dated Lo6blue Jan. 10th 1831 for the purpose of paying the pilate to the Chickasaw delligation, and to pay for horses and contingencies, he would of wrote you him self, but for his not being apprised that L^{it} Dawson and Doct Baylor was going to leave the company untill they had commenced packing for the days travel, the Chickasaws has seen no country that they say they would be willing to emigrate to, the Choctaws Chief Nituckeacha exprefs'd great disposition that they should live with them the (Choctaws)

Lafllore was not with the Choctaw deligation there being but one of the Chiefs they could do nothing in making any arrangement for the Chickasaws it is imposible to conjecture the corse the Chickasaws will take though it is my imprefsion that they will make one district ^{with} the Choctaws

With Respect Your most

Obt and hunb

Sert

W. D. King

Hon. J. H. Eaton

Sec^y of War

Washington City

Oct 18th 1831

Sir,

Please make out a commifsion for Gen^l John H. Eaton and Gen^l John Coffee empowering them to proceed to the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations of Indians to negotiate and arrange with the latter nation for a surrender of Four and a malf millions of acres of the tract of Seventeen millio laid out and patented to the Indians of that tribe West of the Mifsifsippi. It is of importance that this should be speedily attempted in order that the Chickasaws may move with their elder brethren the Choctaws. Without this arrangement there will be no room for the Chickasaws when they desire to be placed, beyond the limits of the Choctaws and adjoining them.

respectfully

Y^r Sevt

Andrew Jackson

(OIA: 1831 Chickasaws President of U.S. Directing appointment of, etc.)

Chickasaw Agency

31st October 1831

Samuel S. Hamilton Esqr

Chief Clerk Indian

Department --

Sir:

I am desirous to move my residence from this place, at or near, the Council House, about 75 miles from this place. it is near the Center of the Nation, and would sute the convenience of the Chickasaws, also the convenience of the Agency Department.

There I could occupy the Old Agency, or, either of two or three sittuations that is offered to me gratis. Consequently no additional expense would accrue to the Genneral Government.

I have Consulted Col. Reynolds (the principal Ageant) and it meets his entire approbation, and if the application meets with the approbation of the War Department

you will confer a faver by advising me as early as-pefsible convenient, as I am desirious of moveing as soon as pofsible, before the winter sets in.

I have the Honor to be sir

very respectfully your

Obedient Servant

John L. Allen

Sub Agent

(CIA: 1831. Chickasaws. (Sub-Agency) John L. Allen.
Seizure of Jno. Walker's goods.)

Chickasaw Agency

4th February 1832

To the

Hon^l Lewis Cafa

Secretary of War

Sir enclosed I send you ^{the} law passed at the late session of the Legislature of Alabama extending her Jurisdiction over her Indian Territory

By the provision of the last section I fear the Indians will be much annoyed, as I am informed, that it is the intention of many persons to avail themselves of that provision to make settlements on the Indian Territory and there can be no doubt but numberless frauds will be practised, upon the Indians from their inability to take care of themselves

I have also understood that under the Governors of Mississippi and Tennessee Mathamatisions. have been appointed to ascertain where the latitude of thirty five degrees strikes the Mississippi River and that the line between the two States is ascertained to be about three miles south of the line as run and marked by the Commissioners under the sixth Article of the Treaty with the Chickasaw Nation concluded the 19th of October 1818. and that many persons are making settlements under the occupent laws of Tennessee and south of the line as run and marked under the Treaty -

I take great pleasure in saying that the leading Chiefs of this Nation are becoming more sensible of their situation and the situation of their people and I have good reason to believe that they will act. more efficiently in aiding the Government to procure them a home beyond the Mississippi, and

should one be procured I have no hesitation in saying that
the People will remove with greater cheerfulness

I have the honor to be with Great respect

Your Obt. Servt

Benjⁿ Reynolds

Indian Agent

(OIA: 1832. Chickasaws (Agency) Benj. Reynolds. Enc. a late
law of Alabama, etc.)

Whereas a treaty was made at the national council house on pontitoc creek., between Gen^l John Coffee commifSioner, for all the Chickasaw United States, and the Chickasaw commifSioners, for all the Chickasaw country East of the Mifsissippi river on the day of October 1832

And wheas^r for causes as set forth by the King and chiefs of this Nation in their memorial of this date; the whole #by their chiefs fully and duly authorised Chickasaw Nation# ask leave on their part to moddify, the Treaty made in October aforsaid, for which perpose the whole have chickasaw Nation by all their principal Chiefs and head men, afsembled at the dweling house of their principal beloved chief Levi Colbert, and in General council, have unanimously agreed to the following Treaty, which treaty, when considered agreed to and Signed by the Honorable Louis Cafs Secretary of war, for the United States, or any Other person appointed by the President of the United^{States} for this purpose shall be as unquestionably strong, good and final, as if the said commifSioner had been previously appointed, had set in council with us, and signed this instrument first, in the usual manner and on this date. The State of Mifsissippi and Alabama having extended their laws over the chickasaw people who are ignorant of the languge and laws of the white man, feel oppressed, The President has heard their complaints and is, as he always has been, parentally disposed to ameliorate the condition of his red children -- Article 1st

For the considrations herein after exprefsed, the chickasaw Nation, hereby ceede to the United States, all the lands owned and pofsefsed by them, East of the Mifsif-
 sippi river, where they at present reside and Occupy, Art-
 icle-2.

Begining at the mouth of Ooktibbeehaw of Toombickbee
 river, up the Same to a point being a marked tree, about one
 mile South of Wall,^S Old Stand on the Natchez old trace
 line or
 Thence a direct^A to the Tunica old village, old fields on the
 Mifsifsippi river, within the Tunica bend of that river, So
 as to leave that bend within the chickasaw country. about
 twenty Eight miles below the Junction of the Saint Francis,
 to the Mifsifsippi river, on the west side, Thence up the
 Mifsifsippi river to latitude thirty five degrey north, or
 the South boundary of the Tennessee State line. Thence with
 that line to Its intersection with the Tennessee river.
 Thence up that river to the mouth of cany creek. Thence up
 that creek to a point, to which Gen^l John Coffee marked the
 present boundary line from Gansⁱ trace Thence along that
 trace to the bigbee river, Thence down that river to the
 begining, containing about Six and a half Millions of
 acres, moore or lefs.

Article 3d 2d

The United States agree to have the whole country here-
 in ceded Surveyed Soon as it can be done, In the same man-
 ner, that the public lands of the United States are Surveyed,

as
 and as Soon practicable ~~to~~ have the Same proposed for Sale,
 to be governed exprefsly, by the Stipulations herein after
 Set forth, That is to say, that whereas it will of inevita-
 ble cosequence, be Some years before the Chickasaws can by
 any pofsibility hunt out and purchase a new home, to meet
 the expences of the Search, of ^{the} purchase of their emigration,
 /torn paper - one or two words/ sustenance after getting to
 their new home and ^{for} their comfortable residence, whilst they
 remain in the Country hereby ceded, It is agreed, that the
 United States re,ceed to the Chickasaws, twenty five hundred
 Sections
 Se~~l~~ections of land, to be selected, and any where within the
 boundaries as laid down in the first ^{article} ~~Section~~ of this treaty,
 allowing to a Single man or Woman of sev^en~~v~~nteer Years old, one
 Section - To each family of five and under that number, two
 Sections, To each family of Six and not exceeding ten, three
 Sections, to each family over ten in number four Sections;
 to families who own Slaves under ten in number there ^{is} allowed
 one half Section, ^{more} and to families owning ten Slaves or more
 there is allowed one additional Section

If any person shall now occupy two places, and wish to
 retain both, they may do so ^{by} taking part of his reservation
 at each place, which the occupant ^{will} signify at the time of
 Selection and be entered on the agents Books, and where
 two or more persons may be now residing on the Same Sec-
 tion ^{the} oldest occupant, ~~whieh~~ is entitled to remain, the Other
 must remove, if so requested by the oldest occupant, which

must also be settled and entered on the agents Books at the
 time of Selection. The United States will ^{do} and hereby guaran-
 tee, to the Chickasaw Nation the quiet possesion and unin-
 terrupted use of the Said reserved tracts of land So long
 as they may live on and occupy the Same and It is agreed
 to by the contracting parties, that ^{the} principal chief Levi
 Colbert and one other person ^{shall} ~~then~~ be appointed by the Chick-
 asaw National authority, who Shall act on oath, faithfully
 to perform all the duties required of them, Soon as the lands
 are surveyed in whole or in part there agent, Shall commence ^{their}
 Selections, of twenty five hundred Sections aforesaid, by
 quarter Sections, Thoze agents Shall record in a well bound
 book, all these reservations and report them, to the register
 of the land office, and one like book to the commifsioner of
 the Gen^l land office and the president of ^{the} United States Shal
 issue patents for the same in the usual form to Levi Col-
 #John A Bynum, Isaac Alberson, Pitman Colbert,
 Greenwood, and Hatopa the King
 bert# In fee Simple, and in Special & exclusive trust, for
 all the Chickasaw people (If vacancies by death or incapacity
 occur in this board, the national council Shall fill them,
 The said persons or a majority of them, Shall have and they
 are hereby vested, with ful and compitent powers, to sell
 any part, or all of these reservations, one millions of
 acres at not lefs than three Dollars for every acre, and
 the balance at not lefs than two Dollars for every acre
 If time should prove that this balance will not sell for
 two dollars an acre, the chickasaws Showing this fact to

the president. He will place it at a price for which the residue will sell. And when the Chickasaws are ready to remove, or to Sell, these reservations, the whole or in part, they shall give to the Secretary of war, or to the President of the United States the ^{#of all these reservations} preference of purchase, #

If the Goverment does not purchase, then the Chickasaw chiefs Mentioned may Sell and make good & lawful titles to any ^{or} ^{five} part, all of the twenty, hundred Sections, to any person or persons in fee Simple for ever and all the money arising from all these lands, shall remain in the hands of the chickasaw people for their national and individual purpofses as their national Council may fix and determine --

Article 3d

The expences of gunting a new home of buying the home, of removeing the whole nation to it, the retention of homes here, till a new one can be got and settled, and to pay the debts of this Nation, Now Oweing and due, before this Sale of our country, has in the preeceeding article been given, as the reasons, for retaining twenty five hundred Sections and the proceeds of them, The Chickasaws in adopting this precautionary measure have never lost sight of the great value /torn paper - probably the word and/ importance of either loaning to the United States, ~~The-president~~ Some /torn paper/ Million of dollars At four and a half or five percent, or vesting their money largely in some Safe and

profitable Stocks, under the direction of the President and Senate of the United States. The President and Senate always and faithful, desirous, by all proper measures, to promote the Solid interests of the weak, It is agreed to by the contracting parties, that whenever these primary objects, as laid down by the Chickasaws, as the reason of their wishes, shall have been accomplished then the chickasaw people, Shall have power to loan to or vest with the Government of the United States, as before exprefsed, all the money they may Choose So to dispose of, on such terms as the government and the Chickasaws may at that time agree on.

Article 4th

The chickasaws having ceded their country to the United States, ^{it} is their wish to leave it, Soon as may be, to accomplish this intention, to promote the views of the government, to facilitate a conclusion of this whole matter and to Keep Seperate and distinct the businefs of this Nation, from that of the United States, It is agreed by the ^{contracting} chickasaw parties, That a Surveyor General one Clerk and draftsman be appointed by the president of the United States who Shall be paid Such Salleries as are usually paid, by the government for such services Who shall immediately after the ratification of this treaty, appoint a sufficient Number of deputy Surveyors, to complete the suvey^s of the whole ceded country, in as Short a time as may be, This Surveyor Generals office shall not exist longer, than three or four years

from the ratification Of this treaty, It is also agreed,
 that one land office be established for the Sale of the
 lands, with the usual officers and pay as other land of-
 fices of the United States, The Register and reciever Shall
 be appointed by the President, and both offices Shall be
 Kept at or near pontitoc^{Martin Colberts old place}#, As all these Officers and clerks
 will be imployed on the businefs of the chickasaws their
 Salleries will of course be paid out of the proceeds of the
 land herin ceded, and not reserved,^{#and when these lands ceded and not reserved}# Shall be Sold, the
 government shall retain the ful amount for surveying the
 whole country and for Selling all the the lands not reserved,
 as will also the amounts for the usual and necefsary Books
 and stationary fit for such purposes,^{after} deducting these ex-
 penses from the proceeds of all the lands sold, three fourths
 of the Whole amount, Sold from time to time Shall be and
 the same is hereby left with the government of United States,
 untill it can be laid out under the direction of the Presi-
 dent, by and with advice and consent of the Senate. in such
 Safe and valuable stocks as those authorities may approve,
 for the Sole benefit of the Chickasaw Nation, and this in-
 vestment Shal be made without delay, from Sale to Sale as the
 proceeds of the lands may be realized and the interest of it,
 paid over annually the Chickasaws^{to Chiefs} It is agreed that at the
 end of twenty five years from the ratification, If the Chick-
 asaws, deem proper, they shall be Authorised to draw from
 the goverment all the money, which they may have invested,

or they Shall have the right to continue all of it with the government as before, or on such conditions as the parties may agree and the remainⁿg one fourth of the proceeds of the lands sold, shall annually be paid over to the Chickasaw people chiefs

Article 5th,

Should

The Chickasaws ~~knew-te~~ place a Just value on - and reward ~~%~~ true greatness Tish-Sho-min-go their National Orator, is old, he is good and he is poor, this nation gives him one hundred Dollars for every Year whilst he lives and if his wife Survives him the Same amount to her during her life. This Nation gives to their old beloved queen fifty Dollars for every Year She may She-May-live-- live. These donations are to be paid out of the National funds arising from their lands. and the Nation requests the Gen^l government to advance to these persons untill the Chickasaw funds come into action, an equal amount of which is hereby pledged ~~te-the~~ to the government, for the amount which may be paid, Tish-Sho-min-go and the queen. The allowance to the queen is ^{some} to be paid over to ~~the~~ discreet man to be appointed by the national council, who shall prudently dispose of it for ^{the} queens use,

Article 6th

It is agreed, that all improvements which any of the Chickasaw people or white men having chickasaw families may make, or have made on any of the reservations Spoken of in

the Second article of this treaty, Shall, when the occupant intiled, by this treaty, shall be required by the National authority to leave the premises. Be valued (by some honest man, to be appointed and paid for his Services by the National council) at the real cash value of such improvments, and also the real cash value of all the land within their improvments, which they may have cleared and actually cultivated, at least one year in good farming condition, and Such valuation of the improvement, Shall be paid to the person who Shall have made the same, out of, the proceeds of the reservations on which the valuation is made. The person who shall value such lands and improvements shall give the to owner thereof, a certificate of the valuation, which Shall be a good voucher for Such owner to draw the amount of money So certified, from the person who Shall be appointed by the National council, to pay the same, and the money shall be paid Soon as may be convenient after the valuation, To ~~enable~~ enable the person entitled to it, to provide for emigration, The provisions of this article is to incourage industry and to aid the chickasaws in removeing comfortably, but lest design, Should abuse good intentions, by hireing hands & clearing or fenceing more land, Than would otherwise do, for the benifit of families It is determined that no valuation or payment Shall be made for any improved lands over one eighth part of the tract allowed and reserved, for such person to live on and occupy, and this must absolute-

ly be well cultivated with the occupants own force, and^{it is}
 furthermore agreed and determined that whenever the national
 council determines to remove, all the right of every occu-
 pant on the whole twenty-five hundred Section Shall cease
 and determine forever and the chiefs as mention^d in article
 two of this treaty^{shall} thenceforward be authorised to Sell and
 convey the same according to the authorities containⁿed in
 that same article

Article 7th

It is agreed to, by the contracting parties, ^{that} the chick-
 asaw people shall and they are hereby permitted and authorised,
 to purchase for themselves ^{if they can} If, any country ~~they~~ of any Indian
 tribe or tribes west of the States of Mifsorie Arkansas and
 Louisiana within the United States, ~~not-exceeding-one-hundred~~
~~miles-square~~ # The United States, hereby assent to and con-
 firm to the chickasaws, Such purchase. And the president
 of the United States Shall ^{cause} ~~ease~~ a patent in fee Simple to
 be made and Signed by him in form commensurate with the
 Object conveying and guaranteeing the country ^{as} we^a purchased
 to^{the} Chickasaw people and to their genrations, So long as they
 Shall exist as a Nation and And ~~and-~~ shall guarantee also
 such country, free from the white man and the Whitemans laws
 forever, and the chickasaws shall be allowed to govern them
 selves so far as it may be compatable with the general Juris-
 diction which congrefs may think proper to exercise over
 them, and the United States will also defend them from the
 unjust hostilities of other ⁿIdians

Article 8th

It is expreflsly agreed by the parties, that the United States, Shall not grant any right of prefer^ence or of occupance whatever but in all cases either of purlic or private Sale, the lands Shall be Sold to the hightest bidder and that none of the unreserved lands be Sold in smaller tracts than quarter Sections, or fractional Sections of the Same Sise as near as may be, untill the Chickasaw Nation, may require the President, To sell in smaller tracts and to insure to the Chickasaws fair dealings in the Sale of these lands It is agreed that five years after the first Sales, the Chickasaws may request the President, To sell at Such reduced price as the Nation may then propose. It shall be the duty of president to Comply with their request, by first Offering it at publi, afterwards at private Sale as in all other like cases of Public lands

Article 9th

Whenever the Chickasaws determine to seek a home in the west they Shall if they deem it necefsary and want funds before they get any from their lands, to aid their views in the Search and attainment of a country, give the president time by notice, who will furnish them the necefsary amount to meet the above exprefsed objects, in whole or in part, as the president may think fit and whatever amount may be So advanced, that Same amount the government shall retain out of the Sales of their lands.

Article 10th

It is exprefsly agreed that no person or persons, shall be permitted to move into or settle on any part of the chickasaw country, untill Such persons have absolutely purchased their residence, at the government Sale thereof, And in all cases, ~~eeded~~ of any person, Settling on any of the lands here in ~~ceded~~, ~~Containing-country-~~ contrary to this article. They Shall be considered intruders ~~to this article~~ and must be treated as Such According to the federal laws, and it is further agreed, in relation to the Second article of this treaty. That all white ^eman who have Indian families Shall have reservations or not. According to the rules laid down in Said Second article and according to the discrefsion of the National council

Article 11th

If the chickasaws Shall not be able to get a Suitable home in two years from the ratification of this treaty, in that event, They shall give the President due notice, who will postpone the first land^{sale} to three years from the ratification of this treaty, and in event the chickasaws cannot procure a Satisfactory home in the west out of ^{any of} the States or Territories, it is the exprefs understanding and agreement, that the chickasaws Nation reside on their twenty five hundred reserved Sections, so long as the Nation please, According to the Stipulations Contained in the second article of this treaty. This Nation at the same time, which is agreed

to by the United States reserves the right, of remaining in their present country. ~~from~~ four years if their National prosperity Should direct such a course but if they can find ^{are hereby} and and obtain a home elsewhere, they ^dpledge, to remove nationally and wills/ So remove, without any delay at all --

Article 12th

The improvements of the human mind, by education and a practical Knowledge and use of the mechanical arts greatly Softens the condition of mankind and whereas in this treaty, No provisions has been made for such purposes, It is agreed ^{the} by United States, and the Chickasaw Nation- That a line Shall begin at the mouth of Cany creek of Tennefse river the present Indian boundary, runing up the meanders of that Stream So far - That a straight line from its mouth will terminate ^{eight} at ~~sever~~ miles. From the mouth of this creek down Tennefsee ~~ereek~~ river in-Cluding George Colberts Iland in that river one mile ^ablow said Colberts ferry, on the Same stream eight miles, more or lefs, thence Such course as will leave buzzard roost farm and (Levi Colberts old place) one mile on the left, ~~and-seven-from-said~~ extending on the same course to ^{eight} the top of the first mountain ~~Seven~~ Miles, more or lefs, from Said river, from this point direct to the point on ~~er~~ ^{eight} Cany creek. ~~Seven~~ miles as before, from its mouth, all the the lands contained within these lines, is hereby reserved from the previous reservations of 2500 Sections and from govermental sales and is placed under the entire control

of the principal chief Major Levi Colbert, Colo George Colbert & Tish-sho-min-go-. In whose names the president of United States will issue patents in fee simple -- all which land Shall by these persons or a majority of them, be Sold at private Sale to any person or persons For not less than three Dollars for every acre, unless authorised to sell some part for less by the president of the United States and the proceeds appropriated by the above named ^{named} and beloved and principal Chiefs of the Nation. for the improvement of the chickasaw or dispose of it, under the powers herein vested, according to the old Kings directions. saws# except the land as mentioned in the Tennessee river which shall insure inure to George Colbert and his heirs for ever in fee Simple -- And the President will issue a patent for it, accordingly, To retain or Sell & lawfully convey as he may choose

Article 13th

It is expressly agreed to by the United States and the Chickaw Nation, That the treaty which was made and Signed between these contracting parties in the Town of Franklin in the state of Tennessee in august 1830, be and the Same is hereby declared null and void in all its parts, as if the Same had never been made. Article 14th That friendship, which has always heretofore existed between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation, is hereby renewed and perpetuated forever, and the articles in this ^{Treaty} Supplements in all their parts, shall take affect and become obligatory on the Contracting parties so Soon as the Same shall be ratified

by the President by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States. In tistimony whereof the commifsioner plenipotentiary of the United States, and the King mingoes and head men of the Chickasaw Nation, have hereunto ~~set-ferth~~ subscribed^d, their names, and affixed their Seals this twenty second day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

Signed in the

James Colbert

presents of

Ho=to=pa King of the Chickasaws his
x
mark

Dougherty Colbert Secty

Tish=sho=min=go his
x
mark

John. L. Allen

Sub Ageant for

George Colbert his x mark

the Chickasaws

Sam^l Sealy his x mark

W^m H Allen

Capt W^m M^cGivory his x mark

of Mifsifs'a

Toh=pul=chah his x mark

Jno Daniel of

Pis=tul tut tubbee his x mark

Alabama

Levi Colbert his x mark

Alexander Colbert

Isaac Alberson his x mark

Ile ha-car tub be his x mark

Tam she cah his x mark

Ah=to co=wah his x mark

Co=chub=bee his x mark

Im mer=ho lut tubbe his x mark

Tish tim o tut ca his x mark

Pitman Colbert -----

Oke lar nar nub ba his x mark

Ish tie ut ub ba	his x mark
Cho ut ta ha -	his x mark
Oke lar shuck ubba	his x mark
Chickasaw nac nub ba	his x mark
Feel lar mo tub ba	his x mark

(OIA: 1832 Chickasaw. Chickasaw King & Chiefs.)

Chickasaw Nation No^y, 22^d 1832

To the President of the United States

My great and beloved Father

As the near of my Nation, my heart tells me it is right that I place truth before you, and if you have looked me ^{often} in the face and dealt with my heart, afterward long enough, to credit my words, you shall have trouble in its nakedness, I had not lived and cast my senses, as you know, along the whitemans march, with my eyes shut, ~~at~~ the man from the hand of God can no more change principles fixed in him, than he can change his skin, so it is, with the Indian, and his native land, whenⁿ he hears of a departure from it, his heart like the stricken deer, reels and falls, but he may not die - I saw the white mans march was to take my country, I prepared my mind and the mind of my Nation for it.

I recieved Gen^l, Coffees mefsage announcing the treaty on the 15th of September. "the annuity come on at the same time In one or two days Colo: Terrell - visited my tent, with a talk which I guifsed (~~not~~ never knowing) was Gen^l, Coffee^s, to induce from me a distinct proposition to sell our ~~our~~ country. ^{This} Conference Closed and ^{as} ^{that} I ~~and~~ asked Colo. Terrill to say, ^o my Nation, had no prop^osition, ^{to make} If any was made it must come from Gen^l Coffee. This gentleman in general Council on the 24th ~~he~~ ^{to} handed me the written basis, of ~~that-day~~ ^{and} his treaty. Marked A herewith sent, my Nation from day to day untill the 29th Consulted on this basis On that day, handed ^{the} to Gen^l the Coppy of a

paper marked B consenting to consider the treaty. Which
 was forthwith presented and with which my Nation was not
 satisfied, because the fourth article provided that the
 lands to be reserved for the residence of my people untill
 their removal, should be sold by the government, which is
 not, within ^{the} basis, ~~until-their-removal~~ and the chiefs uni-
 versally desired, under proper regulations to retain that
 right themselves, and we were with one voice appozed to
 any part of the proceeds of these lands, being vested with
 the United States, ^{at} all, which investment as p^r treaty, is
 not within, but out of the basis, see article four wanted
 this money in our own power, to pay the debts of my Nation,
 which must be done before we go -- To meet expence^s in the
 search and payment for a country west. To remove my Nation
 to it and to feed and sustain my people on their new homes
 untill they can again build houses clear farms and and get
 stock about them. There was in this treaty, no guard against
 Speculation. The election of reservations, and the valua-
 tion of improvments, I believed belong^d to ^{our} National council,
 and ^{not} to the President, because - exclusively, this is my na-
 tions interest and businefs, the national funds pays for it,
 and the solid interests of my Nation verry much depends on
 it. This fourth articles pays to my Nation all the nett
 proceeds of these reserved lands, but the tenth, takes,
 without condition, three fourths of it and fixes it with
 the United States, to my Nation this was disagreeable, as

well also was -- the establishment of two land offices with two extra clerks -- with one register and reciever, we were the content. During the advisement of my Nation, previous to^a presentation of my note in reply to the Gen^ls basis. The great body of this Nation had in repeated and solemn councils, positively determined, that not one reservation in the whole country should be allowed, except Colberts Iland. This deturmined fact Genl Coffee had from my mouth and Pitman Colbert^s repeatedly, but he would not agree to it, and we all think, to give or not give reservations; was our own native question, often he sent for the Chickasaw commifsioners to his quarters, and told us. If we did not allow reservations our great Father the President would not like it, and be disturbed with us, and would think it^a ^{verry strange} that we denied ourselves reservations, We told him that God gave the country to all the Nation, no one had a better right than another, The half breeds got a wide field, they got more Inteligents than the Indians, and the treaty let them choose where they ~~cheese-pleased~~ will, they would take a great deal of the verry best land and leave the poor, we had a country to find we know^d not where to buy it, If we had to buy of the Mexicans, a large sum of money must be ready, we had to move to this home pay our debts and live when we got there, let us do all these things of first necefsity, then rest the balance with the government and draw on the interest. Gen^l, Coffee say no. on this question you must ^{get} sleep one night more, he would the Indians, the half breeds

Indian

and white men with families together next day, at the council house, among us. He will help~~to~~ settle this matter I tell Gen^l, Coffee it is ^{not} worth while to sleep on a question so well ⁿ considered and finally determined, He replied, we must all meet him tomorrow and so we did, The Genl and the half breeds made several talks, at last the Genl asked me if my mind was fixed not to allow reservations I told him the great body of my Nation ^{was} against reservations and my mind was with them, He asked me what was my mind about the Franklin treaty, if it was proper to revive any part of it, I asked him if that treaty lived, He said the government had failed to fulfil its part, it was paid, but as the Chickasaws were always ready and willing to fulfil all their contracts it might be proper to revive some part of it, I told him it was uselefs to talk about the dead. He said well, he would write out another treaty, such as he thought right if, we signed it - well - if not, he would go home, so we parted as we met except a litle more heat, In a day or two, he presented his treaty marked D the very same as before, on to the elevnth article; which rvived a part of the treaty of Franklin, allowing and giving the Indians, half breeds, and some white men not of Chickasaw families, 39,360 acres of choice land in fee simple among them was several Chickasaw commifsioners then with the Gen^l in treaty, and by the 12th article, gave to four others 5,120 acres of choice land in fee simple to keep or to sell, in the same article

near one hundred sections are given to half breeds and white
 men, with Indian family^s. the ~~verry~~ verry persons against
 whom the Chiefs had been so long contending. To this treaty,
 all of us renewed our objections, the Gen^l, again insit^sed
 that the full and half bloods should again meet in council.
 The Genl Levi Colbert nor Pitman Colbert were to be pres-
 ent, The parties meet, the half breeds after thier talks,
 asked the chiefs one by one if they would allow^{them} reservations,
 one by one the old chiefs answred no, and turn^d to^{the} warriors
 and asked them if they would defend them in this Opinion,
 the warriors replied so/^{they would} they parted as they met. The cōclud-
 ing article of this treaty give to me Levi Colbert, ten sec-
 tions, more, in all fifteen sections and a half, I recieved
 this news ~~in-my~~ from Genl Coffee, by Col. Terrell in my tent
 before this treaty, was public, The mefsenger explained to
 me with great cl^earnefs & force, the immense value and im-
 portance of 9.920 acres of well selected first rate land,
 which might be got in the verry^{bosom} of Steam navigation for
 the happinefs of my nation I had Struck my course, my stand
 was taken and Genl Coffee Knew it, When Col. Terrell finished
 I said to him When Gen^l, Coffee attempts to buy my honesty,
 he must have a pile of money high as my head then I will
 Keep my honesty still, and the money must^{come} too from the United
 States Treasury and not from my Nations pocket to put in
 mine, and then my shall stay with me still.

~~mine-and-then-my-honesty-stay-with-me-still~~

I cant tell what makes Gen^l Coffee love reservations so hard and so long. ^{times} Three he has been told no reservations can be allowed, most three weeks gone away, since he hang on this question and got so much heat in our Camps with the half breeds, I will tell him today if he does not quite these reservations, I will quit the treaty.

The Gen^l wrote another treaty, left out one land Office and made some unimportant amendments but still it seem^d to us, the half Breeds are reserves from peculiar words in the treaty might remain on them a long time or give verry long leases, ^{spite} in of the Nations actual removal, To the Genl by the Chickasaw Commifsioners various amendments in respectful briefs were ^{proposed} ~~pestpene~~d all of which, is herewith sent, and almost all, was rejected, an Other objection is $\frac{15}{20}$ of my people are totally incapable of selecting any land of worth, men of sense and honesty, we think Ought to do this, my Nation also Objected to the govern^{ents}, selling these reservations -- To the President appointing the person to value them or the agent to pay for them and it is objected also, that both the surveyor Generals and land office, as to their duration is without limit. The investment of any part of the proceeds of the reserved lands - was - and now is objected to, On the examination ^{of} of my proposed amendments, to that treaty and ^{the} treaty signed since and herewith sent, it will be seen whether the wishes of my ~~people~~ Nation were or are, right or wrong, I think the Chickasaw Commifsioners with other

Chiefs and Warriors Kept this treaty two or three days at my quarters, we Could not, nor did we ever - understood of it or approve

~~I-cant-tell-what-makes-Genl-Coffee~~

My people were worn out, they Could not get their annuity till the treaty was done for the last week were verry badly fed and most of them gone home At the Genls request what chickasaws, were on the ground attended, a little before night, my health verry bad, at candle light Gen^l, Coffee Called on the chiefs to sign the treaty, This he done repeatedly, They hesitated and said ~~nothing~~ there was Something in it they did not understand and requested to postpone untill tomorrow, at which the Genl. got angry and accused the Chiefs with ignorance, duplicity, and meanefs, charged them with trifling with his official character as well as with his private ~~Charact~~ feelings. He told them if they would not sign the paper then he would leave them and got up off his Seat and went off as tho he was gone, absent a few minutes, and returned and commenced his villifying the chiefs - again, and told them ~~and-told~~ ~~leave~~ leave them and ~~them~~ they must sign the paper then or he would ^{never} return, ~~te-them-again~~ to try to make a treaty with them again, they might remain, ~~under-the~~ suffer and die under the state laws for what he cared - After long contined abuse and menace from Gen^l, Coffee, ~~It-was-not~~ the Chiefs ~~signed~~ the paper or treaty

The second paper signed on next day, was presented to the chiefs by M^r Secretary Anderson in presence of Genl Coffee, It was not read, The Chiefs were told, that the paper had been read by Levi Colbert and others or read and explained to ~~them~~ ^{him} and was well understood. -- therefore it was unnecessary to read it and interpret it to them, Levi Colbert was ^{at time} ~~that~~ absent and sick in his tent on these representations, the chiefs present, signed the paper without knowing what was in it, Nor do they know its contents ~~its-contents~~, On the third day the supplement^{et} was presented, read, and Genl Coffee told the Indians, that - that paper was to cure all the defects in the first paper ^{he} as had promised them - Levi Colbert was still absent and sick. About the time Genl Coffee presen^ted us with his treaty about government selling our lands and puting so much money in stock, my Nation did not know what to do, we were disposed to ~~sell~~ ^{treat}, but we did not know how to do it, To our help, we invited Cap^t Cook W^m Cooper attorney at law Co^l Terrell and our Subagent Major Allen, I had known these men long, ~~time~~ and they all had the confidence of my nation & I thought had the confidence of Genl Coffee. These gentleman explain^d plainly, the Nature of government land sales - and bank stock, so that in less than two days we got along under good way, soon to finish the treaty, when this distracting reservation question came up. They viewing matter purely, ~~the~~ ^{this} purely Chikasaw ^{we} left us, untill would settle it. The half breeds

supported Genl Coffee and the Genl supported them, The alarm was common that the Genl¹ would never treat without reservations. If the Chiefs would not allow them, it was strongly imprefsed on us, that ^{he} would treat with the half breeds themselves, I said if he will he must, they ~~must~~ they have no power, When the half breeds and the Genl can^t get reserves. He seemed to ^{get} mad and desperate, he disired my white friends to leave my quarters, leave the chiefs to him, our friends done so, and my Nation was leeft helpless and friendless. This act in Genl¹ Coffee my nation took verry heard and verry unkind. He was a man of experiance and education we were rude from the hand of ^{nature} ef-nature, He he had his Secretary and other enlighten^d friends around him, we were deprived of the few friends on whom we could rely, He wished of my Nation a treaty, new to us, ^{all} in all its relations, We knew not how, to get along with it, our friends laboured as sincerely, to promote a treaty - and a treaty, strictly, within Genl¹ Coffee^s basis, as himself, Genl¹ Coffee did, and I told him if he would let them breeds ^{half and} ~~ex~~ two or three whitemen who were troubling his ears ^{alone in four} ~~alone-in-four~~ days we could finish a good treaty My Father, I beg you to listen I know Genl¹ Coffee Stands near your heart, and I am among the last men, who would do or say any thing to wound your feelings but facts in this matter, your generosity will forgive - In the Franklin treaty, reservations were given

to Major Allen Col, Reynolds McClish and Magie, ~~ethers~~
 with others, and to myself, five sections and a half.
 The renewal of any part of this treaty, and the allowance
 of reserves at the treaty of Pontetoc, the Genl well knew
 at an early day, would not be agreed to, He prefesd these
 matters on us, so ~~hard~~ hard, & So long, and so rough, this
 was the foundation, and final ^{all} lofs of confidence on both
 Sides, I told him the Nation had given Strong helpt to en-
 lighten our half breeds we wanted their help in our coun-
 cils we had paid many thousands of dollars of their debts
 to save them from the white laws nothing paid back, they
 are the first of our Nation to turned against - ~~but~~ what
 the steady old chiefs believe; the most solid good for
 this Nation - they seem to calculate for their own pockets
 forgetful of their ^{Country} ~~Geuntry~~, I told my Nation soon to be
 left alone to search a new an fair off home all the troubles,
 expences and evils of it, were ^{on} ~~ef~~ our own backs - no help
 but the price of our country, It was my intention to vest
 largely, through the President in bank stock let the old
 corn stand and my generations feed on the new, year by
year, but I wanted a good country first I wished he would
 shut his ears to this half people and let us make a treaty
 all Satisfied old friends, I proposed to the general many
 amendments to his treaty, Such as my heart tells me, was
 just for the government and my Nation, He denies my words,
 I tell him, my words are the wishes and words of my nation,

(which he has long known very plain) he says my Nation got no sense, I tell him, if my people make a bad bargain it will be our lofs, not the governments, he says he knows best for us and would do it, so I know all confidence and good feelings is gone. This makes the treaty last five weeks, a few of my people signed those papers influenced by the impetus of of the moment, and at that moment, hoping for that redrefs from our Father the president which we think the state of the Gen^{ls} feelings denied us, in treaty, for in addition to my former observations at the Signing of the treaty When the Gen^l got up and went off he siad as he had repeatedly said before, that if we did not sign the treaty then, that he was authorised by the President to say, that - that was the last time, he would^{ever}, send a commifsionr to us, and if we did not sighn then, he wold directly leave us for ever, to the severitys of the state laws, We thought this gentleman, was the friend of the President^{and} brought to us, his heart, that he was the of- ficer of of a great government, Mad with my Nation, and my Nation weak, we looked for all the furies on us, So we sign the paper, When my Father used to treat with us he gave to us, a copy of what was done I sent pitman Col- bert and my son to the Gen^l the evening before he started from the treaty ground requesting coppies of all which had been done verry harshly - he denied my mefsingers, the next day he sent to me the letter marked H but I should

verry much like to know, what was in that dumb paper because that paper gives me much uneasinefs, as does the suppliment, for I never saw either, In relation to the Salt lick and lands on the river Sandy in Tennefsee I ask leave to say a few words I was down sick in my tent Gen^l Coffee come to me and said you have now Sold your Country Nothing have been done with the salt lick and land on Sandy river in Tennefsee I say to Genl Coffee I am too sick to talk about it, Your honour and your Justice for it do what is right, I was unable to any thing- Well- he went off, and I hear from all hands white and red that he put in the sup-
pliment, in this way, he ceeds these 16 Sections to the government at one Dollar and twenty five Cents the acre and binds the government to pay to M^r Curren one dollar for every acre and the Chickasaws one -- twenty five cents for every acre I cant see the reason ef or the Justice of this way.

Robert P. Currin has paid us but five hundred dollars, the treaty of Franklin is dead, this all we can get, Why that gentle man should recieve ten thousand two hundred and forty dollars out of our property for five hundred seems to my Nation verry strang indeed.

My father -- I beg the President^{and} the Senate to consider of the lofses, whilst toils, expences and difficulties, my Nation must meet in removing to west, this question now from its nature cant be Counted, but to a whole Nation is appalling. The Chickasaws feel a Native born attachmint

for their Country and it seems to me true, that nature presents nothing in the west, which can make ~~Ø~~ the Chickasaws more happy there - than here, their Native and beloved land. It is true, that my Nation become willing to sell their Country, to put down that bitter question of States' Sovereignty, to keep peace in the white family, to preserve the Union of the United States whose friendship and protection we want, and our selves, to get away, from the troubles ~~our~~ ^{white} which our ^A brothers fixed upon us, It is the result of our weaknefs and we Surrender ~~te-our~~ our Country to cure the evils we never created, The whole question considered, to us it seems right, that the United States pay to the Chickasaws one hundred thousand dollars, as asked for in their treaty, We hope Our father, ^{the president and Senate} will think with us and afford ^{their} ~~his~~ powerful aid, this will help soften the Chickasaws' hearts, convince them of the liber-
^{and} ality of Justice of the United States, and promote the brotherhood of the white and the red man in the west, My great and beloved father, the whole Chockasaw Nation, by my heart and my mouth, in this ^{last} ^m ⁱ attempted bargan, for their last foot of land within the United States, beg leave to speak as they feel, my whole nation, is deeply disatisfied with Genls' Coffees treaty, for remedy, we do not Cast our selves into the arms your enemys, but like true and faithful children, we come first to you and bring our ^{to} complaints, our fathers wisdom and justice, we ask of him

to except of our treaty of this date, with which my whole nation will be satisfied and strong friends as they always have been, My father, at the treaty at pontetoc, we ~~are~~ ^{lands} were shorn of our friends, of our ~~Country~~ and of the government we always loved^d our country, loved^d for ages, by one treaty or the other, is gone, Soon to blaze with the white mans fires and my nation again must kindle a feeble light, in wildes where the ax nor the hoe has never been heard, but my father will do us justice now, and let us part in peace, so that I may have truth in my mouth, and say to my people in the west, altho it was necefsary ^{for} ~~of~~ the ^{happinefs of} United States, to have our old Country, yet General Jackson an^d the Senate, has been honest Just and liberal, I want my father, to lay a foundation now, to keep down the tomehawk, in Chickasaw hands for ever, Will my father listened my Chiefs and warriors heard the Presidents talks which he made to us, at Franklin in the house of Gods[/] ~~heuse~~ Remember my Father, the true and living fires, which caught in your ^{breast} ~~breat~~ flowed in your eyes, and imported, a heavenly flame into all our bosoms - , caⁿ my Nation now, in the midst of its difficulties, look to this president and the constitution which rules him, for a protecting gua guardian, Can the injured, in their weaknefs, find in this man, a never failing friend, A broad field my father ^{presented} is ~~president~~, it is the cause of Justice, humanity and wee weaknefs, It is not the voice of eur restive men,

ought to
 which ~~can~~ awake, the sensibilitys of the President and
 Senate, but a the cry, of a naked nation, contending with
 one man for their national rights, will arm those authori-
 ties to defend the powerlefs, and ~~in-this-field-to~~ show
 the
 to world that - that spirit of liberty and equality, which
 distinguishes the United States from all the Empires in
 is not as many
 the world/ might imagine, a jealousy and defence of thier
 own particular rights, an unwillingnefs to be apprefsed
 themselves, but a high respect for the rights of Others,-
 an unwillingnefs, that any man high or low should be
 wronged,

This -- is the living shadow of the great Spirit.
 The inside drefs, which the Almighty cherishes, and gives
 to true greatnefs, all its actions/ and all its immortality,
 these in the American character tells - to the world, that
 gave
 -- that liberty which God and Washington left has no secur-
 ity, any further, than this uprightnefs and Just benevo-
 lence actuates and governs community

Deugherby-Colbert

and
 Truely your old a constant friend

his)
 Levi x Colbert) principal chief
 mark) of the Chickasaw

Ho to pa King of the Chickasaws	x Yim it ub ba	his x mark
Tish She mingo	his x mark In ki za	his x mark
x George Colbert	his x mark Mah to cush ub ba	his x mark
Sam ^l Sealy	his x mark Es ta kin tub ba	his x mark
Capt W ^m McGilvery	his x mark Eye yum mo tub ba	his x mark

Toh peel cah	his x mark	Par-she muh stub' ba	his x mark
Pis tul ub ba	his x mark	James Brown	his x mark
Levi-Colbert	his x mark	Im oke ler sher ho	
		piza	his x mark
Isaac Alberson	his x mark	James Wolf	his-x-mark
Ib bar ma hut ub ba	his x mark	Took lub ba	his x mark
Tam she cah	his x mark	Ib bar ma hub ba	his x mark
Ah to co wah	his x mark	Nin uck ar ba	his x mark
Co chub ba	his x mark	E mub ba	his x mark
Im mor ho tut ub ba	his x mark	Cah nar wo ker	his x mark
x Pitman Colbert	his-x-mark	I zar hun tub ba	his x mark
Ish tim mo tut ca	his x mark	Ib bar ma hut ub ba	his x mark
Oke lar nor nub ba	his x mark	Fitch ar pla	his x mark
Chickasaw nor nub ba	his x mark	Il lar fa nub ba	his x mark
Ful lar mo tub ba	his x mark	Oon tim ie ut ub ba	his x mark
Fo lo ta cher	his x mark	Pis tor lub ba	his x mark
Ber ha cut ub ba	his x mark	To colth he cha	his x mark
Er thli ca	his x mark	E lup ar ba	his x mark
Oon ter ha cut ub ba	his x mark	Wo nica pa	his x mark
Kin hi cha	his x mark	Shup paw wa	his x mark
Oke lar shuck ub ba Jr		Im mer ho tul ub ba	his x mark
	his x mark		
Cun nush cash ker	his x mark	Im mer ho ber	his x mark
Ish ta ke o kit ub ba	his x mark		
James Glover	his x mark		
Oke lor e lub ba	his x mark		
Th ^o , Sealy	his x mark		

E hi o chil ub ba his x mark

Er far mer his x mark

Hush tah tah hub ba his x mark

Chake war tub ba his x mark

Chick cub ba his x mark

Signed in the presince of the following persons

Dougherty Colbert Sec^y, for the Chickasaws

John L Allen

John A Bynum

W^m H. Allen of Mifs

Jno D Terrell of Alabama

Alexander Colbert

(OIA: 1832. Chickasaws. Chiefs to the President.)

Articles Supplementary to a treaty this ^{day} ~~entered~~ entered into between

And the chiefs of the chickasaw Nation

Article 1st The commifsioners of the United States have informed the Chickasaws, that the goverment had no home for them unlefs they could procure one from the Chocktaws ^{that} part of the Chocktaw country which they might dispose of. Is mostly ^{wide} prairie, & hardly any wood or water. For this consideration it is not apprehended that the chickasaws can get a satisfactory home westward within ^{the} United States. They are disposed to obtain if they can. A country bounding on Louisania north and on the Chocktaws east, Occupied by the Cadoe Indians. And owned by Mexico, For this country, ^{have} the Chickasaws will ^{to} pay a large sum in money, The desire very much, to rest under the protection of the United States, and request, that if at any time. The State or province of Texes, Should fall within the Jurisdiction of ^{if} the United States, that their country, within the province aforesaid, Shall be guaranteed to them, and their decendants free from State laws or the intrusions of the White Family~~s~~. The United States consent to this - And make ^{accordingly} the quarantee,

Article 2d

On the 19th day of October 1819, It was on the particular request of the chiefs and for the benifit of the poor of this Nation, That a tract of land, cotaining four miles Square,

to include a Salt lick or spring on or near the ^{river} Sandy, A branch of the Tennessee river, and within the land ceded At that treaty, Be reserved, and leased, to American citizens, which lease has not been complied with, And it is understood this land has reverted to the Chickasaws, It is agreed by the Contracting parties - That the United States accept the cession of all this land at one Dollar and twenty five cents per acre, five hundred Dollars of the ^{with} amount lawful interest thereon, from the date of the Franklin treaty till eighteen months after date of this treaty, Shall be paid to Robert P. Currin of Franklin Tennessee and the ^{Chiefs} balance to the Chickasaw ~~authority~~ to be by the National Council, Appropriated to the payment of the donations made ^{other} to Tish-sho-mingo and the old queen, to ~~poor~~ Widows and ~~ethers~~ orphans, And to such other necefsitous persons as the council may think deserves it, It is not certain withe ^{the} ~~chicka~~-saws, whether the lease of their trustees to Lewis and Currin is valid or not, Of this ^{the} government will Judge. And ^{at} if ~~all~~, take the land on its own responsibility

Article 3d

It is agreed that the Surveyor General, The register and ~~reeever~~ reviever. Shall have the free use of ^{ble land} cultivated [^] Sufficent for their plentiful Surport Whilst their offices exist, except those persons Should improve as a farm On a different quarter Section than that on which their Office^s may be erected, In this event, No Such improved land Shall be exempt from Sale except the quarter

Section on which these Offices may Stand, And it is further-
more agreed that the land Office Shall cease at the expira-
tion of ten years, without a new assent from the Chickasaws

Article 4th

The population of the Chickasaw ^{country} without delay - Afford-
ing to the States the exercise of all the Sovereignty they
Claim and ^{to} meliorate the condition of this Nation - contend-
ing with this Sovereignty, ~~The rights which the States claim,~~
~~And to cure the evils thereby inflicted on the Chickasaws,~~
Chickasaws
They have in this treaty, Surrendered their country. Their
removal now is inevitable, The ^{injuries} ~~ingeries~~ which this whole
Nation must Sustain in Sacraficing their domestic comforts
as well as their toils, losses And expences on the way, and
their settlement and Subsistance in a new and wild country.
Produces with these emigrants, The natural enquiry, Is all
this due, to friendship, The Chickasaws think not and ask
if the government ~~promises to pay, this Nation Whenever~~ one
hundred thousand dollars, which the government promises to
pay. Whenever this Nation informs the President they are
ready
~~made~~ and determined to remove, And the President becomes sat-
isfied they will do so. Or such other Sum as the congreffs of
the United States- by legislative act may think proper and
declare

Article 5th

The Chickasaws are apprehensive of great Losses in their
Stocks ⁱⁿ consequence of their removal, The United States there-

fore agree, that at or before the removal of the Chickasaws, the president will appoint some respectable person who shall place a fair value on all the stock they may desire to part with, Except horses, and to pay them therefor, before their removal Also to receive ^{their} agricultural house hold and farming Utensils and to ~~prevent~~ ^{furnish} like articles at their new home, ~~or~~ ~~pay-their-valuation~~ #

Article 6th

In relation to the survey of the Chickasaw country, They know that according to human doctrines, to work well all men must be paid well, but it seems to them, that four dollars a mile is Strong wages, The Chickasaws want their work done Substantially right and without delay, but as thier country does not present much Swamps and bad ground they present ^{the} for ^{the} consideration of the government, That ^{the} Surveying, be reduced to three dollars per mile leaving it ~~to-the~~ within the difcrefsion of congrefs, to pafs a law or the president, by his instruction, to the Surveyor general to allow the Custom of the United States, in the Mifsifsippi, and Other ~~bad-swam~~ if any, bad Swamps

Article 7th

It is agreed that the Nation Shall take Levi Colberts ^{grifs} and Saw Mills on the fork of the bigbee river at they ^{be} ~~east~~ amount they cost him when he delivers them, to ^d pay out of the National funds and the mills shall pafs ~~to-Nat~~ and inure to the Nation, be reserved or sold by the government as other lands not reserved, and all other water mills in this nation

the
 not reasonably connected with owners farm, Shall be valued
 and paid for, at a fair cash price and ^{the} amount paid to the
 owners as other improvements, but no land except the Mill
 yard and ground covered by the pond shall be valued. It is
 agreed also that one Section of land shall be appropriated
 Sold and conveyed in fee Simple, by Levi Colbert Ish-tim-o-
 lat-ca and John D Terrell or a majority of them to any per-
 son or persons, and out of the proceeds, pay to Robert Gor-
 # and Company two thousand dollars, in full for a
 debt due from James Colbert, or from the chiefs
 to Gordon on Jas Colberts account.
 don# and the balance to the Nation. It is one month this day
 since the treaty of pontetoc Since which time waggon loads
 of Whiskey and pedling goods has been brought among us,
 distracting and ruining ^{ing the Chickasaw Nation,} my-people, and many white families
 absolutely setting in our country, it is earnestly hoped
 hoped and hereby agreed exprefsly between the contracting
 intruders pedlars
 parties, that all pedlars merchandize and Spirits Shall be
 ridgedly
 ridgly and constantly kept out of this Nation, untill the
 forever
 Chickasaws remove or determines to remain on their reserva-
 tions; and as this Nation is determined to remove without
 delay, it is hoped the government will protect our safety
 and well being whilst we do Stay, It is therefore agreed
 that governmental troops in sufficient number to insure
 the object be stationed within this Nation until the Chicka-
 remove or
 saws, determined to remain. - Article 8th All the articles
 be
 in this Suppliment Shall take effect and come obligatory

on the contracting parties So soon as the same shall be
 ratified by the president by and with the advice and concent
 of the senate of the United States. In testimony whereof
 the commifsioner plenipotentiary of the UnitedStates and
 the King mingo^es and head men of the Chickasaw Nation have
 hereunto subscribed their names and affixe their seals at
 Levi Colberts this twenty second day of November in ^{the} Year
 of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two

Signed in the	Ho to pa King of the Chickasaws	
presents of the follow-	Tish sho mingo	his x mark
ing pesons	George Colbert	his x mark
Dougherty Colbert	Sam ^l Sealy	his x mark
Sec ^y of the Nation	Capt ^t W ^m M ^c Gilvery	his x mark
John L. Allen	Toh pul cah	his a mark
Sub Ageant for the	Pis tul lut ubba	his x mark
Chickasaws	Livi Colbert	his x mark
John A Bynum	Isaac Alberson	his x mark
W ^m H. Allen of	Ibar ma hut ub ba	his x mark
Mifsopia	James Colbert	
Alexander Colbert	Tam she cah	his x mark
Jno D Terrell	Ah to co wah	his x mark
of Alabama,	Co chub ba	his x mark
	Im mer ho lut ub ba	his x mark
	Pitman Colbert	
	Ish tim mo lut cahes	his x mark
	Oke lar nor nub ba	his x mark

Chickasaw Nor nubba	his x mark
Ful lar mo tub ba	his x mark
Fo lo to cher	his x mark
Ber ha cut ub ba	his x mark
Er thli ca	his x mark
Oon ter hacut ub ba	his x mark
Kin hi Cha	his x mark
Oke lar shuck ub ba	his x mark
Cun mush cash ker	his x mark
Yim Nub ba	his x mark
In ki ya	his x mark
Mah to cush ub ba	his x mark
Er ta kin tub bee	his x mark
Eye yum mo tub ba	his x mark
Par sha mah stub ba	his x mark
James Brown	his x mark
Im oke ler sher ho pi yah	x mark
James Wolf	his x mark
Took lub ba	his x mark
Ib bor ma hub ba	his x mark
Nin uck ar ba	his x mark
E mub ba	his x mark
Cah nor wo ker	his x mark
Izar hun tub ba	his x mark
Ib bar ma hut ub ba	his x mark
Fitch or pla	his x mark

Il las fa nub ba	his x mark
Oontim ie ut ub ba	his x mark
Pis tar lub ba	his x mark
To Cottn ho cha	his x mark
Wo nia pa	his x mark
Shup powwa	his x mark
Im mer ho lut ub ba	his x mark
Im mer ho ber	his x mark
Ish to ki o kit ub ba	his x mark
James Glover	his x mark
Oke lar e lub ba	his x mark
Tho ^s . Sealy	his x mark
E hi o chit ub ba	his x mark
Er far mer	his x mark
Hush tah tah hub ba	his x mark
Choke war tub ba	his x mark
O heck cub ba	his x mark

(OIA: 1832. Chickasaw. Chickasaw King & Chiefs.)

Chickasaw Agency

9th Dec. 1832

To the

Hon^{lb}. Lewis Cofs

Sec. of War

Sir

At a late term of the circuit court for Monroe County Mississippi the Jurisdiction of which extends ^{over} all that part of the - Nation in the State of Mississippi. It has been decided that the act of Congress of 1802 regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes has become obsolete by the extension of the laws of Mississippi over the Chickasaw tribe.

The consequence is that Whiskey traders & pedlers - With other intruders upon the Indian land are over running the Country to the manifest injury of the Chickasaw tribe. Untill now I have been able in a good degree to prevent intrusion. but since the late descision they bid defiance to acts of Congress regulating intercourse with the Indians.

Your instructions as to the course which I should pursue-- will be thankfully received.

With great respect

Your Ob,t Sv,t

Benjⁿ Reynolds

Indian Agent

Hon^{lb}- Lewis Cofs

NB The descision was given in writing and when a copy can be procured one will be forwarded B. R.

(OIA: 1832 Chickasaws (Agency) B. Reynolds. Whiskey trade.)

Tuscumbia Dec. 13th 1832.

Dear General

The Chickasaw Delegation, headed by the Sub-Agent. took their Departure for the City of Washington last night at nine Oclock in the Stage by way of Huntsville, This morning, in conversation with a gentleman he remarked thus he had learned their intention to be to make a set at the Treaty by avering that on the evening the Treaty was signed you had made a remark, which conveyed a threat that the protection of the United States would be withdrawn from them, (unless they signed the Treaty on that evening -) I have no doubt, from somethings that I have heretofore heard as having fallen from Pitman Colbert, that something of this kind will be attempted, My own opinion is, that the whole Mystery of their proceedings is easily unraveled, The truth is That Old Levi Colbert, after discovering that the Treaty had placed him on an equal footing with every other member of the Nation resolved on attempting to effect an amendment to the Treaty which would grant to him, & his artful afsociates a Reservation of land to the exclusion of all others; He found that you resisted every attempt he made to control (himself) the funds arising from the sale of the land - Disappointed in the Hope of crushing his opponents; Desperation at last roused him to make an effort, to effect, (through his Brother, & other chozen subjects) at Washington what you had refused to allow at the Treaty Ground. Rest afsured that their object is to make an amendment to the Treaty which will fatten themselves & destroy their opposers - They had hoped to start in secrecy, and

accomplished their object, ere their opponents had even dreamed
 intended to be
 of the blow consummated against them. But thank Heaven by good
 management we have learned their views, and rest our only hope
 on the sagacity of the President whom we believe will not per-
 mit his friends to be ruined by those, who have, for the last
 four or five years, profited by every opportunity that offered
 of abusing & endeavoring to render ridiculous the views of the
 Government with regard to the Indians generally - The idea of
 your threatening to withdraw the protection of the United States
 from the Chickasaws is truly ridiculous, I was standing within
 a few feet of you & heard every word you uttered - & know that
 the Interpreter translated your talk" correctly - I heard no
 such conversation - & I dare say that every gentleman present
 will declare the same thing -

I need not here inform you that I am & was at the time
 somewhat dissatisfied with the Treaty But more particularly so
 with that portion of the Supplement which compels the reservees
 to give up their reserves, when the nation shall signify their
 determination to remove - A memorial to the President & Senate
 will be forwarded in a few days praying thus that article of
 the Supplement may not be ratified, if within my power I will
 show you the document before it leaves, Should the prayers of
 the petitioners on this subject be granted We will be satisfied
 until the President & Congress shall, (after considering all
 the difficulties with which we have contended) allow us the
 privilege of doing with these reserves as one may think
 proper.

With Great Respect

Sincerely & truly your friend

G. W. Long

N.B. This Slang about the threat which they impute to you, in my opinion never originated with an Indian - I have no doubt that Jno. D Terrill John L. Allen & John A. Bynum are the authors of this Slander -

G. W. Long

Genl. Jno. Coffee

Florence

Alab.

(OIA: 1832 Chickasaws John Coffee Rel. to conduct of delegation now on way to Wash.)

To Gen^l John Coffee, United States Commifsioner, now present,
with the Council of the Chickasaw Nation -

The whole Chickasaw nation, now in full council -
respectfully represent to you, and through you, to our father
the President of the United States - that we his Chickasaw
children, acknowledge our dependance on the Government of the
United States, that we are untaught and ignorant of the laws,
and ways of the white men - that we are not able to live among
them, and obey the laws, because we cant read and understand
them - we made these things known to our father the President,
and he has kindly sent you his Comm^r to us, and advised us to
sell our country, and try to find one in the west better suited
to our condition - confiding in his better Judgment, and ^{that} he
would not advise us to do any thing which would not advance
our interest, and national prosperity, we have listened to his
advice, and have now concluded with you a treaty, by which we
have sold to the United States all our country here, and must
leave it, and seek a home in some distant land, too far to re-
move our Stock of Cattle, hogs, ~~and many ether-a~~ and horses, be-
sides many other valuable articles, all of which we must dis-
pose of, with a great lofs to our nation, we are also leaving
our houses, and fields, which cost us much labour to prepare,
and before we make others in a new Country, we shall have to
work very hard, and spend a great deal of the money which we
expect to get from the sale of our Country here - And we also
respectfully suggest that we believe, in concluding the treaty
which we have just made with you, that we have to a considera-
ble extent accomodated the views, and wishes, of the United

States, by enabling them to consolidate the settlement of the whole and entire country from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi river - and more particularly we believe we have gratified the wishes of the State of Missⁱ whose laws have oppressed us, and whose citizens seem to grasp after the last small remnant of country which we had retained out of the great extent which our nation owned and possessed within the recollection and knowledge of the present generation - Under all the foregoing circumstances, we hope it will not be presumptuous in us, to ask some additional aid from our father the president - we admit that the terms of the treaty is liberal, in as much as we are to get the whole proceeds of our lands here - yet our expenses will be so great that we hope our father will make us a small present, to his Chickasaw children, before they leave their present homes, we do not ask it as a matter of right, but as a favour which we would ever acknowledge - without further remark we respectfully ask the Gov^t of the United States, to furnish our nation with two black smiths, for twenty years, with a reasonable supply of iron & steel - and that they advance us in money, to aid us in moving, and for the loss on our stock, here One hundred thousand dollars - and if it is thought unreasonable to grant us so much - then we will be thankful for any sum which may be offered us -

For aid in behalf of the whole Chickasaw Nation -

Levi Colbert.

(OIA: 1832. Chickasaws. Levi Colbert & others. Various papers rel. to the Treaty.)

Little Rock A. T.

14th Nov. 1833

Sir

I arrived at this place on the 9th with the Delegation of Chickasaws, who are going west in search of a new home for there people, and on the evening after my arrival at this place, I was violently attacked with the pleurisy, but have so far recovered as to be able to sit up; at this point we had some Horses to shoe and some cloathing to procure also provision, to last us to Fort Towson, which duty has been performed by the young men who accompany me, and on yesterday the Delegation mooved out Ten Miles to better range for their horses, on their setting out the Old Chiefs waited on me at my room, and positively said they would notleave me while there was hope of my being able to travel If they had to wait on me for weeks. I mention this Circumstance to apprise you how hopelefs I Think it is to depend on those people to procure a home for themselves unlefs aided by every means in the power of Government, - The party consists of the old Chiefs and Captains and some of the most inteligent in the Nation and seem to be sensible of the Condition of their people and of the necefsity of procuring a new home for them, they seem to be in good Cheer and fine spirrits, but from what I can learn are lacking in Concert or any fixed principle of operation,- but I hope to be able to remedy those deficiencies before we enter the frontier, - I am requested by the head Chiefs of the Nation as well those with me as those left behind to say to you that a large portion of the Nation has

become dissatisfied with the late Treaty, and wish it so amended as to embrace the Amendment proposed by Gen^s Coffee and Eaton to the Delegation last winter at Washington City I am directed to say that is all the alteration wished for, and that it is not their wish to interfere with great principles of the Treaty, and I am requested to ask permission of the Department to permit me to bring on a Delegation to Washington to consist of Eight or Ten persons immediately on our return to effect the Amendment proposed in order that it may be laid before the Senate at the next Congress for their sanction, or they would respectfully leave it to the Department to send a Commissioner to the Nation for the above purposes. --

They request me to say to you that could the Amendment ask^d for be made during the ensuing Spring that it would quiet the Nation and that all parties would unite in removing these people to a new home; -

I should be happy to receive your instructions upon this subject on my return to the Sgency (of which you shall be advised in due time) in order that I might apprise the chiefs of it as they will be anxious to know the result --

The disease under which I have laboured for the last five days is so far removed that I flatter myself that I will be able to proceed on our journey on tomorrow and continue it without further interruption, --

At The request of the Chiefs Mr William. S. Henderson of Memphis has been added to the Two Gentlemen appointed to accompany me And it gives me pleasure to say that all is dis-

posed to make the Journey as comfortable as possible and
with all the means in their power to promote its objects

I am Great Respect

Yr Obt Servt

Benjⁿ Reynolds

Ind. Agent

Honb^l Elbert Herring

Com^r of Ind^d Affairs

(OIA: 1833. Chickasaws (Agency) Benjamin Reynolds.
Exploration party.)

Pontotoc, Chickasaw Nation

4th January 1834

Dear Sir:

The Marshal of the United States for the State of Missisippi, put up adverttishments throughout this nation requesting all intruders to leave the Nation by the 15th November last. and requested me to inform him whether or not they obeyed the order ~~er-net~~. Accordingly I wrote to him that not one of them obeyed the order given them by the Marshal. Since then I have heard nothing from the Marshal on that subject.

I conceive it my duty ^{to} inform you that many persons are moveing in and settling on the Chickasaw Lands. The white peuople now construe it as an implied lisenice to enter upon and settle the Indian lands in as much as they have not been turned off at the time fixed upon by the Marshal. I think it is probable that if the Government, does not addopt some ^{measurs} ~~nehurs~~ immediately to put a stop to it before the new Crops are pitched. It will be attended with increased trouble and expense to remove them
I have not heared anything of Col. Reynolds & the Chickasaw exploreing company since they left Memphis.

I have the honor to be your

Obt Sevant

John L Allen

Sub Ageant.

(OIA: 1834. Chickasaws (Subagency) John L. Allen. Removal of intruders, etc. Letter addressed to Elbert Herring.)

Chickasaw Agency

17th Feb 1834

Sir

Yours of the 23rd Jan^y has just been recv^d and I regret to learne that the wishes of the Chickasaw Nation is deemed inexpedient with respect to bringing on a Dilegation to Washington this spring - When I wrote you on the subject on the 14th of Nov- last I was not prepared to say in detail what the Amendments wished for ware nor am I now. but the request was predicated on the afsurences of Gen^l Coffee that when the Chickasaws wished those Amendments made which he urged upon them in his negociations with them and which was again presented to the dilegation last winter at Washington for the consideration of the Nation and by Genls Coffee & Eaton and which they brought home to there people and which has been the constant sorce of councils & with themselves untill I have no hifsitation in saying that it is the wish of the whole Nation that such amendments be made to the Treaty as will quiet the difsattisfaction which has been manifest since the makeing of the late Treaty. growing out of the circumstance that a respectable minority was opposed to the late Treaty consisting of the ~~late~~ most respectable and inteligent part of the Nation. beleaving as they then exprefsed themselves that injustice was done them. but agreed to withdraw there oppositio under the afsurance of the Commifsioner that whenever there people became sattisfied of the injustice done them and was willing to make amends. that the Goverment would joine in makeing the amendments

I am this moment about setting out to a council of the Nation which is to be held about seventy miles south West of this place. to which I have been invited and have understood the object to be to report to the proceedings of there late trip to the West. and to appoint a dilligation to go to Washington. upon the close of the council I shall be able to give you a detailed statement of the amendments which they may wish to make to there Treaty. and also some further details in addition to my report of the 27th December last

I have the honor to be

With Greate respect

Your obt Servt

Benj. Reynolds

Ind Agent

Elbert Herring Esq

Com^r of Ind. Affrs

(OIA: 1834. Chickasaws (Agency) Benj. Reynolds. Rel. to bringing a delegation to Washington, etc.)

Extract of a letter from the Register & Receiver of the Land Office at Pontitoc Mifsifs¹, to the Commifsioner of the General Land Office dated 29th May 1835.

"Your communication of the 1^t Inst^t, and accompanying decision of the SecY of War of the 30^h Ult, relative to M^r Gordon's application: And also the information relative to the instructions given to the District Attorney, have been duly received."

"In relation to which we will merely observe that immediately over the line, but off of the Office section, a number of Shops have been established whither the Indians resort, and drink Spirits to an intoxication of almost unparalled extent, presenting scene of brutality revolting to every principle of humanity and consequences, ultimately, to the Indians themselves truly appalling. Indeed unlefs this practice can be stopped it is impofsible to say the difficulties that will be thrown in the way of the sucefsful prosecution of the public businefs."

(OIA: 1835. Chickasaws. E. Hayward, Gen. Land Office. Is informed that a number of grog shops have been established, etc.)

Chickisaw Nation June 5th 1835

Hon Sir

I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in addresssing you I am compelled to do so the fate of the Chickisaw people require that some person should interpose in their behoof and unless you will interpose and see that a strict compliance with the treaty their ruin is inevitable host of Speculators are going over the country and have hired all the half breeds to interpret for them and give them five or ten dollars for each contract they make they use every Strategum they can devise and practice every imposition on their Ignorance those half breeds tell them the agent says you must sell and they belive every thing the agent tells them must be done and thare is not one out of one hundred that has sold knows what they are to recieve for their lands nor when nor who has purchased they have signed deeds most of them Blank ones and receive from five to ten dollars in advance it is thought those large companys will purchase the aprobation of some of the Commitioners of the nation and that the agent is interested the Surveyor Gen^l has with his Company purchased seven or eight hundred sections and have advanced from ten to twenty dollars five hundred dollars is about the average price agreed on p^r section and some of them worth ten times as much with the exception of the Creek nation I expect that thare never has been, such frauds imposed on any people as the Chickisaws but we look with confidence to the president of the United States to see that every treaty Stipulation is complied with. Would it not be advisable to apoint an investigating agent who is firm and could not be purchased up

with those Speculators If something is not done the Chickisaws are a ruined people, and the country ruined for they will bring all who wish to purchase land under heavey contributions and the lands will go into the hands of capitalists that will hold them up and prevent the settling of the country which is so desirable to the Government of the United States and those Speculators pay no more attention to the treaty than if it was a blank piece of Paper. Pray protect us from ruin

I am Yours &C

James Colbert.

(OIA: 1835. Chickasaws (Reserves) James Colbert, Chief. Reports frauds upon Indians in sale of reservations. Letter addressed to Lewis Cass.)

Chickasaw Nation

8 Sept 1835

D^r Sir

As an individual of the Chickesaw nation I beseech you to have a care over our red children the white men are cheating them out of their lands and they no not what they are to git for it nothing can save us but your parential care instruct the agent to reject all of those fraudulent contracts for if he sanctions them our leading men will perhaps do the same do see Justice done to us and not let us be robbed of our rights we will be the poorest miserable people on earth if such contracts are tollrated. Your kind interposition will be thankfully received and will be recollected with Gratitude.

Yours &C

Ton e pia

 his
 x
 mark

(OIA: 1835 Chickasaws Ton-e-pia. Asks protection of Gov't against frauds in sale of lands. Letter addressed to Lewis Cass.)

Tuscumbia Ala Feb^{ry} 27th 1836

To Hon Lewis Cais

Sec^{ry} of War

On my returning home from West in the month of January last, in search of a new homes for our people, which I was Chooosen Amongst the delagation as one of the number, I found your letter dated September 17th 1835. In reply to my communication to the Preasedent of the United States, with the report of the Commifsioners of Indian Affairs From the report and the contents of your letter are so connected with the Basis of the late Treaty, as well as that of the regulation which the Actions of our Commifsioners and the Agent, are to be guide by, I was perfectly sattisfyed that I should be call on or notefyed to attend when the conflicting Claims were brought forwad for invistigation, as they ware not strangers to the Claim which I had so long contened for -- instead of this notice I have been notified to give immedated possision and followed by a write of excution of my body to be taken before Judge of Cencrit Court on the forth Monday in March 1836 - to Answer Frances. M. Reynold & his wife in plea of Traspafs & damage of five thous- and dollars

I have no doubt in object deputing the Just and right claime I have been inform they have located Jane Frazer else where on ordnary land, whilst adjoining Section of our Claimed land have been sold for from Ten to Tweenty dollars per Acres being dispossifs at this late season of ~~yeu~~ year we must labour under great disadvantage and distrefs which we have been so long in possision of the place however I must own. I have been notified before this by the same person

It is unneafsfary for me to ~~any~~ say any further as you have the hole statement before of all the particulars of it. which I would ansure you, can be positively maintion through a leagal Investigation both White people and Indian people In persuance of Justice On this Occation it depends upon you interference or we shall have none

Whatever it may be the Opinon or the decifsision from proper autherty you will please to notified me, so I-am that I may know at once what we may depend upon direct yours to this office at Tuscumbia, Ala

I have been informd by several of the Commifsioners this claime has not been invistigated to their knowledge

Very Respectfully

Your ob.^t sv^t

Pitman Colbert

Hon^l Lewis Cafs

SecrY at War

(OIA: Chickasaw File. Tuscumbia, 2/27, 1836. Colbert, Pitman. Rel. to claim of Jane Frazier under Treaty.)

(Copy)

Treasury Department

June 30th 1836

Sir,

In pursuance of the Instructions, approved November 4th 1835, for carrying into effect the Chickasaw Treaty, I have the honor to submit the following semi-annual statement of the Receipts & Disbursements under that Treaty-

Agreeably to your proclamation of the 24th of June 1835, the sales of the Chickasaw lands were commenced at Pontitoc, in January last, and the Receiver has made return to this Department that he received for those lands,

<u>Dr</u>	In the month of January	\$449,513.86
	" February	190,159.59
	" March	10,208.07
	" April	10,979.75
	" May	12,491.04

No return for June received

In addition to these amounts, the Receiver states in his return for February that he had detected an error in that for Jan^y of \$344.20 and in April he reports an error in his return of the last month of 9.02 353.22 Making the amount received by him \$673,705.53

<u>Cr.</u>	March 10 th	Deposited in the Union Bank at Nashville,	\$446,000.00
	April 18 th	do do	193,250.72
	June 1 st	do. Branch Bank at Decatur	19,500.00

Paid Register, Receiver & Clerks 6 mo. Salary	<u>1,950.00</u>	<u>\$660,700.12</u>
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Balance to be carried forward in next monthly account

of the Receiver at Pontitoc \$13,004.81

The amount deposited in the Union Bank at Nashville (\$639,250.72) as above stated, was by Warrants carried into the Treasury, and as soon as the Act of Congress of the 20th of April last, gave me authority to invest the same, I received proposals for the sale of such stocks as the Treaty and regulations directed me to purchase. Alabama & Tennessee five per cent State Bonds, having many years to run, were offered to an amount as large as the funds received enabled me to purchase; and on better terms at the time than were offered by the holders of any other State Stocks, and I accordingly invested most of the money received, in the purchase of them.

From J. D. Beers & Co of New York, I obtained on the first of April 65 Alabama State Bonds, payable in 1853. From the Huntsville Branch of the Bank of Alabama, I purchased on the 7th of May 250 Alabama Bonds, payable in 1865. From the Girard Bank, I received on purchase from the Union Bank at Nashville, on the 17th June (inst.) 250 Tennessee State Bonds, half payable in 1848 and half in 1853. All of these bonds are for \$1000 and bear 5 p^r Cent. interest, payable semi-annually - those of Alabama in New York, and those of Tennessee in Philadelphia. The account for the purchase stands thus -

65 Alabama Bonds of \$1000 each	\$65,000
Interest due when purchased viz -	
From 1 st Monday of Nov ^r 1835 to 1 st of April 1836	1,354.17
Premium paid for the Bonds	<u>2,925.00</u> \$69,279.17

250 Alabama Bonds of \$1000 each	\$250,000
Interest due when purchased viz.	
From 1 st Monday of Nov ^r . 1835 to 7 th of	
May 1836	6,354
Premium paid,	<u>8,750</u> \$265,104.00
250 Tennessee Bonds of \$1000 each	\$250,000
No interest or premium paid when bought	
on the 17 th of June 1836	<u>250,000.00</u>
	\$584,383.17

Amount carried into the Treasury as before

states \$639.250.72

which leaves a balance in that office of - - - - - \$ 54,867.55

The interest advanced (\$7,708.17) in the payment for the Alabama Bonds has been repaid into the Bank of America to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The interest on the Alabama Bonds being payable the first Mondays in May and November, there was also received by said Bank \$166.83 of interest on the 65 Bonds, which agreeably to the Treaty is due & payable to the Chickasaws. The interest on the Tennessee bonds is payable the first of January & July every year, and of course there will be due tomorrow, 13 days interest on the Bonds purchased of that State.

With the Branch of the Bank of Alabama, at Decatur, I have entered into a contract, to pay (when the money may be received from the sale of the Chickasaw lands) for 500 Alabama Bonds of \$1000 each, due in 1865 interest 5 p^r. Cent, payable semi-annually in New Orleans. On account of which contract the

deposite in the Decatur Branch Bank of \$19,500 before noticed, was made, and Bonds for the amount are expected shortly.

On a requisition from the War Department, a warrant was ifsued the 3^d of May, in favor of the Agent of that department in the Chickasaw Country (under the 9th Article of the Regulations, Approved Feb^y 5th 1836) for \$20,000, and directed to the Receiver at Pontitoc. This sum will be a charge on the amount he may receive in the month of June.

The account of the Chickasaws stands thus -

The Receiver at Pontitoc makes return of having received \$673.705.53

Paid for Bonds deposited with the Treasurer U.S.

Principal & Premium	\$576.675
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Amount in deposite at Decatur	19,500
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Paid by Receiver in Salaries	1,950
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Interest advanced which has been re-

paid to the Bank of America	\$7,708.17
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Balance in the Treasury	54,867.55
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" in the hands of the Receiver	<u>13,004.81</u>	75,580.53
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\$673,705.53

Showing a balance on hand of \$75,580.53, besides \$166.83 of interest which has been received, and is now due the Chickasaws-

All of which is respectfully submitted

I have the honor to be &c

(copy) Levi Woodbury

The President

Secretary of the Treasury

(OIA: Chickasaw File S11 U.S.Treasury, 6/30/1836 (S11) Secretary. Transmits his semi-annual report of the money concerns arising from sales of Chickasaw lands.)

Treasury Department

June 30, 1836

Sir,

Enclosed herewith you will receive a copy of the semi-annual report required by the Instructions, under the Chickasaw treaty, to be made, to the President, by this Department. It is supposed to contain all the information required by the same instructions to be communicated to you, that "the proper agent of the Chiefs" may be furnished with the State of the account of the Chickasaws in this Department.

I am, very respectfully,

Your Ob^t. Serv^t

Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. Lewis Cafs,

Secretary of War.

(OIA: Chickasaw File S11. U.S. Treasury, 6/30/1836 (S11)
Secretary. Transmits semi-annual report of the money concerns
arising from sales of Chickasaw lands.)

Washington City 7- July 1836

Sir

I am requested by the Chief of the Chickasaw Nation to forbid any payment to be made hereafter to Mifsionaries on account of Education. They have now no school in the Nation, - the Mifsionarys having removed to Tennefsee, It is desired that no draft of their be paid. If any thing is due to them, for the very few Indian children which may be with them, it will when ascertained be cheerfully paid by the Chickasaw Nation

The sum heretofore afsigned by the Chickasaws out of their annuity for purposes of Education was twenty five hundred Dollars: they are without information as to the manner it has been expended, by the Mifsionaries. It is requested and desired, that this, together with the three thousand Dollars granted by the treaty lately concluded at this place, being in all five thousand five hundred Dollars may be disbursed by the Secretary of War, after the manner that the three thousand Dollars are directed to be expended

Very respectfully

Benj, Reynolds

Ind. Agent

Benjamin Love

Lewis Cafs

Sec of War

over

/reverse of sheet:/

It is furthermore requested by the Chief that John H Eatons draft may be honored by the Secretary, and to be charg-

able on the School fund, for the purpose of Educating and clothing an Indian youth called Jn^o H Eaton, & whom he has consented to take charge of -

Benj Reynolds

Ind. Agent

Benjamin Love

(OIA: 1834. Chickasaws (Agency) Benjamin Reynolds. School fund. Letter unaddressed.)

Pontotoc Mifs Oct. 3rd 1836

Sir

Capt George Brown has a son at the Choctaw Academy by the name of William, and as he anticipates a removal Westward he wishes to take his son with him, You will therefore be pleased to ifsue an order to Mr. Henderson to send him home

Very Respectfully Sir

Your Obt. Servt.

Benjamin Love

James Colbert

C. A. Harris Esq.

Commis &C.

(OIA: Chickasaw File L-48. Pontotoc.)

Pontotoc Oct 7th 1836

Sir

At the request of the Chiefs of the Chickasaw Nation, I enclose a memorial to the President of the United States, in relation to the removal of the Indians, West of the Mississippi river. I deem it necessary only to add in regard to the Memorial, that the views which it contains, meet with my entire approbation. Their distresses if they remain here any length of time, will be even worse, then they are set forth in the memorial. A few days since, a chief of Sobriety and influence was here, who resides on the Southern boundary of the Nation - He informed me that he would remove this fall, and that from Sixty to One hundred families would accompany him - A portion of those families having intermarried with the Choctaws, it is believed, they would have influence in procuring a part of their Country for the Chickasaws. The Chief Isaac Jefferson Ma Tubby wishes that the Agent shall be authorized to furnish funds to pay the expenses of their removal, and that a discreet white person be Selected to go with them, whose business it shall be to purchase Supplies on the Journey and take receipts therefor.

I take the liberty of Suggesting, that, if the Choctaw Agent is authorized to unite with the Chickasaw delegation in an application to the Choctaws for a partition of their Country, to be set apart for the future residence of their Red Brethren, little doubt can be entertained, but that Success will attend their efforts. If a contract is made, It would seem proper, that the Government immediately appoint a Surveyor

to run off and plainly mark the boundaries of the lands so purchased. It would then only require the appointment of suitable persons, to aid in the removal of the Indians, to Secure the immediate departure, of almost the whole of them from this Country.

I need not say, that it will afford me great satisfaction, to aid by all the means in my power, the views of the government on this interesting subject.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from the Chiefs to me, on the Subject of their visit West. I hope the department will immediately authorize me to furnish the funds necessary to defray their expenses

In Conclusion I would respectfully urge the propriety of examining the locations of Indian reservations forwarded to the department, which have not been approved, and I hope my opinion on this subject, will accord with the views of the department.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Svt

Benj Reynolds

Ind- Agent

C. A Harris Esqr

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

(OIA: Chickasaw File (R24) Pontotoc 10/7, 1836 (R24) Benj. Reynolds. Inc. memorial from the chiefs, etc.)

Pontotoc, Oct^r 7. 1836.

Sir;

I have been so much afflicted with the Rheumatism for the last three weeks, that I am obliged to resign as Commifsioner under the Cherokee Treaty - I request that you will make this determination known to the Pres^t to whom I will write by the next mail.

Businefs is going on very harmoniously here; and I have very little doubt but that we shall get through without a single conflict.

I beg you will be pleased to have the locations approved by the President without delay as it will aid us very much in closing the businefs.

Gold and silver is abundant here, and the two first sales amount to about five hundted and thirty thousand dollars. The Chickasaws will be rich, but the security of their funds and their future happinefs and prosperity require their immediate removal West of the Mifsifsippi.

Most respectfully

Your Ob^t Serv^t,

W^m Carroll

C. A. Harris, Esq^r

Washington City.

(OIA: Chickasaw File C69. Pontotoc.)

Pontotoc, November 11. 1836

Dear Sir;

I write you at this time because I know you take a deep interest in every thing that relates to the Indians.

All the anticipations of the fault finders in relation to the Treasury order have failed so far as the Chickasaw Nation is concerned. A very large amount of Gold and silver was brought to this place about the first of September - and the amount actually paid for lands already sold is about one million of dollars - and little doubt is entertained but that, that sum will be increased to twelve hundred thousand dollars at the close of the present sale. A considerable balance will still remain to be employed in interring land the moment the Register and Receiver are ready to proceed with that business. In fact the Chickasaws are a rich people - Their permanent fund will exceed in amount all calculations which have heretofore been made. It will not be short of three millions of dollars after all expenses are paid. Allow me to say that it is highly important to the future welfare of the Chickasaws that they be removed West of the Mississippi as soon as possible. To aid in attaining that end a deligation has been appointed to procure a new country - They will set out on Monday next. A talk has been prepared to day to make to their Choctaw brothers, of whom they expect to obtain a future home.

The land sales have enterfered considerably with the progress of business in relation to reservations. Since the first of August we have not approved more than about four hundred sections, for which an average of more than a thousand

dollars a section has been paid. After the close of the present sale however, we will adopt measures to bring matters to a speedy termination - I am gratified that I am still able to assure you, that no conflict has yet been brought before me, and we hope to be able to pursue such a course as will bring the whole business to a close with giving trouble to the department in a single instance.

I have suffered severely with the Rheumatism, especially in the right shoulder, which obliged me to have all my writing done by a clerk, as I have not been able to write more than a few minutes at a time. I am not much better and my general health is unusually good.

The election for electors is over in this State, and so far as I can judge from what I have heard the result is doubtful. I am highly gratified with the news from my native State, Penn^a, It placed the election of Mr. Van Buren beyond doubt.

To enable us to close the business here as early as possible, permit me to ask that will cause all locations to be laid before the President for approval as soon as it can be conveniently done.

Be pleased to shew this letter to the President, who I know, takes an interest in every thing that relates to the Indians. To him I tender my best wishes for his health and happiness - I should be pleased to hear from you

Most respectfully

W^m. Carroll

C. A. Harris, Esqr

Washington City.

(OIA: Chickasaw File C-123. Pontotoc.)

Washington April 18. 1837

C. A. Harris Esqr

Com^r Ind. Affairs.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date notifying me of my appointment as Afsistant Agent in in the Chickasaw Removal. I accept this appointment and will without delay repair to Pontotoc to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully

Yr Mo Obt Servt

J. M. Millard

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File M101-179-220-225. Washington. M-101.)

Belville Farm

Near Leonard Town

Maryland

M^r Samuel Potts

Sir

Will you be please to inform me by the return of mail if my account which was referred to your office, by Capt. Collins, for its sanction; whether or not it has been attended to, if so, what is the decission - I also will take it as a great favour if you will ascertain whether or not there ~~there~~ will be any agents sent out ~~to~~ next spring or summer to remove the balance of the Choctaws now east of the Mississippi, also, if there has been any letters received from Capt. W^m Armstrong in relation to the eastern Choctaws, if so, did he say any thing in his communication, respecting my removing them --

As I shall be compel'd to go to Mississippi next summer I am anxious again to be engaged in the removal of Indians - There are several thousand Choctaws now remaining east of the Mis: which will be to remove and I am confident if any one can get them off, I can, I know the most of the principal men among them, many of whom I can manage as I please. The Western Choctaws have frequently requested me to go among their eastern friends, that they knew I could have great influence with them &c.

I have been several years engaged in the removal of Indians and I believe I have been one of the most succefs-

ful agents that ever has been among them --

I will take it as a great favour if you will lay before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an application for an appointment among those Indians now East - I shall be in Washington City on or about the fifteenth or twentieth this month --

Be pleased to present my best respects to Mr Kerts -

With the highest regard I remain

Yours very Respectfully

J. M. Millard

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File M101-179-220-225.
Washington. 1837. No date on letter.)

Memphis Jany 16th 1838

Honl C A Harris

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I this day received your communication, informing me of the appointment of S. T. Crofs Esqr, as Superintendent of the Choctaw Emigration; Its contents (should I be called on by Mr Crofs,) shall be promptly attended to,

On my way from Ft. Coffee to this place, I called at Helena and found that their was in that neighbourhood, some thing like two hundred and fifty Chicksaw Indians, haveing my enterpreter with me, and Mr Robert Crockett, who was returning from Ft Gibson, after conducting a party of Creek Indians to that place, I appointed him to go out to their encampment, and enroll them, and conduct them to Ft. Coffee; I gave him particular instructions, and ordered him that should they refuse to go to, Ft Coffee, after arriving at Litle Rock, that he must abandon them; Mr Brooke will have you several letters; I would have sent him with those Indians, but he had been so confined at Ft Coffee, and had attended so promptly, to all buisnefs confided to him, and his great anxiety to return to Washington, were my resons for not do ing so

I am in hopes what I have done will meet your approbation

With high regards

Yr mo ob st

A M M Upshaw

Supt. Reml. Chicksaws.

Washington City, March the 22^d 1838

Dear Sir,

The petition of John L. Allen, citizen of Lowndes County & State of Mississippi, is before the Committee on Indian Affairs, & I am instructed by that Committee to obtain some information from your Department in relation thereto.

The petitioner states that in January 1831 John Walker & Marshall Goodman merchants & partners, brought within the Chickasaw Nation certain goods, wares, & merchandise & were then & there trafficking & trading with the natives of said nation without any license so to do, in violation of the treaty of the 20th of Sept^r 1816 between the United States & said tribe of Indians; that the petitioner was the sub-agent of the said tribe of Indians & as such was then & there discharging the duties of the principal agent, that information was made to him by Tishomingo, one of the chiefs of said nation, of the said illegal trafficking & trading, & that the chiefs & natives of said nation had seized & took into their possession the said goods & merchandize as forfeited to the U. S- & the Chickasaw nation; that the petitioner ordered the same to be disposed of as the treaty required; that he duly reported the same to the Department of War, that the Hon. John H. Eaton Secretary of War approved of his course; that the petitioner & Tishomingo were sued in an action of trespass by said Walker & Goodman, and recovery was had against them for a certain sum, with costs; that in consequence of the approval of M^r Eaton of the course of the petitioner, the petitioner had drawn a draft upon M^r Cais, Secretary of War for the amount of said judgment.

that the draft was not accepted or paid, but was protested for non payment &c, concluding with a prayer for indemnity for his official act. Now the Committee wish to know if it any where appears that the course of the petitioner in regard to said goods was reported to the Department; that the Secretary of War approved of the course of the petitioner; that the draft was drawn, & that it was not accepted or paid &c.

Yours &c

J. S. Pennybacker

(OIA: Chickasaw File I-196. Washington.)

Fort Gibson April 1st 1838.

D^r Sir,

Your favour of yesterday is at hand - Up to the present time there has been but a small portion of the Chickasaws removed to the district of country designated for them in the Choctaw reserve, nor is it probable that more than 1500 or 1800 will remove within the present year - The country through which the road runs leading to this country on which they have and are to be settled on, is generally Prairie, and with the exception of low boggy places (such as are termed wet flats) upon which no improvement can be made by bestowing any reasonable amount of labour or expence, the road may be termed dry and good.

Respectfully

Your most Obt Servt.

(Signed) James Harrison

To

Gen^l M. Arbuckle

Present

True copy.

S. G. Simmons

A. D. C & A A Adj Gen^l

(OIA: Western Supt'y File A373. Ft. Gibson. 1838.)

Head Quarters 2^d Dept. W. Division

Fort Gibson, April 2^d 1838.

Sir.

I had the honor by last mail, to receive your letter of the 6th ult. accompanied by one from Capt. Armstrong, Act. Sup^t W. Territory, to C. A. Harris Esq^r on the subject of opening a road from the Choctaw Agency to the Chickasaw District to enable the emigrants of that Tribe to proceed to the District of country assigned to them. This service is required to be performed by the Troops as soon as it can be done with convenience.

The enclosed copies of letters from me to Capt. Stewart the Comd^g Officer of Fort Coffee, and to Major Harrison, one of the Contractors to furnish Subsistence to the Chickasaws, in their new country, and their replies thereto, will, I trust, satisfactorily assure the Government that I lost no time in obtaining information in relation to the road required to be opened, and I confess I am much gratified to find that it has been already completed; as it would have been very inconvenient, at present, to have employed the Troops to perform that labor; and if the road in question, could be materially improved (without very great labor) the Contractor, Major Harrison, would not, as I believe have failed to say so.

I am sir

To

Very Respectfully

Brig^r Gen^l R. Jones

Your Obt. Servt.

Adj^t Gen^l

M, Arbuckle

Washington City

Brev^t Brig^r Gen^l Commdg

(OIA: Western Supt'y File A373. Ft. Gibson. 1838.

Pontotoc Missⁱ.

April 10th 1838.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place on the 6th inst. after travelling for several days through the North Western part of the Nation. I saw several of the half breeds, all of whom had concluded to remain in this country until fall; but I believe that I have induced a great many, to abandon that idea. I visited the King's, and he and his people had also concluded to remain until fall. I gave them a talk, and requested that they would meet me at this place on to day, which they did, and they have concluded to remove this spring. I shall leave here tomorrow for the purpose of seeing every Indian that I can hear of, and I assure you that I will use every exertion to get them all off as soon as possible. I shall be absent some ten days, and on my return, I shall be able to give you some certain information of the number, that will move this spring. M^r W^m A. M. Brooke joined me the day I left Memphis, and has been with me through the Nation.

I expect Capt. J. A. Phillips is at Washington. M^r Vander-slice, I presume is in Kentucky. I have written for him to come on to Pontotoc as soon as possible, I advised Capt. Phillips at Louisville of my movements; but I have not heard from him. It is necessary that he should be here as soon as possible. If it is necessary I will use my private funds, until he arrives.

In answer to the extract from some of the Indian Chiefs, in their report to Col. Armstrong of Dec^r 13th 1837. speaking of the number of Agents, I have to say that, I arrived at Fort

Coffee on the night of the 12th of Dec^r at 11 Oclock P.M. The next morning some of the Chiefs came to me and said they were to hold a Council and wished that I would be present, but I refused. I saw their report to Col. Armstrong, and informed them that all the Afsistant Agents would be discharged so soon as they could be turned over to Capt. Kingsbury, who was not at Fort Coffee when they arrived, and did not get there until the day before I arrived. The cause of having so many Afsistants was, that, they went in several Steam Boats at different times, and I was not disposed to surrender the management of Chickasaw Indians to Capt^s of Steam Boats and their crew. I well knew how the Captains and crew of small steam Boats treated white persons at times, and I was confident that the Indians might suffer, if they did not have an Agent along, and since it is over I know it.

With high regard

Your mo. ob^t Srvt

A M M Upshaw

Supt. Reml Chks

Hon. C. A. Harris

Com^r Indian Affairs

Washington D. C.

P.S. Please to send me a set of Muster Rolls

Respectfully &c &c

A M M Upshaw S.R.C.

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File U 44-45-47. Pontotoc. U-45.)

Pontotoc April 21st 1838

Honl C. A. Harris,

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that, I have just returned to this, after several days ride through the Nation, in search of Indians; all that I have seen with the exception of a few half breeds, have promised me that they would move this Spring; but they are very incertain people, I have appointed the 7th day of May for, them to collect, at the Kings, which is 18 Miles North of this place; I assure you Sir that there will be no exertion, left undone, to get every Indian West of the river that belongs to this Nation, this Spring, Mr W^m A. M. Brooke is with me and and I am happy to say to you that I find him a gentleman of untireing industry and energy,

With high regards

Your

Mo ob st,

A. M. M. Upshaw

Supt. Reaml Chicks

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File U 44-45-47. Pontotoc. U-47.)

Memphis Tennessee

August 31st. 1838.

Hon: C. A. Harris

Sir;

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place, Memphis, a few days since, on my way to Pontotoc Mifsissippi, but have been detained a few days awaiting the arrival of Capt. J. A. Phillips Dis^g Officer Chickasaw Emigration. I shall leave in a few days for Pontotoc.

I am happy to inform you that all the accounts of last fall and winter's Emigration have been settled, with the exception of one, and I am in hopes that will be settled to day. If it should not be, it will be sent to your office for settlement. It is the account of Capt. Simeon Buckner, for conveying one hundred and seventy five Chickasaw Indians to Fort Coffee, and two hundred and six horses and oxen from this place, Memphis, to the Post of Arkansas, on the Arkansas River. This party was Col. Kin.hi cha's. The party was composed of what is known in the Nation, as the Cleanhouse Indians. They left the nation after the emigration was considered over. They arrived at this place about the 18th day of January last. They were then enrolled by Mr Crockett, and finding that it was, at that time, impossible to pass through the Mifsissippi and White River swamp, he put the whole party on board of the Steam Boat Itasca, & their horses and oxen on board of flat Blats, and towed them to the Post of Arkansas, which was the first place that they could disembark the horses and oxen. By that arrangement, the Indians composing that party, lost no horses nor oxen. For conveying

these horses and oxen, Capt. Buckner and myself cannot agree; at least we have not as yet, and without he agrees to what I think is just and right, the business will have to be referred to you. Should it be, I will give you my views fully on the subject.

I must ask of you the favour to examine the Roll of Maj^r Pittman Colbert and Col. George Colbert who moved a small number of Indians and several negroes at their own expense, with a certain calculation agreeably to the Regulations that they would be refunded. Maj^r Colbert has returned to the old nation to wind up some business, and he is very anxious that you would send on to Pontotoc, the amount, that, in your judgement, he is entitled to, and I must also ask of you the favour to do so as soon as possible, for he is in want of funds.

With, high regard

Your most Ob^t Srv^t

A. M. M. Upshaw

Supt. Repl. Chicks.

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File U 54-55-56 Memphis. U-55.)

Breshy Creek

September 9th 1838

We the under Signed Chiefs and Head men of the Chickasaws have met in council, to take in to view the propriety of receiving more provisions,

We would respectfully represent to our great Father the President of the United States, that since our Emigration we have suffered severely, by Sicknefs Many of our people have died and the general drought through the Indian Country has been particularly felt through ours, for these reasons together with the fact, that maney of our people arrived too late to make a crop, Makes it our duty to apply for further subsistence, We believe that if seven months provisions is ifsued to us, commencing on the 1st Janry we should be able from our next crop to provide for ourselves, As we have been furnished with Beef we wish to receive about an equal proposition of Pork and Stock hogs for the seven months meat rations, Our situation so obviously requires further subsistence, that we deem it unecefsary to say more.

(Signed)

James Colbert

Isaac Albertson his
 x
 mark

Slone Love

Mapo la tubby his
 x
 mark

Greenwood his
 x
 mark

Mo, obo, tubby his
 x
 mark

Shop po way	his x mark
Ah tick in tubby	his x mark
Bar me ar tubby	his x mark
I yo co mo tubby	his x mark
Ish pi ah tubby	his x mark
Ya me tubby	his x mark
Ste ho to pha(King)	his x mark
George Colbert	his x mark
James Perry	his x mark

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File A-465. Choctaw Agency.)

Choctaw Agency

September 29th 1838

Sir

Since I had the honor to adrefs you on the 28th Inst. I have received from the Chickasaws the enclosed petition for further suply of provisions, The petition is signed by the principal Chiefs, Four of the Commifsioners Ish to ho pa (the King) George Colbert Isaac Albertson & James Colbert in the place of Levi Colbert Dec^d, it is the undivided wish of the Nation to receive provisions, and the only objection with some is that the time is not long enough,

Feeble as I am I have determined to try and attend the Choctaw Gen^l Council 2nd October

The Rev^d M^r McCoy is here and will accompany me, when the Bill for the Territorial Government will be laid before the Council.

Respectfully

Yr Mo Obt Serv^tW^m Armstrong

Act Supt W T.

C A Harris Esq^rComm^r of In^d Affairs

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File A 465. Choctaw Agency.)

Estimate of funds required for the transportation & subsistence of Chickasaw Indians for the months of November December & January next ensuing.

For Subsistence of Chickasaw Emigrants	\$30.000	00
" Transportation " " "	10.000	00
	<hr/>	
	\$40.000	00

R. D C. Collins

Capt. U.S.A

Prin. Mil Dis. Agt

Little Rock Ark^s

September 30th 1838

(OIA: Western Supt'y (Emigr.) File C 829-841-864. Little Rock. C 864.)

Fort Towson

Choctaw Nation West

Dec 26th 1838

Sir

The Chickasaws who have recently emigrated from Mifsissippi, applied through their chiefs and Head men some time in Sept last, for seven months subsistence, in addition to the year allowed them by treaty - They have as yet received no reply to this application.

Upon my arrival here some few days since from Fort Coffee, - I found many of them whose year for subsistence had expired, in a very destitute condition, Some of them all most starving -- I thought the nature of the case absolutely required it, and therefore took the responsibility, to have another months additional rations ifsuied by the old contractors until some further instructions could be received from your Department - I hope this step will meet with your approval

Unlefs additional subsistence is furnished the Chickasaws, the poorer clafs of them will be in a very destitute and starving condition, - Most of them arrived too late to raise corn last summer. and the drought has injured the corn crop so much in this country as to render it scarce and difficult to procure- These Indians will not therefore be able to obtain it unlefs furnished to them by contract

The clafs of Indians called the "Incompetents" have not yet received the money deposited for them in the hands of the Govnt.. and besides being without any thing to eat, they are

destitute of most of the articles of necessary clothing - Upon this subject however, as well as upon that of the additional subsistence, you have doubtless received several communications from Capt Armstrong the Choctaw Agent and Act Supt W. T- I should have had the honor of addressing you before upon this subject had he not informed me I was anticipated by him

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Your obt Servt

G P Kingsbury

Hon T Hartley Crawford

Commiss^r Ind Affairs

Washington D. C

(OIA: Chickasaw File 142-147-148. Ft. Towson. K-142.)

To our Great Father the President of the United States

We the undersigned Chickasaws, being members of the party that last emigrated to this Country, would respectfully represent to Our Great Father, that in consequence of our late arrival, and the continued sickness amongst us, we have been unable to raise corn sufficient to supply our wants, that we are without meat, and have not the means wherewith to buy it: that should the expected Annuity be punctually paid, it will be wholly inadequate to our wants, and if applied so far as it goes to the purchase of provisions, Our families will be left exposed to the inclemencies of the approaching Winter

Being without money, meat, and meal we respectfully ask of our Great Father, that an extra allowance of Seven months rations to commence on 1st. January 1839 - may be extended to us as was the case with those of our people who first emigrated

By the time this extra allowance shall be exhausted we shall have made such improvements that we may reasonably expect to subsist ourselves upon the products of our own labour.-

Marks

Ish ta ho to pah	x	Chas ^s Fraizure	x
Tah a hik kab bee	x	Rob ^t Turnbull	x
Chil le tah	x	James Davidson	x
Po nah tub bee	x	Tom She ko	x
Mah no lub bee	x	Tish sho yeo tubbee	x
Hathenpy	x	She wah he	x
Hi o chub bee	x	Och tal la	x
Blount Lewis	x	Co nat to	x
Pah mee chee	x	Grant Lensecum	x

Ah che a tub bee	x	Hock sa cha	x
Lush pun tub bee	x	E wah tarm ba	x
Im mah ho bak tubbee	x	Tis tah hokty	x
Min tub bee	x	Arch a ub bee	x
Cush sho tah	x	Im i u chee	x
Ye ah chi cubbee	x	Ok lish tarm ba	x
Co sa cha	x	Il low ik sar cha	x
Chi yeat	x	Ol lak ko chee	x
Wah ca to nah	x	Lemuel Colbert	
A Lo mah	x	Charles Colbert	
Shock in ka	x		

In presence of

Pitman Colbert

Seaton H Turner

We the undersigned Chiefs & Commissioners of the Chickasaw nation, approve of the foregoing memorial - and recommend and authorize the granting of their request and that the expenses of said subsistence be defrayed out of any of our national funds -

	Ish ta ho to pah	his x mark
In the presence of	Geo Colbert	x
William Bohannon	Ish tim o lut ka	x
Pitman Colbert	James Colbert	x
	Isaac Alberson	x

(OIA: Chickasaw Emigr.) File A569-699. Choctaw Agency. A699.)

Fort Towson

January 1st 1839

We the chiefs & Head men of the Chickasaws west, beg leave respectfully to petition our great father the President and communicate our wishes to him - We arrived in our country West some time last fall. We brought with us many valuable horses, that we purchased in our old country east of the Mifsissippi - We did not arrive here in time to raise corn for the subsistence of ourselves & horses during the winter, and we are not able to purchase it - If we turn our horses in the range they will all die, as they have been raised upon corn - We therefore beg leave respectfully to petition our great father the President that he will cause rations to be ifsued to them during the winter & spring that we may ne enabled to raise a crop next year

Charles Colbert

Ish.to.ho.to.ka (the King)

Mo-no tubby his
 x
 mark

his x mark

Capt Greenwood

his
x
mark
his

Witnefs

Tow-e kish kee

x
mark

G.P.Kingsbury

his

Act Agt Chicks West

I our chubby

x
mark

Fort Towson

January 1st 1839

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a petition from the principal chiefs and Headmen of the Chickasaws who have recently migrated and settled in this section of the country for corn rations to be issued to their horses.

The Chickasaws who emigrated in the fall & winter of 1837 had corn allowed them for their horses during the month of January, February and a part of the month of March - This party of Indians have never received rations for their horses since their arrival West. Many of them are not able to purchase corn, and they will loose numbers of valuable horses if rations are not issued to them - It would seem that they have as strong a claim to receive corn rations for their horses as those who arrived last year, but as I had no instructions from the Dept on that subject, I did not consider myself authorized to make the issue without further instructions

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

G. P. Kingsbury

A Agt Chicks West

Hon T Hartley Crawford

Commis^r Ind Affairs

Washington, D. C

Choctaw. Agency.

1. Jany. 1839

T. Hartley Crawford. Esq^r

Comm^r of Ind. Affr^s

Sir

I enclose you a letter from M^r Kingsberry. Acting Agent for the Chickasaws - You will perceive from it that Col. Upshaw. the Supt for the Chickasaw removal. has adopted a different course. with the last party to what has been done heretofore The usual mode has been to turn the Chickasaws over to M^r Kingsberry. as they arrive either at Towsen. or Fort Coffee - but with the last party Col. Upshaw is determined to proceed on to Boggy.- which is still - not within the Chickasaw district - not only does he take the party on - but intends taking others on - that were settled and drawing provisions at the Towsen Depot - I am at a loss to - account for this change of Col Upshaw. unless it is to continue himself. in the service - which he can readily do. if the indians are to be removed from these different locations within the Choctaw Nation

I was under the impression that when Col Upshaw. arrive at either Towsen. or. Fort Coffee with emigrants he was to turn them over to Mr. Kingsberry. - who acted under my instruction

Such I have thought was the orders of the Dept - I was therefore not a little surprised to find that Col. Upshaw had determined to remove those who had been previously brought on - such a course will produce great confusion in making the issue.

Respectfully Yr. Most Obt Serv^t

W^m Armstrong Act Supt W. T.

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File A521-552. Choctaw Agency. A521.)

Choctaw Agency

13 Jany 1839 --

Sir

Capt Collins is now here to whom I have shoud your letter recd.. by Mr Harris - We have both determined not to have any thing to do with the ifsuing of additinal rations to the Chickasaws beyond the 12 Months provisions - until the dicision of the Dep^t shale be Known, this is considered good grounds for not agreeing on our part to any further issue - except to those Who are entitled to it - We do not doubt but you have - extended the Contract from the best of Motives - and that in all probability the additional provisions Will be given - but the Dep^t May order a new contract - based on proposals - they may Conclude to Submit the proposition to the Senate Whos Sanction May be Necessary any expenditure Not embraced in the treaty especially of this Magnatude - without the Towson Depot can be More easily furnished than any other - the difference between it and Boggy is certainly very great - Corn wile cost duble - and every thing issued wile have to be brought from a distance - therefore to contract for Towson Might raise and doubtlef would do: the rations at Boggy to a heavy Amount - it wile be remembered that their is now but few indians to issue to at this - place they have moved off Corn is worth from \$1.25 to 150 and no quantity can be had at that - there will be if the contract is let out one Depot at Pickins and one at Canadian - at each of which place corn would be to haul from Fort Coffee - I am thus particular that you may see how it would operate even if we had the

authority to give the contract Seperate at Towson unlefs the Depot at Boggy ~~is~~ and this place were taken - I was very particular in writing as well as urging upon Mr Clark not to ifsue to any under the seven months provision - I know how advantageous it would be to have the provisions - and have urged it upon the Dep^t but as they have failed to act - and when the authority doos ~~ee~~ - if it should come - it will be under Such restrictions as wile not permit a renewal of the contract - Mr Glasgow left here a few days since and urged that he be permitted to furnish the whole ot ehe Chickasaws. Offering to Send a drove of upwards of two thousand head of hogs now in Washington county direct to Red river - we declined because we had no authority - If dissatisfaction - arises it is not our fault - We can only say that we regret that any issues should of been made for the Seven months and can do nothing - except to to ifsue to those who are entitled to draw for twelve months according to the treaty

Respectfully Yrs

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W. T.

I have read the above letter of Cap^t Armstrongs - and fully concur with him in every particular

R. D. C. Collins

P. M. Dis Agt

[OIA: Chickasaw File C954-1039. Fort Towson. No file number on this letter. Not addressed to any one. Collins' handwriting throughout.)

(COPY)

Near Fort Towson, 26th Janry 1839

We the undersigned Chiefs and headmen of the Chickasaws beg leave to represent to you, as our Superintendent and friend, and also to Capt Collins the Disbursing Agent, and to set forth to you our wants and grievances, It is known to you that our people arrived at Forts Coffee and Towson too late to get into the Country and to make a crop, We had no land opened, and every thing was to be done, preparatory to planting. Many of our people have died, and a large portion have been sick, the season was unusually dry, under these unfavourable circumstances it could not be expected that we could have raised much of a crop.

Forseeing that we should be in great want of provision, we petitioned our great Father the President of the United States, through you in September last for an additional supply of provision for seven months to enable us to live until our next crop, should be fit for use. To this application we regret to learn no answer has been received, It would be idle for us to set forth what will be the suffering of our people unless more provision is had. You have been amongst our people, and know our wants, we have expended with few exceptions, our individual monies, and even if we had the money we are located too far to go to the settlements for provision without entirely neglecting our crops. Many of us live from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles from the Arkansas line, We therefore wishing wishing to preserve the remnant of our people, from starvation, do request you to take the most speedy measures for furnishing us with the seven months provision, our situation requires imme-

diate action before an answer could be had from Washington, and as we ask to be subsisted from our own funds, we hope you will proceed forthwith to do it, We cannot for a moment believe that objections will be made by the War Dept. or our great Father the President of the United States to this our reasonable request.

Headmen	(Slone Love)		Ish,te,ho,to,pa, King	his)	Commissioners
	(	)			x))
	(James Wolf	)			mark)
	(	)	his	Isaac Albertson	his)
	(Hi,o,chu,tub,bee	x			x)	
	(	)	mark		mark)
	(	)	his	George Colbert	his)
	(I,a pum,by	x			x)	
	(	)	mark		mark)
	(	)	his	James Colbert (Signed))	
	(Greenwood	x				
	(	)	mark		
	(	)	his		
	(At,to,ka	x				
	(	)	mark		
(	)	his			
(Ah ba ma hubby	x					
(	)	mark			
(	)	his			
(Mah ho ba tub bee	x					
(	)	mark			

(OIA: Chickasaw File (Emigr.) A521-552. Choctaw Agency. A552.)

Doaksville, Choctaw Nation.

27th January 1839.

T. Hartley Crawford Esq

Com^r Indⁿ Affairs

Sir,

We believe it our duty to state to you that the situation of the Chickasaws after the expiration of the present contract for the year's subsistence which will take place on the 31st inst. will be truly deplorable. Owing to the general prevalence of the Small ^Pox and fevers among them during the last season, they were able to make but little towards the present year's subsistence. - The lateness of their arrival in the Country too rendered it impossible to have been otherwise. In fact their crops were almost nothing, nearly furnishing them a small part of their subsistence during the summer and fall: Consequently they have been and are entirely dependent upon the subsistence furnished them thro' the Government.

The whole people have repeatedly made Statements of these facts to us, and in the most urgent language requested that their wants might be made known to the Department, Stating (which is undoubtedly the fact) that unless the Government will provide them Subsistence until the next crop shall be Sufficiently advanced for use (Say until August) that all must Suffer and many even Starve.

Maj^r Armstrong has made several communications to the Dep^t on the Subject with one of them enclosing a petition from the Chickasaw Council; but, not having received instructions is

fearful that his communications may have miscarried.

Not knowing the wishes of the Dept on the Subject, we can of course take no Steps towards relieving them. The principal part of the Nation have settled upon the Boggy and Blue in which Sections of Country there are no supplies: therefore as they must be furnished from a distance (which will take time and preparation) we would most respectfully request that the earliest instructions may be given us.

With much respect we have the honour to be

Your most Ob.^t Ser.^{ts}

W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt. W. T.

R. D C. Collins

Cap^t U S A

Prin Mil^y Ds. Agt

(OIA: Chickasaw File A 529-570. Doaksville. A-529.)

(COPY)

Boggy 17th February 1839

Sir

Previous to the emigration of the Chockasaws I was authorized by Maj^r Upshaw the Superintendent for our removal, to gather as many of our people as I could and join the party starting at Memphis. I was told that I should be paid for provisions I would furnish for the Chickasaws until we met at Memphis, Accordingly I collected about two hundred and furnished them with corn and Beef to take them to Memphis, I had twenty Beeves weighing from five to seven hundred slaughtered for the emigrants, and furnished fifty bushels corn. The Beves I value at Twenty dollars and the Corn at One dollar a bushel

I wish you to make this statement to the Department to have me paid. I have a letter from Col. Upshaw requesting and prefsing me to join him with all my people.

Your friend

(Signed) James Colbert

Capt W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt. West. Terry.

I was present at Maj^r Colberts previous to the emigration and knew that he furnished the Beef and Corn as above stated and that the Chickasaws went with him to Memphis. I understood that he was to be paid by Maj^r Upshaw

(Signed) Geo A Backus

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr) FileA569-699. Choctaw Agency. A-569.)

Choctaw Agency West

February 22^d 1839

T Hartley Crawford Esq^r

Comm^r of Ind^d Affrs

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a petition from the Chickasaw Council addressed to Capt Collins and myself. You will have received our communication of the 27th Ult^o from Doaksville informing you that Capt Collins had issued proposals for subsisting the Chickasaws Seven months upon my arrival at the agency yesterday, Your communication of the 22nd Ult^o was received stating that an application had been made to the President and Senate to obtain their sanction which is required by the Treaty to a sale of stocks to meet the expenditure.

The situation of the Chickasaws required immediate action to save them from starvation, I saw myself their distresses the season of the year for putting in a crop is near at hand, if they were left without further aid nothing could be done, The Chickasaws settled on Blue and Boggy are in danger of great suffering there is neither Cattle or hogs in the country, a small drove of forty or fifty hogs was driven in while I was on Blue which commanded the enormous price of twenty five cents a pound, but few of the Indians have money, and if they had they are one hundred and twenty miles from the line, such was their pressing wants that they hung around me, stating there situation, and without either Corn or beef they must starve, The present contractors had some corn to complete the issue to the Chickasaws, who have

not yet drawn for the whole year. I prevailed upon them to issue a months rations of corn, by which time the new Contract would take effect and if they did not get the contract, who ever did would account to them for the months provision out of the seven months.

The petition of the Chickasaws sets forth their wants, without the provision but few would have remained at their new homes, they would have come into the settlements and abandoned their homes, A delegation would have started for Washington immediately and persed Capt Collins to adopt the course he has. My object was to keep the Chickasaws from starving and to enable them to make a crop and live hereafter by their own labour. I hope and believe what I have done will be approved of by the Department

Respectfully

Yr Mo Obt. Serv^t

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W. T.

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File A521-552. Choctaw Agency. A552.)

Choctaw Agency West

March 18 1839

Sir

The Chickasaws are very anxious to have a Grist and Saw Mill erected on Blue the site is the best in the Country with a rock bottom and banks. affording sufficient water the year round to grind and saw I am unable to state what a good plain substantial mill with two pair of stones, one for corn and the other for wheat, with a saw attached would cost. Between seven and Ten thousand dollars would in all probability be the cost, It is so very desirable that a mill should be put up as expeditiously as possible. I beg leave to request directions from the Department as early as practicable. Some time must necessarily elaps to advertise and prepare before the work can progress. I am also requested by the Chickasaws to state to the Department that they wish Looms and Wheels, and a good supply of agricultural impliments, such as hoes axes and grubbing hoes, that many of their people in moving lost their farming utensils and others left their in the old nation. I have imployed three Blacksmiths to work for the Chickasaws many of them seem disposed to work but they are very destitute of farming utensils

Respectfully

Yr Mo obt. Sert.

W^m ArmstrongT Hartley Crawford Esq^r

Act. Supt W. T.

Comm^r. Indian, Affairs

Washington City

(COPY)

Boggy Depot

May 8th 1839.

Sir

Yesterday morning a Chickasaw Indian came in, and informed us that there was a white man lying dead on the road near Little Boggy about 20 miles from this place. Guy myself and two or three others immediately mounted our horses and went out, upon arriving at the place we found the bodies of two white men, that had left this place a day or two before for the Agency, their names were Backus and Crump. Backus you might have seen here last winter, Crump was from Mifsissippi and had started on his way back. The body of Crump was severely mangled having been cut in many places with a knife. Backus lay some fifty yards off and appeared to have been running away when he was shot, he was lying on his face, and the back part of his skull had been broken, apparently with a tomahawk,

It was known that Crump had a considerable amount of money with him, part of it consisting of specia, which he carried in his saddle bags. We at first supposed that he had probably been murdered for his money, but upon a further examination, we found a mule that they had with them about a quarter of a mile off, with an arrow shot nearly through him, The arrow was one with an iron point and such as the Wild Indians use, I never have seen any like it among the Chickasaws or Choctaws, moreover none of these Indians could have shot it with sufficient force, as it must have killed the mule immediately. We have had several surmises as to who were the murderers.

I think myself from all the information I can obtain that it was a party of Indians, (supposed to be either Cherokees, Kickapoos, or Caddoes) who had stolen horses in Texas and were making their way to Arkansas. These Indians had been pursued by some Texians who had followed their trail in that direction, and two men arrived at the Depot who met the Indians with the horses between Muddy Boggy & Little Boggy, and they must have overtaken the two men that were killed not far from the place where their bodies were found, These same Indians had killed one or two horses with arrows the night they stole the horses from Texas. To day one of the Texians came back and says that he saw the two horses that Crump and Backus rode away near Brushey, they were severely wounded either with knives or arrows. The remainder of the Texians were still in pursuit, I think they must have been killed by Indians, some too who understood well the use of the bow and arrow. There is now upon Blue and Washita some 3 or 400 Kickapoos, and a party of Osages besides some Delewares and Shawnees, The Chickasaws are getting alarmed and are very anxious to have them removed, The Osages stole some horses from the Kickapoos, who pursued them and killed two of the Osages, This will probably produce a disturbance between them, The white men are now afraid to travel between this place and the Agency since the murder of these two men, Some of the Kickapoos were in at the Depot to day, and I told them to tell their Captain to come in as I wished to have a talk with him, they have sent for him and he will be in to morrow or next day. I have been thus minute in relating all the circumstances that you might form your own opinion, I think it would be well to send a party

of troops out into this section of the Country, it might be the means of preventing difficulties of a serious nature, The dragoons from Gibson could make the trip in a few days. I have sent this by exprefs, and would like to hear from you by its return,

Respectfully

Yr Mo Obt Sert

(Signed) G. P. Kingsberry

Capt. W^m Armstrong

Act^g Supt. West. Terry.

(CIA: Chickasaw File A600-605. Choctaw Agency. A-600.)

Boggy Depot

May 13th 1839

Sir

Since I last wrote you I have made every possible enquiry in endeavouring to ascertain the murderers of those two white men, Crump and Backus, From all the information I can obtain I am now induced to believe that the murder was committed by a party of Indians (supposed to be principally Cherokees) who had stolen horses from Texas. These Indians six in number passed Muddy Boggy, a few minutes after the two white men left there, They were driving some 12 or 13 horses, and were traveling at a pretty brisk trot. They had with bows and arrows. They must have overtaken these two white men about five or six miles beyond Muddy Boggy. As I stated before we found a mule that belonged to Crump about a quarter of a mile from the road with an arrow sticking in its side, Since then their saddles have been found a few hundred yards from where the mule lay, and near them two more arrows, with their iron points broken off. A trail which the Chickasaws say must have been made by about six horses was found leading from there to the road, and a party of four of them was met by some Chickasaws towards evening between Kiamechi and Brushey. Robert Folsom and some other Choctaws who met them, say they were mostly Cherokees, who had been passing and repassing from Texas to the Cherokee nation, They have a passway near little Boggy where they cross over to the Canadian and from thence into the Cherokee Nation. They may have supposed that these two men were Texans who were in pursuit of them, or they may have found out that Crump had money with him, As he carried

some six or seven hundred dollars in specie in his saddle bags, He also had some paper money in his pocket book all of which is missing. These Indians have passed over into the Cherokee Nation, or about Fort Smith and Van Buren, If exertions were made they possibly might be found out.

Last Friday the Chiefs and principal men of the band of Kickapoos who are now encamped on the Washita, came in to the Depot to hear a talk, I told them that I was an Agent of the United States, and had come out to this place some five or six days since, that upon my arrival the Chickasaws had told me that there was a large band of Kickapoos encamped on the Washita hunting Buffalo and killing game. That I had sent for them to have a talk with them, and to learn why they had come into the Chickasaw Country, I told them that their Great father the American President had given all his red children of various tribes each a separate country for themselves, that he had given the Kickapoos a country on the Missouri and had given the Chickasaws the Country on the Washita and Red rivers that he had promised the Chickasaws to protect them, keep off intruders, and that no Indians should settle there without their consent, that the Chickasaws wanted this country for themselves, and did not wish any other Indians to settle in it, I told him moreover that there was some Caddoes and other bad Indians who were running about the Country on Red River, That they had stolen horses and other property and had killed white men, I then showed them the bow and arrow that we had found near where the two white men were killed, and told him that I suspected some of these

Indians who stole horses had committed the murder, that I was trying to find out who they were, that they might be brought to justice, that if depredations were committed and white men killed, in the country belonging to the United States, The President would send out troopes and drive them all out of the Country, I told them therefore if they knew any thing about it or could give any information that would lead to the detection of the murderers they had better do so, as otherwise some of their own people might be suspected and become envolved in the difficulty.

The Chief then said that he had rode a great distance tired and hungry, would think upon what I said to them, and have another talk the next day, I gave them some Corn and tobacco and they encamped near here all night. The next day they came in to finish the talk, The old Chief first showed me several papers that had been given him by Gen^l Rusk, of Texas, some were pasports through the Texian Country and others of a friendly nature saying that this band of Kickapoos were good men and friendly toward the whites, He then said that before he came over this side of Red River he had held a talk with Gen^l Rusk and the Texian Captains. That Gen^l Rusk had told him that there was a fine country over here on the Washita and plenty of game, That red men lived there, who were good men and could give him and his people land to reside upon and that he advised him and his people to go over there and settle, This he said was the reason that he had come over this side of Red River, He said his people were nearly starving and he wished to get to a country where

he could find game to hunt and raise a little corn, to keep his people from starving. When he first came over here he said he had sent to the Chickasaw Chiefs to have a talk with them, he wished to procure some land of the Chickasaws to raise corn for his people. He said that the Chockasaw Chiefs had promised to hold a council with them, but did not come at the time appointed. He said that if the Chickasaws did not wish him to remain in their country it was very well, that he did not wish to create any difficulty, and would try and find some other country for his people to go to. He said that his people were starving and he was trying to get them to a country where they could obtain something to eat but if we did not want them to stay he would go away and endeavour to find some other country. He said that he did not like it when I threw down the bow and arrow before him, as if I had suspected that some of his people had committed the murder, but that it was no matter that he did not wish to have any difficulty. He said that his people had never committed any outrages on the whites, but had always been friendly to them. He said the arrow looked like a Waco arrow but several tribes had arrows similar to it. He said that the red people were all brothers and that they ought to suffer each other he thought to travel through their different countries. He knew he said that the great American Chief had divided the Country here into little strips for the different tribes, but he thought they ought to have one Country and go where they chose. He said that there was but one Great Spirit and that he had made all this Country, that he had made the White men and red men, that he had placed

the White men, away off across the great Waters, and had placed the red men here in this country. But that the White men had come over and driven the red men away from their country, and that they were crowding them off further and further towards the setting sun every year that he did not know where they would go to next. He said that the Texian Chiefs had told him a great many lies, and he wished me now to tell him the truth, If I said he must leave this country he would go, that he did not wish to make a difficulty, but would try and find another country. I told him in reply that I would give them a straight talk, would tell them nothing but the truth. That their great father the American President did not permit his Agents to talk to his red Children with a forked tongue, I told him I had no doubt that he and his people were good men. I had evidence of that in the papers he had shown me. but he knew that there were bad men, such as the Caddoes Wacoos and some Cherokees who frequented the borders of the Chickasaw country along red river, These men would steal horses and other stock, and say it was the Kickapoos, and thus a difficulty would be created between the Chickasaws and Kickapoos. it was to prevent any difficulty of this kind that the Chickasaws wished all these Indians removed, I told him that their great father the president had a special regard for all his red Children and wished to make them comfortable and happy. that he knew that the game was getting scarce and they could not all subsist by hunting, and he therefore wished them to raise corn and cattle and live like the whites, that he had accordingly given each tribe a country for themselves,

that they might cultivate the soil and have a permanent home, that he had given them money and goods, ploughs and hoes, and had had blacksmiths shops erected for their use, That he had appointed Agents to attend to their wants and assist them in acquiring the arts of civilization. I told him them the Kickapoos had a fine country on the Mifsouri and an Agent to take care of them and to attend to their wants, that if he and his people belonged to that tribe, he had better join them, settle down among his own people, commence raising corn and cattle, and he would then have a permanent home of his own, and I had no doubt in a few years he would be much happier than he now was. I told him however as his people were starving he could remain where he was and hunt game for the present, but that he had better make preparations to move as soon as they could get something to eat. I told him that I expected another Agent, and perhaps some troops would come out in the course of a month or two, and that he could remain until they came. But that he must be careful and not allow any of his people to steal from the Chickasaws if he did they would have to leave immediately. I told him that in showing him the bow and arrow I did not intend to accuse him or the people he had with him of murdering the White men, but I wished his assistance in finding them out. That they were bad men and that all good men ought to assist in bringing them to justice. He in reply said that he was very glad to hear what I had told him, that I had given them a good talk and his heart felt much lighter. He said that he had thought of going with his people to Mifsouri, but people had told him there were souldiers along the frontier in Arkansas, and they

would not let him pafs, but he knew now that they had told him lies, He said that he wished to tell me all the truth that he wished to conceal nothing, He said the Osages stole horses from them two or three times, they did not persue them, but let the horses go. the last time they stole horses his people pursued them got all their horses but three. and killed one Osage. He said he knew he had done wrong, but would tell all the truth and conceal nothing. He said that there was another Chief at home where they were encamped. That he would go and tell him the talk we had had, That he wished I would give him some tobacco for this Chief that they might smoke and talk it over together, I accordingly gave them some more tobacco and they went away very much satisfied.

I have no doubt that this old Chief and his band are well disposed peacable people, that they have been very much imposed upon by the Texians. It would appear from what he says that Gen^l Rusk was desirous to get them out of the Country, and had accordingly told them they had better come over on this side of the river and settle on the Washita. I would not wish to impugn the motives of Gen^l Rusk, and he may have sent them over for the purpose of keeping them out of the way of the Texians to prevent their killing them. This party of Texians who were in pursuit of the horse thieves, said they could raise a company and come over the river and soon drive all these Indians off or kill them, and they wished to know of me, if it would produce any difficulty with the United States, I told them that I considered it would be a very unauthorized act, and in fact according to the law of Nations it would be a

virtual declaration of war for them to enter our territory with an armed force without permission from the Government. It might moreover be attended by very bad consequences to themselves, as it might instigate the Indians to acts of hostility in retaliation and thus produce a border War. They had better I thought abandon the idea entirely. The different tribes of Indians as they are driven out of Texas will have no place to go to. and I think there is great danger of the desperate and rascally men of the various tribes forming themselves into a separate band for the purpose of robbing and plundering the Indians and other inhabitants on this frontier I think some measures should be taken to prevent an occurrence of this nature, If the Government intend to fulfil their treaty stipulations with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, they ought certainly to erect a Fort somewhere on the Washita for their protection,

They are now exposed to the depredations of all those wild roving tribes of Indians, and have already lost a considerable quantity of stock, and live constantly in fear of losing more. The United States have certainly nothing to fear from the hostilities of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and I think some of their forts should be advanced a little further into the Indian Country.

They are under solemn treaty stipulations to protect these Indians, and it cannot effectually be done without a Garrison somewhere in this section of country. It would be very useful in other respects, as an outpost to watch the first approaches of hostility among the Indians,

I have been thus prolin in order to give you as near as I could the true situation of affairs in this section of the Country. As I have no doubt there will be many flying reports some of them perhaps very much exaggerated

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Yr Obt Ser^t

(Signed) G. P. Kingsberry

Capt W^m Armstrong

Act^g Supt W. T.

Choctaw Agency.

(OIA: Chickasaw File A600-605. Choctaw Agency. A-605.)

Choctaw Agency West

May 16th 1839

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter received from M^r Kingsberry Acting Agent for the Chockasaws, This is the first murder I have ever known committed in the Choctaw Nation or indeed in the Indian country for money. It would seem from the bow left on the ground, and the arrow in the mule, that the murder was perpetrated by the Wild Indians, It was so out of Character for an Indian to leave his bow or even his arrow, that I have very strong suspicions that the bow & arrow was obtained from the Wild Indians by either the Chickasaws or White men on Boggy, and after the murder both the bow and arrow were left to induce the belief that either the Wild Indians or Caddoes Kickapoos or Osages had committed the murder.

If I am wrong in my first impressions as to who the murders are, it must be the Kickapoos, Shawnees or Delewares or some of the scattering tribes on Blue and Washita and until they are moved the Chickasaws will not be satisfied or remove any distance within their district Heretofore the Blue & Washita has been common hunting ground for the different tribes. There were no Choctaws living there until the Chickasaws came on,

I notified the Shawnees, Delewares and scattering tribes to remove, but without a Military force they will not go, I sent a copy of M^r Kingsberry's letter to Gen^l Arbuckle and hope he will direct a company of dragoons that have just started to accompany some traders as far as our limits, on their way to Santa Fee. to return by Blue and Washita and order away the scat-

tering tribes there to their own Country. This would do great good, and be the means perhaps of preventing a difficulty which will arise between the tribes if no steps are taken to prevent it, The Blue & Washita Country is so far West, and so near the Wild tribes on one side with Texas on the other, that it would seem to be the position for a Military post in the place of Fort Towson

Very Respectfully

Yr Mo Obt Servt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W T

T. Hartley Crawford Esq^r
Comm^r Indian Affairs
Washington City

(CIA: Chickasaw File A600-605. Choctaw Agency. A-600.)

Choctaw Agency West

May 25 1839

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a second letter received from M^r Kingsberry Acting Agent for the Chickasaws upon the subject of the murder of the two white men near Boggy. (Crump and Backus) and also of an interview M^r Kingsberry had with the Kickapoos.

I mentioned in my letter of the 16th May that heretofore the Blue and Washita country had been considered common hunting ground, that the consequence was that several remnants of tribes had settled there, It appears from M^r Kingsberry's statement that the Texians have been endeavouring to get the Indians to settle on Blue and Washita, The Chickasaws have a great many horses and considerable property, Unless those scattering bands are removed, the property of the Chickasaws will be in danger, as well as their advancement greatly retarded,

M^r Kingsberry understands the character of Indians, has the confidence of the Chickasaws and will be able by his presence on Blue to know correctly what is going on. As he commenced subsisting the first party of Chickasaws, I should be glad he could remain until the close of the seven months issue, Should however, Maj^r Upshaw come on of course I will as directed discontinue M^r Kingsberry who only remains at my urgent solicitation.

Very respectfully

Yr Mo Obt Serv^tW^m ArmstrongT Hartley Crawford Esq^rComm^r Indian Affairs.

Act. Supt. W. T

Washington City.

(OIA: Chickasaw File A600-605. Choctaw Agency. A-605.)

Choctaw Agency West

September 10th 1840

We the undersigned Commifsioners & Chiefs of the Chickasaws in Council assembled have had under consideration that part of your letter from the Commifsioner of Indian Affairs, upon the subject of furnishing with money or rations, the last emigrating party of Chickasaws who have not received the seven months provisions in addition to the twelve months furnished the emigrants. In order to place all upon the same footing we wish the last party headed by the King furnished with seven months provision, As the payment is made from the Chickasaw money it surely is nothing but justice that all should receive an equal proportion This is so clear that it is unnecefsary to say any thing more upon the subject. In addition the wants of this party actually require the provision in place of money, Owing to the fact that the King with his party when they came on, settled near Fort Towson and are now preparing to remove up to the Chickasaw District. over one hundred miles, therefore the provision will suit better than money The party now claiming the seven months, under contract with Mefs Doak & Tims of Red River they furnished good provision and gave great satisfaction, and we wish them to supply us again as we know they will take more trouble to get us pork. and to accomodate us than any other contractors would do. If they were to receive money some would not apply it properly for purchasing provision. We must ask you to attend to this as early as pofsible. You are aware that the great drought. has shortened the corn crop very much, and as this party came late in the

country they have made but little corn corn. Their condition will require assistance, and we hope you will urge our request to the proper Department.

Benjamin Love		
Ish te ho to pa	his x mark	the King
Isaac Alberson	his x mark	
Pistah lah tubby	his x mark	

James Colbert

Capt W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt. W.ⁿ Terry

(OIA: Chickasaw File A 882. Choctaw Agency.)

Choctaw Agency West

September 30th 1840

Sir

The enclosed papers were received from Col. Upshaw Chickasaw Agent. You perceive that the party of Chickasaws who emigrated last headed by Ish to hotopa the King wish provision furnished them for the additional Seven Months, I stated to them the indisposition of the Department to making further contracts, and that if the money could be paid them, in lieu of the rations, I felt will satisfied the Dept. would accede to their request. It appears the party expected to remove some distance from where they are now situated, this is the reason why they prefer provision to money, I can also testify to the ability and integrity of Mefsr's Doak & Tims who furnished the Kings party with their twelve months provision, under contract with Capt Collins.

I also enclose you a letter from Mr Love who was here in my absence to Gibson, and has gone on to Mifsissippi, He will be prepared to remove the balance of the Chickasaws, And wishes to subsist them, after their arrival, They will come by Water to Fort Coffee, From there to where they will settle, on Blue is about One hundred and fifty miles

Very Respectfully

Your Mo Ob^t Ser^t

W^m Armstrong

T Hartley Crawford

Act Supt W T

Commr Indian Affairs

Washington City,

Camp Homes Little River

Creek Nation Feb^y, 11, 1842

In January 1838 I was in charge of a party of Emigrating Chickasaw Indians of about one hundred & fifty and I made an arrangement with Capt. Boyd, Master of the Steamer Itaska, for the transportation of the Indians, their Stock and baggage, to the Post of Arkansas, and thence to Little Rock for as many of the Indians as might be disposed to go. The Steamboat Itaska was one of the boats employed under the Buckner Contract for transporting Chickasaws. It was expressly agreed between the Captain and myself that he was to be paid for the transportation of Indians from the Post of Arkansas to Little Rock, but only for so many as should actually be transported by him.

On our arrival at the Post of Arkansas most of the Indians determined to take to the land and there were only about fifteen transported to Little Rock, in the Steamboat. I am not sure of the number. When I arrived at Little Rock I met with Capt. Buckner, who became very polite & friendly in his manner towards me - taking me familiarly by the arm and asking me to drink, and then he suggested to me that my certificate of the number of the Indians that had been transported from the Post of Arkansas to Little Rock required some correction - that I ought to have given a certificate for as many as I had wished should travel by water, meaning the whole of the party except a few to drive stock. I told him that I had given a correct certificate according to my agreement with Captain Boyd and that I could not alter it. He stated that Capt. Boyd had told him that the agreement was that he was to bring all of the Indians except a few to drive the Stock, and he appeared exceedingly anxious to get me to alter the

Certificate until I told him plainly that I would not alter it.

At the time I left the boat, as I did with most of the Indians at the Post of Arkansas, I had some controversy with Capt. Boyd about the baggage of the Indians. He was not satisfied with the Certificate of the quantity I was willing to give him, and he wished me to Certify to a much larger amount saying that Mr. Roach, who had been with him with another party of Chickasaws, had certified to more than he wished me to certify to, when Captain Boyd said that he, Mr. Roach, had not half as much as I had with my party. I had no means of weighing the baggage and do not remember what amount I certified for; but I gave as liberal a certificate as I felt justified in doing, - refusing to accede to the wishes of the Captain.

In the Contract with Capt. Buckner I did not understand that it was agreed to transport any stock at all, and therefore when I arranged with Capt. Boyd for the transportation of the Stock of my party of Chickasaws, I refused to make any terms other than that it should be left with Col. Upshaw and Capt. Philips, U. S. Agents, to make what settlement they pleased for it.

I certified to the number of horses &c but I never knew what settlement was made for it.

R. B. Crockett

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File H-1003-1048. H-1003.)

Fort Smith Arkansas

March 8th 1842

Hon. J. C Spencer

Secy of War

Sir

I have the honor to report that ~~that~~ recently while in the neighborhood of the blue and boggy rivers in the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw Nation; I fell in company with Mr R. J. Humphreys an intelligent white man who married a daughter of John McClish, a Chickasaw half-breed now deceased. Mr Humphreys has in his possession a memorandum book kept by his father-in-law during the emigration of himself and family in 1837 to this country, exhibiting a number of particulars whose authenticity cannot be doubted by any one who has access to the book

Mr McClish had the immediate Charge of a portion of Chickasaws who were conveyed from Memphis to Fort Coffee in the Steam Boatd Fox under the contract of Mr Buckner. The book notes the day of departure from Memphis 14th of Nov 1837 and day of arrival at Fort Coffee on Tuesday 21st and contains a list of the names of the heads of families under the charge of McClish - exhibiting also the number of wagons, oxen and horses belonging to each head of family and stating the number of persons in each family.

The book notes also the whole number of passengers that were conveyed in the boat at 260.

From the note book referred to there were 106 persons under the immediate care of McClish with 10 wagons 28 oxen and 22 horses. The names of the heads of families as stated

in the note book (and which also appears on a separate paper purporting to be an a/c by McClish) are Jn^o McClish, James R. J. Humphreys and Mimy Colbert.

Mr Humphreys stated to me from recollection and with apparrent reliance upon his memory that in addition to those persons, there were on board of the Fox other heads of Families with wagons &c; as, McClure (two wagons) Bynum two, Kemp one, & Chegels one. He states that some of the wagons were ox wagons carrying but small loads - that he had not over one Thousand pounds in his own wagon - He states that the whole of the baggage on board of the boat was conveyed by the 16 wagons (including the 10 noted by McClish) and a few packed horses - that perhaps half of the wagons were themselves conveyed by the boat (the others going by land from Memphis, as did the horses and oxen) and taking the whole of the baggage together he is ~~he-is~~ willing to be qualified to the opinion that there was not excoeeding twenty tons on board of the Fox.

I next fell in with Mr Guy residing on Boggy, who was the Government Conductor of the party on board of the boat, and had a remarkable Statement from him to this effect; that on arriving at Fort Coffee the captain of the boat, on behalf of Mr Buckner desired him to certify to 125 tons of baggage: - failing to obtain that, he said he must have a certificate for 100 tons, but the conductor finally gave him by estimate a certificate for 75 tons admitting to me that he believed it was more than there was on board of the boat, but that he had not means of weighing it. If the evidence in this matter is not sufficient for a court of Justice, it would be quite sufficient to

satisfy any man of common sense that Mr Buckner was paid for the transportation of twice if not three times as much baggage as there was on board of the boat.

This view will fully bear out the very clear and judicious report of the Comm^r of Indian Affairs adverse to the claims of Mr Buckner for some \$37000 which was nevertheless unfortunately allowed him in 1840.

In connexion with this subject I enclose herewith a statement made to me in writing by another conductor of Chickasaws Mr R B. Crockett - who now resides at Webbers falls near the mouth of Canadian River -

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Yo: Obt. Servt

E A Hitchcock

Maj. 8 Inf,

Sp^l Comm^r

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File H 1003-1948. H-1003.)

Washington City

June 1, 1842

Hon. J. C. Spencer

Sec^y of War

Sir

The following is an extract from the record of a "Talk", in the Chickasaw Nation, March 1^t 1842, by Capt Greenwood in the presence of Capt. Magilvery and other Chiefs & Head men.

Capt Greenwood states,

"The Chickasaws were told that those who would emigrate themselves should be paid, but that a number of Chickasaws emigrated themselves and have never been paid: - States, that he was one himself and that he received a paper, entitling him to pay, but has received no pay.

Capt. Greenwood here shew a letter dated Choctaw Agency Feb. 4^h 1841 addressed to himself and signed "Cha^s Johnson" /Clerk to Major Armstrong, the Agent/ The letter informs Capt. Greenwood that Capt. Armstrong left the agency about ten days before, for Washington City & took with him his, Capt. Greenwood's accounts for Wagons, amounting to \$700. Mr. Johnson gives the opinion that the accounts will be paid and promises to write again on the return of Capt. Armstrong.

Capt. Greenwood states, that he spoke to Capt. Armstrong about the accounts and was told that they had not been settled, but had been left in Washington.

States that Capt. Magilvery has a similar claim, which has never been paid; Explaining that perhaps Capt. Magilvery's claim was included in his account"

I respectfully recommend that this case be referred to the Indian office and Capt. Greenwood (a principal Chief of the Chickasaws) be informed of the result.

Very Respectfully

Yo: Obt. Servt.

E A Hitchcock

Lt. Col. 3^d Infy

&c.

(OIA: Chickasaw (Emigr.) File H 1003-1048. H-1048)

DELAWARE INDIANS

My Father Cass

You know how the Osages have treated us some years since when they killed two white men and robbed us of our Skins you know when we go a hunting our aim is to find something and what we had made the Osages took out of our hand I wish you to take in consideration what the Osages have done us and try to get us paid out of their annuities

My friend when any person looses any thing if it is ever so little they wish to get it back So it is with us the Osages have stolen a gread deal from us and I hope that you will order their agent to pay us out of their annuities.

My friend You know me very well you know our names Shoanack and Nat coming and this is the way we have been treated by the Osages the amount that they took from us is One Thousand Seven hundred Dollars besides two horses worth Seventy Dollars and two Rifle guns belonging to the two white men that were killed and also five Beaver Traps

Shoanack X his mark

Nat coming X his mark

Kansas River

Sept^r 23^d 1831 -

(OIA: 1831. Delawares. Chiefs.)

A List of Skins and Sundry Articles Stolen from a party of Delaware indians under Capt.. Shewhanack, Naircoming, and Cap^t, Patterson, which Skins were left in Care of Peter Lafleur above the Big Band of the Arkansas River in December 1824 viz

To 1 Keg Tobacco 150^{lb} a 75^{cts}

2^{Prs} Stilliards. 1 Drawing 265^{lb} & 1 Dwg 50^{lb}
50^{lbs} of Lead.

1 Drawing Knife

1 foot hadds

1 hand Saw

3 augers 15/4

2 axes "

3 Brafs Kettles 17^{lbs}

11 packs Saddles Sursingles and Ropès

1 Large Tent or marquee -

3 Bushels of Salt

4 Steel traps

2 Rifles, or gun.

2 prs Saddle Bags Containing Sundry Clothing

1 frying pan & 3 Tin pan

1 horse Saddle & Bridle

1 Perogue about 40 feet Long.

1100 Shaved Dear Skins 2750^{lbs}

95 Beaver	do	190 ^{lbs}
-----------	----	--------------------

8 Otters	do	"
----------	----	---

2 Bear	do	"
--------	----	---

30 Racoons	do	"
------------	----	---

State of Mifsouri)
)
 County of Jackson)

Personally appeared before me the under-
 signed a Justice of the peace within and for said County
 Peter Lafleur and made oath that in Decem^{ber 1824} a party of Indians
 of the Osage nation came to a Certain place bout one mile
 and half above the big bend on the Arkansas river where he
 the said Peter Lafleur James Oharo and Estis were encamped
 and that they then and there killed the said Oharo and Estis
 and took and carried away from theme the Articles stated in
 the within account and said Deponient further States that
 the horse mentionedⁱⁿ the said Account was a dark brown Color
 with a small white streak in his forehead about fourteen
 hand high and seven or Eight year old and beleives him to
 be worth Thirty Dollars said Deponint further says that
 the two guns mentioned in said Account were good hunting
 rifles and worth he beleives Twenty Dollars each said De-
 ponient further says that the horse rifles nor any of the
 Skins or Articles mentioned or stated in the within Account
 were^{never} returned or any part thereof or any payment therefor
 Witnefs my hand this 28 day of September 1831

his
 Peter x Lafleur
 mark

Sworn and Subscribed before me this 28 day of September 1831

Samuel Weston J P

State of Mifsouri
 Jackson County Ss.

I, Samuel C. Owens Clerk of the County Court of the aforesaid County, do hereby Certify, that Samuel Weston whose name is subscribed to the within & foregoing deposition, is, and was, at the time of the making of the same, a Justice of the peace within and for the aforesaid County, duly Commifsioned and qualified therefor,

Given under my private seal, at Office, there being
 (SEAL) no Official seal, the 28th, day of September,
 A,D, 1831.

Samuel C. Owens Clerk -

By Rufsell Hicks D.

State of Mifsouri
 Jackson County Ss.

I, Richard Fristoe presiding Justice of the County Court of the aforesaid County, do hereby certify that Samuel C, Owens, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Certificate, is, and was, at the time of making of the same - the Clerk, of the said Court,

Given under my hand this 28th. September 1831.

Richard Fristoe (presiding
 (Justice
 C.C. J.C.

(OIA: 1831. Delawares. Chiefs.)

O S A G E

Office of the Superintendent
of Indian Affairs

July 9th 1826

Sir

To execute the necessary surveys under the treaties with the Osage, Kansas and Shawnee Indians, you will first proceed to the mouth of the Kansas river, and meander the same up to a point twenty leagues on a straight line from the mouth; from which point you will commence the Kansas reservation. The meanders will be conducted with such accuracy, as to give a faithful delineation of the river, and the mouths of its tributary streams, on both sides.

From the beginning point on the river you will lay off the Kansas reservation thirty miles wide, an equal distance North & South of the Kansas village, as the village must be included as near as possible in the centre between the East & West lines.

As soon as you have completed the meanders of the river and such random lines, as may be necessary for you to ascertain the situation of the Kansas Towns you will send to the post office at Liberty where it is probable I may send you instructions to lay off the Shawnee lands. By the same Express, send me the meanders of the river, and a map shewing the position of the Kansas village. Should no instructions reach you proceed to survey the Kansas limits, locating them as above directed, thirty miles North and South, and West two hundred miles. The reservations for

individuals you will survey as directed in the treaty connecting them with the lines of the Indian lands, or with the Missouri State line. Marking your lines in woodland and prairie you will obey the instructions now given to Deputy Surveyors from the Surveyor General's Office, with the difference that in woodland, on the line, in addition to and above the blaze a gash shall be given by a horizontal stroke of the axe; and at every mile (numbering from the South to the North, and from East to West) a tree within the reservation shall be marked with the initial letter of the Tribe's name, and below it the number of miles; and on a tree without the reservation, the letters U.S. and below them the number of miles. At corners you will plant a rock and mark four bearing trees, if in woodland - if in prairie the mounds to be four times as large as the mile mounds. Please to note the Indian names to all streams and noted places which you may pass, and give the origin of such points and places as you may be able to learn from the Interpreter or Indians who may accompany you. I must request you will also note down the appearances of minerals &c.

I am with much respect & esteem, Yr. mo. ob. servt.

(Signed.) Wm. Clark.

Maj. A. L. Langham, Surveyor of the
Indian Boundary Lines &c &c

(OIA: 1828. Osages. Wm.Clark. A.L.Langham. Copy of Instructions)

Field notes of a line run to ascertain the beginning of the Osage reservation.

The Neosho being impassible, in consequence of very high water, began on the East side of the river (which is 500 links wide) from whence a view was had of White-hair's Village: which beginning bears from the Village. --

Course	Dist.	Remarks. --
	Links	
N.68.E	67.68	thence down the river.
East	6.00	
N.41 E	24.00	
North	13.00	
East	5.00	
N.50.E	15.00	Thence leaving the river
East	8.00	To a point which in the first field notes was mile 2 nd and as the subsequent distances were taken from it, I have continued to call it mile 2 nd . From thence
East	10.00	Entered prairie, bears North & South.--
	73.50	A creek 50 lks wide, some scattering timber
		Course South
	80.00	Mile 3 ^d
	80.00	Mile 4 th
	80.00	Mile 5 th .

	39.00	A stream 25 lks Course S.W.
	80.00	Mile 6th East.
East	80.00	Mile 7th April 27th. 1827
South	57.15	To a point East from White-hair's village
East	80.00	Mile 8th
	5.50	A creek 50 lks. course South - rock on the West side timber in view to South
	80.00	Mile 9th --
	21.00	A brook 50 lks Course South - No timber
	24.00	A brook 25 lks. Course S.W.
	80.00	Mile 10th.
	80.00	Mile 11th.
	15.00	A brook 25 lks Course S.E- no timber.
	55.00	A creek 75 /? paper pasted over the figures/ lks. Course South - much water - timber on both sides 9.00 links. --
	80.00	Mile 12th. <u>May 1. 1827.</u>
	50.00	A branch 15 lks course South - no timber.
	80.00	Mile 13th.
	80.00	Mile 14th. 15.00
	15.00	A branch 15 lks Course South. No timber.
	47.00	A branch 15 lks Course South. No timber.

	80.00	Mile 15th.
	27.70	A creek 50 lks. Course South. Some timber - 5.50 lks wide.
	71.00	A branch 75 lks Course S.W. - no timber.
	80.00	Mile 16th.
	80.00	Mile 17th.
	26.00	A branch 10 lks course South - No timber.
	35.00	A drain Course S.W. - no timber.
	55.00	A do do North - no timber
	80.00	Mile 18th.
	10.00	A small drain 5 lks - Course S.E. no timber.
	18.00	A branch 25 /?/ lks. Course South. few trees.
East	31.00	The road from the Agency to Harmony.
	72.41	A Creek 35 links course South. Scatter- ing timber.
	80.00	Mile 19th.
	80.00	Mile 20th.
	27.50	A branch 5 lks course South - no timber.
	80.00	Mile 21st.
	13.75	A creek 50 links Course South. Some scattering timber. - - - - -
	65.22	A branch 50 lks course S.W. No timber.
	80.00	Mile 22nd.
	80.00	Mile 23rd.
	80.00	Mile 24th.

22.00 a drain 15 lks, Course South - No tim-
 ber, but some in view to South. - - -
 80.00 Mile 25th.
 25.00 a drain 10 lks Course South. no timber.
 45.00 a branch 20 lks Course S.W. no timber.
 60.00 a branch 15 lks, course SW. no timber.
 80.00 Mile 26th.
 80.00 Mile 27th.
 30.00 Divide. --
 80.00 Mile 28th.
 4.00 A branch 15 lks Course North - no tim-
 ber; some in sight to the North.
 19.00 A branch 12 lks Course N.E. No timber.
 46.00 a branch 10 lks Course NW- no timber -
 much stone.
 80.00 Mile 29th.
 26.50 a branch 8 lks. Course North. timber
 in sight to the North.
 80.00 Mile 30th. - - - - -
 80.00 Mile 31st.
 69.50 a creek 50 lks Course from West to
 East. some timber. bank steep and
 rocky.
 80.00 Mile 32^d
 17.00 Crofsed last mentioned creek 4 times,
 timber from North to South about 40
 chains.

East

22.50 A branch 50 lks Course North, heads
 South, water Clear and plenty.
 27.00 The prairie.
 31.75 the timber.
 41.00 a branch 20 lks course North - heads
 South.
 46.00 the prairie
 64.00 the timber, a considerable body of it
 to the North.
 71.00 a branch 25 lks Course North.
 75.00 the prairie.
 80.00 Mile 33^d.
 34.00 the timber, oak small and scattered.
 41.00 a branch 25 lks course North - Water
 clear and good.
 54.00 the prairie
 60.00 the timber hickory & oak. thin
 68.50 a branch 10 lks Course North.
 74.00 a branch 8 lks Course North.
 80.00 Mile 34th.
 2.50 the prairie .
 5.00 the timber.
 15.00 the prairie.
 32.00 the timber.
 36.50 a branch 6 lks Course North.
 44.50 The prairie.
 80.00 Mile 35th.

East

- 3.50 A branch 10 lks Course North. few trees.
- 33.00 the edge of the timber at the head of some drains ranging NW. - timber North, prairie South.
- 47.00 prairie bears N.E & S.W.
- 80.00 Mile 36th.
- 38.50 A branch 10 lks, Course North East. heads. S.W. - no timber.
- 80.00 Mile 37th.
- 40.00 a drain 8 lks Course North. no timber.
- 80.00 Mile 38th.
- 5.00 the head of a drain which we go down within a few chains of a creek.
- 59.00 A creek 50 lks, course N.E - heads S.W.
- 70.00 the foot of a remarkable bluff very rocky.
- 73.00 the top of the bluff an oak ridge b^s East & West.
- 80.00 Mile 39th.
- 10.00 the point of prairie, timber on both sides.
- 65.00 Intersected the Mifsouri State line 28.10 lks South of mound 102 miles south of the mouth of the Kansas river. - - -
-

Francois Duquette)
) Chain Carriers
Alexander Petre)

R. P. Beauchamp, asst Surveyor.

A. L. Langham

Surveyor

(OIA: 299. Field Notes of Surveys, Ancient & Misc. Vol. 1.)

Osage reservation - East bound^y

Course	Dist Lks	Remarks
		Having ascertained a point due East from White-hairs Town and twenty five miles West of the Missouri State line, Erected a Mound thereat in which deposited Witnefs of Charcoal thence
North	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 41, witnefs charcoal
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 42 Witnefs Charcoal
	6.00	A drain 5 lks Course East
	39.50	a do 6 lks Course East
	58.00	the head of a Small drain runs SE no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 43 Witnefs Charcoal - on the top of a high ridge which bears NE & SW
	28.50	A drain 7 lks runs West - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 44 Witnefsed by Charcoal
	7.00	A drain 6 lks runs West. No timber
North	30.00	A drain 4 lks runs West - no timber

- 47.50 A drain 7 lks runs West - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 45 in which
 deposited Witnefs of rock Timber in
 Sight to the West

May 10th 1827

- 7.00 A branch 15 lks Course West
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 46 Witnefs
 Charcoal
 7.00 A drain 4 lks runs West - no timber
 49.50 A drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
 63.00 A branch 25 lks runs SW - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 47 Witnefs
 rock
 13.50 A drain 5 lks runs SE - no timber
 75.00 A drain 6 lks runs SE - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 48 witnefs
 Charcoal
 22.50 a drain 7 lks runs SE - no timber
 33.00 a path b. E & W
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 49 Witnefs
 Stones
 13.00 a drain 10 lks runs NW
 80.00 Raised a Mound four times the common size
 for Mile N. 50 and an NE corner of the
 Osage reservation - A point of timber in
 Sight bearing N 12 W supposed $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mile

May 11th 1827

Then beginning at Mound Mile N^o 40 &
running

South	80 00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 39 in which deposited witnefs of Charcoal
	9.00	Crofsed the road from the Trading house to Harmony
	41.00	A drain 10 lks runs East Some timber
	54 50	A Stream 50 lks runs South - Some Scat- tering timber

May 14th 1827

	59.50	An Elm 24 In: d ^r
	61 00	Crofsed last mentioned branch
	68 00	An Elm 18 in: d ^r
	68 50	Crofsed same branch
	77 50	Crofsed same branch
	78 50	Crofsed same branch
	80.00	Set a rock for Mile N ^o 38 from which an Elm 10 In d ^r Marked 38 b. S 74 W 66 and a Hickory Mk ^d 38 S 11 E 81 ¹ / ₂ lks
South	7.50	Crofsed same creek
	12.50	Crofsed same branch & ent ^d prairie b ^r E & W
	42.50	A drain 8 lks runs NW - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 37 witnefs charcoal
	24.00	A drain 4 lks runs SE - no timber

47 75 Entered timber b^r E & W - A Spring b^r
West 25 lks ifsues from under a broad
rock 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick

49.75 A stream 15 lks runs SW

62.15 A hickory 10 in: d^r

69 50 A branch 15 lks runs West

70.00 Entered prairie b^r East & West

80.00 Set a rock for Mile 36 from which two
bur oaks growing from same root, one
US
Mkd 36
12, the other 8 N 79 E 429 lks and a
O
White oak 15 Marked 36 N 70 W -

66.00 A drain 6 lks course NE - no timber

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 35 in which
deposited witnefs of Charcoal.

50 A drain 6 lks Course NE - no timber

South 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 34 in which
deposited witnefs of Charcoal

17.50 A drain 8 lks course West - no timber

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 33 in which
deposited Witnefs of Charcoal

58 50 A branch 20 lks - runs West - some Scat-
tering timber

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 32 in which
deposited Witnefs of Charcoal

24 50 a drain 10 lks runs NW - no timber

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 31 in which
deposited Witnefs of Charcoal

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 30 in which
deposited Witnefs of Charcoal

56.50 A drain 10 lks runs East - no timber

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 29 in which
deposited Witnefs of rock

May 15th 1827

South

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 28 in which
deposited Witnefs of charcoal

13.50 a drain 15 lks runs East - no timber

22.00 a drain 10 lks runs East - no timber

67.00 Entered Scattering timber - Thick Under-
growth of haggie /?/, Swamp dog-wood
Vines &c

73.45 A B Walnut 18 in: d^r

78.00 A Creek 75 lks runs SW

79.00 Entered prairie b^r NE & SW

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 27 in which
Witnefs of Charcoal

21.50 A drain 20,lks runs NW - no timber very
broad smooth lime stone

80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 26 in which
deposited Witnefs of Stones

11.00 A drain 10 lks NW - no timber

	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 25 in which deposited Witnefs of charcoal
	37.50	A drain 10 lks runs SW - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 24 in which deposited witnefs of charcoal
	8.50	A drain 15 lks runs West - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 23 in which deposited Witnefs of charcoal
South	23.50	a drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
	30.00	a drain 25 lks runs West - no timber Slate rock
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 22 in which deposited Witnefs of Charcoal
	58 50	a drain 10 lks - runs West - no timber
	70.00	A drain 8 lks runs West - no timber
	80 00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 21 in which deposited witnefs of Stones
	41.00	A branch 12 lks the Course West - no timber
	78.50	A drain 5 lks Course SW - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound for Mile N ^o 20 Witnefs Stones
	7 50	A drain 5 lks runs West - No timber
	39.00	a drain 8 lks runs West - no timber
	80.00	Raised a Mound of Rock in which deposited Witnefs of Charcoal for Mile N ^o 19

32.00 A branch 10 lks runs West - no timber
 70.00 a drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
 76.50 a drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 18 in which
 deposited Witnefs of Charcoal

May 17th 1827

South 21.00 a drain 5 lks runs West - no timber
 30.40 a drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 17 in which
 deposited Witnefs of Stones
 24.00 A branch 15 lks runs SW - Some few
 trees
 35.00 A drain 9 lks runs West - no timber
 61.00 a drain 10 lks runs West - no timber
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 16 in which
 deposited Witnefs of Stones
 20.00 A branch 20 lks runs SW - few trees
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 15 in which
 deposited Witnefs of Charcoal This Mile
 low, level, rich prairie
 80.00 Raised a Mound for Mile N^o 14 in which
 deposited Witnefs of charcoal
 59.00 Entered timber & crofised a branch 20
 lks runs SW
 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 13 from which
 a red oak 24 Mk^d 13 N 60 E 48 & a ditto
 Marked 13 N 80 W 197 lks

May 18th 1827

- 48 50 A branch 25 lks runs West
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 12 from which
a hickory 12 Mk^d ^{US} 12 S 35 W 31 and a
do 12 Mk^d ^{US} 12 N 35 E 39 Nearly all
this mile Swamp
- 21.97 A Creek 100 lks runs South
- 31.89 Crofised Same Creek
- 45 00 A B Walnut 36 in d^r
- 48 50 Same creek
- 66 00 Crofised the NW end of a Small lake
b^r SE & NW
- 80 00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 11 from which
a Red oak 18 M^k ^O 11 N 66 W 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ & a
hickoryberry (Standing on the West
bank of a Creek) 10 Mk^d ^{US} 11 S 66 E 25
- 18.00 A pacon tree 18 in: d^r
- 42 00 Crofised again the last named creek
- 46 00 the point of Prairie b^r E & W
- 48 00 Entered timber
- 80 00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 10 from which
a red oak 36 Marked 90 S 60 W 141 &
a hickory (three growing from the
same root) 20 Mk^d ^{US} 10 N 60 E 58

May 20th 1827

South

- 14 82 Crofised the last mentioned creek

- 21 82 A hickory 30 in d^r
- 41 00 The Neosho 250 lks runs East (here)
about 16 ch: below a Creek 100 lks
puts in from the North, thence the
Neosho turns South
- 43.50 Crofised the river, made a Mound on
the bank - set a Stake therein &
Marked Several trees

May 21.st 1827

- 55.89 A bur oak 20 in d^r
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N.^o 9 from which
a red oak 20 Marked ^O 9 N 74 W 113 &
a hickory 16 M'^kd ^{US} 9 S 87 E 100
- 45 00 The Neosho 250 lks runs West a
rapid in Sight above
- 47 50 Crofised the river, marked & blazed
Some trees facing the river
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N.^o 8 from which
a pecan 36 Marked ^{US} 8 S 59 E 73 & a
hickory 18 M'^kd ^O 8 S-59-E N 85 W 122
- 18.00 The Neosho 350 lks runs East
- 21.50 Crofised the river
- 38 50 The Neosho 400 lks runs NW crofised
at head of rapids

May 22^d 1827

- 70 00 Entered point of Prairie

- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 7 from which
a red oak 20 Mk^d 7 N 23 W 154 & a do
18 Mk^d 7 N 25 E 181
- 7.00 Entered timber at a red oak 20 In d^r
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 6 from which
a red oak 18 Mk^d 6 N 40 E 35 & a do
Mk^d 6 20 S 40 W 80 This mile Swamp
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 5 from which
a hickory 15 Mk^d 5 S 62 W 83 & a do
18 Mk^d 5 S 43 E 50 This mile Swamp
- 7.00 The Neosho 300 lks runs South here
the line Cuts middle of the river
& strikes same side again
- South 80 00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 4 from which
a pecan 20 Mk^d 4 N 81 W 42 & a red
oak 36 Mk^d 4 S 68 E 80
- 66.50 A creek 50 lks runs SE
- 80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 3 from which
a red oak 15 Mk^d 3 N 78 E 32 & a
ditto 15 Mk^d 3 S 16 W 29 This mile
Swamp
- May 23^d 1827
- 5.00 The Neosho 300 lks runs SW
- 17 00 Acrofs the Neosho
- 50.00 the point of a prairie b^s E & W (water
2 feet deep)

75.00 Entered timber

80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 2 from which
a red oak 18 Mk.^d 2 S 29 W 111 & a
do 15 Mk.^d ^{US} 2 N 86 E 154

45.00 The Neosho 300 lks runs SW

48.00 Acrofs the Neosho

80.00 Set a rock for Mile N^o 1 from which
a B Walnut 30 Mk.^d ^{US} 1 N 86 E 25 &
a hickory 15 Mk.^d ^O 1 N 51 W 9

South 62 50 a plain beaten path b^r E & W

80.00 Set a rock for the SE corner of the
reservation from which a red oak
20 Mk.^d US S 27 E 76 - A Bur oak
30 Mk.^d US S 59 W 100 - A bur oak
30 Mk.^d O N 8 W 137 & a Bur oak 40
Mk.^d O N 30 W 181 links distant

May 24th 1827

Francois Duquette)
) CC
Alexander Petre)

R. P. Beauchamp

Afst Surveyor

A. L. Langham Surveyor

Franklin Mri August 13th 1828

Sir

I returned to this place after meandering the Mifsouri river from the mouth of the Kansas to that of the Great Nemehaw. At & since my return I have been very sick with ague & fever from which I am just so far recovered as to addrefs myself to the adjustment of my accounts, and construction of my returns, which I expect soon to transmit to Gen^l Clark.

I believe that I have exceeded the appropriation, though I have not performed all the surveys, but I have nearly finished all that was desired by Gen^l Clark; and enough to enable him to know the area, and description of the land on which he may wish to Settle the Indians of the interior. However on this subject I shall be more explicit when I make my returns.

Cap^t Vasques sub-agent for the Kansas is dead. This event causes a vacancy which I wish much to fill. I know the country and almost every individual of the Tribe; all the half breeds and so much of the language as to enable me to be master of it in a short time - The Situation would be one entirely to my taste, which I consult more than the emolument which I believe is one of the lowest in the Indian department --

Recommendations, numerous & highly flatering are to be found in the War Department, which were handed to the

Secretary by my friends, when they wished me to be appointed to the Station given to M^r. Hamtramck - Among these, is that of Gov^r. Cals which voucher for my ability as well as integrity in discharging the duties of any office which may be conferred on me. The other recommendations are from the Members of Congress from Ohio the foremost of whom was Gen^l. Vance - from Kentucky Gen^l. Metcalf & M^r. Clark - Missouri Col: Benton. To these I shall add some few at this time from Missouri, to evidence that there has been no change in my character or standing. I have neither time nor health to make much effort, particularly for an object so trifling that it might ^{well} be in the gift of any one or two respectable men - If I have not been deceived by my prepossessions, during our short acquaintance, I shall feel well satisfied to be under obligations to you for the appointment.

I am

Respectfully

Y^o. Ob^t Serv^t.

A. L. Langham

P.S. I shall ask for the recommendations of our Governor Miller, our Senator Col: Benton & Gen. Smith Receiver at Franklin, to be addressed to the Sec^y of War or to yourself

To Col. M^cKinney

Washington City

(OIA: 1828. Osages. A.L.Langham.)

Franklin 14 Aug. 1828.

Sir

The last Western mail brought information of the death of Capt. Vasques, late Sub Agent for the Kansas Indians - Major Augus. L. Langham who is now here has expressed a wish to obtain the appointment; by reference to the recommendations on file in your Department you will find that he has been strongly and respectably recommended for an agency. Major Langham served with distinction as Capt & Major during the late War, and I have no hesitation in saying would fill with credit to himself, and usefulness to the Government, any agency in the Indian Department. By appointing Maj. Langham to the vacancy you will confer a personal obligation on

Sir

Your mt. Obt. &

Hum, Serv^t --

T. A. Smith

Hon

P. B. Porter

Sec. of War.

(OIA: 1828. Osages. A.L.Langham. Letter of Gen. Thos. A.Smith.)

Superintendency of Indⁿ AffairsSt^t Louis, Aug^t 14. 1828.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose to you the plats & Field notes of a part of the Surveys, by Major Langham, of the Osage reservation, and of their Half breed Claims, &^c which have been transmitted to me.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be

Y^r Most ob^t Ser^t

Wm Clark

The Hon.

Peter B. Porter

Secy of War.

(OIA: 1828. Osages. Wm. Clark. A.L.Langham.)

City of Jefferson

Augt 20th 1828

Sir

I have just been informed that Mr Vasquis Sub Agent to the Kanes Indians is dead, and that Major A. L. Langham is an applicant to fill his place. --

Major Langham served in the Regular Army during the whole of the late war - he entered the service as a Captain, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major. - No man served his country more faithfully and gallantly - he is a gentleman of talents - of worth and of high respectability of character - He is now poor, and small as the compensation is, attached to the appointment he now solicits, it would be of great service to him. -- Permit me therefore to take the liberty of recommending him to your notice, and friendly consideration. -- It would afford me infinite pleasure could he receive the appointment he solicits. --

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Sir your Obt. Servt.

John Miller

The Honble

P. B. Porter

Secty of War

(OIA: 1828. Osages. A.L.Langham.)

Washington May 9. 1829

Andrew Jackson

President of the U. States

Sir,

By treaties with the Osage and Kanza tribes of Indians, lands have been reserved for education purposes, to be applied under the direction of the President of the U.S. The Baptist Convention for the U.S. have authorized me to inform you, that in the application of those lands to their object, they wo^d be glad to be honoured with the trust.

Their views relative to the collacation of the tribes west of the state of Mifsouri & territory of Arkansaw, perfectly agree with those of the Government, an exprefsi^on of which they made to Congrefs in a Memorial in 1827.8. M^r M^cCoy who accompanied the late exploring expedition, has, in conjunction with another agent, been appointed by them, again to visit that country, to select a suitable situation for the settlement of the fruit of their schools, & for education establishments, & to procure such information relative to the country as may be serviceable to the next Congrefs.

They beg leave respectfully to submit to your consideration, the propriety of establishing within the Indian territory, so called, a superintendency, that may tend to the judicious location of the tribes, which may be settled there. They would further suggest with due respect, the probability

that tho' an expedition be sent next spring to the Camanches & others in the west, at present at war with the Osages, menacing to emigrating Indians and mischievous on the Santa Fee road, they wo^d be rendered peacable.

For reasons for the above suggestions relative to a superintendency and to the expedition, they wo^d respectfully refer to pages, 19, 20, 21, & 22 of the Report to the Secctary of War, of M^r M^cCoy, herewith submitted.

With the highest respect I am Sir

Your Obt Servt

Lucius Bolles, Cor Secty

(OIA: 1829 Schools (Osages & Kansas) Lucius Bolles, Sec'y Baptist Mission Board.)

Osage Agency, Augt. 21. 1829

To Gen^l W^m Clark,

Supt. Ind. Affairs

Sir,

The exprefs sent by you reached here last evening, by which I had the honor to receive your letters of the 8th, 9th, & 10th inst. with copies of two letters from Col. Arbuckle to the Sec^y of War, and yourself of the 24th & 27th June, relative to the complaints of Clermont's band.

In compliance with yours of the 9th, I have the honor herewith, to transmits my accounts corrected as required, and to afsure you that I feel no little sorrow, from my not at first comprehending your wishes as to the amt. of credits I ought to have exhibited.

The accounts were made out to comply with the forms sent, and thinking that pofsibly the new regulations required my account to show an equal debit and credit, and if a balance was left in my hands, I would be charged with it at your office - I entered my credits on the account - receipts to you, to answer the payments only which I have made within the quarter - I hope the present set may be correctly made out, and correspond with the regulations of the Department.

The Osages near me have this day been made acquainted with the contents of yours of the 9th, and have received my directions to forbear entering into the State of Mifsouri without a pafs from under my hand - I shall use my exertions to see the contents of that letter complied with.

I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the copies of letters from Col. Arbuckle which you had the goodness to send me - You say I should have offered a portion of the annuities, Cattle, &c to Clermont's band - I did offer Clermont's band their portion of the annuities, - and they were ready to receive them - By their desire I made arrangements to have them put in the mill house - to prevent the crowd pressing in and stealing them - which would be the case if no barrier prevented - They had at first prepared a kind of brush enclosure to secure them - as the Chiefs have so very little authority over their young men - In the mill they were to have divided the goods themselves before the eyes of all here - and white and red men would see - and note the quantity - and such was my wish - But the night previous to the day the goods were to be given - something was poured into their ears, which caused them to decide upon refusing the goods prepared for them - and consequently to set out on that day with Mr. A. P. Chouteau &c who were with them - and very soon repair to his store, near their town and receive his goods in the place of those they refused here, which he knew when he and they left here they could not do without. The secrets of the transaction begin to leak out, and though it gives me great pain to hear that complaints are made, - when I know my whole time and talents are devoted to the duties of my office - in the reply which I shall make to the complaints - I shall be able to show a success of intrigue which will surprise

you. On the 19th of May I wrote to Capt. Pryor to visit the Agency with Clermont, Black Dog and a few of the principal men - my object was to know if they intended to receive a portion of the Cattle, &^c contracted for - and to urge upon them their removal on their land - I had also heard that a portion of Clermont's band were in favor of removing - and my intention was to have their portion of the Annuities divided among them at a house built for Clermont, by the way of enticing their removal there. On the 1st June - A.P. Chouteau, Gen^l Houston, Capt. Pryor & C. with a large band of Clermont's town arrived. In the mean time however the Cattle & C as contracted for had arrived - and I had heard that Clermont's band as usual had refused to visit the agency as I had desired, The Little Osages said their fields were too near their town - they were not fenced - the Cattle would destroy them - and they preferred putting off receiving any Cattle &^c until their fields were fenced - The Cattle &^c arrived - there was no place or person to herd them - I had to receive them by the 1st June - it would take two or three days to do so - Clermont's band were not here as requested - It was not known when they would come - and by the request of White Hair and all the principal Chiefs and men - the Cattle, hogs, fowls, carts, &^c were all delivered and divided among the Osages residing on the Osage reservation except the Little Osages.

In the council held after the arrival of Clermont's band - Talla one of the Chiefs of that band said they were not prepared to receive & take care of their Cattle - and

he wished therefore that those which were still due them -
be given in 2 perhaps 3 years - when they would be probably
prepared to take care of them.

I have nothing more to add - as the Express which
left here on the 17. will convey all the latest information
I could give.

With sentiments of great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. Svt

(Signed) J. F. Hamtramck

U.S. Ind. Agt. for Osages.

(OIA: Osage File C226. St. Louis. 1837.)

Osage Agency Oct 11th 1830

Sir

Your note dated Aug^t 6. 1830 attached to a letter directed by you to Majr Hamtramck late Ind. Ag^t for Osage Nation has been duly received, and in compliance With your request the duty required by you has been performed, the result of which you Will find enclosed.

Mr A. P. Chouteau who resides in the neighbourhood of the improvements We Valued Was appointed by the Indians to Co-operate With me, and from his knowledge of the Settlement and from our joint examination of the premises I do not hesitate in Saying that the estimate according to the best of our Judge-ments is Correct.

The Whole number of families who resided in the Settlement Amounted to About Twenty One, those Who did not reside in Log Houses lived in their Indian Lodges - In one of these families the husband is a White man who has an Osage Squaw for a Wife by Whom he has Children and has resided in the nation many years by the Approbation of the Indians -

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt St

P - L - Chouteau

To General W^m Clark

U, S, Ind Agt for Osages

Supt Indⁿ Aff^s

St^t Louis

(OIA: 1830 Osage (Agency) P.L.Chouteau. Report of value of Indian imps.)

Osage Agency Oct 11 1830

Sir

I arrived at this Agency in Company with M^r. Carr the Sub Agent on the 10th Ult. We were met within 10 miles of the Agency by about 300 Indians belonging to "White Hairs" & the "Little Osage" Indians Who Came out for the purpose of meeting us. At the Agency I met With a deputation of Pi,an,ca,Shaws & Miamies Who had arrived for the purpose of requesting from "Walking Rain" the principal Chief of the "Little Osages" a pafs to enable them to go to the Country of the Buffalo to Hunt, They Said they Were advised to take this Couse of making application to the Chiefs of the Osages by you, as it would tend to Cement the bonds of friendship And so long as they treated each other as friends & brothers they would be protected by government. Under these Circumstances I deemed it my duty to encourage this friendly disposition (the Osages having granted their request and feeling elated at the respect paid to them) that I furnished them With provisions during their interview and Charged the Same as p^r. my a/c Current.

I then proceeded On to the Grand Saline (the residence of M^r. A P Chouteau) where I held a Council With "Clermonts" Band for the purpose of paying them their Annuity in Cash which I did and for Which I hold their receipt, I found that there Was great jealousy between the two Bands of "White Hair" & "Clairmont" and between the Chiefs & Warriors of "Clairmonts Band". I told them I intended to Act impartially between them, that I had no further object in view than to See justice done between them and the government, that when I received the

amount of their Annuities in Cash I would pay them in Cash
 if they requested it, And When ^{I was ordered} by government to pay them in
 goods I would do So, that I would Act fearlessly in the perform-
 ance of my duty, and Would not hesitate in Communicating to them
 my orders from government Without consulting their feelings, that
 I was bound to See the treaties faithfully executed=

Clermont Stated in reply that heretofore their annuity
 had been So managed by their Agents Who speculated upon them
 in goods Without their approbation &c that they Could not under-
 stand What was really due to them but that he hoped now their
 Brother (as he termed myself) was appointed their Agent that
 I would not Steal from them like the other Agents but would
 pay them What they Were in justice entitled to, that they had
 agreed to have a better understanding Among themselves here-
 after -

Whilst at the Grand Saline I addresed a letter dated
 25 Sept to Captⁿ. Vashon Indⁿ Ag^t Cherokees West of Mifsⁱ in
 which I stated "that it Was the Wish of the Chiefs & Warriors
 of the Osage Nation that the Cherokees of his Agency Would in-
 vite the Cherokees on Red River to abandon that Country & en-
 corporate themselves, With them And On Condition that they did
 So remove, that the Osages Chiefs & Warriors Would Meet the
 Chiefs & Warriors of the Cherokee Nation Some time next Spring
 or Summer at Cantonment Gibson When they would settle all dif-
 ferences between them and thereby establish a lasting peace"
 I further requested Capt V. to lay this letter before the Chero-
 kee Chiefs & Send me an answer as Soon as Convenient. To this
 letter I rec^d a very polite Answer from Capt V With a promise

to lay the Same before the Cherokees at An early period & hoped that their Answer Would give Satisfaction @

Aagreeable to your instructions I proceeded in Company With M^r A P Chouteau & Valued the improvements lately abandoned by the Osages the Letter and report Will accompany this -

On the 2^d of Oct I held a Council With the Chiefs & Warriors of the Little Osage Band - I spoke to them respecting the Claims of the Santa Fee Compy, They denied having any knowledge of the Robbery - I cautioned them as to the Violation of Treaties, against Stealing Horses, &c or any else from the Whites, as they would be compelled to pay for the Same -

M^r Dunlap (the Public Gun Smith) Claimed a Horse of them Which he said Was in their pofsefsion - "Walking Rain" Said he Would See it returned or paid for - On the 3^d of Oct I proceeded to hold a Council at "White Hairs" Village, I read the letter of R W Cumming Esqr. Agt for Shawnees Claiming lost horses - but White Hair being indisposed requested time to give An Answer I also named the Claim of the Santa Fee Compy. The two Medals sent as a present by Genl La Fayette (which you forwarded to me) I presented to the two persons they Were intended for.

On the 4th Oct White Hair & his Chiefs & Warriors Came to the Agency. In the evening he Stated to me that he and his Chiefs had been sitting around the fire for the day Consulting upon this businefs - In the course of his Observations he Stated, You have been appointed Our Agent. I shall now Speak to you as such. He then Complained of the neglect of M^r Dunlap the Gun Smith, he Said he Said he had Spoken to you On that Subject when at St Louis -

He then Spoke of Col.ⁿ Bailey & Capt Brannen as not fulfilling the Contractions of government, that the Indians derived no benefit whatever from their being in the Nation, Which he Said Was but a Very Short time in each year And that the government Were only paying them for riding about their Own businefs.

He then Stated that it was the Wish of the Whole Nation that they Should hereafter be paid their Annuity in goods, not in Such goods As the Agent might think proper but Such Articles as they themselves Should name in their order. With respect to receiving their Annuity in Money he Said that it Was impofsible to divide in So Satisfactory a Manner as they Could the goods.

On the Subject of the Claim of Anderson the Delaware Chief, "White Hair Said he knew nothing of them the Indians Who reside near Union Mifsion probably May Know Something of the robbery. " I promised White Hair" to make Known to you his Complaint -

I addrefsd a Letter under date of 5th Oct. to R W Cumming Esqr Indⁿ Agt for Shawnees respecting the Claim for Horses Stolen.

I shall transmit to your department together with my accounts a Statement of those persons Who are employed at this Agency together With an estimate of what Will be required for Pay. Annuities Presents - Transportation &c, Also a Statement of Articles recd of Majr Hamtramck at this Agency -

I have the honor to remain Very Respectfully

Your. Obt Servt.

P - L - Chouteau

U, S- Ind Agt for Osages -

(Copy)

Osage Agency 1 March 1831

Sir

I this day received by Exprefs your favor of 4th ult^o and for your kind attention please accept my thanks. I had already prepared a communication to you on the subject of depredations reported to have been committed by Clermont's Band which I intended forwarding immediately to you by Exprefs and requesting you to give me some information as to their extent. I was aware of their having wintered with their horses on the Verdigris & Necho Rivers On land belonging to the Cherokees & Creeks and was apprehensive that they would do Some mischief which appears to be the fact. I also was apprised of their interview with you and pledging themselves that no mischief would be done, but I was also well aware of the difficulty of their being restrained from committed outrages upon the property of others.

I beg you Sir to assure the Creek Nation that I will see justice done them, that as far as can be ascertained I will make the Osages pay for hogs killed, and the horses Stolen Shall either be returned or I will deduct their value out of the Annuity due Clarmore's Band & pay over to the Owners. Two of the horses are now in possession of White Hairs Town. "White Hair" was present when I received your letter and immediately gave orders to "War Eagle" his principal Brave to go and bring the horses or they Should be paid for. You will please also inform the Chiefs of the Creek Nation that it has been for Some time my inten-

tion to Visit them with the Principal Chiefs and Braves of this Band, who are particularly anxious to become acquainted and make friends with their Muscogee Brothers, I therefore in the name of the Osage Chiefs accept of their invitation and Shall visit them Some time in the month of April. At the same time I will bring the two horses now in the pofsefsion of White Hair's Band belonging to the Creeks. I will Send an exprefs tomorrow to Shun ga mony's Town and demand the five horses Said to be in his peoples pofsefsion.

I have not yet heard whether the Osages are guilty of robbing the Delawares on Red River of their horses. Should it prove to be true, I will use every exertion to ascertain who committed the Act and afford justice to the Delawares.

It gives me pain to hear of so many complaints made against the Osages, I however am determined that they shall not go unpunished, Whenever a Claim is made & Supported by the necefsary proofs No time Shall be lost in giving Satisfaction to the injured party, and you Sir will find me always ready to Co-operate with you in taking Such Steps as may prevent them from Committing depredations and preserving peace On the frontier. - I regret the Situation of Clarmore's Band - it is most true they require afsistance in Order to Cultivate their land and be lefs dependant upon the Chase for Subsistence. I have Solicited afsistance from Government to aid them in their Agricultural operations, and I expect by the return of an Exprefs which I have Sent to S^t Louis (whose arrival will be in a few days) Orders from Government on

the Subject. In order however that Clermores Band Should participate in the aid granted by Government to assist them in Agriculture as will be afforded to White Hairs Band & the Little Osages, it will be necessary for them to remove within the Osage reserve. Situated as they are on land which does not belong to them they cannot expect the same favors as though they were on their own land. I however will grant them such assistance as lies within my power consistent with the instructions I may receive from Government.

As to their place of future location there can be no difficulty, it only depends upon their disposition to remove or the orders of Government to have them removed, when a suitable place can be assigned them well calculated for cultivation & possessing other conveniences. My objection to the country you would wish them to have, is, that it would bring them too near the settlement of the Whites and thereby involve them in more difficulties. The place I think best suited for them would be at Shun-ga-mony's Town at Big Hill. I however will communicate my ideas to you on this subject more fully when I visit Cantonment Gibson in April next.

All the Upper bands have returned from their hunt; I therefore do not anticipate any difficulty between them & the Cherokees & Creeks who are hunting and trapping on Red River & west of the Cross timber as they will have returned before our hunters go out again.

Since Writing the above I have ascertained that the five horses Said to be in the pofsefsion of Shun-ga-mony of Big Hill is an error. I am told by the exprefs who brought your Communication that the horses are in pofsefsion of Shun-ga-mony Tunga of Clermonts Band living within Twenty miles of Clermonts Town. I shall transmit to G^l W^m Clark Sup^t of Indⁿ Aff^r at S^tLouis a copy of your communication to me.

I have the honor to remain

P L Chouteau

U S. In^d Ag^t for Osages

To)

Colⁿ M. Arbuckle

Com^d. Cantonment Gibson

Neocho -

(OIA: 1831. Osages (Agency) Wm. Clark P.L.Chouteau. Osage and Creek hostilities.)

U. S. Ind. Agency for Osages

April 6th. 1831.

Gen. W^m ClarkSup^t Ind. Affairs

at St. Louis

Sir,

The duties of Mr. D. D. M^cNair the Sub Agent for the Osages are and will be very arduous. The Osages are now Surrounded by Creeks, Cherokees, Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, & other Indians - Some of these tribes are constantly Committing depredations on each other - particularly the Osages on other bands - and it will be absolutely necessary for the sub Agent to be almost continually visiting their Villages which are now scattered over a large extent of their Country - He has just Started by directions on a visit to Clermont's bands, the Creek Agency & Cant: Gibson to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting between Osages, Creeks & Cherokees next month for the settlement of all existing difficulties between them - and to use his exertions to prevent a large party of that and the other villages from starting on a War expedition against the Pawnees

An Interpreter ought always to be with the Sub Agent to aid him in the transactions of his duties. There is only one in employ, and his services are Continually necessary at this post -

As Mr. M^cNair has a very good knowledge of the Osage language I would respectfully recommend that instead of employing another Interpreter the pay of an Interpreter be al-

lowed him in addition to his present Salary as Sub Agent -
This would be preferable and he Can render the necessary
duties - I should be much pleased to hear from you on this
subject by return of the express whom I have sent with
Communications relating to the movements of the Osages

I am with respect Your Most Obt. Servt.

P - L- Chouteau

U.S. ind Agt for Osages

(OIA: 1831 Osage (Agency) P. L. Chouteau. Annuities.)

Superintendency of Ind. Affs.

St. Louis, April 22^d, 1831

Sir,

I have the honour of enclosing to you herewith, letters received by Express from Mr. P. L. Chouteau, Indian Agent for the Osages, accompanied by correspondence between that Agent, the Agent of the Cherokees, Col^o Arbuckle, Capt Pryor the Sub Agent for the Southern band of Osages, - the Acting Sub Agent of the Creeks, &c. on the subject of difficulties between the Osages, Creeks, and neighbouring tribes; to which I must beg leave to refer you. Mr. Chouteau proposes a meeting of the Chiefs and principal men of the Osages, Creeks, and Cherokees, at Cantonment Gibson, on the 1st of May, for the purpose of settling all differences between those tribes. - I have authorised the council [Torn paper] the aid of Col^o Arbuckle I have but little doubt of their settling the existing differences between those tribes.

The band of Osages on the Verdigris, called Clermont's band, is composed of more than a third of the Nation, and reside on the lands assigned to the Creeks; - they separated from their nation, a year or two previous to the possession of Louisiana by the U. States - since which time, repeated attempts have been made to induce them to join their nation. - They have committed frequent robberies of property from the white people, and complaints have been made against them by the Cherokees, - Shawanoes, and others - their

late conduct towards the Creeks, renders it necessary for them to move to the reservation made by the Osages as stipulated in their treaty of 1825. - To effect this movement, they must have the worth of their improvements, and be placed on their reservation in a situation equal to that which they leave; otherwise it is believed, that they will join the Pankias, and may be troublesome to those who are disposed to be their friends. I would [Torn paper] to recommend, that as much of the appropriation of 1826 & 1829, which has been made by Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Osage and Kansas treaties, as may not be required for the objects contemplated at that time, be applied to removing this band of Osages within the limits of their reservation, and assisting the tribe in such agricultural pursuits as may better their condition, and have a tendency to reconcile them to their new homes.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obt Servt.

Wm Clark

The Hon:

John H. Eaton

Secretary of War.

(OIA: 1831. Osages (Agency) Wm. Clark P. L. Chouteau. Osage and Creek hostilities.)

Osage Agency 6 June 1831

Gen^l W^m Clark

Sup^t Ind. Aff^s

S^tLouis

Sir -

When at S^tLouis last Summer I had a Conversation with you respecting the Selection made by Major Hamtramck for the residence of the Agent for the Osage Nation - Since that time I have resided at this Agency and have experienced all the inconveniences which I at that time Anticipated - The Osage Agency is Situated on a Barren rocky Hill in a prairie about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of a Mile from the Neosho or Grand river - the land is So poor as not to admit of Cultivation, and the inconvenience of not having water nearer than the Neosho river is Severely felt. I have not a place near the Agency that Can be used even for a garden to raise Vegetables for family use. The Agency is Situated between White Hairs Town and Several Small Villages, Consequently the Indians Are Continually passing to and from those places and in doing So make it their business to Call at the Agency Which imposes a Severe tax upon the Agent as they never leave his house without being fed by him. And in Many Cases Commit depredations upon his property by Stealing Chickens - Killing hogs &c which he endeavours to raise for his domestic use - the Buildings are erected over an Indian Burial ground the reflection of which Causes unpleasant feelings -

The great objection to the location of the present

Agency is that the Publick are the Sufferers - The main road leading from Mifsouri to the Creek Agency pafses immediately through White Hairs Town On the Banks of the Neosho or Grand River - Consequently travellers who wish to procure a pafs to go through the Osage Nation are Compelled to take a Circutious route of Ten Miles out of their way to reach the Agency to procure the Same.

My wish is Sir to change the location of the Agency for a more Convenient One both to the public and myself - this can be done with little trouble and a trifling expence to the United States Government - I have no doubt that an exchange Can be effected with "White Hair" and the principal Chiefs & the people of his town - The present Agency is the Spot where White Hairs Town formerly was Situated and they would have no objection to return to it, the public buildings of the Agency - Farmers & Blacksmiths houses would be given in exchange to White Hair and his principal Chiefs for those buildings built by the United States government in their town for their use and the additional improvements that may be required will be effected upon the most economical Scale -

By making the exchange it would throw all the Indians of the Upper Bands above the agency which would facilitate the operations of the Agent by having the Indians together, the Agency also would be in a more Central Situation.

There are innumerable objections to the present

Agency, particularly On account of family inconveniences - every morning and evening We are distressed with the lamentations of the Indians for their lost relatives (which you know is a religious Custom among them) and On the other hand it is impossible to raise Stock of any description as they are Continually Committing depredations whenever tempted to do - this Can be prevented by extricating the Agency and removing it to a More Suitable place where we Can have plenty of water - land for a garden - raise our little Stock for home use - avoid the noise of the Indians - and have it in Our power to facilitate the movements of travellers through the nation -

I hope Sir you will take my request into Consideration and use Such measures as may facilitate an immediate exchange of the present Agency - to be removed to where White Hairs Town now stands On the Neosho river -

I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully

Yr Obt St

P - L - Chouteau

U.S. ind Agt for Osages

The manner of distributing the public buildings to White Hair & his principal Chiefs and the farms lately cultivated by the public farmers I would, (provided it met with your approbation) dispose of as follows - the Agency to "White Hair" and the principal Buildings and farms to the Head Chiefs and influential familtoes of his Town.

(OIA: 1831 Osages (agency) Wm. Clark P.L.Chouteau. Conditions.)

Osage Agency Jan^y 6. 1834

H'ble E Herring

Comm^r Indian Affairs

Sir-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
M^r D Kurts's letter dated Dep^t of War, Office Indian Af-
fairs Nov^r- 4. 1833 -

The nearest Post Office from this Agency is Fort Gib-
son distant about 145 miles - the next nearest is at Inde-
pendence Mifsouri distant between 160 and 170 miles, the
latter is the most Convenient to forward letters to & receive
by - I therefore recommend that all Communications to me may
be Sent by that route -

The Only apology I have to offer for the delay in for-
warding my accounts as punctually as is required by law, is,
that Very few opportunities offer to Send forward my Com-
munications to the Department - This Agency is not Situated
On the public Road - and Travellers would loose ten miles by
Coming this route - Whenever I wish to forward my accounts
I am Compelled to employ an Exprefs - the Amount allowed for
Contingencies at this Agency, is So Small that I cannot af-
ford to Sent the Exprefs as often as I Could wish - I Shall
however hereafter endeavour to forward my accounts in proper
time -

I have the honor -

respectfully to remain

Your Ob^t Serv^t

P- L- Chouteau

U.S.Ind Agt.for Osages -

Western Creek Agency

March 3rd 1834

The Honorable Secty. of War.

Sir/

I intended to write to you for some time past. I have been much from home lately. I think it my duty to write to you now, I suppose you have been informed before this that another Attempt has been made by the Commifsioners through me to affect a Treaty with the Osages. They - condescended so far as to request me to be the bearer of certain terms and conditions, of a Treaty, proposed by them to the Osages. My first imprefsion was to have nothing to do with the Commifsioners from what had pafsed between them and myself last year, on the same subject. Upon reflection, believing that it was my duty to serve the Government, no matter through whom the request was made, I agreed to visit the Vilage of Clarmont the Principal Chief of Osages, residing on the Verdigris River within Fifty miles of this place. Being aware of the Suspicious disposition of the Commifsioners, which has been too often and openly manifested towards me, I took with me as a companion and a Witnefs, a respectable and an intelligent Officer of the Garrison, to be at the meeting and hear the propositions I had to make to the Osages in behalf of the Commifsioners. The Osages were fully prepared, having already received through other sources the propositions of which I was the bearer; though they met me in full council; and after explaining to them the object of my mifsion,

they were unanimous in rejecting the propositions of the Treaty, proposed by the Commissioners, and requested me most positively to tell the Commissioners that they hoped that they would not hereafter make to them any propositions to exchange their lands - and added, that they would visit the Commissioners in a few days from the time I was at their Village (22nd Febry) and requested that I should be present at the Garrison to meet the Commissioners with them. This Visit of the Osages was to inquire of the Commissioners if they had made the Government acquainted with their claims, as they had requested them to do last year, and from the answer that the commissioners gave to the Osages, they feel satisfied that their request to the Commissioners was not attended to, it may not be improper for me here to say to you that the claims of the Osages, originated under the Agency of Governor McNair and Maj^r. Hamtramick. I will here only speak of the claim which come under the Agency of Gov^r McNair in the year 1825, for Mules taken by the Osages from a party of Spaniards on their way from Santafee to S^t. Louis. this happened at the time^{when} all the principal Chiefs & Warriors of the big and little Osage Tribes were making the Treaty with Governor Clark in June 1825 and after the Osages with their Agent had returned to their Villages. The Agent received at that time a letter from General William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, claiming from the Osages three Thousand dollars to pay for the Mules they had taken from the Spaniards. The Osages

agreed to pay that amount out of their annuity. This transaction took place at my house near Fort Gibson, One Hundred and fifty Miles below white Hair Town

on the return of the Agent at white Hairs Town he ~~their~~ received nearly all the mules which had been taken from the Spaniards, and were then sent by him to - Mifsouri, and what became of the Mules I know not, The three Thousand dollars was deducted from the annuity of the Osages, the Osages have lost both money and Mules. This happened a short time before the death of Governor McNair their Agent, and I have never doubted for a moment had the Governor Lived one year longer this error would have been by him rectified, I have been thus particular in the above Statement at the earnest request of the Osages

It is my duty however to say to you what I have said before that a Treaty can be made with the Osages if the proper means are taken; But I must also say, in Justice to the Osages, that if any, Nation has been heretofore deceived and Oppressed it is the Osages; and the Government is asking them for an important Sefision now of part of their last home, ought at least to be as liberal as it has been with Other Tribes of Indians; nothing more is asked and indeed not as much, only look at the immense Value of country that they ceded to the Government in their former Treaties. The lands now Occupied by the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seneca^s, and number of other Tribes to the north, was once owned by the Osages; and what have they received for that immense Country? Few Presents and a small annuity, of which

the great part will cease in a few years. Their present annuity is \$8,500 of which \$7,000 will be Extinct in the year 1845 - then, what will become of this Noble but unfortunate Nation? With \$1500 of annuity per year to be divided between about Six Thousand persons, I here feel bound, through you, to demand a compensation for the Osages addequate to the great sacrifices they have made in ceeding that vast and valuable Territory, which has enabled the Government to procure a home for a great number of Indian Nations, whoes have Emigrated from the East of the Mifsissippi and now Occupy the landed ceeded by the Osages. The Osages have yet full confidence in the Government; and I feel confident that Govenor Stokes was he alone could make a Treaty with the Osages. But as the board stands now, no Treaty can be made with them, I will add that the difsatisfaction which now appear to exist with the Cherokees, Creeks and the board of Commifsioners, dont bespeak in favour of the latter. It is in my opinion a great misfortune for the Indians that Govern- or Stokes is kept in the Minority on almost every question. Col Stambaugh, who is inteligent and has accurate knowledge of Indian affairs, supports the Governor and aids him, but he has no vote. I have thought it right to make this distinction in speaking of the board to you, all I want is Justice, I have been at Fort Gibson for several days attending the council between the Commifsioners & Osages. The Commifsioners urged strongly the removal of that band of Osages who are now living on Land, ceeded to the Chero-

kees. The Osages said that they were ready to remove and go on their own reservation, but wished before they moved the Commifsioners would pay them the Claims they have against the Government, and this same talk was repeated on both sides for several days, atlast ended by permitting the Osages to remain & occupy the place where they now live (Cherokee land) untill the first of November next. The council ended, the Osages received five days provision; and this at a time when they are almost in a state of starvation. Now I will ask you, Sir, who know the Indians, if that is the way to secure the good will and confidence of the Indians;especial-ly when you have in View to make a Treaty, which must be of Great importance to continue the great work of Emigration. I say such conduct shows plainly that the commifsioners have no Knowledge of the Indian character, The Osages evinced a great desire to Join the Delegation of the Cherokees and Creeks who are going to visit W Washington City - they prefsed me to take them along that they might make personally known their Grievences to the Grand Father, the President of the United States. Having not previously obtained the consent of Government, I did not think proper to encourage such steps

I expect to be at Washington City in the latter part of April next, I shall then have the honor to call on you, and should you think my servises of any advantage to the Government, I will cherfully act with that faithfull Servant Govenor Stokes, who never diviated from the path of his

duty to increase his emoluments, I will candidly assure you that no inducement can be held to me hereafter to make me act in conjunction with the present board of commissioners -

I Remain Sir verry Respectfully

Your Obdt & Humble Servt.

A. P. Chouteau

(CIA: 1834 Osages A.P.Chouteau Plea for justice for his Indians.)

Osage Agency - March 13, 1834

Hon^{ble} E. Herring Esq^r

Commifsioner Indⁿ Aff^s

Sir

Herewith I forward three claims against the Osage Nation which have been presented to and rejected by the Osages as being unjust. I have attatched to each claim the objections of the Osages which appear to me to be just. It is a well known fact that when Mefs^rs Whittaker, Harris & Wilson were found by the Osages On the Arkansas, being Completely lost, they were Conducted by the Osages to their lodges where these gentlemen remained ten or fifteen days treated with the utmost hospitality and kindnefs. The Indians gave them moccasins leggins &c. to travel in, And When requested they Safely Conducted them to this Agency (a Considerable distance from their Camp); Here the Indians refused giving up the Rifles &c. which are Claimed by Whittaker & Harris - Wilson did not claim his as he Said he had agreed to give it to the Osages.

The claim (N^o 37) of James MCGarrahan is for property Said to be Stolen by a Band of Osages in June 1814. The Osages Say they Know nothing of the transaction, and as they had made treaties with the government which provided for Claims against their Nation, they were induced to believe that all Claims had been discharged by Said treaties, this they Say was what they had been told by their old Chiefs.

I would thank you Sir to return these Claims as Soon
as they are decided upon by the Department

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt^t Serv^t

P- L- Chouteau

U. S. Ind Agt for Osages -

(OIA: 1834 Osages (Agency) P.L.Chouteau)

Saint Louis August 6th 1834

Gen.^l W^m Clark

Sup^t. Indian Affs

Sir,

Having rec^d. copies of the late acts of Congress in relation to the Indian Department, and also of the instructions of the Hon. Sec^y of War, as growing out of said acts; and perceiving that some of the operations at my Agency have been premative and not in Conformity with the late instructions, I proceed to state briefly to you the situation in which I am placed by a zealous and prompt discharge of what I conceive to be my duty, and wish to preserve uninterrupted the friendly relations now happily existing between the Indians of my Agency and other Tribes with whom untill lately they had been at War. -

On the 15th January last the Pawnees, who had accompanied M^r Ellsworth as far as Fort Gibson (for the purpose of effecting peace with various Tribes who reside on the Arkansas,) were, at this period, on a visit to the Osages, with whom they had recently made a peace; The latter Tribe wishing according to Custom, to afford their new friends an evidence of their good feelings towards them, were desirous of making them a present in Merchandise; but not possessing the means within themselves, they drew a draft on me for a portion of their annuities, I accepted it, and ordered the Merchandise to be delivered accordingly - The Pawnees highly appreciated the generosity of their Act said they

would make known to their people the friendly disposition of their brothers the Osages, and the noble manner in which they had been treated; that a council would be held, and that the Osages should be informed at what time a visit from them would be acceptable.

After these arrangements the Osages requested me to go to S^t Louis and bring them the balance of their annuities in Merchandise; and also, to ascertain whether, I could be permitted to accompany them to the Pawnees in case these last should invite them agreeably to promise. In compliance with the request, and for the purpose of procuring from you the necessary funds, I left my Agency on the 15th March and under a promise to the Osages of returning about the 1st May, I immediately on my arrival at S^t Louis, purchased the annuities. In the mean time a deputation from the Pawnees had arrived at the Agency and had presented the expected invitation to the Osages, who immediately dispatched a deputation of their people to me at this place requesting me to hasten back with their annuities - Not being able to leave this place without seeing you and it being absolutely necessary to send those Indians back, as some of them were taken with Cholera and one died, I was compelled to purchase and make them an advance of a portion of the Merchandise purchased. The remainder has been since shipped for their destination on board the Diana - Thus Sir, you will perceive the very delicate situation in which I have been placed owing to the existing relations between the Tribes

named: and I beg leave, respectfully, to request, you will forward this communication to the Commifsioner of Indian Affairs and recommend that my course be approved and the adoption of such measures as will enable me to complete the payment of annuities to the Osages, and to settle my accounts therefor -

I have the honour to be with high
respects Your obt. Servt.

P - L - Chouteau ind Agent

(OIA: 1834. Osages (Agency). P. L. Chouteau. Advances to Osages and Pawnees.)

Fort Gibson

6th January 1835

To Elbert Herring Esq^r.

Com: of Ind: Affairs

Sir,

In a communication made to you a short time since from my Agency: You were advised that I had appointed a day for meeting the Osages, instructing the Sub Agent to convene only the principal Chiefs & Warriors.

My object in calling these Head Men together, was to settle peaceable if practicable, numerous difficulties growing out of depredations committed by them, on the property of their Red neighbours principally; with some wrongs done our own Citizens.

The Cherokees & Creeks had formally notified me that they would not submit to the conduct of the Osages; and the former complained loudly, because a Band of Osages were still on the land of the Cherokees. On the 15th of last month I reached here with ^{the} hope that the difficulties could be finally settled. I called on Gen^r Arbuckle, and Gov^r Stokes, late Commifsioner, and requested them to give me, as far as they could, the particulars connected with the reasons why this Band of the Osages had refused to remove from the land of the Cherokees, when called on by the late Commifsioner in compliance with Treaty stipulation. It appeared that they had claims, and they had been advised,

from all I could learn, that the United States ought to settle them before they left the land or complied with the wishes of the government. After taking a view of the grounds, and obstacles, together with the interest of the public service, and the exposed situation of this frontier, should even a most petty, or party War take place - and which unless something could be done effecting a satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties, seemed evident. And looking too on the wretched & lost condition of a Noble people, who had surrendered more to the policy of the government, and who had been less attended to and indeed who had actually received almost nothing, compared with what they had surrendered. I determined to examine closely the law and my general instructions directing in what manner I should close the unfinished business of the late Board of Commissioners: and was convinced, in my own mind, that nothing could possibly cure all these evils, and remove the difficulties existing, but a liberal Treaty. And this I knew would be of doubtful issue.

Besides all the reasons here stated; the fact that a portion of the Osage Country was indispensably necessary to the United States, to enable the government to effect in a satisfactory manner the object of a Treaty with the Eastern Cherokees. I know that if this land could be gotten from the Osages, that the great leever (of a scarcity of land) by which the Eastern Cherokees have been prizing with

for years, would be at once taken from them.

On looking therefore at my authority, I became satisfied that although it was not expected that I would attempt the making of this treaty, yet I clearly believed that as the objects of the government, and strict performance of my duty could not be effected without a treaty, that I was bound as the Superintendent of this Territory to make it if practicable.

I had no time left me to consult the Department, this being a short Session of Congress, and the meeting of this council late.

I determined to assume what may be called a responsibility. For myself, to do my duty was my only object; and as I could not get advice within the proper time necessary to operate effectively, I believed it right to act alone for the good of my Country, and to do an Act of Justice to these people, by offering them the treaty.

It is now requisite to explain what the results would be, unless something was done to induce the Osages to abandon their ^oastations with the Wild Tribes. The Osages are located in the middle ground between Missouri river and Arkansas & Red river. And unless cherished by the government, by constantly operating with them, and keeping them together the consequences must appear to every one, certain.

They will continue to destroy the Stock of the emigrant Tribes, who will retaliate - the Government, when the Osages

do wrong, must press them by enforcing justice among them; this they will not bear, they will break for the West, soured, and, the first opportunity, will wreak their vengeance on the Choctaws, Creeks, or Cherokees, because they well know this is done on account of the numerous complaints of those aggrieved that they are held to a strict account - besides they have no love for each other; and without the ratification of this Treaty, they are entirely unable to sustain themselves, and unprepared to meet in a corresponding manner the new state of circumstances by which they are surrounded. Suffer therefore this Wild daring Tribe to once break from the ties (now but weakly acknowledged) that exist between them and the United States, and all that has been done for years, to bring about a general peace will be lost.

In a Military point of view, this is the most important Treaty, as admitted by every officer here; because if the Osages are ever permitted to break from the fostering care of the United States, campaign after campaign must follow, and with the exposure, loss of lives, horses &c, the expense alone that must follow would more than pay the annuity: but this is not the way to calculate when the faith of the Government is pledged to maintain the peace of this frontier. I know I have made them a liberal Treaty, this Intended to do because Justice demanded that it should be done. I ask any Man to take up the Osage Treaties, & the

Maps, and compare them with many of the Treaties made with the Eastern Tribes; and this one will be thought scant shear justice. The Choctaws surrendered thirteen Million and got at least seventeen. I have allowed them a strip of land running to the State line of Mifsouri. This was with them a matter of deep interest, and to show the light in which they viewed their exclusion from the white settlements, I will repeat their own words - They say Why does our Great Father keep us from having a path to the White Mans land - Our red neighbours many of them have their paths to go into the White mans paths. We once owned all this country and sold it to our great father - and we have never received much - Our land that we paid to our great father, for goods & money, last always, but his pay stops - How is this.

Truth is mighty at all times, and it is not the lefs so because it comes from ^a man whose only cover is a Buffaloe ^{it} skin - from such a source, is unswerable.

In this Treaty, the means for War is kept out of view, no Rifles &c to urge them to meet an Enemy, even for the purpose as they term it, to try their Guns. The cow & calf, the Hogs &c, occupies the place of the Rifle & ammunition in the estimates to carry out this treaty if ratified.

As every thing connected with the Treaty in question has its bearings on this frontier. It is proper that I should call the attention of the Government to the expected general Treaty that was promised conditionally by General

Dodge & myself last September at the council with the Wild Indians here. The meeting of these people is all important, and an appropriation for Presents should be made, of eight, or ten thousand Dollars, and the Articles sent here before the water falls, in the Spring.

The Tribes could be met out some distance, and the principal Chiefs & Warriors could be brought here and receive their presents & make a general Treaty - here, supplies could be more easily procured than at any other point.

I will close, as far as I am concerned, a duty commenced without specific directions, but which I consider within the meaning of my instructions. With this explanation, which I wish to accompany the Treaty on its March for confirmation or disapproval; leaving the entire business to those whose duty it will be to act on this subject.

I have felt it my duty to address a note to the Gen^l in command here, requesting him to write the Dept. giving the Military bearing of this Treaty. I must therefore request that a reference be had to his communication.

I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant

F. W. Armstrong

A. S. W. T

P.S., By a reference to the Speeches of the Indians accompanying the Treaty, it will be seen that they acknowledged the justice of
of
nefs, a claim due Col: A. P. Chouteau for goods & supplies

furnished them by him. It is proper here to remark that in the commencement of ^{the} negotiation with them, I told them distinctly that I would not agree that the United States should pay Traders, under any circumstances; that I never did consider that the government had any thing to do with those debts. It is here due to Col: Chouteau, that I should state that He did openly in Council state to the Osages that he hoped they would not let his debts prevent making the Treaty

They owed him the sum of \$3404. dollars. That if they wished to pay him, they could state so, but He would rather loose the debt than that they should Mifs a Treaty that would save them & their people. It is due from me to the brothers A.P. & L. Chouteau, that I should inform the Department, that I have had their hearty cooperation in effecting this treaty.

F.W.A.

(OIA: 1835. Osages. F.W.Armdtrong.)

Mifsionary Rooms, Boston;

Nov. 13th, 1835.

Hon. Lewis Cabs,

Secretary of War,

Sir,

The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury has forwarded to us your reply (of the 2^d inst.) to his inquiries relative to the Mifsion stations at Harmony & Union.

Relative to the wishes of the Board permit me to remark that the Mifsionaries and teachers at those stations have, as the Department is aware, labored under great embarrassments for some years past, having their origin, in part, in the distance of those stations from the Osage towns; and in part, ~~fer~~ in the uncertainty respecting the future and permanent location of that tribe, and the consiquent agitation, ~~whe~~ unfavorable to improvement, which prevailed among the people. Had it not been for the latter circumstance, the Board would, at a much earlier period, have requested the President to cause the sections of land reserved to those stations to be sold, agreeable to the treaty of June 2^d, 1825, preparatory to the removal of the mifsion families to some other locations, where they might come more readily into contact with the people for whose improvement they are laboring; and would have endeavored to strengthen and extend the mifsion. The time seems now to have arrived, when those stations can no longer be occupied advantageously for the

benefit of the Osages. For this reason the Board directed Mr. Kingsbury to confer with the Department on the subject.

With regard to the disposal of the two sections at Harmony it may not be necessary to remark further than to say that the missionaries and teachers will not probably, in any event, remain there longer than till next spring; and the buildings and improvements can be delivered up at any time during the month of April, a notice of a few weeks having been previously given. We suppose that the sale will include the land and improvements and buildings on it; the stock and all other moveable property remaining in the possession of the Board or agents appointed for disposing of it.

If the Osages should soon have a country assigned to them, on which they may probably be permanently located, the Board would desire to continue a mission among them. But if the affairs of the tribe should be likely to continue in a state similar to what they have been in for some years past, it would not seem expedient to the Board to resume its ~~al~~ labors among them. In order to meet this latter alternative, we would respectfully suggest whether the President is not authorised, (should he think fit,) by the treaty of June 2d, 1825, to cause the ~~pe~~ buildings, and perhaps the improvements or land to be appraised separately, either before or after the sale, and the ~~pro-~~ ^{ate} portion_a value of them to be deducted from the proceeds of the whole, and paid over to the Board, to be expended at our

mifision among the Pawnees, or the Sioux, or at some other mifision among the wandering tribes on the frontiers. It may just be remarked here that all the buildings, with the exception perhaps of a ~~pe~~ barn, and one or two other small & unimportant out buildings, were erected exclusively at the expense of the Board; and much the larger part of all the improvements on land have been made since the Board received any aid from the treasury of the United States for such purposes.

I remain, Sir, Most respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

David Greene,

Sec^y A- B. C. F. M.

(OIA: 1835. Schools (Osage) Rev. David Green.)

To all whom it may Concern

Know Ye, That J. B. Prudhomme a Native of Bordeaux in France is hereby granted a passport to travel through the Indian Country, On a tour of Observation, and to visit the Villages of Clearmont and White,^{Hare} in the Osage Nation, and will remain not exceeding one month from this date
- - - When he will Return to the Territory of Arkansas, or to the State of Mifsouri, or Subject himself to a fine of One Thousand Dollars.

Cap.t 7^t InfY

Comdg Fort Coffee

Fort Coffee

Choctaw Nation West.

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. Capt. J. Stuart.)

Department of War

Office Indian Affairs

Jan. 14^y 1836

Sir

In answer to your letter of 13.th November last respecting the sale of two Sections of land including the Harmony Mifsionary Establishment, I am instructed to say that the President of the United States would willingly direct such agreeably to the request of your Board, Sale, if it were calculated to promote the object for which the land was reserved by the 10.th Article of the Treaty of June 1825 with the Osages --

The Improvements of your Society were already made when the two Sections ~~en-which-they-are-placed~~ containing them the before mentioned Article provides that were reserved; and, when disposed of, it was to be for the benefit of the Mifsion and to be established in the Osage Nation &c within the limits of the country reserved by the said Treaty, and to be kept up &c so long &c -

It is considered that it would be inconsistent with the execution of the Treaty to direct the Sale, and to authorize a portion of the proceeds to be expended among the Pawnees, or Sioux, or any other Tribe -

If other lands should be allotted for the residence of the Osages, and a necefsity for selling the two sections should thereby be brought about, a provision, for investing the proceeds for the benefit of the Mifsion in the Country to which the Osages would remove, might be inserted in the Treaty - Meanwhile the legitimate object of the Treaty of

1825 cannot be effected by the requested Sale and apportionment of proceeds -

Very Respectfully

*

Your humb^e Serv^t

S- H-

Rev^d David Greene

Sec^y A.B.C.F.M

Boston

*It is to be regretted that the Scholl at Harmony Mifsion is not in more flourishing condition; and should your Society consider it expedient to establish the Mifsion in any principal Village of the Osages within the limits of the Country reserved by the Treaty of 1825, a Sale of the two Sections would be ordered, inasmuch as the President would be gratified in granting such application of your Board, having for its object the benefit of that Tribe for whom those Sections were reserved -

(OIA: 1835. Schools (Osage) Rev. David Green.

(Copy)

Verdegris, Creek Nation,

12th Decr. 1836

Majr William Armstrong

Act^g Supt Ind Affairs

Western Territory

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place, from St Louis; and that on my way from thence, I stopped a few days at the Osage Agency, and whilst there was visited by several young men of White Hair's band of Osages who represented themselves as having been sent by the Chiefs of their band to meet me and request that I would appoint some place to have an interview with them. I accordingly selected the river La Batte, about thirty miles distant, below the Agency, as the most convenient place for them to meet me, Where they informed me that their principal object was to make known to me, the continued depredations of the Pawnee Mohaws. It appears from their statement that this fall, several parties of Pawnee, Mohaws have at different times stolen horses from their hunting parties; and that on one occasion, a number of Little Osages had overtaken and killed nine of them, also that the two Padoka women who came in last fall with a young man of Mau non pa che's band had went to White Hair's town, and after residing there, for a short time, had stolen some horses, and went off; a hunting party coming across their trail pursued it, and found one of the women asleep; and supposing her to be

a Pawnee Mohaw, they killed her, they appeared to regret the circumstance; and requested me to inform the Padokas, when I saw them, that they had no hostile feelings towards them; and that it was altogether owing to a mistake, that they had killed the woman - and that they were willing to pay according to the Indian custom, for her death. They requested me to lay these circumstances before you; and to urge you as the Superintendent of Ind Affairs west, to use some immediate and effective measures to put a stop to these depredations and to say that unless they were checked, they would be obliged to retaliate, which will cause a war among them and probably involve other Indian tribes in their difficulty.

It may not be improper, here to state that my brother A P Choteau has lately received information from one of his clerks at Camp Mason, stating that the outrages complained of by the Osages have been committed upon the Comanches, Padokas and other western tribes, this was reported at Camp Mason, by the runners of these tribes who had been sent there, by their Chiefs to know if I had arrived; and if was going to keep my promise to meet them there this fall, you will perceive that the state of affairs among these Indians, requires immediate attention, not only to prevent a war but to explain to the Padokas the circumstances attending the death of the woman; and to remove any unfriendly feelings they may have formed against the Osages on her account, to ~~the~~ accomplish this object, should it meet your views, I cheerfully tender my services to have an interview

with them, and to remain among them for a short time, this measure can in no way interfere with the duties of my office, as the Osages will not return from their hunt until the last of Jany; and it is impossible to pay them their annuity until they return to their respective towns.

I have the honor to be

very respectfully

Your obt Sert

(Signed) P L Choteau

U.S.S.Ind Agt for Osages

(OIA: Osage File A99-224. Choctaw Agency. 1837. A-99.)

Dragoon Barracks
near Fort Gibson
June 7th 1837

Honbl^e

J. R Poinsett

Secretary of War

Sir

I enclose you the statement of the Sub-Agent of the Osage Indians with regard to two Horses taken by them from in the Month of December 1834 the balance of the papers have been forwarded sometime since and are now in the War Department - The Horse the mentions as being dead was killed by a Chief of the Nation on a Hunting Party in chasing Buffalo and Wild-Horses - The other is I believe still alive (but scarcely more) having been rode down by an Osage Indian, and of course unless enclosed you will also receive a statement which will that they Indians never intended giving them up so long as they found them at all serviceable.

I have the honor to be

very respectfully

your Obedt Servt

E. Trenor.

Capt 1 Drag^{ns}

(OIA: Osage File T155-194. Ft. Gibson. 1837. T-155.)

Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.

Oct. 26 1837.

Hon. C. A. Harris

Commsr. Ind. Affrs.

Sir,

The particularly unfortunate situation of the Osages is likely to produce difficulties which may seriously effect affect the design to organize the civil government among the tribes.

They have been in the habit of returning yearly to hunt on the lands on which they formerly lived on the frontiers within the State of Missouri. A sparse population of whites scattered along the line have been much annoyed by these visits. Some of them own large stocks of cattle and hogs, many of which the hungry Osages destroy. They steal horses, &c. A trader among them says that in 1836 he knew them to have among them thirty six stolen horses belonging to citizens of the U. S.

In the beginning of the present autumn sundry citizens contiguous to the Osages met and resolved on measures to prevent the Osages from hunting within their neighbourhood. They appointed a "Committee of Vigilance" - and sent two men to warn the Osages that if they entered the white settlements they would be flogged by the whites, their guns broken, and they driven back, and that in case of refusal still to leave, severer measures would be resorted to. The Osages replied that they had sold the land but not the game, that

they designed to come in to take it as usual, and that if "pushed out by the whites, they would push with their knives."

Application was made to the governor of Missouri, and 280 militia, some raised as Volunteers and some by draft, have been put in readinefs, to be commanded by Genl. Lucas of Jackson County, to go, when called for by the citizens, to drive out Osages who may come into the State.

Several parties came in, but I believe that nearly all have been driven back by the settlers, without calling on the militia. Two have been whipped, one of whom had his gun broken, and a white man in the affray narrowly escaped being shot.

I am told that not a few of the whites now held in readinefs have at some former period lost property or suffered some indignity by the Osages, and generally such a state of feeling exists towards this wretched people, who by their extreme suffering from scarcity of food for themselves and families are almost driven to a state of desperation, that murders are to be apprehended unless measures to prevent it be speedily taken. Should the life of a white man be lost in an effort to expel the Osages, revenge would immediately be brought by the whites, and should an Osage be killed, they would probably wreak their vengeance on unsuspecting whites, whilst at the same time individuals of neighbouring tribes would seize the occasion to murder

and steal with the hope that the blame would rest upon the Osages.

Never was a people in a more pitiable condition than the Osages. They raised, in a manner, no corn the past season - they have no resources of food - within their own limits there are not game and roots sufficient to keep them from actual starvation, and on every side they are repulsed, none, either red or white being willing to have them nearer. With the exception of a few weeks, they have not enjoyed the counsel or assistance of an Agent for about eighteen months. I do not mention this as a complaint against the Agent, I merely mention the fact as one which has augmented the miseries of the Osages.

In 1831 a field of about 70 acres was prepared for them by the government. The second year that they cultivated it, while a treaty was pending, at which they expected arrangements would be made for their removal north, and, perhaps, under the impression that they should enjoy the benefit of their field no longer, they commenced using the fence for firewood. Their field has since been of no value to them.

In March 1835 they destroyed their Smithery, they cut up the Bellowses and scattered the tools and iron. I have reason to believe that this injury done to their smithery, and also the murder of their smith in 1834 were occasioned by recklessnefs produced in a great measure by a state of poverty which had brought them nearly to desperation.

I respectfully entreat you most earnestly to take into consideration the condition of this unfortunate people.

I would respectfully recommend that a consoling talk be sent to them, and that measures be taken to prepare fields for them to cultivate the ensuing spring and summer, the means to accomplish which could probably be found in the provisions of the treaty of 1825.

I am confident that no tribe within the Indian Ter. is more easily managed than the Osages would be when relieved from excessive poverty, and inspired with hope by a prospect of better days.

After their field had been abandoned, Belle Wizo and other Chiefs proposed to hire a Mr. Clements, who had been the government farmer for the tribe about two years, to farm for them. They could easily be induced to raise a sufficiency of food to render them pleasant neighbors, and to place them within reach of the means of improvement.

Most respectfully

Sir

Your Obt. Servt.

Isaac M^cCoy

PS

Sir, Circumstances induced me not to mail the foregoing letter at Fort Gibson, where it was written, by which means I am allowed an opportunity of adding this postscript.

In the last week of October, Genl. Lucas with about 500 men marched to the frontiers alluded to in the above letter - Found within the State between sixty and one hundred Osages, consisting of men, women and children, and removed

them to the Indian side of the line. All excepting three companies returned about the 1st Nov^r. On the 3^d I saw the three companies alluded to, a little within the State, and nearly opposite the Quapaw lands. I had seen also, a camp of Osages near, which would be removed by them.

No lives had been lost. Reports said that about ten or a dozen Osages had been whipped on placing them on the Indian side of the line - This I have reason to believe was done without the ~~know~~ order or knowledge of the Officers. About 140 Dragoons from Fort Leavenworth are also on that frontier opposite the Osages.

Permit me respectfully to inquire if it is not possible to get some provisions of food to these poor suffering Osages in the course of two, three, or four months, to save them from starvation, and to prevent them from committing some depredation under their extreme suffering that would lead to serious consequences. The interests of the Indian Territory, and of the whites on the frontiers, plead strongly for such relief, and humanity towards 5000 friendless human beings prefers claims more forcible than, perhaps ever occurred with our Indian tribes.

With great deference I would respectfully suggest that, should the government be disposed to send some relief to these people until their corn, &c. of next season shall be eatable, there are contractors for furnishing emigrants who have supplies at command which could be run to the Osage settlements in a few days after orders to that effect should be given.

Pardon me for suggesting that supplies sent to them would have to be well guarded, and that a rigid economy and scrupulous equality should be observed in its distribution.

Respectfully

I. M.

Westport, Mo.

Nov. 13. 1837.

(OIA: Osage File M264. Westport. 1837.)

Copy

Fort Leavenworth

November 23^d. 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you, that in compliance with your order, I marched with "A" and "B" Companies of the 1st Drgs for the Osage Country on the 28th ultimo -

On the 31st of October, having learned that Gen^l Lucas had a command of five hundred Militia in the field, and that he was acting under the Special Orders of the Governor of Missouri: I sent an exprefs to the General, earnestly requesting him to delay in his proceedings - A copy of my letter to him is enclosed (N^o 1)

I reached Harmony Mission at 9 o'Clock A.M. on the 2^d. instant, and was astonished to learn that a detachment of Militia, had the night before, made prisoners of five Osage women, who were living with white men in that Vicinity. Some of them, having been married fifteen or twenty years; and that the party had left, with their prisoners for the Head Quarters of General Lucas -

After mature reflection I determined to overtake this party and cause these women to be immediately released, and sent to their homes -

I therefore, advanced rapidly with one Company and overtook in an hour I found this Guard consisting of Sixteen man marching in front and rear of these five helpless and frightened women, and I have no hesitation in saying, that it was the most contemptible sight, I ever saw, or even expect

to, in the course of my life - Being determined to avoid if possible all collision with the militia, I said to the man in command of the party, that I would be responsible to his General for the release of the women, and requested that the might be sent home which was accordingly done -

I then returned to the Marais de Cygnes, for the purpose of meeting General Lucas, and to prevent any attempt on the part of the Militia to retake the women -

On the 3^d inst. after posting a Guard of three men at M^r. Giraud's house I marched for the Osage Town on the Neouche River - I passed one battalion of Militia at Harmony Mission, and within a few miles of that place, met Gen^l. Lucas with another - I said to him that I had requested one of his Officers, the day before, to release some women he had as prisoners, that I had not done it, for the purpose of showing any disrespect to himself or his command, but from the confident belief, that he did not know the circumstances under which the women were arrested - I then informed him of the length of time that some of them had been married, and remarked that they had as much right to feel at home in the State, as we had ourselves - He replied that the Governor had ordered him to remove all the Osages from the State, and that the Order must be executed, or words to that effect - I said to him that I had the same orders, but I knew, it could never have been the intention of either Governor Baggs, or Co. Kearny, to break up those old families about Harmony Mission, and that it was one of those cases in which both he and I were

bound to exercise our discretion. He then appeared to adopt my view of the affair, and I invited him to ride aside with me, which he did, accompanied by an Aid-de-Camp of the Governor,s - I then said to him, that I had not left the Guard at Girauds, as a protection against himself, but against any stragling party of his young men, who without knowing all the circumstances, might be disposed to make difficulty - My intention in saying this, and which must have been perfectly plain to him, was, that I did not think it necessary to protect a few helpless females against a General Officer, but I never dreamed of giving him any authority over my Guard, indeed this was beyond my power for as he was not in the field by Order of the General Government, he could not under any circumstances, Command a regular Soldier - He said to me in reply that he would take measures to prevent any further difficulty, or something to this effect, that there had been a great deal of talk in his Command about the matter, but that when he reached the Mission, he would council with his principle officers, and he trusted that all would be satisfied - I then handed him a note (N^o 2) and left him on the most amicable terms, dismissing the whole affair from my mind -

I reached the Osage Town on the 6th inst; and learned that all of the principle men of the Tribe were hunting in the Buffalo Country, which shows the folly of the report, that the Tribe was assuming a hostile attitude - not a man has left those vilages this year, with a hostile purpose, and the assembling of the militia on the frontier was utterly unnecessary

and highly improper - It is the current rumor in that part of the country, that some of the Indians were ^{most} severely flogged by a party of Militia that was conducting them to the line - I have no proof of this fact, and could not obtain it, but if it can be proven, the persons who did it, ought to be held to a fearful account for it will, in all probability, lead to the loss of lives - I do not believe that it will cause open hostility immediately, but those Indians that were punished, before they were warned, differ from all other Indians if they do not, secretly take some scalps in revenge -

On my return from the Osage Towns, I heard that a large number of Indians were Still within the State of Missouri and I immediately marched in pursuit of them - I found but twenty men most of them having families, and sent them over the line -

These Indians were distinctly told that they must not hunt within the State, that we put them away at this time with our hands, but if we were obliged to do it again, we should do it with our swords - I thought it necessary to make this threat, for if they persist in crossing the State Line, after being expressly forbidden to do so, we shall be compelled to take some severe measures with them, and there will be no injustice in this severity after giving them the formal notice - These Indians undoubtedly commit many depredations upon the frontier inhabitants, and it is not surprising that those persons should feel highly irritated, when their cattle are

slaughtered and horses stolen by these wandering Indians -

The Annuity paid to the Osage Tribe amounts to nine thousand dollars, and I would take the liberty to suggest, that the most effectual way of preventing further depredations upon the property of the whites, would be, to stop the amount of the damage from the annuity to the whole Tribe, and give it to the citizens who sustain the losses - These claims should be well proven and paid at once by the disbursing Officer - A course of this kind would compell the Tribe to make and enforce some law among themselves, to prevent this stealing, as they would all be deeply interested in the stoppages that were made from their annuity -

There is no Agent for the Osages, and there is no Tribe on our border, in which a respectable and influential Agent could do so much good, but it is impossible to get a suitable person to take this appointment, with the salary of \$750 a year, for the Indians would beg or steal more than this sum from him every year -

I returned to the Marais de Cygne on the 16th inst. and was very much surprised to learn, that after I had left for the Indian Country, General Lucas had made an attempt to retake some of the women that I had caused to be released - After what had passed between him and myself in relation to this matter, I could only account for this extraordinary Step, by supposing that he was forced into it by some of the insubordinate people about him -

I directed Sergeant Hancock to make a written statement of this occurrence (N^o 3) and it corresponds with his verbal report to me, I have not the least doubt of its perfect truth -

I am Sir

Very respectfully

Your Ob.^t Serv.^t

(Signed) E. V. Sumner

Capt^t 1st Dragoons

To

Col^l S. W. Kearny

Comdg 1st Dragoons

A true Copy

T. L. Alexander

ADC & A A A Genl

(OIA: Osage File A 292 Jefferson Barracks. 1837.)

Copy

Fort Leavenworth

November 24th 1837

Sir

On the third of November 1837 while posted as a Safe Guard at the house of M^r. Giraud on the Osage River I observed about 11 oClock A. M. a body of armed men, in citizens dresses riding up to the house. They were armed, all with guns, and some with Swords, when they reached M^r. Girauds gate, the leader calling himself Co^l. Wilson asked for the Sergeant of the Guard - I told him that I was Sergeant of the Guard. He then presented me a paper, containing, as nearly as I can remember, the following words. "The Guard Stationed at the house of M^r. Giraud is hereby dissolved, by order of Cap^t. Sumner" - Signed either D. S. or S. D. Lucas I forget which - his rank affixed to his Signature

I read the Order, and returned it Co^l. Wilson: saying to him that it was not good. That I could not obey it and that I did not know General Lucas from the Devil, and that if Cap^t. Sumner wished me relieved from that Guard, he would have sent a noncommissioned Officer or at least some of his own writing - A man with a Sword, who I supposed was an Officer asked me what my Orders were; I replied to him that my orders were given to me to obey and not to turn over to another - that they were given to me by an officer who understood his buisnefs, and that I understood mine - for it was the way I made my living - I then asked Co^l. Wilson if he saw Cap^t.

Sumner and Gen^l Lucas meet at the Mission. He told me that he did and that he heard Cap^t Sumner say to Gen^l Lucas that I should break up my Guard, leave there, and follow Cap^t Sumner -

He further stated that it was agreed between Cap^t Sumner and Gen^l Lucas that he (Co^l Wilson) should proceed to the house of M^r Giraud with a party to take "two Ladies or Indian women", to the Mission where Gen^l Lucas then was. I told him I would not give them up - He said that he would have them - I told him if he took them he would take them over our dead bodies - He asked me if I disobeyed Gen^l Lucas' Order. My answer was that I obeyed Cap^t Sumner's Order - He said it was Gen^l Lucas, Order that he should take the women - I told him I doubted not that they were good men and brave ones and that in all probability there were Some Gentlemen among them - I also said that if we did not destroy one another now, that I might meet them as friends some future time - I in conclusion Stated to Co^l Wilson that he had brought these innocent men (his followers) into danger, and if any blood were Spilled I would have his first -

The person who had asked me for my Orders then rode a few paces to the front, and addresssing me by a familiar term - said, "I like your spunk and it would be a pity to kill such a man as you"- I told him in rejoinder - "I am not dead yet, and when I am killed there will be some empty saddles in your party - They then wheeled and rode off-

During this conversation Mitchell 1st and Sciler were
present

(Signed)

Very respectfully

We certify that the
above report in all
respects is true.

Signed) M Hancock

Serg^t 1st Dragoons

To

Signed) Peter Sciler

C V Sumner

Robert Mitchell

Cap^t 1st Drgs.

C^o B. 1st Dragoons

A true Copy

T. L. Alexander

ADC & A A A Genl

(OIA: Osage File A 292. Jefferson Barracks. 1837.

(COPY)

Head Quarters 2^d Dept. Western Division

Fort Gibson Nov^r 25th 1837

Dear Sir

I received, by the last mail, your letter of the 20th Inst. and at the same moment received a letter from M^r Bright (farmer for the Quapaws) on the same subject, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The Osage reserve is not within the limits of my command and not apprehending that the state of affairs to which you refer is unknown or unattended to by the Military commanding in Missouri or that there will (at an early period) be a resort to Acts of hostility between the inhabitants of Missouri and the Osages, I regarded it sufficient at the time to furnish the Government, and Major Gen^l Gains with copies of M^r Bright's letter, which were transmitted by the last mail, and at the same time to communicate my belief that the Osages will suffer for provisions the next Winter and Spring unless they are assisted by the Government, or can obtain a part of the Indian supply on hand at this post.

I have urged the Osages to remain at peace, and to restrain their people from going into the State of Missouri to hunt, and notified them that I had represented their situation to the Government, and that you are authorised to take five of their Chiefs of principal men to Washington City to see their Great Father, the President of the United States, and that the Chiefs selected to go to Washington will be

required to leave this in about two moons and a half.

I am Dear Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Ob^t Serv^t

(Signed) M. Arbuckle

Brev^t Brigd^r Gen^l Comm^d

To

Capt. W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt. Indian Affairs W. T.

Choctaw Agency.

(OIA: Osage File A 295. Choctaw Agency. 1837.)

Choctaw Agency

December 5th 1837

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Comm^r of Ind^d Affrs.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter from Gen^l Arbuckle in answer to one from me upon the subject of Osage depredations.

I have no doubt the Osages are now much in want of provision, and that during the Winter and ensuing Spring there situation will be such (if not provided for) as to drive them to depredating upon the different tribes of Indians, under the circumstances, if those that are actually in want could be furnished from the Indian supply at Gibson, it would be the means of saving them from suffering

Respectfully

Yr. Mo. Ob^t Serv^t

W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt. Westⁿ Ter^y

Choctaw Agency West

December 27th 1837

C A. Harris Esq^r

Comm^r of In^d Affairs

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 10th Nov^r with extract of a letter enclosed from the Rev^d J. F. Schermehorn in relation to the Osages. In a communication made by me of Nov^r 23^d I stated that the party of Osages charged with committing depredations upon the Citizens of Mifsouri, was doubtlefs confined to a few of the tribe, and that to a certain extent it was true, that perhaps the Osages had committed depredations, and also what course I had adopted to ascertain the true state of the case

In relation to the Osages not having a resident Agent amongst them for the last three years, I presumed that M^r Schermehorn has not been properly informed. M^r. Choteau during that time has acted as Osage Agent, it is neverthelefs true that he has been absent from his Agency a portion of the time, but mostly on public businefs connected with the Wild tribes. Maj^r Choteau for some time previous to his resignation in July last informed me of his determination to resign, that the compensation was inadequate, and I have no doubt that he has been preparing to engage in the Indian trade amongst the wild Indians, which he is now doing at Camp Mason. It is a well known fact. the influence which the Choteaus by their con-

nection, and the confidence reposed in them by the Osages, they have followed them to the Prairie, and I think that I am not mistaken when I say that a large portion of them will settle around there trading establishment (Camp Mason) as hunters &C.

I have reflected much upon the condition of the Osages, they are the remnant of a powerful tribe from whom the United States have acquired considerable lands, for other tribes, they are poor and in a fair way if possible to be even more so. Unless something shall be done by the Government to relieve them, I consider them but slightly removed in the point of civilization from the Comanches or Pawnees.

With a diligent and proper Agent disconnected however remotely with trading and a farmer or labourers employed to cultivate the soil and shew the Osages to farm, and by giving some domestic animals to give them a start in raising stock to be placed under the contrall of the Agent or farmer these people might yet be saved, and unless some course of this sort is adopted they will to a great extent join the Wild tribes, they are now deprived of the means of subsistence by hunting which they heretofore enjoyed, and unless they turn there attention to cultivating the soil and raising stock, they must as Mr Schermehorn justly observes either commit depredations or starve,

In relation to the Blacksmiths and other subjects contained in the Rev.^d Mr Schermehorn's letter, I will en-

deavour to obtain such information as I can and report the same to the Dept.

Respectfully

Yr. Mo. obt. serv.^t

W^m Armstrong

Act. S. W T.

(OIA: Osage File A304. Choctaw Agency. 1837.

General Land Office

March 29th 1838.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter, dated the 1st Instant, from John Swayne Esq, to the Hon^{ble} John W. Crockett in reference to a sale, which it appears from the enclosed was made by Samuel Houston, formerly of the State of Tennessee, to John C. M^cLemore and M. H. Howard of a portion of a tract "reserved to Amelia (the daughter of Shemehunga) a half breed Osage, by the fifty Article of a Treaty made and concluded at S^t Louis in the State of Missouri" on the 2nd June 1825; and request that your answer to the enquiries in M^r Swayne's letter may be communicated to this Office, and the enclosed returned to me.

Very respectfully

Your Ob^t Ser^tJa^s Whitcomb,

Commissioner

C. A. Harris Esq
Commissioner of
Indian Affairs.

(OIA: Osage (Reserve) File L 423. Gen. Land Office. 1838.)

O. I. A.

April 2, 1838.

Whitcomb James

Com^r: General Land Office.

Sir,

In relation to the subject to which the enquiries of Mr Swayne in his letter to the Hon. J. W. Crockett refer, I have to state, that the 5th Article of the Osage treaty of the 2nd June 1825, reserves to the use only of certain half breeds, a section of land each. The stipulation in the treaty does not grant the tract or confer a fee simple right, but places the reserves in the situation of a usufructuary. The reservees under this article cannot therefore convey the land to any other individual.

The tract reserved to Emilia, the daughter of She-mehunga is one of the eight Osage reservations which are within the limits of the territory granted by the United States to the Cherokee nation by treaty of the 29th December 1835. By the 4th article of this treaty, the United States "agree and stipulate to extinguish, for the benefits of the Cherokees, the titles to the reservations within their country, made in the Osage treaty of 1825, to certain half-breeds, and for this purpose they hereby agree to pay to the persons to whom the same belong or have been assigned or to their agents or guardians, whenever they shall execute, after the ratification of this treaty, a satisfactory conveyance for the same to the

United States, the sum of 15000\$, according to the Schedule accompanying this treaty of the relative value of the several reservations."

The proportional value placed upon Emilia's Section was 1300\$. No payment has yet been made for these reservations.

Herewith Mr. Swayne's letter is returned agreeably to your request.

C. A. H.

(OIA: Letter Book Vol. 24, p. 4. Signature on original was evidently that of C. A. Harris.)

This Article of agreement made & entered into this first day of July 1839, between Congrave Jackson Sub agent for Osages, on behalf of the United States, and Charles Mongrain (a half breed Osage) of the other part.

WITNEFSETH - That whereas the said Charles Mograin is this day appointed Interpreter for the Great & Little Osage tribe of Indians, doth covenant & agree, faithfully to discharge the duties of Interpreter for said tribe of Indians, for & in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars per annum, per 9th Sec. Act of Congress 30th. June. 1834. and to be governed by law, & such instructions as he may receive from the Dept. of War, Supt. Agent or Sub Agent so long as he may continue Interpreter as aforesaid

Witnefs our hands & seals this first day of July 1839.

Congrave Jackson (Seal).

Sub Agent for Osages

Charles Mograin (Seal)

(OIA: Osage File. Agency, 9/30, 1839.)

Osage Sub Agency

Sept 30th. 1839.

Sir

The 4th Clause 2nd Art. Treaty of 11 Jan^y last with Osages provides for furnishing a certain quantity of Stock, Tools &c to each Osage family, who shall form an Agricultural settlement. Now Sir, there is not such a Settlement in the whole Osage nation. It does seem to me, that Waggon, Carts, Oxen tools &c are necessary for the forming of those settlements. White Hair, the principal Chief, is at this time occupying a place settled by the Rev^d N. Dodge a Missionary, where there is some fencing, tolerable Cabins, some fruit trees &c this perhaps might be called an Agricultural Settlement. Shin, gah, was, sah, the Chief Councilor is living in a house built for him several years since, but without a pannel of fencing near, tho' he has 86 acres of broke or ploughed prairie attached to his place

These people have all gone on their fall or Winters hunt from which they will not generally return before the Spring - until that time nothing can be done in relation to making those settlements.

Mr Speirin the Com^r has investigated claims against Osages to the Amt. of \$10,500. None of the claims of Creeks or Cherokees were presented; he expects to be sent back here in the Spring.

I have no receipts or expenditures to report for the quarter ending 30th September.

Cap^t W^m ArmstrongAct Sup^t W Tery.

(over)

Very Respectfully Yr. Mo. Obt. Servt

Congrave Jackson
Osage Sub Agent

P. S. The contract for building the Black Smiths Houses, and Shops, was taken by M^r John L. Fulbright at \$669. he is going a head with his buildings - I have no doubt he will comply with his Contract to the letter

C. J.

(OIA: Osage File. Agency. 9/10, 1839. Jackson, Congreve to Wm. Armstrong, Supt. The 4th clause of the 2d Art., etc.)

Spring River Mifs^o

Oct. 4th 1839.

Sir

Your favor of 2nd Sept was rec^d per Osage Express which found me over head & ears in business, in the midst of Chiefs, Judges & Councilors. M^r Spierin the Commissioner, having but a few days previous commenced his examination of Osage claims. The Osages were detained from their Hunt by this Examination until the 20th Sept. In the mean time, they had requested me to send for their goods, which I done by M^r Henry Clemmons tho' they did not arrive until about the last day of September, & then without an Invoice Under these circumstances I was at a loss, what to do - In fact I was almost compelled to let them have the goods, which I have ^{done} by taking the numbers of the Boxes, & a Bill of the Contents of each box I have taken also, duplicate receipts of the Chiefs (to whom it was decided by the Osages that they should be delivered) leaving the amount of dollars & Cents blank to filled up, by me, on the receipt of the Invoice.

I must request you therefore, to enclose it to me soon; that I may at the close of the present month be enabled to report correctly. The goods rec^d were 35 Boxes 2 Bales of Blankets & one cask of hard Ware, all in very good Order. The Commissioner has left without making up & Certifying any of the accounts for expenses of his Commission, which appears to me to be req^d of him by par. 76 to 81 Revised Regulations N^o 3 I have rec^d of several persons here (S. B. Bright &

George Douglass) a quantity of Beef & Bacon. These Gent.
 want their Money. They have made out accounts against the
 U. S. for the several amts. which they wish me to forw^d you.
 But the Regulations just named as well, as late Additional
 Reg^s for paying Annuities &^c Stall me on this Subject. A
 word of advice, will be most thankfully received by

Your friend

& Very Obt. Servt.

Congrave Jackson

Capt W^m Armstrong

Osage Sub Agent

Act. Sup^t W. Tery

Choctaw Agency

P. S. I was saved the trouble of Making the ifsue to Osages,
 required by your instructions dated 12th of August last -
 The Corn Beef & Salt left there by the Contractors was
 divided between the Osages by themselves (perhaps partially)
 by the time, if not before the Contractors were out of sight

C. J.

(OIA: Osage File. Agency, 9/30, 1839.)

This article of agreement maid and entered in to this the tenth day of November 1839 Between Congrave Jackson. sub. agent for osages of the one part on behalf of the United States and John Lemon of the State of Missourie of the other part this the 10th day of November 1839 Witnesseth That Whears the said John Lemon is this day appointed Black smith for the osage tribe of Indians doth Covenant & agree faithfully to discharge all the duties of Blacksmith for said tribe of Indians that may be required of him for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars per annum & furnish his one tools per 9th. sec. act Congrefs 30 June 1834 and to be governed by law and such instruction as he may received from the Ware dept superintendant Agent or sub Agent so long as he may continue Blacksmith as afiresaid Given under our hand & seal this the tenth day of November 1839

Congrave Jackson (Seal)

Osage Sub agent

John Lemon (Seal)

(OIA: Osage File Agency 9/30, 1839.)

O. I. A.

26th July 1841

Callaway R. A. Major

Osage Sub-Agent.

Sir.

On an examination of your own and the accounts of your predecefsor, M^r Jackson, it is found that payment for the reservation of one section of land granted to Charles, Grandson of Noel Mongrain, under the Osage treaty of 1825, has been made twice: once by yourself, on the 13th of Mar. last, to Baptiste Mongrain, as the authorized representative of Charles, deceased, and once by M^r Jackson to the said Charles in person, on the 12th July 1840.

I hasten to communicate this information that you may, in case the first payment by M^r Jackson was bona fide, endeavor to get the money returned. The voucher, however, will have to be disallowed in your accounts unless satisfactory reasons are shewn that such should not be done.

T. H. C.

(OIA: Letter Book No. 30, p. 468. Signature on original was evidently that of T. H. Crawford.)

To the Honerabl C. B. Smith.

Secertary of Interior

We the undersigned petetioners Chiefs and head men of the Big & Little Osages Indians of the State of Kansas respectfully beg leave to present this our humble petition & prayers and show to the honerable Secertary, that we desire him to speak to our great father the presedent at Washington City and tell him that we his red children of the Big & Little Osage Nation's, of Indians have looked with much anxiety and impatience for the coming of new their father to Washington, they haveing been told by good white men in whom they belived that this new father the presedent, would be good to his red children and have justice done them in the Security of there lands their property, and their money which has not been done them for many years -- We have hoped that our great father would have had Confidence to have attended to our wants and protect us from the many trespasses and wrongs committed against us by the white people, but in this we are disappointed, we have no confidence in the old Agent Andrew I Dorn, We - Cant trust him to Speak our minds to our great father, he never attends to our buseness nor to protect our property our ponies are stolen & we have no one to protect us in retaing them, our lands are forceably taken from us and the timber cut down by white people and carried off for saw timber and rails to the amount of

thousands of dollars, saw mills are erected on our lands
 & the best timbers sawed and taken off for merchantdize,
 our money has been improperly invested, when it would do
 us no good, to all of thes grevences our agent gives no
 attention nor has any Superintendent visited our nation,
 our lands is rich and produces fine grass which serves
 our stock throughout the winter, and last winter the white
 people from the State of Missouri and other Destricts of
 Country having no grass or hay from the heavy drouth, drove
 large herds of Stock into our lands to winter and eat up
 all the grass from our own Stock, which have starved to
 death, the delewar nation of Indians and other tribes on
 the Kansas river having been Swindeled out of there lands
 in some late treaty with their agents, have come down upon
 us with thousands of their Stock and as Indian brothers in
 destress we Could - Not drive them off, and every thing
 we have had to eat has been a long time Consumed & hun-
 derds of our people are Starving, the Delewars say they
 petitiond the presedent for protection, but got no answer;
 there agent never deliverd it, we have always been friends
 of the white man and prevent our young men from doing wrong
 when ever we, ^{can, yet} ~~can, yet~~ we are frequently presented for steal-
 ing horses unjustly for an excuse to take our property in
 pay - If our father the presedent dose not think proper to
 send us a good man in whom we can have confidence to pro-
 tect our rights, we pray him to allow us to employ a Coun-
 celor & advisor to attend to ouraffairs in a lawful manner;

we desire to make treaty Stipulations that we may all become farmers & growers of Stocks and live in peace with our white brethern we cannot trust this to the present agent we therefore send this to a friend in Washington who knows us and can confirm our talk as true we have said, this the 19th day of Apriel in the year of our lord 1861,

White Hair	his x mark
------------	------------------

Beaver	his x mark
--------	------------------

Belvezo	his x mark
---------	------------------

Ne cau nau sau	his x mark
----------------	------------------

Was shen pes ha	his x mark
-----------------	------------------

Wah shen sho pa	his x mark
-----------------	------------------

twelve O Clock	his x mark
----------------	------------------

Little Bair	his x mark
-------------	------------------

Che sheu wah tah in gah	his x mark
-------------------------	------------------

Wah leu har ka	his x mark
----------------	------------------

Cee to lau ka

his
x
mark

Test

Samuel Bevenew

Peter Chouteau

Louis P Chouteau

Augustus, Captan

(OIA: Osage - 1861. Reserves A. No. 133-140. Augustus Clere-
mont.)

Osage Catholic Mission

April 20th 1861

Friend Chapman

Dear Sir I have just got back from the Councle,
last eavinging & and I thought I wood let you know the
proceedings of there councle, they on the 19th of Apriel
1861, have selectted there Chief as princeceble, Chief of
in plac of the one who died
the Osage Nation, they unanemusly, agreed to a petetion
which I will send to you to present, to the Secertary of
Interior, they are well pleased with the idier of my Send-
ing theis to ~~they~~ there great father the Presedent, which
you will please to do for us as a friend this is to the
request of the councle

Yours Very Resectfully

Augustus, Captain

J J, B, Chapman

(OIA: Reserves A. No. 133-140. Augustus Cleremont. 1861.)

QUAPAW INDIANS

Arkansas July 10th 1831

Our Great Father,

Your Red Children, the Chiefs, head men, and Warriors of the Quapaw tribe, most humbly beg leave to inform you, That last Winter our head Chief Hec.ka.too. went to see you, at the beloved White house, to make known to you, our poor destitute situation and to get the man M^r. Barraque, who once Conducted us to the Cadoe Country, for our Agent. he is honest. he has our Confidence. he would do you and us Justice, without expense to the Government, but you were told he was a Merchant, and you could not employ him for us, he is a Merchant for Red and White. We wish to be considered Citizens, to deal with whom we please, and the merchants to have the liberty of trading with us, and us and our people to be Obedient to the laws of our Great father. --

Father, the Agent you have sent to us, we dont like, we dont know him, he is not the man of our Choice, who will do us Justice, our chief would not have Consented to have had him, but was persuaded, (with the assistance of Spirits) by M^r. Sevier, to have Col.^o Rector. He has come twice to see us, to make appologys to us for not paying to us, our annuity money, which he has got, but tells us he cannot pay us, untill he receives instructions from the Great War Chief. -- Father we are in great want, and hope you will order us our money, it would now be of great service to us, and our poor

families, when corn is so hard to be got, and we have no money to buy it, for our suffering families, Col^o Rector has not given us the man, we would for our interpreter, but has employed one, who is not honest, whose tongue is forked, and one who will answer M^r Rector's purpose, Father, if the Mans of our Choice cannot be given to us for our Agent, because he is a merchant, we hope our father will grant to us for our Agent, the man whom we will recommend, and one who stands next to M^r Barraque, in our estimation, and one who can be recommended to our father by several of our White Brothers, who Compose your great Council, --

Father, during the life of Gov^r Izard we let remain in his hands, of our annuity, \$1500, for the purpose of buying lands, as our white Brothers do, At his death, this money came into the hands of his Administrators Col^o Ashley &^c and we cannot get it. Father, we ask your friendly interference in this matter, and see your poor Children done Justice, -- Father, ^{the} last annuity that was sent for us, to the Agent for the Cadoes, we have never rec.^d but \$600. as that Agent insisted on Hec.ka.too. to go with him, to Natchitoces with ~~him~~ and there take goods out of a Certain store, for the remainder of the \$2000. which our chief refused to do. All this we have told to M^r Rector, but he has made no movements towards seeing us Justice done, nor is it probable he ever will do any thing about our money which is in the hands of Gov^r Izards administrator, (Ashley) as Rector, and Ashley,

are too great Bob.a.shee.lees, for us to expect Justice from him, -- Father when our Chief Nec.ka.too. was at the beloved white house last winter, he, (from the persuasion of M^r Sevier,) and not knowing rightly what he was doing, appropriates, \$900, yarly out of our small annuity to Col^d Johnsons School, which will leave us but \$1100 yearly, and in two more years, our annuity will be but \$1000. leaving us then the very small sum of \$100. yearly. Father we have sent but four of our Children to the Kentucky school, our wish is, that for this present year, you allow to Col^d Johnson, what is right for the four boys, and after that, the appropriation which has been made by Hec.ka.too. to Cease, We have had ~~twelve~~ of our Children taught here, by a good teacher for \$200. a year, besides we are not able to spare so large a sum out of our small annuity, --

Father, when our Chief returned from the beloved white house, and told us your kindnefs to him, and the good talks you gave to him for ~~his~~ your poor red Children, the Quapaws, It made our hearts feel glad. And have called down the blefsings of the Great Spirit upon the head of our Beloved Great Father, the President of the twenty four Council fires.

Father, when Our head Chief Nec.ka.too, wento see you, he took with him (in writing) a true statement of our Grievance, the great fraud Committed on us by the treaty, when we sold you, Our Country, which was done by false interpretation, and Cheated you, and us, out of a large Donation, to

a man (M^r. Scull) to whom we never Owed one hundred Dollars, Our Chief was prevailed upon when at Washington, (by M^r. Sevier) not to hand you this paper but to burn it. ---
A few days ago M^r. Rector came to see us and when our Chief refused him for our money, he threatened, to drive us away, to the Red River Country.

Father, - we will take the liberty of troubling you, Shortly, with a true statement of the fraud, above alluded to, and has no doubt, but that our fathers' Paternal and fostering Care of his Red Children, (generally) will be extended to his poor and Un-offending red Children the Quapaws. ----

Hec,ka.too. Principal Chief,	his mark	x
Saracen, Chief ---	his mark	x
Tonouginka, Chief,	his mark	x
Kahikettida Chief,	his mark	x
Tige was katta - -	his mark	x
Wag in ga-dettou	his	x
Dettinguedetto	his mark	x
Wottidamony	his mark	x
Hedaquedeyre	his mark	x
Siguidawalkatta	his mark	x
Marshoumoning --	his mark	x
Wattombe ---	his mark	x
Heppidaquedry ---	his mark	x
Ionoahunka ---	his mark	x

plunkadaquerry	his mak	x
pettemony	his mark	x
Quiessa	his mark	x
Dedabby	his mark	x
Jinkanoppoie	his mark	x
Tossoffa	his mark	x
Dammoning	his mark	x
Waguedouttany	his mark	x
Kadetttondaquerny	his mark	x
Monoupa	his mark	x
Hounattikany	his mark	x
Houtté	his mark	x
Heduskottouka	his mark	x
Corze	his mark	x
Waginkhy	his mark	x
Wagihinnegy	his mark	x
Tonounigy	his mark	x
Paginka	his mark	x
Montepagika	his mark	x
Hunkahy	his mark	x
Moyuntikagrule	his mark	x
Tikorha	his mark	x
Takahe	his mark	x
Hedaskamoning	his mark	x
Waditta	his mark	x
Vesaginka	his mark	x

Hunkawasskatta	his mark	x
Kadettahunka	his mark	x
Pittanguidee	his mark	x
Padishou	his mark	x
Wattequiany	his mark	x

I certify that the above is a true interpretation as delivered by the Chiefs, and signed in my presence

Bernard Bonne

Late United States interpreter

(OIA: 1831. Quapaws. Memorials. The writing in above signatures is so poor that it is impossible to say whether the spelling as typed is correct.)

Pine Bluff Jefferson Cy

Arkansas Territory August 2^d 1831

Dear Sir

You will permit me to adrefs you on a subject in relation to an Indian tribe resideing in and About this Place Calld the quapaw Tribe of Indians who some years Past Treeted with the U St^t and sold their Teritory and without any Provision made by the Goverment for them a new home ~~they~~ to emigrate to They Ignorently resqued their Prospect of protection in Joineing and emigrating to a tribe of Indians calld the Cado Tribe laying on the waters of red River south west of this Plaice - when they mooved to that country (which was in all of 1826 & 27) it seemes they mad the necessary exertions (that is common for savages to Do) to live in such Parts of that terytory as the Cadoes Pointed out for them to reside on But that Portion of county lay so low and flat that it was through the season of raising crops, so much inundated with water that it drouned up their crops so much and with the change of a more southern climet that they nearly all stearved for want of Bread and with the sickly elemet the grater Portion of them died up after ^{four} ~~two~~ years tryal on theyr new homes they had of necesity to return Back to this Plaice ^{for shelter} where they went from for self ~~Previ~~ Presivation In the event of this they Deemed it necessary to send there chief to visit the President to gain Promision to reside at their old homes

(as they say where the Bones of their fathers lay) untill
 Goverment would see fit by ~~see~~ an act of humanity ^{to} make some
 Provision for their better protection as they are a very harm-
 lefs and honest inoffencive Indian and have never been known
 to spill white man blood and are very Desireous to becom
 sevelised and sitizen and Purchase land and become agracul-
 turerest &c

this is what I am informed from a sorce that cannot be
 doubted In the fall of 1830 which was last year they accord-
 ingly sent on their head chief to Washington with a faithful
 interpretor to gain permission to live at thier old homes -
 untill better arangements could be mad for them and in this
 aplication the president granted them leave to do so untill
 the lands ~~eeuld~~ should be sold stateing at the same time that
 the land belonged to goverment and was not his to give but
 that they might remain on it untill it was sold on the con-
 dition of their good behaviour this seemed to satisfy the
 chief as it was the best that could be don for them at that
 time and as their intention was to purchas small farmes as
 many as would be able to do so - Pay taxes and becom sobor-
 dinent to the laws of the land &c In the same visit the
 chief was instruced to provide for the nation or tribe an
 agent suitable to be a guardian (and father to them as they
 calle it) as they never had one to suit their general inter-
 est sience the Death of Governor ~~Is~~ Iszards who they had
 always been much Pleased with in this aplication the chief

got no order while he remained at the city, but as him and his interpreter had been taken there under the protection of M^r Xavier the Deligat of this terytory, and who seemed Desireous to do all acts of kindnefs for them and who they very much confided in so much so that it was through him all there aplications was mad this, being the case they came away satisfyed that a suitable agent would be provided for them who woud Distribut Justice to them and very much contemplated that a M^r Antwine Barraqua or in Englis Anthony Barraqua would be apointed who would of been thier choice if they had of had the right of choseing but it seems the objection to him was on the Ground of his being a merchant -- but the reason why the Indians chose him is from the many charitable acts he had bestoed on them in the times of their grate Distrefs and starvation it seemes he has often saved many of them from starving to Death in their returning from read River

It is true this Gentleman has mad some gain in property by traiding with this tribe but it is also true he has mad grate sacrafises for their benifit in the hours of distrefs and it is by the Dent of hard labour and and his grate industry and care that has chiefly gained him what little he poces (for the last four monthes I have been an. Justnefs to his persuits and find him to be a man of grate benevolents and Kindnefs of grate use to his country amongst the citizens as he is the most percivering indoustrous man I have found in the teritory and a man of as much hospatality

at home as any man can be found in any country indeed ^{he is} what you may Properly call a high minded honourable French Gentleman a Sciantifick scholar bred in the highest clasical colledges of Frace and was long one of the officers of Bonipart but in the exilement of Napolian he had to emigrate to america ever sice which time he has lived in this country and been a Deeler with this said tribe of Indians and with there interest he is well acquainted and will fully fulfill thier expectations If he could receve the apintment of their agent I honestly think him best quallified for that purpose provided his being a merchant for them should not be an objection but if this should be an objection it woud be well for the D Department to call on him to recommend a suitable Person -- I have no early interest in this matter nor am I any way conserved but onley make the communication for the love of my county and the respect I have for you and Ge^l, Jackson who I Deem as my Personal friends for I am seriously of the opinion you will be compelld to make a change in the agen agency and will now go on to gave you my reasons and how I became aquainted with all those matters &c

1st when this Indian chief and his interpretor arived at Washington under the care and protection of Co^l, savier they apeered to be entirely lofsed among straingers as they had no one to communicate their views or wishes to exsept

Co^l savier who seemed to be too much inclined to pay much attention to their person further than to supply their wants necessary wants this led me to notice them and as charity Demanded it I Paid some attention to them which soon gained their affections and they both became warm friends to me and soon apply to me for council in every thing they wished done I generally gave them the best advise that my judgement would enable me and still refund them to their friend Co^l savier for further advise &c in the result of this acquaintance they professed the greatest warmth of friendship for me and proposed to me if I would come to this country that they would show me a salt spring of the best quality which no one knew of but one Indian of their tribe I readily ^{accepted} ~~accepted~~ of the Proposition from causes then existing which you may readily judge of from my communication to you of the 2nd of June last I have not entirely yet succeeded in finding the salt Spring but I have succeeded in Part and have very flattering prospects of success as I am sinking a salt well and have made some salt for experiment and should fortune favour me in a small Portion of the remittance of my claim which I ~~have~~ have committed to your charge in June last I think nothing can prevent me from success &c and Prosperity these are the circumstances that caused those Indians and their situation to come within my notice and I believe it to be but just to them that you should become acquainted with the privation and abuses they have recently had to encounter

which I now will go on to show &c

In the first Plaice when they left the city of Wasington they knew not who was to be their agent but after they had traveled as fare as Baltimore the chief was asked how he would like M^r Horton Rector for an agent who was then in their company and had been ~~and~~ from the time they set out their Journey from home and who profesed to be their protector and guid with the Co^l, &c after several times repeiting the question the chief answered he had no objections provided the anuitys due them every year should be honestly payed over to the tribe as it became due this was farely promised as it is stated since Col savier had their anuity then with him in a check how ever the truth of this you can soon ascertain from the Paying Clerks of the Ware Department how ever I understand that Co^l, savier says he has the anuity money and that all that prevents M^r Rector from Paying this money over to the Indians is that he is waiting for instructions from the Department of Ware is this so or not

M^r Rector has been here twice this summer and informed the tribe he would Pay them so soon as he got his instruction which he looked for by every mail in those expecttations the Indians have been Deceive and Disapinted untill they have almost starved to Death for want of Bread as they ~~only~~ returned too lat ~~last~~ to this country last year to make much of a crop &c

Indeed in one instant I knew one famley of Indians to live on the wild Plumes of the forrest for three Days untill I saw their sufferings so grate that I bought a fiew bushels of corn and gave them at this time there had been a boat load of corn offered to them and them suffering much for it but could not ~~pur~~ purchase for want of there anuity, in this case they entirely Blame M^r Rector there agent If he is there agent which is now doubted by some but as he confeses the money is received and on hand they blame him for not Paying it over however he no doubt has his excuse and you will be able to Judge of the matter the Department Payed over to C^l, Savier as I understand from the inter-pretor \$650 in all to Defray expences and pay the interpre-^{them} tor and for clothing and all of which Co^l savier informs is to come out of the anuity exsept \$150 for traveling expences it use to be the custom that when the Goverment gave cloth- ing to Indians on a visit of this kind that it was not taken from the anuity this deduction of \$500 = leaves Due to the Indians this year \$1500 this money Co^l savier and Rector says they have on hand the Indians wishes to know why they cannot get it &c ther was also in the time of Governor Iszard^s acting as their agent \$1500 received by the governor for them the Governor informed them their money was ready for them at any time they instruced him to keep it for them in deposit untill called for as they wanted to keep it to purchase land at a futer day - shortly after this

Governor Iszard took suddenly sick and died it then became necessary for some one to administer on the estate of the late governor

In this case a General Ashley of Little Rock became the Adminestration of Governor Iszards and it seemes this fifteen Hundred Dollars belonging or due to these Indians fell into his hands so the Indians never got it Gen^l Ashley is under the character of a crude cunning atterney at law and a man of considerable tallence and a grate speculator in land for he owns a grat Deal secured by the what is called in this country the Curly claimes and it is feared by the friend of these Indians that he Ashly has benifited himself by the use of this money and that it will be hard to get out of his hand for some time from those suggestions I have taken the liberty to inform you that you may be prepared to remiday such evils and guared against them in future so fare as the charges turns out to be true &c the Indians as well as the neighbour here is very much against the conduct of Rector and Col^l savier when col savier last fall started to Washington Cy and took the charge of those Indians under his care the Partner of M^r Baraqua (to it M^r F Notery a merchant at the Post of Arkansas was apply to for an out fit for their Journey in this applycation through the influence of M^r Baraqua M^r Notery furnished the out fit in money and some articlcs to the amount of upward of \$300 which was Promised to be remited as soon as he savier

reached the city but the Promis is not yet complied with
 M^r Baraqua has inquired of Mr Rector the causes of this
 Delay which ened in an altercation and he M^r Rector abused
 M^r Baraqua very much &c which has caused much. Dissatis-
 faction and rendered M^r Rector unpopular it is also said
 that it is not agreeable to the feelings of the Publick for
 M^r Rector to hold two apointments as it is understood he allso
 hold the apointment of remooving the Chocktaw Indians west
 of the Mississippi River &c

The above communication I hope will be considered con-
 fidential as I have no personal inmaty to Co^l, Savier or M^r
 Rector,, they have always treeted me friendly and politly
 and I respect them as social friends but from the love of
 country and respect I owe and friendship I have for you -
 G^l. Jackson and his adminestration I field bound to gave you
 this information as a matter of duty which I field is due
 to my friend that you may be the better prepared to a remedy
 the complaints and guard against aproching dangers for I
 well know you will have a grat many evel hearts to contend
 with &c.

If I did not exspect from the Publick Prints you are
 now the Secretary at Ware I should of made this communica-
 tion to the President but as my acquaintance with you, and
 your kindnefs of me is grater than the Gen^l, I believe it
 most Pruedent to adrefs you &c on the 2nd of June last I
 made a lengthey communication to you in regard of a claim

I have against the P office Dept, should I get my part of this allowed it would be of grate advantage to me at this time as it would inable me to go on with my salt works to grate advantage to me as well as a publick benifit - with these remarks I conclud while I as ever remain your friend an

most ob sv &c

James Edington

H L White Esqr --

The Inclosed is for the special care of the Hon^b, Hugh L Whit who is now exspect to be the Secretary at Ware If he is not the inclosed will be haned over to the President &c

J E

(OIA: 1831. Quapaws. Jas. Edrington.)

Quapaw Village

December 3^d 1831

Our Great Father and Secretary at war

We as the head chiefs of the Quapaw Tribe, have Stated to you in our letters, that we was desirous To receive our annuity from men of honesty, and standing, or Keep it in your hands, and to stop all ambition and all kind - of speculation in our money, we hold strongly the same opinion and the same desire; but, great Father, if it is inpossible to you, to graint us, a such request, and that you are compelled to give us an adgent, we sincerely beg of you the favor of appointing us one man of our choice. We are acquainted with M.^r James Edington, his benevolent acts Towards us since he resids^e at this place, and almost with us, induces us to place full confidence in him, and wish him for adgent. As to the character and Stand^{ing} of M.^r James Edington, it is well known^{to the} President our great Father, and a number of great men - in the beloved white House, Then if our choice is not honestly made, and if we are mistaken in our request, our great Father, has the power to do what he thinks proper, and we remain insured that he will see us justice done.

Your very humble and respectfully the Quapaw chief

Hec ka too

his

x
mark

Chief (SEAL)

Sorreen

his

x
mark

chief (SEAL)

Signed and interpreted in presence of

A^m BassaqueW^m T, Walker

John Piha

Quapaw Village

December 3^d 1831

My Great Father and secretary at war,

M^r John fisher our acting Subadgent Call me some time ago at his store, where he had Joseph Duchassin for interpreter, they told me that they had some papers concerning M^r. Rector and Sevier, and by the false interpretation or misunderstanding, I been weak enough to sign the paper presented to me by the Said fisher, now I do believe that you will blame me very much; but, my great Father, a poor indian, is inposed on very easy by white people. I am compelled to tell the truth I had full knowlege of all letters sent to you ~~and~~ formerly by mail, I agreed to sign, as the others. and did do so, and will say without hesitation that the statement given to you by our chief Heketoo, and myself, is the truth, and by - the papers inclosed to you in our last letter, you will see plainly our distressing Situation. Having - discovered the contents of the paper presented to me by the said Fisher, I requested him, to scratch my name from it; but he refused in a very ill manner, My Father, what could I do then?.....

Your humble and obedient Servent.

his
Sarason x Quapaw chief (SEAL)
mark

Signed and interpreted in presence of

A.^m Barraque

W^m T Walker

John Rha

(OIA: 1831. Quapaws. Memorials.)

Little Rock A T

20th Augst 1834

Sir

I this day received your instructions on the subject of the removal of the Quapaws. I shall leave in a few days for the Quapaw Agency for the purpose of assembling and enrolling them.

I calculate on being able to get them started for their New Country by the 10th or 15th of September. It would not be prudent to start sooner, as the present crops of corn is not sufficiently matured for use. And no old corn to be had in the Country

Very Respectfully

Yr Obt Serv.^t

Gen^l Geo Gibson

Com^y Gen^l of Sub.s.

(OIA: 1834. Quapaws (Emigr.) Wharton Rector. Unsigned letter from Rector.)

Little Rock

10th Novr. 1834

Sir

Agreeable to your instructions, I collected All the Quapaws on the Arkansas river, (with the exception of a few, who ran off to red River, on their being informed They had to remove)

I reached the new country with them on the 16th of Octr' - they have a fine country and appeared to be much pleased with it - Since my return to this place, I have Settled my accounts with Capt. Brown, and reported to him for duty, as directed in your Order of May last, In a few days I Shall proceed to the Mifsifsippi to afsist in ~~any~~ way the removal of the Creeks -

I am in hopes that you will be Satisfied Satisfied with the way in wich I have performed this duty, = as it was done as Cheap as it could well be done, and as expeditiously as pofsible - you will, however, be furnished with my accounts by Capt. Brown, when you will be better able to decide -

Enclosed is a roll of the Quapaws in the new country -

very respectfully

Gen. George Gibson

Your Obt Servt,

Com Gen Subs,

^h
W: Rector

Washington Cit,

Afst Agt Rml Indians

(OIA: 1834. Quapaws (Emigr.) Wharton Rector.)

(COPY.)

Emigration of Indians

Office Com^y Gen^l Subsistence

L. P. Choteau Esq.

Sub Agt. Quapaws,

Fort Gibson.

Sir,

I am apprised by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that you are appointed Sub Agent for the Quapaws. On the presumption that you have accepted the appointment, I address these Instructions to you in relation to the Subsistence of that tribe for twelve months after their arrival in the new country.

In July last Col. Wharton Rector was directed to remove the Quapaws to their new lands; and Captain Brown, principal disb^y Agent was instructed to make arrangements for their Subsistence after they reached there. Col. Rector informs me that he enrolled one hundred and seventy nine, all who could be found; the remainder having a year previous gone to Red River. It is presumed that ere this the Indians have been located, and that the year's issues have commenced. There should be a complete roll of those removed by order of the government; and those who arrive Subsequently, Should be added, and the day of arrival noted opposite each name or family. The years ifsues must begin from the date of arrival. If the Indians choose they may receive in lieu of rations of slaughtered beef, live Stock, if this change does not affect the cost of the ration. It is required,

that the issues be made at Stipulated times, and that the Agent be present. The Agent will fill up for each issue a provision Check, showing the number of persons, days, and rations, and the Several articles composing the ration. He will hand this to the contractor, and when the issues have been made he will certify that he was present, that the provisions were issued according to the face of the check and of good quality. These checks the contractor will whenever he please, present to Capt. Brown for payment. No extra allowance of any kind will be made to the contractor; & there will be but one place of issue for the tribe. It is desirable that the utmost care should be taken, that the Indians receive their Subsistence regularly, that it should be of the best quality, and that no advantage be taken of them by Speculators or others, who may be disposed to buy their cattle, or the presents furnished to them under the Treaty. I Send you a list of the articles to be furnished to the Quapaws. Major F. W. Armstrong, under whose superintendence the tribe is placed, will instruct you as to the time they will be sent to you, and the disposition you are to make of them.

By a regulation of the War Department, no Agent performing the duties now confided to you, can receive additional pay; but the Secretary of War has decided, that an allowance equivalent to necessary expenses may be made: Major Armstrong has been requested to Say what the amount should be.

You will please to communicate freely with this Office; and with Capt, Brown. At the end of each quarter you will forward to that officer a Statement of the number of the tribe, Showing the additions, the date of the arrival &c. and a copy of the Same to this Office.

Respectfully

Yr. Obt. St.

Signed,

Geo. Gibson

C. G. S

(OIA: 1834. Quapaws. (Emigr.) Gen. Gibson to P.L.Chouteau)

SENECA INDIANS

Seneca Agency, January 22^d 1837.

C. A. Harris Esq^r Commis^r of Indian Affairs

Sir

During the excefsive heavy rains last summer, the back water from the Neosho river destroyed the dam of the very valuable Grist and Sawmill belonging to the Seneca Nation. - These mills were doing great and profitable businefs for the Senecas. - I pledged them my word to do every thing in my power to procure funds from the Government to pay the expense of rebuilding the dam; and M^r Holcombe the Miller by great and praiseworthy exertions has just got the dam completed in such a substantial manner that in the opinion of the best judges, it will never be liable to a similar destruction. - There were no funds at his command, nor any at the disposal of the Agent.

By means of my afsurances, and by the sale of the little property he could spare, the work was carried on. - The cost is about \$800 dollars. It is hoped through the intercefsion of Col. Armstrong the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, that the above sum will be procured from Government as soon as pofsible, to pay off the workmen who performed the labour; and remunerate M^r Holcombe for great services and sacrifices.

When the great Cost of this mill is taken into consideration, and its importance to the Seneca and Shawnee tribes, I feel confidence that Government will as soon as pofsible remit the sum herein stated; inasmuch as any delay in rebuilding the dam would have left the whole mill and valuable works liable to destruction. By the timely exertions of M^r Holcombe

and his friends, the whole has been preserved, and the mill is in a better condition than it was, when delivered to the Agent by Mr M^cCausland the mill wright. - It is alledged by all good judges that this is the best mill in all the Western Country, and its destruction would be a serious injury to the whole neighbourhood as well as to the Seneca Nation.

Col. Armstrong is earnestly requested to aid in furthering the succefs of this application.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your Obed^t Servant

M Stokes Sub-Agent

for Senecas.

(OIA: Cherokee File A124-125- Choctaw Agency. 1837. A-125.)

SHAWNEE INDIANS

Wash.^g Feby 2. 1830.

The President of
the U S.

Sir).

Having had the honor of a personal interview with you the other day on the subject of the appointment of an Agent for the Shawnees, Delawares &c. in & near the State of Mifsouri - I beg leave to submit my opinions in writing.

I think M^r Rector should not be appointed because such an appointment would be very unpopular with both friends & foes. He is supposed in Mifsouri to be a very violent man - and therefore has many enemies He is unpopular because of the manner in which he left the State, having broken the Custody of the Sheriff when he was on his trial on indictment for (I believe) stabbing with intent to kill. He made his escape - a verdict was found against him and he has not been back so far as I know or ever heard to abide his trial. For these reasons I am opposed to his appointment. As a personal and political friend I have deemed it my duty to make this statement without feeling the least personal hostility to the gentleman in question, I have discharged my duty to you, to myself & to those I represent and now leave the matter to take its course.

I would however offer one other reason why M^r R should not be appointed. There are many applicants from Mifsouri

for places of that kind who are men of unexceptionable characters and who have at least as much capacity as Mr R. His appointment over them would be very disagreeable to the great body of the people of that State. The pressing of Mr R's. appointment, ^{by gentlemen here} is an evidence I think of great indiscretion.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedt Servt

Spencer Pettis

(OIA: 1830. Shawnees (Sub-Agency) Hon. Sp. Pettis.)