

COMMISSIONER
OF
INDIAN
AFFAIRS



VOL. 7

FOREMAN
TRANSCRIPTS

Copies of
MANUSCRIPTS

In the Office of the

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

and

Copies of
Bills of Lading covering articles shipped up the
Arkansas River from 1858 to 1860

Compiled from original records
selected by

GRANT FOREMAN

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Birds Fort - Trinity

Sept 30th 1843

^s
Col. Uphaw

Dr Sir:

We have just concluded a treaty of peace and amity with all the border tribes of Indians which have hitherto given us so much trouble, except the Wichitas and Comanches. The former refused to come, it is said, because some emissaries from the Creek Indians have been amongst them, and poisoned their minds against us. I thought it best to inform you of this fact -- and request that you will exert your authority and influence to counteract these efforts - and prevent them for the future. Also I to request of you the kindness to exert your influence to prevent the traders of your Country from trading to them any warlike stores or munitions - for we believe when they find they cannot procure these things elsewhere they will come to terms with Texas.

The bearer, Ish-ti-Uka-Tubby has rendered us very efficient services in bringing about this treaty. I have found him a man of excellent sense - and a gentleman in his bearing and deportment. Be pleased to say to him that we entertain a proper sense of the aid he has rendered us.

Please make my best regards to Govr Butler when you see him - and say to him we were much disappointed in not meeting him here.

Accept Sir, assurances of the high regard with
which I am

Your old friend -

G. W. Terrell

P. S.

I should be pleased to hear from you on the receipt
of this. Direct to Washington Texas.

(OIA: Misc. File U 179. Washington. 1845.)

3

Legation of Texas

Washington February 11.th 1845.

To the Honorable

J. C. Calhoun

&c &c &c

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to inform M^r. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, that Major Tho^s. G. Weston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Texas has received under date of the 6.th ultimo, a letter from Mefrs. T. H. Williams and B. Sloat, Indian Agents in the service of that Republic, from which it appears that the two children of M^{rs}. Simpson, a widow lady - the one a son named William - about twelve, and the other a daughter named Jane about fourteen years of age who were stolen from their mothers residence at Austin on the Colorado river, in Texas, early in the month of November, last, are now in the possession of the Waco and Toweash or Wichita Indians encamped in the Wichita mountains about 550 miles northerly from the City of Washington, Texas, and within the territory of the United States. - The tribe of Indians with which the Wacos are encamped in the mountains is known indifferently as the Toweash or Wichita.

Mefrs Williams and Sloat were sent out immediately after the news of the capture reached the ears of the President for the purpose of seeking and recovering these children from their Indian Captors; but having reached a point some

two hundred miles above the said city of Washington they found it impossible to proceed; the prairies for hundreds of miles across which they must travel being at that season destitute of grass, and furnishing no food for their horses. They however ascertained the facts stated in their letter to Major Western from the Comanches and other friendly Indians whom they met in their travels and at Torrys trading house, as well as from their personal observation and knowledge of the course and character of the Indians committing the outrage. -- These Agents will recommence their journey so soon as the grass shall spring up, and will reach Fort Towson early in the Spring.

In view of the foregoing facts the undersigned is directed by his Government, formally, but most respectfully, to request of the Government of the United States the aid of its authorities to effect the release of these prisoners and their safe conveyance to Fort Towson, or some other point where they can be delivered to the Texian Agents, and thus be restored to their home, and friends, as provided in the 33^d Article of the Treaty of 1831.

The hope is confidently indulged that the efforts of the Texian Agents, seconded by the powerful assistance which the President of Texas doubts not will be cheerfully accorded by the Government of the United States will lead to the speedy release of these youthful captives from their savage masters; and while engaged in accomplishing this humane object it is not improbable that the two boys men-

tioned in Mr. Van Zandt's note of the 10th of August last, who were captured by the Indians on the Trinity river in the early part of last year, but whose place of captivity, the Agents of the United States have hitherto been unable to discover, may also be found and restored to their country.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Calhoun renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Ch^s H. Raymond.

(OIA: Western Supt'y. Office. 1845.)

Cherokee Agency

Feby 15. 1845

Sir

I have the honor to forward you a letter of A. A. M. Jackson of Texas,- expressing a wish that I would take measures to recover two white Children who had been stolen from Austin, Texas,-

I have used all the means in my power by giving information to Col. Logan - Creek Agent,- to the Creeks and other neighboring tribes,- illiciting their Kind aid in the recovery of these children. All have exprefsed a willingness & desire to effect the object.

The letter is enclosed for the information of the Department and any further action ^{it} ~~they~~ may think proper to adopt.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Mo. Obt Svt.

P. M. Butler

Ch. Agt.

Hon. T. Hartley Crawford

Com^r Ind. Affrs.

Washington DC.

(OIA: Misc. File B-2333-2359. Ft. Gibson. 1845. B-2359.)

7

Cherokee Agency -

27th March 1845 -

"Bill Conner" a Delaware Indian, this day delivered to the undersigned at this place - a "White Boy" who says his name is, "Gillis or Giles" and his father's name is Doyle;- that he lived when stolen, in Texas, on the river Colorado; - he says he was taken prisoner, by the Comanches, while he was with his "Father" and three other men were hunting rock- that the Indians killed the three men, but he thinks his Father made his escape,- he does not know what season of the year this happened - The boy speaks very imperfect english and very unwillingly - He is a robust and healthy boy, but much tanned;- there can be but little doubt, however, that is narrative is in substance true and that he is a "White"-

"Conner" represents that he purchased, "Gillis" from a Comanche Chief, and paid for him in "goods", "a gun" and one "horse" - Valued by him at three hundred dollars--

It is agreed, that the Sum of one hundred dollars, be advanced towards the purchase of the boy "Gillis" and that he shall remain until the pleasure of the department on the Subject be known --

Since writing the above Statement "Bill Conner" informs us that his Brother "Jim Conner" who is also present is entitled to ~~his~~ a moiety of the ransom money --

P. M. Butler U. S. Agt. Cherokees

I have seen the Boy, "Gillis or Giles" and fully concur in

the views exprefsed by Gov. Butler in the foregoing letter,
and earnestly recommend that he be ransomed, & the Indian
be
promptly paid, liberally & in full.

R. M. Mafon

Lt Col. 1. D

Com

Fort Gibson

March 27 - 1845

(OIA: Misc. File B 2420-2508-2532. Cherokee Agency. 1845.
B-2420.)

9

Cherokee Agency

March 30th, 1845.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed Statement, with the following remarks.

"Conner" is a Delaware Indian of good repute, his statements is confirmed by other and concurrent circumstances.- The "Boy" is extremely ignorant and appears to have lost almost every vestige of civilization.- He is incommunicative and appears cowed - he has, as nearly as I can arrive at the truth, been amongst the Comanches about four years.- He speaks their language, and represents that there are among them, about 20 white boys (Americans): and 4 girls - one of them grown, and has a child.- They were in the same clans as himself.

The Subject, not coming directly within the pale of my official conduct, I have conferred with the Commanding Officer, upon the propriety of the course to be adopted,- and have concluded to advance One Hundred dollars, on my own responsibility, towards his ransom, to relieve him, as an American child from his present degraded situation. - I will keep him until informed by the Honorable Commissioner, the pleasure of the Department.

I should like also to know the line of conduct to be pursued by the Agent, in similar cases. - The Boy is still

pledged for the remaining \$200.- making his ransom \$300.-
which sum with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer
I respectfully recommend to be paid as soon as practicable.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Ob. Svt.

P. M. Butler

Ch. Agt.

Hon. T. Hartley Crawford

Comm'r Ind. Affrs.

Washington, D. C.

(OIA: Mesc. File B 2420-2508-2532. Cherokee Agency. 1845.
B-2420.)

Choctaw Agency

26 May 1845

Sir

As I could not attend the Council myself Called by the Creeks - I directed Gov. Butler in whom I have great Confidence to attend.- and take a Copy of the proceedings - The enclosed letter will shew you that he discharged the duty - and that a full report may be expected - I concluded however. not to wait but to send you the enclosed - Mr. Luce my. Clerk is now in the Seminole Country will return tomorrow - I am just leaving for. Fort Towson

On my return I will write you fully. and. Start immediately for. funds &.

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W. T.

T. Hartley Crawford. Esq^r

Commr of Ind Affrs.

Washington

(OIA: Western Supt'y. File A-1830-1831. Choctaw Agcy. 1845. A-1830.)

Old Cherokee Agency

18th May 1845

Sir,

Agreeable to instructions I left here on the 10th inst for the Grand Council - in the Creek Nation & returned here last night.

I will by the next mail prepare & forward a Statement in detail of all that materially occurred while there.

There was in attendance the representatives of Something like ten tribes -- to wit "Muscogees" - "Semenoles" "Choctaws" - "Chickesaws" - "Delawars" "Shawnees" - "Peolus" "Peankeshaws" - "Caddoes" - "Kickepoos" & "OSages".

The ostensible object was "Peace", to heal the contents of troubles that had lately occurred by the Shooting of a Kickapoo & the death of one or two "Pawnee Mohaws".

It was understood the "Commanchees" not only refused attendance, but permitted - the Creek Mefingers to return only with their lives -- Stating they had an engagement to meet the OSages & all the other "Prairie Tribes" - "This Moon" at the great Salt plains. This fact was corroborated by the osages present -- to the extent that they had recieved Such An invitation - to attend at that place as soon as the Grafts got ("So high", about one foot)) That they recieved the "broken days" (Sticks indicating the number of days) "painted red" to attend. The object they said was to be made known when they reached there - & that the Muscogees would in due time learn the object.

The effect of this "Talk" - was to create much apparent Sensation with the Creeks for the Safety & quiet of thier Frontier. My opinion is they the Pawnee Mohaw, Commanchees & others, do not design approaching the Settlements, but to revenge themselves on all Stragling parties Caught out in the Prairies without regard to Color (other than those of their league.).

There was manifested great anxiety for Peace - conspicuously so on the part of the Creeks. The Council by joint Action dispatched the usual Emblems of the Olive branch "Tobacco encercled with white beed" - to both the "Commanchees" & the Pawne Mohaws" - the former by a deputation from the Caddoes - the latter by the osages. They adjourned late Friday the 17th for thier Homes. By the next mail I will prepare a Report more in detail

I have the honor to be very respectfully

Your obt Sert

P. M. Butler

Ch. Agt

Maj. W. Armstrong

AC^t Supt U S

Choctaw Agency

(OIA: Western Supt'y File A-1830-1831. Choctaw Agcy. 1845. A-1835.)

Choctaw Agency

June 8. 1845

Sir,

On the 26th ult. I forwarded a letter from Gov. Butler reporting that he had attended the Council recently convened by the Creeks in their country. I now enclose another communication on the same subject, with notes of the proceedings of the Council.

From these papers it would seem that the wild Indians of the prairies are preparing to make an attack on the border tribes. As a matter of course the encroachments of the frontier settlements upon their hunting grounds, excites the hostility of those who depend upon the buffalo for subsistence. Apart from this cause, of itself sufficient, there is reason to apprehend that the frequent attacks of the Creeks, and of the Kickapoos and other Indians living in the Creek Country, upon small parties of the Pawnees of the Platte, or "Pawnee Mahas", found occasionally in their settlements, may lead to serious consequences, as such attacks have in every instance resulted in the death of one or more of the Pawnees.

The Creeks, in common with the border tribes generally, wish for peace. Efforts have been made to induce the prairie Indians ^{to meet them} in council, hitherto without ~~the~~ success. And, as it is understood that the Camanches refuse to come into "the timber", or in other words, into the settlements, messengers have been sent to invite them to meet the Creeks at the Salt

Plains. If they accede to the proposition, there will probably be a general meeting of the principal prairie and border tribes in September or October next. Meanwhile the Kickapoos on the Canadian have despatched some of their principal men to the Kickapoo country north of the Kansas river, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, through their northern brethren, a reconciliation with the Pawnees.

If the Department should think proper to make known to the Camanches, or other Indians beyond the limits of the United States, its desire for peace, I would recommend the employment for that purpose of suitable persons from among the Shawnees, Delawares or Kickapoos on the Canadian. These people generally understand well the language and character of the Camanches, and could ^{negotiate with} ~~visit~~ them with less expense, greater safety, and better chance for success than any other agents that could be selected.

Application will probably be made for a military ^{protect} force to the outer settlements of the Creeks on Little River. Altho' great alarm is doubtless felt, the Creeks understand quite as well as our own people the advantage of a military market for their produce. The establishment of a garrison would be exceedingly expensive, while ample protection is already afforded without expense to the Government by the Shawnees and Kickapoos in the neighbourhood.

It will of course be understood that when speaking of the Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, &c, I refer, not to that

portion of them living on the Mifsouri, but to the bands, usually regarded as Stragglers, who have for many years lived South of the Arkansas, on lands belonging to other tribes. They are not connected with any agency, rely mainly on the chase for subsistence, and in courage and sagacity as hunters and warriors, are unsurpafsed, and perhaps unequalled by any other Indians.

Very respectfully

Your most obdt Servant

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt &.

T. H. Crawford Esqr

Comm^r Ind. Affs

(OIA: Western Supt'y File A-1830-1831. Choctaw Agcy. 1845. A-1831.)

Washington City

2nd Sept. 1845

Sir

In December last - & in, July 2, following I have the honor to address you, on the Subject of a White Boy "Gillis Doyle" - that was purchased by a Delaware "Bill Conner" - from the Commanches,- & left with me for ransom -

I advanced \$100 to Conner, as the only condition he could leave him. He asked or Said the Boy cost him \$300 - I respectfully Suggest that \$200 - or \$250 - will Satisfy the Indian - & that that Sum be paid him.

Very respectfully

your ob Sevt

P. M. Butler

Ch. Agt.

Hon.¹ T. Hartley Crawford

Com. of Ind. Affairs

Washington City DC.

(OIA: Misc. File B 2420-2508-2532. Cherokee Agcy. 1845. B-2532.)

-18

Choctaw Agency

June 10. 1845

Sir,

Intelligence has just reached me that a party of Witchitas have arrived in the Creek Country, and are now on a visit to the principal chief, Gen^l McIntosh. It is understood that their object in coming in is to promote friendly feelings between their tribe and the Creeks. Considering the excitement that at present exists among the Prairie Indians, I regret that the necessity of going ^{to St Louis} for the annuity moneys will preclude the possibility of my seeing this delegation and impressing upon them the importance of using their influence with the Camanches, and others of their prairie brethren, for the preservation of peace.

I am induced by this circumstance to suggest the propriety of supplying this Superintendency with funds to the amount of five or six hundred dollars for the purpose of making suitable presents to similar delegations that may chance to visit the settlements hereafter. When some years since a number of Kioways, Keechies, and other wild Indians were at this place, I furnished the party with provisions, gave medals to the principal men, and induced the Choctaws to treat them with kindness and respect. They were highly gratified with their reception, and I have been lead to believe it produced in various ways favorable results. At this time however a few judicious presents might be the means of averting serious difficulties at a comparatively trifling expense.

Whether you think proper or not to make such a remittance, or to authorize the expenditure for such purposes of funds already in my hand, I hope you will cause a number of medals_^ of President Polk to be forwarded to this office by the first opportunity for distribution on proper occasions.

Very respectfully

Your most obt Servt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt &.

T. H. Crawford Esqr

Comm^r Ind. Affs.

(OIA: Western Supt'y. A 1832. Choctaw Agcy. 1845.)

26
New Orleans

4 Nov. 1845

Sir

We have the honor to inform you that we have this
in favor of A. T. Burnley & Co.
day drawn on you for \$2000 Two Thousand Dollars on account of
"Commanchee Presents" & Contingencies - attending our Commif-
sion.

We have thus drawn for a much larger amount, in
consequence of having purchased Indian goods - as best adapted
to the benevolent object of the Government in purchasing or ran-
soming White or other Captive Children that we may find in thier
pofsefsion.

We have not expended yet but the one half of the Sum
drawn for but have deposited the balance with our Bankers here,
subject to future contingencies

The Goods too - should they not be expended, in a
manner best to ransom the Children, in the most economical mode
to the Government - will be deposited with Maj. W. Armstrong.

Very respectfully

Your Obt Sert

P. M. Butler)
) Com.
M. G. Lewis)

Hon^l T. Hartley Crawford

Com: of Ind: Affairs

(OIA: Misc. File B 2566-2587-2609. State Dept. 1845. B-7587.)

Columbia, So Ca.

20th Sept^r 1845.

Sir,

It has pleased the Presdt, of the U. S. to give us instructions to treat with, and renew the friendly intercourse of the U. S. with the Comanche Indians, and other border tribes, adjacent to the State of Texas.

We took the liberty of Suggesting to the Hon: Com^r of Indⁿ Affairs, the propriety of giving Some official notice, of the purpose and object of this mission, to the Authorities of Texas, as both respectful and politic.

The Hon: Mr. Crawford was pleased to approve of the intimation, and deemed it proper that the information Should be Communicated thro' the Hon. Secy: of State.

It is our purpose now to say, that we propose Setting out in the next ten days for the Northern boundary of Texas, and should the Secy. of State be of the opinion that Such a course is advisable, to inform him, that he may take action accordingly, either publicly or privately as he may think proper.

Among the reasons for Such Suggestions are;

1st That the Authorities of Texas may have Some Similar negotiations pending at this time, on their own account.

2^d That she has agents and Licensed Traders on their borders whose Co-operation may be important.

We have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obdt. Servts.

(P. M. Butler

(

(M. G. Lewis

Hon. Jas. Buchanan

Secy of State.

(OIA: Misc. File B 2566-2587-2609. State Dept. 1845. B-2566.)

Austin, Travis County,
Texas, 18th November 1845.

Ex. Gov^r, Butler
United States Agent for
the Cherokee and other
Northwestern Indians.

Sir,

At Mid-day, on Sunday the 3rd inst, a Son and daughter of Mr^s Nancy Simpson, (a widow lady) of this place, were surprised and carried off by the Indians while minding some cattle within gun shot of their residence. Immediate chase was given, and although one of the parties in the pursuit come so near as to hear the screams of the two unfortunate captives, yet from the nature of the Country they could not be overtaken before the Indians had eluded their pursuers by reaching the passes in the mountains - Night approaching, nothing further could be done until Morning, when the pursuit was again renewed, but without success; the different parties out being compelled to come in without finding other sign of the trail the Indians had made than remnants of clothing torn from the backs of the children by the thorns & brambles as they had been dragged through ravines and over cliffs by their Savage captors. By the following morning, a party of thirtyfour, myself among the number, again started after them; but unfortunately a heavy shower of rain had fallen during the night and their trail could not be discovered.

We however continued on, going from pass to pass in the Mountains where it was supposed they would be obliged to have gone out, but after eight days of hard riding nothing could be discovered of their trace and we were reluctantly compelled to give over the pursuit.

This depredation is supposed to have been committed either by the Wacoos or Tomashes, the greater part of both of these tribes having it is understood refused to participate in the late treaty, and are now living in open hostility to us. This supposition is confirmed by the testimony of parties of Delawares, Shawnees, Caddoes, Kickapoos, Bedies, Quapaus, Boluxies, Unatagnas & Iawamies, whom we visited at their hunting grounds on our return home. Among a party of the Delawares, we found a Mexican boy of from 10 to 12 years old, who was stolen as he says from Some town on the Rio Grande by the Commanchies 18 months or two years ago, and by the Commanchies Sold to the Delawares some six months Since. He says his name is Vicente Gonzales - That he is well treated by the Delawares and does not wish to leave them. He has nearly forgotten his vernacular tongue and his language is now made up of about an equal proportion of Spanish, Commanchie, Delaware & English- By those with us best acquainted with the Mexican character, he is believed to be of fine blood and lineage.

It is not improbable but that the children taken from Austin may be Sold to the Commanchies and by them to

taken to Some Mexican Settlement on the Rio Grande - Their captors will I think however be more likely to take them direct to their Village and from thence to some of the trading houses or agencies on the U. States side of the frontier, representing that they had purchased them for a high ransom from Some of the other Tribes.

Jane, the girl, was 13 years old on the 11th of Sept last. Is slightly made, of ordinary Stature, has hazel eyes, black eye brows & eyelashes, fair Complexion and auburn hair.

Thomas, the boy, was eleven years old on the 9th day of last July - Is well grown for his age, rather dark complexion, has black eyes, black eyebrows & eyelashes and black hair, and is of about the same stature as his sister. They are the oldest children of a most worthy woman, and she a Widow, left with her three younger ones to mourn with her their afflicting loss.

I have an assurance Dr Sir, in your high standing as a distinguished Citizen of the U. States, as well as in your present office, that what Can be, will be done by you towards effecting a ransom of these unhappy children should they be brought within your reach; and also that you will disseminate the news of their capture at such points as will be likely to promote this object. The Citizens of the West will at once make up any amount that may be expended in their behalf or that may be finally paid for their ransom and return to their home.

Any communication you may be pleased to make,
directed to the care of the Texian Consulate N. Orleans or
U. States Consulate, Galveston, will be gladly received by
me in behalf of the disconsolate Mother, and reciprocated
when in my power.

I have the honor to be Most Respectfully,

Your Most obt Svt,

Alden A. M. Jackson
Co¹, Comd^g frontier Regiment
Composed of the Militia of
Bostrop and Travis Counties.

(OIA: Misc. File. B 2333-2359. Ft. Gibson. 1845. B-2359.)

Shreveport Louisiana

20th Nov. 1845

Sir

From the prefs & hurry of businefs in New Orleans - I found it difficult to communicate as fully as I have wished to the Department the movements of Col Lewis & myself - connected with our mifsion Among the Commanchee Indians.

On reflection I was Satisfied - we could not use Cash to any purpose in purchasing or inducing the Indians to deliver the Children that we may find Among them. They are (happily) unconscious of the value or use of money direct - besides it is necefsary & polite to tempt them with the presence of glaring goods - or Samples of Such as will be delivered to them in quantity & quality for the ransom of each Captive. I am moreover convinced that the purchase in this way will cost the Government a much lefs Sum - than to agree to pay them or Traders - Cash in bulk hence the purchase of rather more (as Samples only) than is intended as presents - The unusual low stage of the River required the wagoning of these articles from Alexandria - tho at no great additional charge. The necessity of preparing the outfit from this point instead of Arkansas - will cost a higher Sum particularly in the price & additional number of mules, yet in thier resale at the Same place or some other Cotton planting interest - will amount to the Same thing as they will Sell in proportion. We Shall rendezvous at

Coffees Station - opposite the mouth of Wachita River, some 250 miles above this place & by the Appointed time "Full Moon" in December (the 13th) hope to meet the Indians in Council having previously despatched "Runners" - to that effect. I shall in the mean time take the Cherokee Agency in my way with a view of turning over the effects monies &C of that office. I can reach there in 6 days & Fort Wachita & Coffee in 7 more.

Already have two trembling Parents joined us - from Texas with a hope of recovering thier long lost Children - one of them - for eight years has been trying to effect his Daughters ransom.

Could you Sir have experienced the joy & heard the blefsings invoked upon the Flag of the U. States & upon those in Authority who had been instrumental in the efficient means of restoring to a Parents bosom a fond & tender Child, you would have felt fully compensates for all the toil & harrafsing, incident to your laborious Station. I can but hope that full Succes may attend the benevolent designs of our Government.

With a knowledge that our efforts & arrangements with those People - are to undergo a revision - by yourself & the Authorities at Washington we shall endeavor to prevent any future evils of the Same Character occuring upon the Frontier - making such conditional arrangements as shall only be binding when approved by the President of the U. S.

Satisfied that pacific measures, are both more Politic & economical - we shall extend to them the most liberal

policy - provided we can See & believe they will act in good faith.

I am Sir very
respectfully your obt Sert

P. M. Butler

Ind: Com:

Hon^l T. Hartley Crawford

Com. of Ind: affairs

Washington City D. C.

P. S. Co^l Lewis my Colleague - has not yet come up tho I am expecting him hourly & which has delayd me to a later time than I had wished. M. B.

(OIA: Misc. File B 2566-2587-2609. State Dept. 1845. B-2609.)

30
New Orleans

Novr. 25th 1845

Com^r of Indian Affairs

Dear Sir

On account of the very low stage of water in the Red River we have been compelled to make our outfit from this place at a greater outlay than would have been required probably, at some point above on the river, particularly in the price of mules and Wagons and the expenditure for the packmen we are authorised to take. I take this early opportunity of advising you of this fact to account for the amount of drafts upon the Department from this place. We have thought despatch true economy in this case. From all we we have been able to learn we have concluded that trinkets and Indian goods will enable us the more redily to affect the purchase of American, Texas and Mexican prisoners among the Indians - Hence the necessity for a greater outlay for these articles. We start tomorrow for Washitaw and Comanche Peak from which points you shall hear from us.

With Great respect

Your Obt. Servt.

M. G? Lewis

(OIA: Misc. File L 2464. New Orleans. 1845.)

Coffees Station Texas

Decr. 24th 1845.

To the

Commifisioner of Indian Affairs,

Dear Sir

We are in camp at this point waiting the arrival of Govr. Butler from Fort Gibson, where he is gone to arrange some of his old agency businefs, and to procure runners and interpreters = As soon as he arrives we will start for Comanche Peak where we expect to meet a few of the Comanches and other small tribes = They are already notified of our approach = What their disposition towards us may be we can but conjecture - We apprehend no danger and but little indisposition, if any, to treat on Good terms = Hard weather, low waters and some difficulty in procuring men to go with us have made our progrefs so far seem slow. We believe we have done all that could be done under the circumstances - We apprehend but slight difficulties in the further prosecution of our Commission = We may be disappointed, however, we will write from the Peak.

Very Respectfully

M. G Lewis

Spl. Comr.

(OIA: Misc. File L-2503-2509. Coffe Sta., Tex. 1845. L-2503.)

Estimate &c.

6 Pack Mules for provisions, presents &c.		
at \$30 each	\$ 180.	"
6 Pack saddles - 6 Blankets,- 6 Halters	) 20	"
6 " Men for themselves and Horses		
at \$1.50, each, for 60-days discretion		
4 Chiefs or Head Men from each Tribe of	) \$40	"
Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks.		
as Guard &c at \$1.50 per day	\$60	"
Feeding ten men for 60-days-at 20 cts each	200	"
" " Mules for " " " 25 " "	250	"
Ferriage, Shoeing &c:	25	"
Previsions- for-self-and-servant-60-days	50	"
1 Common wall tent	30	"
1 " Small	10	"
Presents to wild Tribes, at discretion, to amount to	1000	"
Pay of Commifsioner		

On a resale of Mules, Packs. Tents &c, say they will bring 40 per ct on the original cost.--

Axes, Augurs, Ropes &c: for rafting 10 "

For the purchase of white children Authority should be given to draw on the Government for a sufficient Amount to ransom them. --

(OIA: Misc. File B 2329-2539. Ft. Gibson. 1845. Memo. of P. M. Butler showing estimate for proposed mission to Comanches and other wild tribes.)

Camp Airy Texas Jan 12th 1846

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that we are on our way from Coffee's Station to the Comanche Peak, on the Brazos River, about 175 miles above this ^{place} ~~States~~; for the purpose of planting our Standard, as a rallying point, for the Comanches and other border tribes -

Our runners have not yet returned to inform us of the precise locations of the Indians on the Moon they have selected for our meeting Th'o from a party of Comanches who recently visited a trading house on the Upper Red River, we are informed that a portion of their people are on the Clear Fork of the Brazos in the neighborhood of the "Peak," and state, it is pofsible that we may have to go to the valleys of the Colorado to meet the principal Chiefs of the bulk of the tribe; as they are, at this season, far South in pursuit of the Buffaloe, The distance of the "Peak" from this place is about 180 or 200 miles - a branch of the Comanches about 225 to 250 miles distant 15 or 20 days travel with Packs -

The extraordinary inclemency of the winter for this latitude, and the extreme difficulty of grazing our Stock, has and will embarafs our movements considerably. It will be difficult, too, to induce the Indians to meet us, in large numbers untill the grafs is a little warmed and of sufficient size to

subsist their horses - In this view of the Subject with a knowledge of the wishes of the government to Carry out its important objects, and benevolent designs, we may have to travel several hundred miles further to meet these people

The Honorable Commissioner may give assurances that no effort shall be wanting to comply with our instructions -

Having failed in our application to Major Genl Arbuckle, for a company of U S Dragoons to attend us we have somewhat enlarged our force by hiring competent young men from civil life - This we regret as apart from the security of life, and property, the moral influence would have been most Salutary - Confining ourselves to the most economical Scale of expenditure - for Pack men Guard &^c our party consists of between 30 & 40 effective men -

We have, in addition to this, succeeded in procuring delegations of two from each of the four friendly Border tribes; to wit - the Creeks, Cherokee's Chickasaws and Seminoles - This we regard as important in a two fold sense - While we by bringing the different tribes of the Red Men together avail ourselves of the influence of the Sympathies that naturally exist between them to enhance the chances of Success in our Mission, we at the Same time Strengthen their Sympathies, and thereby diminish the probabilities of future embarrasments to our Government, by hostile collisions between different tribes of the Red men themselves - We are happy to inform the depart-

ment that the Delegations are most earnestly enlisted in favor of the wishes of the Government -

The people of Texas, too, express great gratitude for the paternal consideration of our Government and an ardent Solicitude for our Success - Indeed for the success of our Mission all the indications are propitious - We expect in our Council from present indications, and the best information the largest assemblage of Indians ever met, on the Continent for a similar purpose - We hope and believe great good is to result from it - It has been suggested to us by leading men whose ample means of information and whose thorough acquaintance with the Character and habits of the Indian, entitle them to great respect; that the interchange of Civilities and tokens of friendship with the different tribes, at their own homes at some of their principal villages & making them small presents, would have a great tendency to inspire confidence, and secure their future fidelity - A great deal of information may be acquired, in such a visit in regard to the Geography of the Country, the particular localities and peculiar habits & feelings of the different tribes; that may be of essential Service to the Government in its future intercourse with them - We entirely concur in the opinion that by such a course by preventing the necessity for future negotiations, the interests of the government in point of economy would be consulted and its benevolent purposes secured, by preventing bloodshed, Captivities & thefts upon our hardy pioneers & border settlers - If, however, the

the attendance at our general Council from the different tribes
Shall be in our opinion in Sufficient numbers, and in the proper
spirit, to secure these great objects - We assure the Depart-
ment we will not fail to consult economy both as to the time
and money, in effecting the purposes of our Mifsion -

Most Respectfully

Your Obt Ser,v,t,s

M. G Lewis

P M Butler

Spl Indⁿ Comrs

(OIA: Misc. File. L-2503-2509. Coffee Sta. 1845. L-2509,)

37
Hon William Medill

Newark, Oct 31st 1848

Dear Sir

I send you the semi-annual Report of the four Indian youths committed to my charge. They are now members of our Freshman clafs in full standing, and by their untiring industry, and application, and consequent improvement are doing themselves much credit, and meeting the wishes of all their friends. Their health is good, and they are to all appearance contented and happy.

The account herewith sent, may not perhaps be made out in true businefs style - but I think you will find it perfectly plain and satisfactory, next time I transmit a Report, I hope to have it lefs complicated and a smaller amount under the head of Sundries (N.). You will observe that the amount already expended is somewhat larger than the remittance sent on. There was no possibility of avoiding this. The young men were in entire want of every thing and it was necessary to supply them immediately. I did not in the estimate sent on to you at first think of the necessity of furnishing them with pocket money for any little extras that might be needed, and this obliged me to run up an account at two of the stores in this village. This matter will be seen to during the next six months. The privilege of getting articles from the store to my account was

somewhat abused, naturally,- but that matter will be differently arranged hereafter. I have put down in the allowance for the next six months. what I deem a sufficient sum each month for each one. This will prevent the necessity of a detail of all those little matters that appear on the store Bills which yet were indispensable to their comfort.

You will see also in the Bill, a small amount to enable them to go to the city. I suffered them to visit the city once. I did not think it advisable to deprive them of the means of gratifying a natural curiosity to see Philadel^a when it was so near, and most of their companions live there.

You will observe a large amount of the items in the enclosed account, consists of expense to be incurred only once, of this nature on the Bills marked B. E. G. H. L. O. \$. amounting to over \$300,- as well as some of the items in the Bill marked (N.).

If you desire a report from the collge book of the progrefs, prospects,- mental strength, &c &c the young men to lay before Congrefs, please drop me a line to that effect, stating what you think important to have communicated, and I will draw up a full statement, and transmit it to you.-

I have put down in the estimate of the next 6 months an amount for incidentals which perhaps had better be made, if it should not be needed, it can be carried out to a subsequent account.

Yours very respectfully James P Wilson

(OIA: School File W 210 etc. Newark, N.J. 1848. W-277.)

Creek Agency

May 1, 1849

Sir,

While, out upon Little River a few days since, I saw a group of children whose appearance struck me as being different from the Indian upon, inquiry I found that they were Mexican, that they had but lately been brought in by some Cherokees who had obtained them from the Comanches in the way of trade - the object of bringing them in the Creek Nation was to dispose of them as Slaves. One of them had already been sold to a Blacksmith of the name of Bailey for \$100 - upon speaking to the children I found that they could understand English; & with but little difficulty I obtained the following particulars there were four boys & one girl between the ages of ten & twelve, all comparatively naked tho in good health, all of them, had been taken from their homes, by marauding parties of Indians. they had been absent about three years, One of them of quite an intelligent appearance, told me, that his Fathers name is Desedero Canales. & that he lived at Presidio de Rio Grande, & one - from Parris, Fathers name, Alsel Varro the remainder consisting of a boy named Gaudaloupe, a boy, owned by Wild Cat the Seminole, and the girl, who was from Durango - I was unable to obtain any particulars from.

I have thought it proper to inform you of these facts trusting that some course will be taken, by which

these unfortunate children will be restored to their friends & country

I should have previously stated that I was informed by the boy from Presidio, that there was a large number of children of different sexes & ages still remaining with the bands of Indians they were taken from, which account was substantiated, by some Delaware Indians, at the time in that vicinity

Should the Department design corresponding with the Comanches and other prairie Indians, good facilities can be had by obtaining the assistance of the parties of Delawares Shawnees & others who frequent the trading houses on the edge of the Prairie, and who are continually roving on the prairie in the double capacities of hunters & traders, the expense of obtaining it, would be trifling, as they would be glad to avail themselves of the privilege of accompanying a party in order to carry on their usual avocation

I am Very Respectfully

Your Obdt. St

James Logan

C, Ag^t,

Col Saml M, Rutherford

Actg Supt, West Terr^y

Co^l, W^m, Medill Commissioner
of Indian affairs

(OIA: I. T. Misc. James Logan. 1849.)

Head Quarters Fort Arbuckle. C. N.

12th October 1854

Major

I desire to state that it is become necessary, that the limits of the Reserve connected with this Post should be definitely, and permanently fixed, by competent authority.

Settlers are gradually locating themselves in this vicinity, and many applications have been made to that effect, as well as for the purpose of trade -

I have in all cases referred them to the War Department.

When I relieved Capt, Marcy 5th, Infantry, in the command of this post, in June 1851 with two companies of 7th, Infantry (G and H Co's,) my instructions and orders in relation to the construction of the quarters and Military Reserve, were verbally given me, by the then commanding General of the Department, (Gen^l, Arbuckle).-
accordance

In, with these orders, I made it known that the Military Reserve, extended seven miles east, five north. south, and west, until otherwise fixed by proper authority -

These limits, include the best timber for building, commands the nearest and best crossing of the Washita river, the best water and grass, for stock, and other purposes -

No survey has been made of this post, since I was assigned to the command and in April last. I have been too

restricted by the absence of 40 odd men, detached under Capt Marcy, (by order of the Secretary of War) and the constant fatigue of the men in constructing quarters, to attempt a survey -

The limits above designated by me, I consider the best that can be fixed: Mountains and streams, become in this case, the natural marks or boundaries -

Lime stone, and perhaps stone coal, will be included in these limits -

I therefore, respectfully solicit that the limits of this Military Reserve, may be fixed by competent authority, as soon as practicable.

I am Sir,

Very Respty -

Your Ob^t,, Servant

Geo Andrews

Maj 7th,, Infty

Comdg Post

Major F N Page

Ass^t,, Adj^t,, Gen^l,, U S A

Jefferson Barracks. Mo

(OIA: 1857. Choctaw J-618.)

Know all men by these presents that I Mar par ye
chee, a Woman of the Seminole tribe of Indians, have nomin-
ated Constituted and appointed, and by these present do
nominate, Constitute and appoint Daniel B. Aspberry of the
Creek Nation, my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my
Name to demand sue for and recover and receive from Mar ke te
chee a Woman of the Seminole tribe of Indians, an equal and
undivided half in Value of the estate of my Father Tus ke he
ne haw, deceased; and I do hereby authorize and empower my
said Attorney to sign my name to any instrument in writing,
whether or under Seal or otherwise, and all needful and nec-
efsary releases and acquitances to make and execute in my name,
for the purpose of obtaining my interest in the state of my
Father, Hereby ratifying our confirming all and whatsoever
my said Attorney shall do in the premises as binding in Law
upon me, in and about any division, compromise, Arbitration
or mutual settlement and division of said Estate

Witnefs my hand & Seal this day of May A D 1853

Signed & delivered

(Seal)

in the presence of Witnefses

a true Copy of Original

R Armstrong

24

Fort Smith Arkansas

January 27th 1854

Dear Sir

Having learned that you had succeeded in selling the Negro Claim in the Creek Nation, that I gave you assistance about - and it does appear to me that I ought to be paid for my Services, if not liberally, to some extent as I expended Money in rendering the services, and those services were valuable to you far beyond what I expect to be Compensated

You will therefore pay to General Smithson for me in Money, or in the Negroes that you will hereafter receive, a boy or girl worth at fair Valuation \$350.00 and upon your delivering said negroes to M^r George M Aird, he will pay you the sum of \$50.,00 the price at which you purchased the entire family of Negroes was \$100. - for each Negro - and I think I ought to be paid half the Value of a Negro of the description above mentioned - that is, that I should pay to you half of the Original Cost and be benefitted by the increased Value - I hope that you will do me justice in the matter, and with that I shall feel perfectly satisfied

Your friend

A H Rutherford

D. B Aspberry Esq

a true Copy of the Original

R Armstrong

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Coneharty Creek Nation

Feb^y 16th 1854

M^r Bright

Sir

In November last, I, thinking that you and M^r Perkins, had given up the idea of getting any more of the Seminole Negroes sold to you by myself, I offered to sell the whole of them to M^r Pryor, who after investigating and thinking you had withdrawn from the business accepted my proposition, and since that time made great exertions to get them, and now thinks he has some prospects of doing so -

M^r Perkins saw him a few days since at North Fork, and insisted upon his retaining his interest, upon which M^r Pryor came to me for an explanation, and now offers upon being indemnified by me for his trouble, and expenses to withdraw altogether from the business which will cause me a great loss besides additional trouble and expenses, and in no way increase the Amount I am to secure as agreed upon between yourself and me upon the business, In order to still satisfy M^r Pryor and save myself, I have made the following proposal to turn over to M^r Perkins all the Negroes which are yet remaining which are named in his Bill of Sale,- Viz Scipio, William Bob Betty & Lucy who was sold and four of her children Making 9 which with 12 you have received, and one reserved by myself by agreement - will make 23 - of

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the 25 bargained to you, and as I find that there are still others belonging to the Claim to the Amount of 16 to turn them over to M^r Pryor - I have no paper to write you a long letter, and have sent a statement of the names &^c seperately by M^r Pryor and hope this may meet your compliance, I have also promised that all the Negroes received by Mr Pryor should a propoortimate part of the expences for recovery and he should not pay more then his proportion but all share a like the burden of the Tax -- Some of the Negroes cannot be recovered under the Creek Laws and I hope you may accede to this proposal and our agreement will stand as at first, Otherwise I must indemnify M^r Pryor and do the best I can

M^r Pryor will tell you all as I cannot write it here, and I am not able to come down

D. B. Aspberry

This a List of what few Negroes belonging to the Estate of Carbitcher Micco, are still left in the Mecasukie Country Scipio, Betsey, Hetty, Patty, Rhoda, July, Flora, Guide, Pompey, Sanches Ismahel. Lucy & Child Betsey, Ben. William

A true Copy of the Original

R Armstrong

(OIA: Seminole. M-383. 1857.)

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"Copy"

Attorney General's Office

18th February 1854

Sir,

I have considered the application of Mr John. B. Davis of the State of Mississippi, and the papers accompanying the same, requesting the aid of the Government in the reclamation of certain fugitives from his service, who are said to be at this time in the country of the Choctaw Nation west of the River Mississippi.

These documents raise the question as to the right and power of a citizen of the United States to reclaim fugitives from labor, who may be found in that portion of the Territory of the United States which lies without the limits of any State or any organized territory.

The constitution. Art. 10. Sec. 1. and 2. provides as follows. Art. iv. Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state, and the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. "A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be

found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime

"No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The two last clauses of the second section of the article are in pari materia and mutually illustrate each other, and in express terms apply only to fugitives, either from justice or service, who may escape from one state into another state, and all of the quoted sections of the article are in their express terms applicable only to states. Now could it have been the intention of the Constitution that faith should be given only to the public acts and records, and judicial proceedings of states, or to those of states only in states? Clearly not.

Could the Constitution have intended to reserve and exclude from extradition either fugitives from a territory, or fugitives into a Territory? Clearly not.

The legislative exposition of the different clauses of the second section of the Article is explicit on these points, for the Act of March 27th, 1804 (11 Statutes at large

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299) applies as well to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and officers of the respective territories of the United States, and the Countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as to the public acts &c of the several States: " and the Act of February 12th, 1793, authorizes the reclamation of fugitives either from justice or service whether escaping from or escaping into, any of the United States," or "either of the territories on the Northwest or south of the River Ohio" that is to say, the whole of the territorial surface of the United States.

The constitutionality of the last named act in all its material parts, has been solemnly affirmed by the Supreme Court (Prigg vs The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania xvi. Peters 539.

That the word state in the fourth article of the Constitution possesses in some of its relations a meaning broader than its apparent or usual signification, is obvious from other provisions in the Constitution.

Thus in Section 4th, in this article the constitution says: "The United States shall guarantee to ever State in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them ^{against} ~~from~~ invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." Do those guarantees apply to the States only? Assuredly not, they apply to the people of the United States. Whether existing in States complete or enchoate States called Territories. I do not mean

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to be understood as affirming that the word "state" in the constitution, wherever it occurs comprehends also Territories, of course it does not, for states alone have senators and representatives in Congress, and they alone appoint electors of President.

The constitution does not give complete equality of privileges and immunities to the Citizens of the States and Territories; because the 3rd, Section of the same article vests in Congress certain specific powers touching the Territory of the United States; in virtue of which provision, its jurisdiction in the Territory differs from its jurisdiction in a state; for the latter has unequivocally the benefit of all the general provisions of the constitution, and the former has not. (American Insurance Co. Vs. Three hundred and fifty six bales of Cotton. i Peters 542.)

Thus it has been adjudged that Congress may by law exclude the Citizens of a Territory from suing as such in the Courts of the United States (Corporation of New Orleans vs Winter. i. Wheaton 90.) The court might well say however in an other case, (Hepburn vs Ellsey ii Cranch 445.) that it is extraordinary. that the Courts of the United States, while open to Aliens should be closed against the Citizens of a Territory. For the equality of title in privileges and immunities; which the constitution speaks of, was designed beyond peradventure, to comprehend all citi-

zens of the United States, whether dwelling in Virginia or in the Northwest territory, in Maine or in Oregon. Subject only to such necessary limitations as, the territorial condition might require for the common good of the whole Union. In conferring on Congress the particular power in question, the constitution makes use of very notable phraseology. "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." The territory or other property. These words are not descriptive of persons. Of citizens of the United States. They speak of territory and other property. Power to dispose of. That cannot apply to citizens of the United States. Make all needful rules and regulations respecting. The same expressions appear in another part of the Constitution; and are not the language appropriate to the description of ordinary legislative functions. Citizens of the United States and their rights are not to be disposed of, nor to be treated as property. Now governed by mere rules and regulations, whether in territories or states.

The whole truth seems to be, that, according to the principles of the constitution, the people of the states are self constituent, and in them resides all theoretical sovereignty. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories possess all the great rights, which belongs to them as citizens of their respective States. They compose

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the elements of a future sovereignty, existing on earth which is, for the time being, the property of the Federal Union. Congress must of necessity have and exercise the power to dispose of, and make rules and regulations respecting, this property of the Union, including among other things, the power to subdivide unorganized territory, and prepare it for settlement and organization. But the general powers of legislation pass at once, by virtue of the general principles of the Constitution to the citizens of the United States in the organized territory; in subordination of course, to the guiding spirit of our political system, which is, to combine liberty with legality, to advance from the starting point of the agreed conditions and limits of the Constitution. The inhabitants of a territory, whether commencing, persuing, or consummating the successive stages of self government, remain subject, nevertheless, to the supervision of Congress in some respects, and subject always to the restrictions of the Constitution. In fine, the letter of the constitution, wherever it is applicable and the spirit of it in all things, ^{consideration} is to be applied to the rights of the ~~rights~~ of citizens of the United States in the territories as well as in the States.

Considered as property only, any territory of the United States is the common property of all the States; considered as a political society, and such territory has a portion of the powers of a people, but possesses none which are outside of or beyond or incompatible with, the Constitution.

In whatever degree therefore, the citizens of Territories have less of power than the citizens of States, that fact cannot work to the detriment or diminution of the Constitutional rights of the States.

Hence, to bring these doctrines to the spicific point of discussion, as a State has the right to demand of another State the extradition of fugitives from either justice or service, a folioni a State has the right of demanding this from a Territory, which does not yet possess all the powers of federative sovereignty, and receives its delimitation and incipient organization at the hands of the preexisting members of the Union.

When the constitution expressly provided for extradition as between the States, it recognized the fact, in so doing that the states were sovereign, and that extradition is not a matter of strict right, but of express convention or otherwise of comity only (Wheaton's Elements page 271. 272.)

The States conceded this, one to the other, in their common interest.

Hence the language of the constitution. There was no need to say this expressly in regard to territory out of the States, that **being** the common domain of the Union, I assume therefore, that the rights of all the citizens of the United States, in this relation, so far as the constitution reaches them, are protected by it, whether in or out of the limits of the States.

Accordingly, as we have seen, the act of 1793 applies in express terms to all the then territorial surface of the United States, and the act of Sept. 28th 1850. in amendment of and supplementary to, the act of 1793, is in express terms applicable to any state, or territory of the United States. I think therefore, my predecessor (Mr Attorney General Butler's Opinion of August 30th, 1838) in assuming that the two extradition sections of the Constitution were evidently intended to refer exclusively to those portions of the Union which are duely organized as seperate States," erred, or at least, he erred in assuming that this insulated consideration disposed of the question, and therefore that extradition either of fugitives from justice, or of fugitives from service, cannot be obtained from a territory, unless there be legislation by Congress upon the subject, and that therefore the President has no power in the premises. Congress it is conceded by Mr Butler has the power to provide for extradition from Territories, whether organized or unorganized, and it has in effect done so, except that it has not, in precise reference to the very case, defined the instrumentality to be employed for this purpose in an unorganized Territory; and therefore it is infered, existing laws do not reach the emergency, which is to be considered as a casus omissus in the legislation of Congress under those clauses which regulate the Status of the Indians.

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Much misapprehension has arisen as to all our relations with the Indians by the traditional designation of "Nation" as applied to their tribes, and of "Treaty" as applied to our dealings with them. The Indians of the United States are not "Nations" in the modern political sense of that term employed as indicating a Sovereign State; nor is a treaty between them and us, the act of Sovereign with Sovereign.

We are sovereign they subject. As communities, they are under our government, as individuals, they are the pupils and wards of the United States.

Of course the Choctaws or any other Indians, cannot have rights in derogation of those of the United States. The country which they occupy can claim no exemption from the scope of the Constitution.

True we have, by the treaty of Dancing Rabit Creek, secured to the Choctaws the jurisdiction and government of persons and property within their limits, and the possession of the lands assigned to them, and the right to make laws for their own government, but all this under positive reservation of the constitution and laws of the United States, and especially of the ordinary legislation of Congress regarding Indians.

There is nothing in the treaty to contradict the general conclusion, already reached by induction of Constitutional principles, that neither the country of the Choctaws,

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nor any right in it, is placed above the Constitution.

Accordingly Congress has legislated repeatedly in regard to the territories in question, exercising jurisdiction there, particularly in whatever concerns citizens of the United States, and their rights, whenever it seemed to be required by the public interests of the Union. Signal Examples of this are visible in various provisions of the Acts to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians, to secure peace on the frontiers, and to punish crimes, in the country still occupied by Indians, those countries being for sundry legal purposes, annexed to the adjoining States of Missouri and Arkansas.

At this stage of the enquiry, therefore but one difficulty remains, and that is, to determine the particular agency by which to reclaim a fugitive from service in the country of the Choctaws. There is ample express provision by existing laws and treaties, for the arrest of criminals in that region, but no specific provision regarding fugitives from service, except such as are found in the acts of 1793 and 1850.

These acts expressly provides that when a person held to service in any state or Territory of the United States, has heretofore, or shall hereafter have escaped into another State or Territory of the United States, the person to whom such service is due, may persue, and by himself or his agents seize and arrest such fugitive.

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There can be no doubt as to the legal effect of these provisions. They have been construed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which after the fullest argument and consideration adjudged that the Statute of 1793, empowers the party entitled to the service of a fugitive, to seize him without a warrant, even within the limits of a State (Commonweath Vs Griffith ii Peck. u.)

The same doctrine was afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States (Prigg vs The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania xvi Peters 539.-561.)

Indeed, the rule is a general one by the common law, that a husband, Father, or master, may lawfully retake his wife, child or servant, wherever he may happen to find them unlawfully ~~seperated~~ separated from him, so the recaption be not in a riotous manner, nor attended with a breach of the peace. (iii Blackstone p. 4.)

The assumed absence of any constituted tribunals of the United States in the country of the Choctaws, towit; Judges, Magistrates, or Commissioners, renders inoperative, it has been supposed, in the present case, the general right of reclamation, as set forth in the act of Congress. I say the assumed absence, for it is by no means clear that such a matter occurring in the Choctaw Nation, does not come within the jurisdiction of a proper commissioner of the Court of the United States.

But if this be not so, there is the right of recaption already spoken of

Besides which, the right of reclamation here is a right under the constitution.

The right does not the less exist, in the absence of any legislative provisions to aid in its exercise. And in a correspondent case, that of extradition under treaty with foreign powers, it has been adjudged that it may be effected without an act of Congress. (The British Prisoners i Woods and M. p 66.) legislative instrumentality is convenient, but it is not indispensable, to the efficacy of a complete and positive command of the constitution.

But all embarrasment on this point is removed by refering to another class of considerations, not embraced in the view of Mr Attorney General Butler.

In the first place, it is to be remembered that the country in question is part of the Province of Louisiana ceded by France to the United States. It lies to the south of the line prescribed by the 8th, Section of the Act. of of March 6th 1820. And whatever be the Constitutional effect of that provision of law, if indeed it possess any, it cannot prejudice a right growing out of the relation of Master and servant in the territory occupied by the Choctaws.

Now the laws in force in Louisiana, at the time of its session were those of Spain. (Beard vs Poydras i.v.

Martin 368; Berlachau vs Berlachau, vii. Louisiana R. 544.) which maintained the relation of Master and servant with right of reclamation, as in the United States, (Portida Quartre tit xxi De los Seiroos, papion, es creche, subral Esclavstead)

After the acquisition of Louisiana, it became in the outset, the Territory either of Orleans or of Louisiana, retaining still in substance, and at any rate, in this respect, the law of Spain.

When Louisiana was admitted into the Union, the Country now occupied by the Choctaws remained a part of the Territory of Missouri.

On the admission of Missouri, it fell within the Territory of Arkansas, Subsequently, the state of Arkansas came into the Union with its present limits, leaving the country to the west of it, as it now is, in^{the} relation of territorial organization. Through all these changes the local law of the successive Territories Louisiana, Mifsouri and Arkansas continued the same, so far as regards the present question; and that law was not repealed but remained in force, as to all the Country ~~ib~~ previously covered, notwithstanding the seperation of Arkansas, and the omission of Congress to form of the residue an organized Territory.

In the second place, the constitution of the Choc-taw Nation recognizes the distinction between freemen and

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slaves, (Art. ii. sec. i. and ii. Art vii. Sec 4. 11
& 16.) and their laws forbid harboring runaway slaves.)
(Constitution and laws of the Choctaw Nation page 36.)
And also declare that no negro from the United States shall
be allowed to come and remain in the nation (2 di^t page 46)
Moreover the "Act Runaway negroes" provides that it shall
be the duty of any one in this nation to take up a negro
whom he may suspect as a runaway, that any person appre-
hending a runaway, "Shall give the owner, when he is known,
information by the earliest opportunity, and it is required
of the Clerk of the district in which any runaway may be
taken up, when "it appears that such runaway is from any
of the United States," to advertise the fact in some newspaper
"of such state" (2 fed pa. 28-29.) That is to say the laws
of the Choctaw Nation provides for the apprehension and extra-
dition of fugitives from service, and any such fugitive from
service due to a Citizen of the United States, exists there
contrary to law,- not only to the law of the United States,
but also to the law of the Choctaw Nation.

Now the ninth article of the Act of June 30th,
1834, Ch 161. provides that the superintendent of Indian
Affairs, and Indian Agents, and sub Agents, shall have
authority to remove from the Indian country all persons
found therein contrary to law; And the President of the
United States is authorized to direct the Military force

to be employed in such removal; and the thirteenth Section directs that the person so removed shall be conveyed to the nearest Civil Authority, (of the United States) there to be proceeded against according to law, (ii Stats at large p. 730-732.)

These provisions are sufficient in my opinion to call to action here, within suitably guarded limits, the authority of our executive officers in the Choctaw Nation.

The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek conceded to the Choctaws a government of their own, for themselves and their dependents, it secured the exclusive right of self legislation to their national Council, but all this, as heretofore intimated, subject to a condition, analagous to that which a state imposes, when giving qualified legislative powers of internal administration to a City. Namely that the laws of the Choctaw Nation shall be "Not inconsistent with the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States (Art vi): with assurance of all the relative rights of person and property as between citizens of the United States and them (Art vi. ix. xii): with express engagement that all intruders shall be removed from the Choctaw Nation and kept without it (Art. xii; the United States explicitly reserving to itself legislative jurisdiction as to the Choctaws, to the extent that Congress under the Constitution are required to exercise legislation over Indian Affairs (Art. iv.): and the United

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States engaging to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife and from foreign enemies on the same principles that the citizens of the United States are protected (Act 1)

All these provisions of the treaty mark the subordinate political condition of the Choctaws, in common with the other Indians, as the Supreme have judicially defined it in the particular case of the Cherokees (i Peters. p. 1.)

Accordingly the Choctaws do not pretend that such rights as they may have, are to conflict with our superior rights. On the contrary, their laws are, as, to have any legal force whatever, they must be in accordance with ours. They freely tender to us the means of exercising our own rights in their Country, and it would be a singular condition of things, indeee, if, when the Choctaw Nation thus invite a citizen of the Unites States to go there and exercise a right belonging to him indubitably as such, he must in the mean while be treated as out of the pale of the protection of his own government. No such anomalous fact exists, or can exist within the broad boundaries of these United States.

Besides which, under the Constitution and laws of the Choctaw Nation, there is an adequate political organization with Executive, judicial and ministerial officers proper for the discharge of any legal duty, which may be required

of them by the Agent of the United States, or any citizen of the United States, conformably to the Constitution and laws of the American Union.

I conclude therefore, that existing laws are fully competent to the exigencies of the present case; that a person reclaiming a fugitive from service in the Indian Country, in addition to the legal rights which he possesses in the States and organized Territories, has the right here, which he has not there, of calling on the President, if need be, to give direction in the premises, to the proper authorities of the government.

When the question was under consideration on a former occasion the War Department, after stating, on the Opinion of the Attorney General, that the laws confer on the executive an authority to direct the apprehension of runaway slaves and that "it is not competent for the Department to interpose in that mode, proceeded to direct the Choctaw Agents, and the Commandant at Fort Gibson to exert their personal and official influence with the Choctaws" and lend their aid to accomplish the object. The conclusion does not attach itself with much distinctness of cohesion, to the premises, which seem to exclude any lawful interposition. But the order was nevertheless in substance, a legal one, according to the views which I have submitted, to the effect that a citizen of one of the

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States has the Constitutional and legal right to pursue a fugitive from service into a Territory, whether organized or unorganized, that the Constitution and laws of the Choctaw Nation correspond to those of the United States in this respects, and that any such fugitive being in the Indian Country unlawfully, it is made the duty of the President by law to direct the employment of public force if necessary for the purpose of removing such persons; that he may be dealt with as the law and right shall appertain in the State where he belongs.

The documents exhibited by Mr. Davis are adequate prima facie evidence of his rights.

If any adversary rights exist, either on the part of any other citizens claiming property in the slaves by prescription, or on the part of themselves claiming to be freemen, that question must be determined by the Courts of law.

Mr Davis, or his agents may lawfully in my opinion, repair to the Choctaw Nation to reclaim any person or persons who owe to him service by laws of Mississippi and they are to be delivered up to him on his claim, by the Choctaw Nation, in pursuance of our laws and of theirs; and if he meet with any obstacles in the exercise of this right he may lawfully receive the aid of the United States,

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to effect the apprehension of persons unlawfully being
in the Choctaw Nation.

I am

With the highest respect

(Signed) C. Cushing

This opinion is approved and is refered to the Secretaries
of War and of the Interior, to whom the Attorney General
will cause copies with this endorsement to be sent

(Signed) Franklin Pierce.

Washington.

March 6th, 1854.

(OIA: C-319. No. 1. 1854. Copy of a copy.)

66
(Copy of a Copy)

Park Hill Cherokee Nation

Sept. 6. 1854.

To the Hon Jefferson Davis,
Secretary of War.

Sir,

Permit an humble individual to call your attention to a case in which the claims of both justice and humanity are deeply concerned.

Five persons including a little child were recently offered for sale as slaves in Tahlequah, in this nation, who, a few days before, had been captured in the Creek Nation, where they were living as free persons. Having formerly been acquainted with one of the persons, and had him in my employ as a free hired man, I was naturally led to interest myself in the case, and applied first to the Principal Chief of the Cherokees, and then by his advice to the Cherokee Agent. The Agent called upon the man who held them, for his authority to do so, and he shewed an order for their Seizure from the Southern Superintendent of Indian Affairs, together with a paper signed by you, which the Agent did not read, but which I inferred must contain the Superintendents authority for what he had done.

I believe the Order of the Superintendent was addressed to the authorities of the Creek Nation, and was for

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the Seizure and delivery to one John Davis, or his agent, of Gilbert, Mitchell, Martin, Lotty, Rhoda, Nancy, and Becky, formerly slaves of a man by the name of Beams. Who lived in the Choctaw Nation, and of all their decendents, amounting now, as I am told to at least 40 persons. All those named above, except Martin, I believe, were natural Children, and he a grandson of Beams: and they were all Emancipated by him. It was Martin, and children of three of the others, and a little grand child of one of them who were offered for sale at Tahlequah.

Having been formerly acquainted with Gilbert, Mitchell, and Martin as free men, and having reliable information respecting the rest, and believing that, of those offered for sale, at Tahlequah, all except Martin were born free, and he emancipated many years ago, and not having heard of their being brought before any judicial tribunal, before being thus offered for sale, I cannot but infer, that, if any document has indeed been signed by you, authorizing such sale, or the delivery of such persons to any claimant as slaves, it must have been obtained by misrepresentation. If you will have the goodness to direct examination to be made at the office of the Choctaw Agent, I think you will find that a deed or deeds of emancipation for all those whose names I have given are recorded there. Feeling a deep interest in the fate of so many persons, most of whom were free born, and the rest have enjoyed freedom for many years, I

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beg leave that you will give an early attention to the case,
and cause justice to be restored, if injustice has been done;
And if you will be so kind as to drop me a note of informa-
tion on the subject, you will very greatly oblige -

Yours very respectfully

(Signed) S. A. Worcester.

Direct to Rev. S. A. Worcester)
Tahlequah)
Cherokee Nation)

(OIA: C 319. Southern Suptc'y. 1856.)

Gilbert Beams (free man of color)

Dr. to Josephus Dotson

For Amount paid personal Expenses &^c during a trip of 27 days Fort Towson to Van Buren & back towit

Oct 2 ^d	Davis Fraziers bill	1.00
	Jefse M ^c Kinnies " (dinner)	25
	Anderson's "	1.00
	Hamptons " (dinner)	.25
	Holstons "	1.00
	Walkers " Skullyville	1.00
	Rogers Hotel " Fort Smith	4.25
	Swagerts " " Van Buren (all)	13.75
	Bostwicks " " " "	1.75
	Amount for affidavits	1.00
	Rogers Hotel Bill Fort Smith	13.00
	Walkers Stand " Skullyville	1.00
	Holstons " "	1.00
	Wilsons " "	1.00
	M ^c Kinnies	1.00
	Ferriages at Arkansas river 5	1.25
	Mefsenger to Judge & Expenses	11.25
	Hire of Mule 27 days @ \$1-	<u>27.00</u>

\$87.75 /sic/

Received payment of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury
at Fort Towson Octo' 31st 1854.

Josephus Dotson.

Gilbert Beams (a man of color)

Dr to Josephus Dotson

For amounts paid Expenses of Peter Meems who accompanied
me to Van Buren as a Witnefs for"Beams family"

M ^C Kinnies	dinner	.25
Andersons	bill	1.00
Hamptons	"	.25
Holstons	"	1.00
Rogers Hotel	Fort Smith	2.25
Cash handed him		2.50
Swagerts Hotel	Van Buren	4.00
Cash handed him		1.00
Ferriage of Arkansas		.25
Walkers bill	Skullyville	11.00
Holston bill		1.00
M ^C Kinnies		<u>1.00</u>
		\$25.50

Cash paid Oct 31. st 54 by C Kingsbury	<u>20.00</u>
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Received payment in full	5.50
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of Rev Cyrus Kingsbury Nov 1st 1854 -

Josephus Dotson

(OIA: Special File 277.)

D. B Aspberry & C. D. Pryor Agree that
For and in Consideration of the sum of Seven thousand Eight
hundred dollars he relinquishes all right and title to C. D.
Pryor to defend at all times when in his power my title, and
to establish it against all flaws or quibbles of law, either
in or out of the Nation to the Negroes named in Asperrys
bill of Sale of Nov 24th 1854 to C. D. Pryor

Dan^l B Aspberry

Witnefs

C. D. Pryor

U. H. Garrett

A true Copy of the Original. R Armstrong

Creek Agency West of Arkansas

April 2nd 1856

On demand I promise to pay to the order of Danl B Aspberry
for Value received of him Seven thousand Eight hundred dol-
lars, good and lawful Money -

Witnefs my hand and seal

Attest

C. D. Pryor (Seal)

W. H Garrett

a true Copy of the Original

R Armstrong

(OIA: Seminole. M-383. 1857.)

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Know all men by these presents, that whereas Mar ke-te chee and Mar par ye chee are the heirs and legal representatives of Tuskeke ne haw deceased of the Seminole Nation of Indians, West of the State of Arkansas, and Whereas the said decendent died possessed of Certain Negroe Slaves hereinafter particularly mentioned, and whereas it is agreed by and between the said Mar ke te chee in his own proper person, and the said Mar har ye chee by Daniel Boone Aspberry Atty in fact, that the said Mar ke te chee in a division of said Negroes takes the following named Negroes as her share to wit

being an equal division thereof, and the said Marhar ye chee by her said Attorney in a division of said Negroes takes the following names Negroes to Wit

being an equal division thereof, and the said Mar te te chee and the paid Mar par ye chee each agreeing to said division and accepting the Negroes respectively above mentioned as their full and equal share thereof, Covenant one to the other, perfect and absolute titles to the Negroes aforesaid. Witnefs our hand & Seales this day of April A D. 1853

(Seal)

(Seal)

by Attorney in fact

(Seal)

Executed & delivered

in the presence of

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Received January 10th 1855. of Rev Cyrus Kingsbury the sum
of two hundred dollars being One hundred for services rendered in visiting Van Buren Arks to attend to the Beams
business and One hundred dollars which is designed to defray the necessary expenses of Mr P Meem and myself to and
from Van Buren - the excess if any, to be accounted for

Josephus Dotson

(OIA: Special File 277.)

74
Office Supt Indn Affairs

Fort Smith Arks. Feb. 24. 1855.

Sir,

The great inconvenience and heavy expense in transporting funds from New Orleans to this place during the winter, as well as the hardships endured by the Indians, who are generally lightly clad, and subject to disease and death, during the inclement season usually appointed to make payments, induces me to suggest the propriety of having the funds for the annual payments brought up in the month of April or May from N. Orleans to the City of Little Rock, and there deposited till the 1st of October, so that during that month, the whole amount could be transferred to the several agencies, and paid out by the 1st day of Nov^r thus, saving to the government one half the usual expenses; and meeting the interests & decided wishes of the Indian.

The suggestion is made for the consideration of yourself and others, controlling the subject, in consequence of the frequent applications made to me during the last twelve months - Well knowing, that unless this arrangement could be satisfactorily made, it will be impossible to remedy the evil complained of, except by sending the Drafts, a month or two earlier than usual, which would endanger the life of the Supt. or Agent who would be intrusted with their transportation, by visiting the City during the prevalence of the Anual

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Epidemic, which it is by no means my wish to recommend.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

Tho^s. S. Drew

Supt &c.

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny

Commifsioner &c

(OIA: Southern Sup. D-804. 1855.)

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Coneharty C N

March 6th 1855

Mefs^{r's} R G. Atkins)
)
)
)
)
Tommy Hays)

As a friend I would request of you conjointly,
and authorise you to Collect receive and receipt from C D
Pryor the Money proceeding from Negro Slaves, whom said
C D Pryor purchased of me, that is the Negroes delivered to
him from the Seminole Country according to the decision of
the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation, The prorata Calcula-
tion of \$350- pr heads you will know thereby the Number of
Negroes he gets. I also empower you to get the aid of the
Light Horse Companies to arrest the Negroes and Keep them
in the Nation until it is paid for them" that is the said
C. D Pryor have some notice to get them over the line

By Complying with the above request you will
confer no small favor on your friend & Brother

Respectfully

D B. Aspberry

A true Copy of the Original

R Armstrong

(OIA: Seminole. M-383. 1857.)

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Office Supt. Indian Affairs,
Fort Smith, Arkansas,
October 24th 1855.

Sir:-

Within the past few days several applications have been made to this Office by merchants and traders, for what they term "permits," to enable them without bond or penalty, or license other than the "permit" itself, to enter stocks of goods and to temporarily trade in the Indian Country, and to protect them in so doing - in brief to legalise their traffic without imposing the restrictions demanded by the laws. As I am unable to find any authority vesting in me the power to issue an instrument of the character in question, I have uniformly declined granting the applications; referring the applicants to the Agents of the several tribes for permission to trade within their respective limits under the rules established by the Department.

My refusal has been the cause of some dissatisfaction to the persons interested and their immediate friends, the more so as it appears that Supt. Drew occasionally granted such "permits." That he did so I am perfectly satisfied, but am unable to find in the "Regulations of the Indian Bureau" (which, by-the-by, contains all the laws of the United States that this office is supplied with,) anything whatever to sanction his action in this regard. Were it not for the permissions thus granted by Supt. Drew - a couple of which I have seen - I should not have thought this matter worth troubling the Commissioner with; but under the circumstances it seems

advisable to enquire of the Commissioner whether, in any letter or circular emanating from the Indian Bureau, or in any law of the United States not in my possession, such authority has been conferred on the Superintendent? or whether, on the contrary, it was the exercise of a power not lawfully attaching to him? -- I presume the latter to be the true state of the case, as the granting of such "permits" - at least if it were made a practice - would ultimately tend, for many obvious reasons, to break up the regular traders, and finally leave the Indians dependent on a class little if any different from mere pedlars; and because further, the rules permitting and establishing traders in the Indian Country are so particularly and explicitly defined in the Regulations above mentioned.

In this connection, and because the Regulations just referred to evidently discountenance all mere peddling in the Indian Country, I would state that, a firm doing business in this place, dealers in all sorts of patent medicines (most of which they have the reputation of making themselves), liquors, and fancy articles without end, have recently had constructed a regular built peddler's wagon, full of compartments and drawers, with the intention of travelling through the Indian Country peddling out their wares. They applied to me for a "permit" for that purpose, and on my refusal asked for a license to trade at large, offering to

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give the usual bond, this I also declined; first, because such a mode of trade is not recognized by the regulations, and second, because I am not the proper person to apply to so long as the agents are at their posts and able to act. But I had still other reasons, viz: that of late years a very great amount of liquor has been introduced into the Indian Country in the guise and under the labels of "patent medicines" - the various preparations of sarsaparilla especially, - because the character of the vehicle selected was the most favorable for the carrying on of a contraband trade, because the articles in which they deal generally are "of no utility to the Indians," and finally, because I have the positive moral, tho' not legal, proof that the firm in question have probably introduced more liquor - much of it under the name of sarsaparilla - into the Indian Country in the last five or six years, than any other one house doing business in this place. The firm is that of M. Mayer & Bro. I have been thus particular in stating their case as they are loudly indignant at my action, and hint of appealing to the Indian Bureau. However, I think it more probable that they will endeavor to procure a license from some one of the Agents, in which case their application will come regularly before the Commissioner.

While on these subjects it may not be out of place to observe that I have reason to believe that persons

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are constantly entering the various Indian nations with small supplies of goods - a wagon load or so at a time - and selling them; & as inducements offer returning and going through the same round; others that make it their specialty to buy up droves of ponies; others, that by marriage have become citizens of the various tribes, and who thereby consider themselves as entitled to open petty stores and to trade with the Indians without the formalities of a license; and, still worse, the hordes of gamblers that on the occasion of the payment of the annuities to the tribes make their irruptions into the Nations, and by their pernicious examples and influence do more to lead the Indians into vicious habits than any other class of men. To check these evils the Courts are powerless, not of themselves but because the public sentiment is adverse - opposed - to the enforcement of the laws. I am convinced that at present it is utterly hopeless to look to any source for relief; therefore, with all diffidence, I would beg to suggest to the Hon. Commissioner the propriety that a stringent Circular issue from the Indian Bureau demanding of the several Agents the rigid enforcement of the laws, and requiring the authorities of the various tribes to give their prompt assistance, would be more effectual than any other measure that could be adopted. The law is all sufficient to reach the points indicated, but by desuetude - by not having been en-

forced - has become a dead letter, a reproach. I believe that the immediate Agents and servants of the Department, cordially and zealously working together assisted by the authorities of the tribes, could do more to effect a change, to eradicate these evils and irregularities, than the Courts, thwarted by a vicious public sentiment - that views the law as tyrannous and as in conflict with the exercise of just rights - can possibly accomplish. But the Agents of the Department require to have their duties in these respects freshly impressed upon their mind and rightly exacted of them. That much good would result from their united action I can not doubt; and even though the violators of law should escape merited punishment, they would at least be driven from their haunts - the Indians rid of their contaminating and destructive influence. I beg to commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Commissioner. I would also ask, that he will have the kindness to respond to the inquiries made in the second paragraph of this letter.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Svt.

Chas. W. Dean, Supt. &c.

Per Robt. Campbell

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny,
Commissioner, &c.,
Washington City, D.C.

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Near Doaksville, Choc. Na.

March 12, 1857.

Hon. Geo. W. Manypenny,
Commifsioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City.

Sir,

Permit me to present for your consideration the following facts.

In the autumn of 1854, a family of free negroes by the name of Beams, residing among the Choctaw & Creek Indians, were arrested by certain individuals, under an order from Gov. Drew, Acting Supt. of those tribes, which order was obtained by false representations. These negroes were taken to Van Buren Arks. and were about to be sold into bondage, without the privilege of a legal trial.

Having a knowledge of the facts in the case, and knowing the negroes to be free, with the advice of Gen. Cooper, Choctaw Agent, I employed Josephus Dotson Esq. a lawyer from Mifsissippi, to proceed forthwith to Van Buren, and institute suit in behalf of the negroes, that their case might be brought before the proper authorities.

It was necefsary to pay Mr. Dotson a fee of one hundred dollars, and also his expenses; which for himself & an important witnefs from Fort Towson to Van Buren, and while attending on the Sefsions of the Court, amounted to \$213,00 -

In Nov, 1854, a full statement of the case rela-

tive to these negroes, was made to the Hon. Commifsioner of Indian Affairs, and by him laid before the Hon. the Sec. of the Interior. Prompt orders were given by the Department to Gov. Drew, to prosecute the case on behalf of the United States.

At the last August term of the Circuit Court at Vanburen, the cause was ifsued, and "the Jury unhesitatingly gave a verdict of freedom, in behalf of the negroes".

The ifsue of this case is considered, by legal men, the more important, as the vigorous manner, in which it was prosecuted, has put a stop to an extensive system of kidnapping, which was in contemplation along the Indian border.

The measures so promptly taken & the expense incurred, were efsential to the succefs of the whole transaction. Had not the case been taken in hand at that very time, those people would have been placed in irrecoverable bondage. As it was, one of them had been sold several times, & taken from place to place, so that it was with great difficulty, he was reclaimed.

As these people were brought into peril by an act of the government, I consider the United States justly indebted to me 313 dollars. But as individuals sympathizing with me in the matter have refunded to me 93 dollars, I shall be satisfised with 220 dollars. For more than two years interest, I make no charge. The principal paid by me, I con-

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fidently expect will be repaid me. by the United States.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. servt.

C. Kingsbury.

P.S.

Mr. Dotson informed me that the amount I had advanced in the prosecution of the Beam's cases had been included by him in the Bill of expenses forwarded to the Commissioner, (\$350,) but that the Bill had not been paid. If the Bill of expenses has been paid to Mr. Dotson, I must of course look to him for my part of it. If it has not been paid to Mr. Dotson, I shall wish what is due me to be paid to Col. D. H. Cooper, Agent -

C. K.

(OIA: Special File 277.)

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Washington City May 7th 1857

Sir: I have to enclose you a letter addrefsed by Rev: C. Kingsbury under date 12 March 1857, to Hon Geo W. Many-penny, late Commifsioner of Indian Affairs, in which he presents a claim against the U States, on a/c of money advanced for the re-clamation of a family of free negroes known as the "Beam's family" - a portion of whom ~~whom~~ had been siezed by persons from the State of Arkansas & carried into that State.

Mr Kingsbury has been a mifsionary among the Choctaws for more than 30 years and his statements are entitled to full faith.

I respectfully ask in his behalf an early decision in the premises

Respectfully &c

Douglas H Cooper

U. S. Indⁿ Agent

Hon. J. W. Denver
Com^r Indⁿ Affrs -
Washington City,

(OIA: Special File 277.)

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Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,

June 25th, 1857 -

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to submit a Statement of all the facts, which appear on the files of this office, in the case of the "Beams negroes", whose title to freedom was defended in the District Court of Arkansas at the instance of the Department, together with my opinion as to the amounts which should be paid severally to the Counsel who appeared on their behalf -

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt.

J. W. Denver

Commissioner

Hon. J. Thompson
Secretary of the Interior

(OIA: 92. 1857.)

Statement in the matter of the Counsel for the "Beams
Negroes" in their application for the payment of their
fees

There were seven of these negroes sue-ed by one Davis - Two in the Choctaw and five in the Creek Country. It was said that Davis had obtained a judgement in Mississippi against old Beams for groceries, and after the death of Beams, who liberated these negroes, took them in pursuance of it, But the truth is, that Davis and a man named Harvie obtained from two of Beams children obligations to should the effect that they have part of the proceeds of the sales, if they would get hold of them and sell them.

Josephus Dotson on the 15th of October 1854 writes to Agent Cooper that suit was then commenced in the Court of Van Buren for the freedom of two, and he was beginning proceedings for the third. Walker was then attorney for one of the Beams who was trying to get them in possession, but he informed Dotson that he had no doubt of their title to freedom.

On the 30th, October M^r. Dotson writes that he had instituted suits for the freedom of five negroes- M^r. Dotson was retained as Counsel first by Missionary Kingsbury and others Kingsbury wrote to the Department on the 20th Nov^r., 1854, asking that the United States would employ counsel.

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The Secretary of the Interior agreeing to the employment of Counsel, and the payment of necessary expenses in defending the rights of these persons, on the 19th of December 1854 Superintendent Drew was directed to employ such Counsel, as in his opinion was necessary and to use all diligence in seeing that their rights were maintained, and he was authorized to draw upon the Indian office to meet all reasonable expenses.

On the 18th January 1855, Superintendent Drew wrote to the Department that he had employed M^r. Jos. P. Spring, an able lawyer of Fort Smith, to act in connection with M^r. Walker who had previously co-operated with M^r. Dotson, perhaps employed by him, or some of the negroes.

M^{rs}. Walker and Green wrote to the Department on the 17th January 1855, that they had been told by Superintendent Drew, that M^r. Walker of their firm would be employed, and suggested that it would be but just that M^r. Dotson, who had up to that time performed all the labor in the cases, should be retained by the Government; and referred to Agent Cooper who was then in this City, and said Agent confirmed the statement that Dotson was at Fort Towson when the Negroes were seized, that he was solicited to act in their behalf by M^r. Kingsbury and the friends of the negroes, and that he did so,

On the 17th of February 1855, Sup^t Drew and Mefs. Walker and Green were informed that the Secretary of the Interior had decided that Mefs. Dotson & Walker should be retained as principal Counsel, and M^r. Spring as assisting Counsel.

On the 15th of March 1855, Agent Cooper submitted an extract from a letter from M^r. Dotson, in which he said certain depositions in Illinois ought to be taken, and M^r. Walker proposed going to take them and asked if the Department would not pay his expenses, In response a copy of the letter to Superintendent Drew about payment of all reasonable expenses, was sent to him.

It seems from a letter of C. W. Dean successor to Drew, of date the 3rd, August 1855, that Green B. Raum Esq. of Illinois, drew upon him for \$343.²⁵/₁₀₀ for taking depositions, payment of fees &c, Dean informed him that his charges were unreasonable, Raum then wrote to the Department that Mefs. Dotson & Walker had authorized the Clerk of the Court to employ Counsel to take evidence, that the Clerk had employed him at \$300 - and he paid out \$43.²⁵/₁₀₀, fees &c. and was fully one month engaged in the matter,

On the 23rd, August 1855, Sup^t Dean writes that the costs of these suits, if the fees charged by Counsel should be allowed would amount to,

To Mr. Dotson, fee \$1000 - expenses \$500 -	\$1,500
" " Walker " 750 " \$500.	1,250
" " Spring " 500 "	500
" " Raum 300 " 43.24	343.24
	<u>100</u>
Transcript of Record from Mississippi	30
Circuit Court Fees,	<u>\$3, 1.00</u>
	\$3,723.24

which he thinks enormous - says \$500 were paid to Mr Dotson by Drew, and from a memorandum in his office he thinks \$75 more was paid him, Dotson says all of that was required in preliminary expenses, and not a dollar was for his fee, Walker says \$75 was enough for Raum, Dean says that Drew paid \$1,000 of the above amount - I suppose \$500 to Spring,

Mr. Dotson in a letter of the 28th March 1856, speak of the difficulty of the cases from their dating back as far as 1823, of the onus of proof being upon the Negroes, and the evidence subsisting in Mississippi and Illinois, and of the great difficulty to obtain it, Admits that he had received \$500 of Drew but that \$350 of it. had been expended by him in the cases before he was retained by the Government and \$150 were retained as contingent.

On the 22nd April 1856, the Office informed Mr Dotson that an appropriation would be asked of Congress to

pay the fees, when decided on. On the 30th July 1856 C. Kingsbury presented a claim of \$313.25, which had been advanced by him and one of the relatives of Beams Negroes, when Dotson was first retained, \$100, of which was in the shape of a fee,

(Quaere. Is this the money Dotson said he had expended - should the \$100 be deducted upon the settlement of his fee? Though the \$100 was paid for going into Arkansas on Red River, to obtain an injunction, which he obtained before employment by Gov^t.)

Mr. Dotson in August 1856, persists in his demand for \$1,000. says he labored two years in the Cases, would not again undertake the matter for this sum, Says of the \$150, left of the \$500, he will deduct so much from his fee as he shall not have vouchers to shew how it was expended,

Walker presents his charge on Sep^t. 6th 1856, a fee of \$750, and vouchers to the amount of \$97.73 paid for board, medical attendance and, clothing of four of the Negroes at Van Buren, and claims most of the credit for the labor performed,

On the 14th April 1856 the Office wrote to Dean that an appropriation would be asked of Congress to pay the fees, and if not complied with, they would be paid so far as reasonable, out of the appropriation for "contingencies".

On the 31st, of March 1857, The office sent up to

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the Secretary of the Interior, Walkers claim of \$750 for his decision as to its reasonableness, and said it would have to be paid out of the Contingency fund and that in its opinion \$500 was enough,

On the 17th of May 1857, Agent Cooper transmitted vouchers from Kingsbury to the amount of \$117.²⁵ incurred by Dotson and paid by him, also Dotson's receipt for \$200 - one half of which was the fee for obtaining the injunction, and the other half to pay expenses of himself and an important witness, for the expenditure of which he was to furnish an account and pay back any unexpended portion.

On the 11th instant, Agent Cooper submitted a certificate from the Clerk of the Court, saying that at the October term of the Court in 1856, a judgement for freedom was rendered in the following cases,

Mary Beams and Infant Katy

v.s.

E. B. Bishop and James Woolsey

and

William Beams

v.s.

William Houser

And at the Feb^y term of 1857 in the Cases of

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Ellen Beams & Silas Beams

vs.

James Woolsey & Benjⁿ. Hartgraves

And at the August term 1856 the case of

Martin Beams

vs

R. H. White and Thomas B. Amerson

Upon consideration of which facts I am of opinion, and would suggest that there should be paid to M^r. Dotson and M^r. Walker each, the sum of \$500, and all legitimate expenses incurred by them, for which they should be required to furnish vouchers so far as not already furnished and where practicable, and where not practicable certificates upon oath to the justness of the items,

Against M^r. Dotsons fee there should be offsetted so much of the \$500 - received from Superintendent Drew as remains in his hands unexpended, or unaccounted for, with the exception of the \$100 for obtaining the injunction. It appears that there is nothing due M^r. Spring on account of expenses, and that he has received from Superintendent Drew the full amount of his fee. And to M^r. Raum the sum of \$75, besides the expenses to the amount of \$43.24, for which he has furnished vouchers -

Respectfully submitted

Hon Secretary of the Interior J. W. Denver Commissioner

June 25th 1857

(OIA. 92. 1857.

Micco Post Office

Creek Nation

2nd Nov 1857

Honb^{le}, General Danvers

Commifsioner of Indian Affairs

&^c

&^c

&^c

Washington City

D. C

Hono^d Sir

I beg leave to enclose you several documents in relation to Seminole Negroes Claimed by M^r C. D. Pryor which said Pryor appears to have purchased of Danl B Aspberry, on examination of the documents enclosed, that his promissoy Note for the property was given and that no Value has been paid for the Negroes in dispute, Danel B Ashberry bought a Claim from Mark Ki ti chi a grand daughter of Carpitcher Micco deceased she claiming to be the only heir of Carpatcher Micco, some time pevious to the death of Daniel B Ashberry of him and his afsociates took upon themselves to dispose Twenty three of the Negroes, sen them out of the Seminole Country into different parts of the States, other heirs had equal claims to the Negroes as the Grand Children of Carpitcher Micco, The Case was brought before the General Council, when it was decided in Counc^l that a Grand daughter of Carpitcher Micco by the name of Sarpty was intitled to an

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equal share of Mar ke te che and Mar pi E. chee - I am informed that it is the intention of C. D. Pryor to demand from the Department an order for the delivery of the Negroes, You will please inform me, whether any action has been had in the case refered to, by any person whatever during the present Administration, the Original documents, will be forwarded to you, if required, As to my character and standing I beg leave to refer you to Colonel Mix whom I am convinced will satisfy you as to the same. I have the pleasure to remain

Your Most

Obidient Servant

Chilly M^cIntosh

(OIA: Seminole. M-383. 1857.)

This Bill of Sale Witnefseth that Daniel. B, Ashberry of the Creek Nation for the consideration of the sum of Two hundred dollars in hand paid, has this day bargained sold and delivered, and by these presents does bargain sell and deliver to Archibald H. Rutherford of the State of Arkansas the following Negroes to wit,

Slaves for life, named	Aged about
------------------------	------------

Years and in consideration of the sum above mentioned the said Daniel B Ashberry Warrants the said Negro to be sound in mind and body, and binds h self h heirs, Executors and Administrators to Warrant and defend the title to said Negro

in him the said Archibald H. Rutherford his heirs
and assigns forever,

As Witnefs our hands and Seals this day of

A D 1853

Witnesses

Mar par ye che

her

x

Mark

Fut ye chee

A true Copy of the Original

R Armstrong

(OIA: Seminole. M-383. 1857.)

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Camp Radziminski

Near the 100th Meridⁿ West Long

Nov. 30th 1858.

Hon. Chas. E. Mix)
)
Commr. Ind. Affairs.)

Sir,

We have delayed writing to the Department Since our arrival at this post until we could do so in a manner Satisfactory to you. We are now encamped within Sight of Major Van Dorns Command on Otter Creek, West of the Witchita Mountains. and about two Miles east of the point on this Creek, that Captn. Marcy reports to be the 100th Meridian West Longitude, which he describes in the first page of his Introductory remarks as having been ascertained by a pocket Chronometer and does not vouch for the correctnefs of the result. Since our arrival here, the result of our Observations are of such a character, as to Safely notify the Department that the 100th Meridian W.L. is at least 40 miles further westward of any line hitherto reported, or delineated upon the Topographical Maps.

We have a good Observatory, and our Instruments are all in excellent order, We are likely to winter at this post, as it will take fully three Months Constant Observations before the accurate Initial point of the 100th Meridian can be identified. It is an important Boundary, and required great Care. The delay incident upon ascertaining a true

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Longitude, originates from Lunar Observations, and it requires at least two full Moons, & probably three, before the result Can be Known with Sufficient accuracy,

Ad Interim, We are here under the Military protection of Major Van Dorn, an officer of great Experience and merit, He has recently inflicted the Severest Chastizement upon the Comanche tribes, residing along the Canadian rivers that they have ever received. It is a punishment, Sir, they richly merited- It is the same gang of Indians under Buffalo Hump, who have been committing murder & theft upon western Texas, and recently threatening the Safety of Fort Arbuckle, when that post was left unprotected during the past Summer.

The hostile attitude assumed by these Indians has occasioned a delay of this work for the past three months, as the Department has already been informed in previous letters,

We are now happy to inform you, that through the vigilance and exertions of Major Van Dorn and the officers accompanying his Command that it is our present opinion that this frontier - and the frontier of Western Texas will not be Molested again for a long time by these Marauding rascals - they have Kept this whole Country in a Constant state of Alarm & Anxiety,- They have now disappeared - and nothing to be seen of them since the fight at the Witchita Village. Major Van Dorn & his Command, however are Scouting all the time, notwith-

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standing the inclemency of the Season. We have had Snow a foot deep at this post during the past fortnight

We are thus particular in writing to you, Sir, respecting the now peaceable Condition of this frontier, feeling confident that the Information will be agreeable to your Department,

We will write by every opportunity and endeavor to explain to the Satisfaction of the Govt, the Successful operations of our field Employment - The health of all the party is good -

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Svts

A. H. Jones.

H. M. C. Brown

U. S. Surveyors

Ind Boundry Lines

P.S.- Major Van Dorn has entirely recovered from his very dangerous wounds and is now preparing to head a Scouting party

War Department

May 10th --, 1861

Sir;

In answer to your letter of the 4.th instant, I have the honor to state that on the 17.th April instructions were issued by this Department to remove the troops stationed at Forts Cobb, Arbuckle, Washita, and Smith, to Fort Leavenworth, leaving it to the discretion of the Commanding Officer to replace them, or not, by Arkansas Volunteers.

The exigencies of the service will not admit of any change in these orders.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Simon Cameron

Secretary of War.

Hon. C. B. Smith,
Secretary of the Interior.

(OIA: Secretary of War. 1861.)

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Mill Creek

Decb 23^d 1865

Maj Coleman U S Agent

Dear Sir

~~the~~

We understand that at the called Sefsion of the Legislature which met on the 13th, of Nov last granted a Charter Entitled The Chickasaw Petrolium and Rail Road Company, And that the Said Charter grants the Said Company or Corporation the Exclusive right and privilige of refining Manufacturing and Exporting of Petrolium within the limits of the Chickasaw District or Nation) Now Sir this is in Direct violation of the Constitution of the Chickasaw Nation which reads thus that no Man or Set of men is entitled to Exclusive Seperate public emoluments or privileges but in consideration of public Sirvises, and further it infringes upon other laws in regard for instance the Trefspafs law and the law in regard to Salt Springs and other minerals - and also the Law protecting of Citizens in there own habitation, Each and every individuals rights are more or lefs concerned in the above Cited laws and of Course our rights are trampled upon by this Sweeping exclusive privilege or So called right. This Charter further gives the directors or agents of the Corporation the right to grant, Convey and Lease real Estate property which is a privilege no other Citizen Exercises or can have within the limits of the Nation,

neither is it in accordance with the constitution and Laws of our Country, We the Undersigned Members of the House of Representatives and that of the Senate did not understand the true meaning of this Charter - as it was not interpreted & fully Explained to us as it is now Said to read, We did not understand the said Charter to debar any Citizen of the nation from having the right to manufactor Petroleum, One of the undersigned is one of the directors named in the Charter and was not present when the Charter was granted, Says that it was not the intention at the making up of the Company that the Corporation should have Exclusive right and privileges of granting Conveying and Leasing Real Estate property, We the Undersigned Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and Citizens of the Chickasaw Nation would most Respectfully request of you to Telegraph without delay the Substance of this our protest to Judge D N Cooly Commissioner of Indian Affairs and through him to the President of the U, States - and to Request of them that if our present Delegation enrount to Washington City, Should present the Said Charter for ~~appeval~~ approval by them, Or to be incorporated in the Treaty now pending between the United States Govt and the Chickasaws and Choctaws - That they will please lay the Same aside untill it can be further Considered by the Authorities of the Nation for it was not the intention of the Legislature to let Speculators have Such unbounded latitude - and that it never would have been granted had it

been fully and fairly explained and Understood by the Members of the Legislature and we Consider it a fraud upon the nation as well as ^{the} individual rights of the Chickasaw people. The original Charter pafsed by the Legislature having been taken away by the Governor and no Copy having been left on file in the National Secretarys office we are not able to furnish you with a Copy -- which we very much regret please attend to this matter without delay and you will oblige &C

Gabe Thomas, Citizen	James Parsons Senator	
	Cyrus Harris, Director	
	G D James	Atty General -
	J D Harris	C, & C, Cleark
Cap ^t , John, E. Anderson Senator	Capt Hothly chee	his x mark
Arch Mogee, Representatives	B. F. McLish,	
Thommas Cheadle C, Judge	Isaac Mcgee	his x mark
Thommas Moncrief Constabl	Cornealius Mcgee	his x mark
	James, Mcgee	his x mark
James S Cheadle Senator	T. C. Walker	

(OIA: Chickasaw C-31. 1866.)

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Seminole Agency

Mar 14, 1843

Dr Sir

In the absence of the Superintendant who has gone to the RedRiver on his official duties, I am induced to beleive you will not consider it improper for me, to lay introduce to you to your notice, some circumstances connected with this Sub Agency

On a recent visit to the settlements of the Seminoles on the deep Fork of Canadian, the Chiefs informed me, they where to have a Council in a short time, for the purpose of appointing a deligation to go to Washington.

They introduced the subject to my Notice verry soon after my arrival among them and subsequently have frequently urged me to lay ~~it~~ there desire before the department for its approbation; this I declined doing and uniformly discountenanced the Course

I am informed that, they have been induced to adopt this measure at the instance, of some Gentleman, who was formerly connected with the agency and that if it had not been for this influence, those who are settled in the Cherokee nation would have been in there own section of Country, I am well satisfied that a measure of this kind would have been a verry deliterious effect, I shall attend the Council and endeavour to put a quietus on it at least untill, advise is

rec^d from the department, and if my views are not consonant, on this subject, with those of the department ~~th~~ I trust I shall be advised of it and corrected

I found, the Indians in a verry unsettled state, occasioned in great measure, by the Conflicting views of their late agent & Ifsuing Commifsary, each endeavouring to form parties, which had a verry great unfavourable influence.-- The tribe was much involved in debt, more than there whole annuity would liquidate there was claims presented against them
for the killing of stock amounting to some one Thousand Dollars, I gave this subject a patient investigation, and in the absence of all proff, other than that of the applicants I arrived at the conclusion, they could not be admitted, & even admitting the fact of the killing to be established the damages were laid at double the value of the property, and it appeared evident to me under all the circumstances, if the property had been destroyed it was ~~has~~ as likely to have been done by there own people as the Seminoles, under this view of the subject I dismifsed the applicants

I found a Gentleman by the name of OBiern employd by them as a ~~leek~~ Clerk at a ~~compensation~~ of five hundred pr Annum, who I discharged, which met the approbation of the Chiefs --

The late Emmigrants are generally destitute of axes & Hoes, verry few of them having received any, and

& none on hand; and from the number of due bills produced for linsey signed by the late commissary there is a great deficiency in the issue of this article and the Indians are anxious to be supplied, I have written to the Superintendent on these matters, but from some cause I have heard nothing, from him, I presume in consequence of other engagements. At the time they rec^d their annuity, the Creek Chiefs had met in council on the Verdugries, & for the purpose of obtaining their aid in effecting the removal of the Seminoles from the Cherokee Nation, I called a council of the Seminoles, & sent an invitation for the Creek Chiefs to meet with us, which they did, and the results was favourable and produced a very salutary effect, since which a band of 26 had removed, and another small company, of 18 or 20 are now waiting for an answer from me wether or not I will furnish the means of conveyance, I put them off until I could hear from Maj- Armstrong, but as he is absent, and this application is from a portion of Wild Cats Band, & considering it important that they should remove, I have concluded to assure the responsibility trusting the department will sanction it, Another Sub Chief with a command of 45 called on me last evening on the subject of removing them, & will be here today, I feel much at a loss how to proceed they are poor and not able to remove themselves, and being entirely ignorant of the views of the department on the subjects I feel entirely at fault, my own views are ~~they are~~ that it would be sound policy to remove them, - It appears to me under there

present feelings if a consiliatory course is pursued, toward them, they will all come over in a short time -- On my visit to there settlements I was agreeably disappointed, I found them in possession of as good land as any in the country, and generally satisfied and things, comfortable round them, they have raised a considerable surplus of rice which they sell at \$3 pr Bushel and good demand for it -- Upon the whole I consider those people eminently possessed of that energy and efficiency of character, which if brought to bear, on a proper object would enable them to carry it to the ultimate and I am satisfied they are as fully competent to say the least of it to adopt the habits of civilized life as there Neighbours around them

They are very desirous of having a school established; they have frequently named this subject but until recently I have entertained ^{an} ~~the~~ opinion rather adverse, but on a more intimate knowledge of them I have become convinced, that it would produce a very salutary influence -- I find that under the present arrangement of the department requiring all Communication to be made through the Superintendent; this agency will be likely to suffer, in consequence of the time that must necessarily elapse, before instructions can ^{be} received -- I am here in the absence of all instruction, appropriate to the peculiar position of this people, and I feel that it would not only be more agreeable to me but would much facilitate in carrying out the views of Government toward this agency had

the Agent the liberty of communicating direct with the department--

Wild Cat & Alligator both have agreed to move next fall, I insist on there removing at once, and intimated if they did not the Amt of there annuity ~~was~~ would be stopt & permit me to suggest the propriety of the department giving me such instructions, that I might make use of if necefsary; for I am not without hopes that what has been done together with the fact that there adherents are leaving them they will be induced to remove --

Permit me to introduce ~~ea~~ to the notice of the department wether or not in view of my performing the duties of the ~~the~~ ifsueing Commifsaries department with that of Agent, it would not be compitant for the department to make the Compensation equal at least to an agency -- I have attended one ifsue, and am acquainted with all the minutia, it is a labourious and expensive service requires from Six to Eight days & on the arrival of those Emigrants now on the way the duties will be much increased --

Trusting that my course so far may meet the approbation of the department

I am verry Respectfully

Your O S^t

T Hartly Esquir

Tho^s L Judge

Comif

S Ag^t S Indians

Indian Affairs

(OIA: Seminole File J 1173-1350. Sub-Agency. 1843. J-1173.)

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Mouth Illinois

May 1st 1843.

Sir

On the 26th April I landed on the South bank of Arkansas opposite this place, a party of Florida Indians, and immediately despatched an Express to the Seminole Agent, urging him to come and receive them; I neither heard from him, nor did he make his appearance; I deemed it my duty therefore to go in pursuit of him, and met him yesterday morning at his place in the Creek nation; he seemed to think it advantageous to remove the Indians hence to this destination, but declined to receive them here until he should receive instructions from you; he feared also incurring expenses which would be disallowed; --

My instructions required me to deliver the Indians at Fort Gibson, a point as much in the Cherokee nation as this;- the Steamer was bound by contract to go to Fort Gibson; but having ascertained that the expense of transportation hence, would not be much, if at all greater than from Fort Gibson, and there being at that time not the least prospect of a rise in the River, I concluded to land the Indians and discharge the boat, after deducting from the amount of the Contract, a pro rata consideration for the remainder of the distance to Ft Gibson; the Boat then has been paid only for transporting the Indians this far; if the Indians are now

moved by land to Ft Gibson, it will be incurring an expense entirely uncalled for, and they will then be just as far from their country; I justified myself to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the following letter -- "I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this place (Mo: Illinois) of the party of Florida Indians under my charge; A rise in the Canadian River has enabled the steamer to reach this point, and the low stage of water above renders it impossible to ascend any higher; I have deemed it conducive to the interests of the Government to land the Indians here, and the expense of transporting them hence to their new country will not be much greater than from Ft Gibson; the Steamer, however, having contracted to deliver the Indians at Ft Gibson, I have deducted from the amount of the Contract a pro rata consideration for the remainder of the distance to Ft Gibson; The Indians have been nearly two months on the way, and have expressed the utmost anxiety to reach their new country; if Kept here in consequence of low water, they will scatter and mingle with the Cherokees and be the cause of much annoyance hereafter; I learn that much difficulty has been experienced from landing them heretofore at Ft Gibson; many having joined Alligator, and Coacoochee having located in that vicinity with his band: the fact of being near their country will induce many to leave, and after the first few shall have gone, it will be difficult to Keep together the remainder;- The "Steamer" then has been discharged; I have written to

the Seminole Agent to come and receive the Indians; if he declines I shall proceed to move them by land to their ultimate destination; and hope this course will meet your approbation as under the circumstances, I have deemed it the best course to pursue"

If the above statement is satisfactory to you, I hope you will give directions to the Sem: Agent to receive them from me here; he cannot be incurring any pecuniary responsibility, and it strikes ^{me} as every way advantageous to the Govt to remove the Indians from here direct, and not by Ft Gibson; the wagons are engaged/ ^{by the Agent} and will be employed by ^{(the Indians} me, if you persist in requiring them to be delivered at Ft Gibson, or in their own country - the Steamer, I should have mentioned, agreed to the deduction, and was glad to get out of it at that --

I am very unfortunate in my calculations: 4 days after discharging the boat, there was water enough to get up -

Be pleased to inform me by return Express, of your decision in this matter; as if it falls upon me to continue the removal, I am anxious to hasten it to a close -

Very Respectfully

Your Mo Obd Se^t

Cap^t W. Armstrong

Hy M^cKavett

Supt Ind Tery &c &c

Cap^t 8 Rgt Condg Emigⁿ

P. S. You can communicate with the Seminole Agent by this

Express; as if he brings to me a letter for Mr Judge I
will forward with despatch --

H. M^CK

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.)

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✓ Seminole Ag Sub Agency

May 20. 1843

Dr Sir

The Indians, ~~were~~ left below Webbers Falls by Cap.^t McKevatt, arrived at the Council ground on the 15th, Ins.^t I started with them on the 6th, Int saw them over Darby Creek, ~~but~~ in consequence of the time for issueing to the old settlers having arrived (M^r Olmsted, who came down after me) concluded it would be most advisable for us to return; I therefore made, such arrangements as appeared necessary and adequate to land the Indians at their destined points & returned with M^r Olmsted

In consequence of the Extreme bad state of the roads, together with, the high state of the Water courses, the time occupied in the Transportation was much longer, than I had anticipated consequently the expences heavier. There were Thirteen Waggon^s employed, from the 6th to 13th & 2 days to return makes Inclusive ~~1/2~~ 10 Days. @ \$3.50^c. Making \$35 dollars for ea Waggon is \$455=

On arriving at the Council ground I discharged Eight Waggon^s, retaining five to transport them to such Locations as they might select, which was done without incurring any expense for detention of the Teams other than for their Transportation.

on the 15th Ins.^t 4 Waggon^s where employd one day

in removing one Company; on the 16-17. 18 & 19th Insts there where 4 more employd; which landed them all at ~~there~~ the points they had selected, two days where lost on the latter Transportation in consequence of high water -- all except one company are settld about an equal distance from the Council ground (say 15 Mile) the other a few miles above the Agency -- Four of the five waggon retained where each employed, five days = 20 days & one - one day is 21. & two days each for returning makes thirty one days @ \$3.50= is \$108.50. Whole amt of Teams \$563.50

~~Abraha~~ Expences incurred at the Falls in procuring Waggon, paying Ferriage per Waggon and other incidental Expences \$21.50, during my attention at the Council ground, 4.50^c. Carting Iron to Blk Smiths shop \$14 - Ferriage on two trips to Fort Gibson to obtain enrollments &c &c of the Emigrating officer \$2.00. Abraham the Interpreter 17 days at 2.50 (this includes 2 days previous to his going to the Falls) \$42.50 If I am authorised to contract with him by ^{be} the Year this sum is to ^{be} placed to the acct of his Yearly Compensation

recapitulation - Transportation --	\$563.50
Incidental Expenses --	21.50
" -- "	4.50
" -- "	2.00
Blk Shop --	14.00
Interpreter --	42.50
one Extra Interpreter 2 dys	<u>5 00</u>
	\$653.00

Abraham having to be absent with one party that where removing, I found it necessary to employ another Interpreter untill his return --

I am much pleased so far with the new Emigrants, they have manifested a very favourable disposition; - perhaps it might be proper to state, they murdered there Interpreter the morning we started with them; on becoming acquainted with the Circumstances, I was only surprised they had not done it before

At the last issue we met with some unpleasant circumstances; which ultimately however appeared to be settled satisfactorily, for further particulars I refer you to Mr Olmsted; The ground of the difficulty originated from the Circumstances of there being no hoes & axes, and in my opinion it is all important that a sufficient supply should be had immediately, both for the old & new settlers

The first time I went to your agency it was principally for the purpose of seeing you in regard to this subject; you - not being at home ~~and~~ I considered it of such importance, I wrote to the department on the subject -- on arriving at Fort Gibson to day I rec^d an answer ~~on-the-subject~~ which states as follows (viz) In regard to the deficient supply of hoes & axes, you will write to Major Armstrong on this subject, who was yesterday advised by the ~~department~~ office; of your application, & will no doubt give it his

prompt attention. I trust my dear Sir you will have the goodness to attend to it promptly as it will be a great relief to me and enable me to get along with the Indians, with much more comfort.

We will require at least 350 Hoes & 150 Axes and Mr. Olmsted says if he had the money he would purchase the Hoes & Axes, & bring them on with him, and if it meets your views, I should be glad you would hand him the money for that purpose, I have estimated them to cost \$450 Do^{11s}, & in anticipation of its meeting your approbation I enclose a receipt for that amount

F Kirby accompanies Olmsted, with his bill for ~~for~~ the services of his Teams Amt to \$234.50 -- which leaves, four Hundred & Eighteen 50 & as I am entirely destitute of A single Dollar to meet any Contingent expences, It would be extremely gratifieing if you would add fifty Dollars to the above and forward ~~it~~ the whole Am^t by the first mail. - I gave my ~~individual~~ individual obligation for the balance due after giving them all the mony I had so that I am entirely bare

I Am yours Truly

Tho^s L Judge

Maj^r W^m Armstrong

S Agt S Indians

Sup. Int^t Indian

Affairs Chocktaw Nation

(OIA: I.T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.)

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Choctaw Agency May 22nd 1843

Sir

I regret to inform you that the late emigrant Seminoles, murdered the negro Interpreter at Webbers falls in the Cherokee nation, This they had intended doing so soon as they could reach the Indian country. The circumstances as I have heard them are these, The negro was lying down saying he was sleepy Several Seminoles were also lying on the ground near him one observed to him that it was now a year since he had decoyed them into Gen^l. Worth and as he was sleepy they would give him a long sleep, and immediately plunged several knives into him, they then buried him and told M^r Judge that they had buried his Interpreter, I have not received the account of M^r Judge, who is very much disturbed at the murder, when I do I will forward it to you No other violence was offered, and as I have no doubt none intended, The Object being to kill the negro, which had been agreed upon doubtless before leaving Florida, The subject of killing the negro in the limits of the Cherokee Nation will come up as I learn at the grand Council on the 5th June, As I expect to attend I will use every exertion to induce the Cherokee Authorities to arrest the Murderers under their laws, I have the written opinion of the District Attorney at Little Rock stating the killing of a negro the property of an Indian by an Indian in the indian Country, cannot

be tried in the United States court. There is therefore no remedy except by the Indians themselves for such murders.

Very Respectfully

Your Mo Obt Sert

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W. T

T, Hartley Crawford Esq^r

Commifsioner of Indian Affairs

Washington City

(OIA: Seminole File A 1457-1464. Choctaw Agcy. 1843. A-1457.)

Seminole Sub Agency

June 17. 1843

Sir

In my last, I stated my intention of going on the next day to the Cherokee Council, at the time I did not recollect, having to attend the Issues, which prevented me from going

We got through with the issues this week & I arrived at the agency this morning; tomorrow I propose to start for the Council, I understand there are Eighteen Tribes in attendance and more expected: -- I apprehend in ~~the~~ view of the way I recently expressed myself at your agency in regard to the Seminoles, in consequence of the unfavorable disposition display'd by them on one or two occasions, you may think me some what vacillating, when I state to you, I must beg leave to fall back, on the original ground I occupied previous to the Circumstances named

Having a larger issue to make It was necessarily brought in Contact with all the late Emigrants, together with many of the old who came to meet with their friends, and was met by all with the utmost kindness & respect:-- Pas-Coffee, with whom I had considerable difficulty, manifested, much contrition & sorrow for his conduct:-- The issues of Corn & salt, at the different depots, introduced me to a number of their domicals, which gave me an opportu-

nity of noticeing there domestick arrangements, and in every instance, there Cabbins where Clean and Comfortable and content seemed to be manifest in all their Countenances, & a large vssel of /one word undecipherable/ to which all who Called where welcome, which for the first time I tasted, and it was very good, they dress Corn in a great variety of ways, some of which would be considered a luxury in any Civilized society:-- They have quiet long fields of Corn, and the ground in good order; they have likewise planted large Crops of rice; there prospects for the ensuing Crop has a very favourable appearance; The new Emigrants notwithstanding the difficulties they have had to Contend with for want of hoes &c, & there late arrival; a number of them have got in several acres of Corn, they told me they had so much work on hand they Could not take time to go to the Council. I question if there are any seminole there except Wild Cat & Alligator, the former I consider the most, evil disposed man in the Tribe

I find the subject of Amalgimating them with the Creeks to be a very delicate one, & I much doubt the propriety of introducing, it at this time, though it is a measure that ought to be kept in view, but at present any move, that would, be likely to produce any excitement ought to be kept out of view (at least in my opinion) It is stated by the late Emigrants that there are still in Florida from 3 to 500 hundred Indians

The seminoles have given me notice they wish me to attend a full Council of all the Tribe ~~with-me~~ immediately ~~subject-to-the~~ subsequent to the Cherokee Council; I am ignorant of their object I will advise you of the results; though I am opposed to frequent Councils; on the present occasion I feel rather gratified in having an opportunity of publickly combatting the false views they have imbibed in regard ~~in regard~~ to the obligations of the Goverment to them, as well as to disabuse there minds in regard to impressions they have received, (by, as I apprehend) the unauthorised, declarations, or promises by the officers of Goverment in Florida

I see neither do I apprehend there will be ~~any difficulty in getting along with them-~~ quiet as well as could be expected under circumstances; there is no doubt (under there present views) ^{that} difficulties will occur occasionally; but not to injure the general quiet

The Seminoles have a much larger number of Children in proportion to numbers than the Creeks, & I am satisfied if you witnessed the anxiety they manifest ~~th~~ for a school to be established among them, you would agree with me that they ought to have one --- In regard to Agency Buildings &C &C I consider it entirely inexpedient; permit me to suggest the propriety of your laying the subject of a school before the department

Yours Truly

Maj^r W^m, Armstonr

Tho^s L Judge

Act^g Sup^t Intdts. Indian Affairs

S. Ag^t S. Indians

(OIAE I. T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.)

Chocktaw Agency

July 14. 1843

Dear Sir

I arrived here a short time after you left, And have to regret, being too late to see you;- accompanying are my Quarters returns ending June 30.th which I think you will find correct.

I have enclosed my a/c.^t for travelling expenses &c &c. together with Abrahams a/c.^t for interpreting, with his agreement and the Black Smiths receipt for Iron and steel, ~~and likewise for Riley's I have~~ I have paid Abrahams a/c.^t and likewise Jo^s Riley for Interpreting & Horse hire, amt^s to fifteen Dollars, the am^t of those three a/cts are \$150 Due which I had no funds on hand to meet

I found the credit of the agency very much below par, and in order to raise it to a healthy standard it was necessary to meet every allowance promptly I therefore applied, what small private funds I had and borrowed for what I was deficient. -- I thought it might be proper to advise you of the state of things, in order if any action in the premises where requisite on the part of the department it might be had in your presence

Permit me to call your attention particularly to the loss of a Horse, which I have noticed in my a/c.^t he did not belong to me, but the laws of the country make me pay for him:- I had an interesting and satisfactory Council

with the Seminolians, they where all present except those living in the Cherokee Nation, it was proposed in Council, to disown them and now acknowledge them as Seminoles; not feeling authorized to let this resolution pass, it was concluded, to wait ^{with} them awhile longer: -- Wild Cat and Alligator at the head of their Bands Called on me on my return; I told them, what was done in Council, and that if they did not remove to their own country their Bretheren where determined ~~to~~ not to acknowledge them as seminoles:- They stated they where Seminoles, acknowledged Mac.a.Nopy, there chief, and charokees had no intention of becoming ~~semineles~~, that they would go and look at the Country and if they could find a section on which they could settle they would remove &C &C -

Those in the Creek nation are settling down Calm and Cool, and are generally well satisfied, there Crops look very promising, there has a complete change taken place in there feelings:- The late Emigrants, have all got a Crop of Corn on hand and think they will receive /?/ sufficient to meet there wants ~~ef-that~~

The subject of, there amalgamating with the Creeks and coming under there laws, was introduced in council; they stated the laws the Creeks had in there old Country they where acquainted with and would be willing to live under but they have made some new laws, which they where not acquainted with, after a Year or two they would become acquainted

with them, and if they liked them they would, be willing to make the change. It would not do to urge this matter on them at present,

They are very desirous to have a school among them, and in my opinion, they ought, there are 60 Children of the proper age, and I am satisfied it would produce a very satisfactory effect, should be glad you would ascertain wether or not, these wishes can be met in this particular. --

The Negro Question was introduced in Council; on this subject they evince much sensibility, this is a subject that heretofore I have been opposed to approach, ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ fact I felt afeare to touch it: but having become acquainted with the necessity or the grounds, on which the Creeks claim some Negroes, said to be among the Seminoles, I am ready to meet the question, and the sooner it is done the better, I apprehend the Creeks will find themselves minus all the Negroes they claim, I feel satisfied they can establish, neither a legal or equitable Claim to them

The two Tribes are to have a grand Council in Sept next, when this subject will be brought up, and if I am present I shall endeavour to put a Quietus on it

You will recollect that on the 21st Ins^t, there will be 6 months compensation due me for my services: I have inclosed my name Blank; in order that you may ~~file~~ draw a receipt one it for two hundred & fifty Dollars, which I wish you my dear Sir to enclose to Mrs Judge (Deborah Judge Frankfort Ky) on the receipt of this, your prompt attention to this matter will be gratefully acknowledged &C &C --

Permit me to suggest to you wether or not it would not be proper, to introduce to the department the impropriety of the officers of the Army, holding any communication, whatever, with the ~~offieers~~ Indians I well know that intercourse of this kind has ~~producesd~~ a very deliterious effect on the minds of the Indians, they go to the officers with there ~~een~~ Complaints, and they are told that there agent ought to attend to them and grant all there unreasonable demands; now if the officers where instructed to hede none of their Complaints but diect them to there agent, the latter would have much less difficulty, in managing them --

The late Emigrants are anoying me, in regard to promises made them by the Commanding officers in Florida respecting what they where to receive of there agent when they arrived at there new home. Now I think it would be ~~proper~~ for the department to instruct the Agent on this matter, if the officers where not authorized to make those promises, let them put their Negative on them this would satisfy them and nothing short of this action of the department on the premises will

I sent you the promises made to the Chiefs Oc.ti.-Ar.chee and that covers the ground of the whole -- When you return I hope it will be convenient to let me have the balance of the 6 months compensation together with ^{the} Amt I am in advance I have some ~~p~~small private expenses to meet and a

horse to pay for which I found I could not do without

Yours Truly

Tho^s L Judge

S Ag^t S. Indians

Maj. W^m, Armstrong

Actg Supt. Int^{nt}

Indian Affairs S. W T

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.

Seminole Sub Agency

Aug. 11. 1843

Sir

Yours of 17th Ultimo did not reach me untill yesterday owing I presume to the stoppage of the mail to the Creek agency it had lain in the office at Fort Gibson, and the expence of going their for the mail is more than any ordinary letter is worth, costing from \$1. to 1½ Daily: -- I had written you on the subject of Hazens claims, and all the enquiries I have made since go to convince me the statements in the main, were correct, Abraham was here when I rec^d your letter, he stated he actually performed the services, and was paid in goods, there is no doubt the services were performed, and I apprehend, the claims mostly if not altogether were paid in goods:- There was one circumstance which did not occur to me at the time I wrote, I will now name it, though it may be ^{too late} ~~two~~; you may recollect I show'd ^{he} you Hazens Certificate in which ~~Hazen~~_{he} was believed to refund one hundred & Six Dollars on a claim paid by the Seminoles if in your opinion, their statements of the case in litigation were correct, I would suggest your retaining that amt^t untill you have an opportunity to satisfy yourself on the subject. -- The Seminoles had a very full Council on the 31st Ultimo, there are some 3400 of them exclusive of negroes; Notwithstanding the immense Croud, and the Country around in

every direction, full of whisky, there was not an Indian on the ground, the least disguis'd with liquor, I never saw ~~and~~ a more orderly assembly in any country:-- Their object in getting their whole people together was for the purpose of hearing what was done at Washington, for their relief in a pecuniary point of view, and the prospect of their obtaining a distinct section of Country, they ~~were~~ expressed much satisfaction at what was done, and are very desirous you would come on and settle the question in regard to the country & the negro subject

Finally I was compelled to advance the Seminoles proper on a/c^t of the appropriation, made by Congress five thousand Dollars and ~~the~~ Hunts/?/ & Davys, band one thousand, on a/c^t of what was due them on their back annuity, having M^r Crawford's Certificates, that the back annuity would be forwarded ^{this} with ^{years} annuities, and having no doubt this would be the case, with the appropriation made for the Seminoles proper I was induced in view of their destitute situation ~~there~~ and their strong intercession to make the above advances

The appalachicola band ~~did~~ according to the Commissioners views did not come in for any share, which they thought very hard of. --- I am happy to hear you have something in ~~in~~ reserve in regard to a Country, I hope it is on a basas that will put that question at rest, if that was once done great good would be the result:- Co^l Logan still remains at this agency he is gaining strength, & thinks he will be able

to travel about in some 4 or 5 dys: - I should be very glad to hear the result of the Cherokee mission to Washington if you have any information on the subject, be so good as to communicate it

I am very respectfully

your most Obt S^t

Tho^s L Judge

S. Ag^t S. In^{ds},

Maj. W. Armstrong

Actg Sup Intd^t &c &c

Ind. Affairs

NB I have Advises from the east which places Clays Election beyond all doubt:- you must not be alarmed in any event, I think your safe

T L J

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.)

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Chocktaw Agency

Octr 22. 1843

Sir

I came to this agency under the expectation that Maj^r Armstrong had got home, this not being the case, must plead my apology for addressing you direct, on a subject that appears to me of great importance to the subjects of the Seminole, Sub-Agency requiring not only immediate attention, but prompt action

Subsequent, to forwarding ~~the~~ my annual report, I was called upon by the Seminole chiefs to attend a Council with them previous to the meeting of the Creek & Seminole Council

I was in Council with the former four days, and the Ultement produced on all those now in the Cherokee nation was such as to produce a change in my views towards them differing in some measure from the course I have recommended, in my annual report.

Without entering into any detail, I will simply state the fact, that they arrived at the determination, to remove, at the earliest possible period, provided a section of Country could be found on the North fork, which would be sufficient, for their location, and they are verry urgent that I should accompany them to explore the Country which I have agreed to do on my return; & from every information I have received I have no doubt of succeeding to their entire

satisfaction

Both the old & the late Emigrants have agreed in full Council, to consenstrate themselves as much as possible, in the same section of country

From present appearances, (if there is no interference by meddling persons) the object of settling them in a body in their own Country will be effected which will produce a happy influence

Those in the Cherokee Country are utterly unable to remove themselves, it will therefore be necessary that I should be advised on that subject, I have no doubt of being able to contract with teams at \$2.⁵⁰ pr day, other incidental expenses would be for meat, ^{principally} they have few or no cattle. ^{the Seminoles}

I had much difficulty in prevailing ^{the Seminoles} with ~~there~~ to attend, with the Creeks in Council, they finally agreed if I would stay with them, ~~they-would~~

The Negro question was brought up together with other claims, I found the Council was like to, be attended, with more serious consequences than I had apprehended, and in order to ward off the Collesion, I saw ~~every~~ would be produced if they where suffered to proceed in the course they had adopted; I thought it my duty to go into Council and take a firm and decided stand in favour of the Seminoles and against the course the Creeks ~~have~~ where pursueing, and succeeded in having every thing relative to the Seminoles laid by--- Gov. Butler

had written me, that it was his opinion, & that he had no doubt Commissioners would be appointed to settle all matters of Litigation between the Creeks & Seminoles this gave them much satisfaction both parties are anxious this Course should be adopted

The Seminoles will not submit to come under the Creek Laws, they would fight & that to they helne /?/ first under their present feelings I believe they would suffer themselves to be annihilated before they would submit notwithstanding which if the negro question was settled, a door would be opened by which the subject could be approached with some prospect of success, and in my humble opinion the Negros business ought to be settled & that at once and the method named by Gov. Butler appears to me to ^{be} the only proper one to be adopted

The Creeks passed a law at their late Council prohibiting preaching. so far as Negroes & Indians where concerned, and I think it ^{includes (?)} /one word cannot read/ Whites of this I cant say positively

Then when two applicants ~~in~~ of White ministers in person, for privilidge to preach in the Nation which they refused to grant, and which I think they where justified in, both of them had married Indian women in the Cherokee nation, and I have observed where this is the case they uniformly have some ultiment object in view, other than doing good for its

own sake, and it uniformly degrades the man in the Estimation of the Indian

Very Respectfully

Your Ob S^t

Thos^s L Judge

S. Agt. S. Indians

T Hartly Crawford Esquire

Comm^r Indian Affairs

(OIA: Seminole File J 1173-1350. Sub-Agency. 1843. J-1350.)

134

Seminole Sub Agency

Nov. 7. 1843

Dear Sir

I arrived here on the 4 Ins.^t Jn^o. left that morning for the deep fork, and is expected back today, I find he has made a favourable impression

ⁿ
In regard to the school it appears to me it would be proper before locating it, to ascertain wether or not the object anticipated of concentrating the Indians at one point either on the North or deep fork can be effected, of which I have little doubt

In the mean time I think it would be better for John to domiciel with the Rev.^d -- Laughridge missionary to the Creek Mission: -- I am not aware of the intentions of the department in respect to the position he is to occupy: if that of Principal I apprehend it would be a failure, as an assistant it would be an advantage

In establishing a school it is important to make a right beginning, to effect this it is of the greatest consequence to have a competent Principal, there have been several applications but none of them come up to my views: It is a mistaken idea that men of ordinary capacity are good enough ~~fer~~ to send among the Indians; give me a man of genuine talents & one who is willing to devote his time ~~fer~~ to better the condition of these people, both physically & Intellectually in the abstract of all sinister or selfish

considerations, and I will be answerable for the result

I assure you I feel interested in those people, they are children of Nature, to whom I flatter myself I have been in some measure ~~the~~ instrumental of forming and preparing for that new area of life that is opening up before them, therefore I feel anxious, they may have every opportunity of progreessing onward that their position will admit of

Rev.^d, M^r M^cKinny I expect here this evening, and no doubt he will proceed immediately to your Agency, ~~I have~~ ~~no/doubt~~ if he was authorised to make application to the secretary of the missionary board, no doubt a suitable Teacher could be obtained, it would be best however to name no definite time for his coming on; when the necessary arrangements where made for his reception, I would advise you

I have rec.^d advises from home that your remittance of two hundred fifty Dolls,, was rec.^d you will please cancel the receipt I gave you for that Am.^t as it was deducted from the sum you made over to me

My position is a verry uncomfortable one, for want of the necessary buildings to accommodate this Sub agency, I feel the seperation from my family verry seriously & if I continue here it is necessary I should have them with me: I think with proper management this Agency might be ~~merged~~ put under the charge of the Creek Agent, but by no means subject ~~the~~ Seminoles to the Creek Laws, this they would

not submit to neither would it be ~~ne~~ a Necessary consequence
~~ef~~ by one Agent acting for both people. I am satisfied it
 could be aranged to the satisfaction of both parties -- It
 not
 could[^] be done however under the present Creek Agent, I know
 the SeminolesChiefs to a man and I know their sentiments: --
 I could assign sufficient reasons for all the above positions
 were
 where it necessary --

yours Truly

Tho^s L Judge

S. Ag^t S In

Majr. W^m, Armstrong

Act^g Sup^t &c &c--

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Seminole Affairs. 1843.)

137

Seminole Sub Agency

JJa^y 11. 1844

Sir

I arrived at the agency on the evening of the 8th Inst. on the morning of which day J L Dawson murdered Seaborn Hill: -- This perhaps was one of the most cool and calculating murders we have any account of, it was committed about 10 OClock A M. Dawson and his Brotherinlaw Jn^o A. Bailor, was seen in consultation with Doc^{tr} Anderson ~~en~~ on the above morning, after which they proceeded to the office formerly occupied by M^r Hill and sent for him, he ^{went} entirely unarmed, on entering the door, Dawson took hold of his nose, M^r H. Seized a cane Dawson had in his hand loaded with lead, and struck D. on the head who then drew a large Bowee Knife ~~and-mad-~~ on him, this was taken from him, (and proves to be Andersons Knife) M^r H. now cornered him, when Bailor rushed in and seized M^r Hill by the Back and held him untill Dawson drew a pistol & shot him, he fell dead on the spot, saying he was killed, After he fell Dawson looked at him and swore (Dawson) he _{was} a man:- The Indians arrested him, and placed a guard over him, but he made his escape in the night and is supposed to have went to Andersons, who rendered him every aid, and it is fully believed here that Anderson was an accessory before the fact, and through him there is no doubt he is informed of every movement There is a reward of Seven hundred

Dollars offered for their apprehension five for Dawson & two for his accessory. Bailor, I trust they will be arrested:-- Anderson is believed to be the Father of a Counterfeiting establishment that has been in operation some time by a man in his employ as a black Smith, and testimony appears to be developeing daily that will go to establish that fact.-- This is the man to whom Dawson gave ^{the} contract for the Publick Iron and building the School-Houses, and who boasts that he is safe that he has enough in his hands to secure him &c &c

Some Gentleman went over this morning to induce Co.^l Logan to have Anderson arrested, there is no doubt the Co.^l will act advisedly and adopt the proper course at the proper time:-- This is the infamous scoundrell that has been instigating some of the despicable ^hwites in the Creek Country to annoy ~~me~~ and injure me, he commenced his operations immediately after I discharged his relative the Public Smith, for base and immoral conduct, and the Creeks inform me in my absence at Washington ~~he~~ he induced them to believe that my object was to benefit the Seminoles, and injure them, and to effect that object I had gone to Washington &c &c and wanted to be Creek agent that he drew up a paper abusive of me, remonstrating against it and by his false representations induced Rolo MIntosh and some others to sign it for which they are verynsorry; I did not intend any thing those scamps could say or do annoy me but there is one favour I must beg of you

& that is to give me the earliest information you may be in possession of, ^{wether} ^{has} any impression been made in the department under the representations of those outlaws; for the moment this is done I will retire: I am well aware I am obnoxious to those people for I have stated publicly & shall continue to do so, that they ought to be turned out of the Country for it is a well known fact that it is by the intercourse of bad and viscious white men with the Indians that difficulties with the latter arise:-- I find on looking over Mr Crawfords correspondence, when at Washington, he states he had advised you of the fact that 520 Seminoles were to be furnished with Linsey, I trust you have received instructions on the Premises:-- Bemos School is in operation, the first day it was opened forty children attended, they were under the expectation they were to be fed, finding this was not the case, they dropt off to fifteen, those attend regular and are making good progress, all of them have got through the alphabet and some of them commenced spelling, they are much pleased and are very attentive, and no doubt the School will increase. After the contemplated Council to be held by the Seminoles, I propose spending a portion of my time, at the Deep Fork, at the School:-- it is very unfortunate, that the Commission for settling the litigated questions between the two tribes, cannot be got together as nothing salutary can be done untill the negro question is settled and the Seminoles have a Country by themselves

Co.¹ Logan has to go home before he can go out, I would suggest your urging upon him the necessity of returning as soon as possible to join me & the Indians in going to examine the country:-- D P. Logan will forward you the three pieces, you named to me by the next boat

I am very Respectfully

Your most Obt St

Tho^s L Judge

S. S. Agent.

Maj^r. W.^m Armstrong

Actg Sup^t. Ind A^t.

In^d, Affairs

W. W.

(OIA: Seminole (Emigr) File --- 1/29/1844.

121

Seminole Agency 20th April 1844

Dear Sir

We the principal chiefs of the Seminole Nation understand that Wild Cat alias Coacoochee, Alligator and other Seminole Indians from the Cherokee Country with a Cherokee at their head by the name of Fields have gone on to Washington City - For what purpose they visit Washington we do not know. they go contrary to our wish. and we hope that the government will not notice them or have any thing to do with them, they have abandoned their country and settled among the Cherokees and we look upon them as Cherokees, We have given our agent Thomas L Judge full power to go on to Washington and settle all of our business with the government, We have confidence in him and know that he will do every thing in his power to promote our interest, We know that Coacoochee alias Wild Cat has been advised by base counsellors and by those who do not look to the interest and welfare of the Seminole people, and we therefore beg you as head of the Indian Department not to receive or countenance them as Seminoles as we will not be bound by any of their acts.

We know that the persons who advise and accompany Wild Cat and his party are governed by interested motives and not the good of the Seminole people

We are your friends and brothers

Micco Nupper	his mark X
Coey Harjo	his mark X
Black Dirt	his mark X
Halleck Tustanuggee	his mark X
Artiachee	his mark X
Conchatta Micco	his mark X
Kinhi chee	his mark X
Cocose yoholo	his mark X
Par Sac Micco	his mark X
George Cloud	his mark X
Pascofer	his mark X
Wox Harjo	his mark X

To T Hartley Crawford Esq-
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City -

Witness

Charles A Bailey

John Duglafs Bemo

Abraham his mark X

Interpreter

(OIA: Seminole File M-1941. Sub-Agcy. 1844.)

143

Washington May 29. 1844

Sir

I enclose M^r Fields certificate of the amount of Money expended by him O/ac Wild Cat & his company on their Journey from Arkansas to this place, you are aware that Wild Cat furnished all the funds. The expenses returning will am^t to more, though it is impossible to arrive at any correct estimate, in the event of the Arkansas River not being navigable and the journey to Fort Gibson has to be performed by land it will cost nearly as much as from here to the mouth of the above river; however I would say that one hundred & twenty five Dollars a head would be a moderate allowance for the Journey back.

I would now respectfully ask the department to take my case into consideration with the ~~viewing my expenses~~ of allowing my expenses each way; the Journey here together with my expenses whilst here ^{costs} ~~has cost~~ me one hundred & fifty Dollars

I assure you that nothing short of the utmost necessity in my opinion & those conversant with the Circumstances, could have induced me to have foregone the satisfaction of remaining in the Bosom of my family during the time allowed me under my furlough

I am well convinced that the Salutory influence that this visit will produce on the minds of those people, will be parimount to any expenses that may have been incurred

even if they had been ten times the am^t, they are: -- I would respectfully solicit the department to extend my furlough for thirty five days, and if it would be appropriate appropriate for the department to grant, I would ask that my first half Years salary due the first of July be paid me here or at least so much of it as is now due. -- All which is respectfully Submitted

I am very Respectfully

Your most Ob st

Tho^s L Judge

Sub Ag^t S. In.^{ds}

T. Hartley Crawford Esquire

Com^r Indⁿ, Affairs

Present

(OIA: Seminole File. J 1477-1478-1480. Washington. 1844.
J-1477)

Head Quarters, Fort Gibson,

July 10, 1844.

Sir,

The Seminoles have threatened the life of Gopher John, a Negro who was pilot or guide for the Army in Florida.- Since his return, a few days ago, from Washington City, a Seminole, in the immediate vicinity of this Post, fired at him with a rifle, and killed the horse upon which he was riding. His friends on the "Deep Fork," where he resides, have sent him word to remain here; that, if he goes home, he will certainly be killed.- These threats and attempts upon his life are made in consequence of his services as guide and interpreter to the Army in Florida. I have told John to remain at this Post, and I would furnish him and family (three in number, besides himself,) with rations until I received instructions from Washington. John, who is now by me, particularly desires that General Jesup may read this letter. John says he has some fifty or more head of stock, together with a wagon, &c. on the "Deep Fork;" this property, I am certain will be lost to him in consequence of his being ablt to get home to look after it.

I am, respectfully,

Your ob.^t Serv^t

Brig^r General R. Jones,
Adjutant General, U.S.A.
Washington, D. C.

R. M. Mason
Lt Col. 1 Drag
Com'g

(OIA: Seminole File M 1973. Ft. Gibson. 1844.)

146
The following Chiefs in Council wished their names introduced to your notice Maccanopy, Wilf Cat, Young AlligatorOcte.Archl. yohola Hajo. Jim Jumper. Tom, &C &C ---

Seminole Agency

Aug 31. 1844

Dear Sir

The Seminole in Council today have the subject of the outrage on Jn^o Gopher before them, the ultimut they arrived at was. A request that I would say to you they disapproved of the whole transaction, and are very sorry that it took place; they are willing to pay for the horse; they have no funds on hand at present, but expect some ere long, when they will direct their ag^t to pay for the Horse; they regret Goverment has been written to on the subject as it will bring them all under censure for the act of one man which they disapprove of, I will remark that they have taken a very correct view of it and condem the act without any qualification

Verry Respectfully

Your Obt St

Capt Boon

Tho^s L Judge

(OIA: Seminole File J-1684. Ft. Smith. 1845.)

Choctaw Agency

March 7th 1845

Sir,

Tony, the Seminole negro, who served on various occasions the Government officers in Florida as Interpreter, wants your assistance in getting some money due him, as he says, from the United States under the following circumstances:

About three months before the emigration of Octiarche's party, Gen^l Worth gave Tony \$500 as a reward for his efforts to induce the Seminole warriors to 'come in'. The money was not actually delivered, but was simply shown and put aside for him at the office of Maj- Capers the disbursing Agent- It was in a box which was marked with Tony's name, and left in the office until his return from Octiarche's camp, which he was about to visit. While Octiarche's party were at New Orleans, Tony, who emigrated with them, called on Maj. Capers for the money, but was told that Gen^l Worth had not 'signed the order' for it, The Gen^l's Aide de Camp, Lieut. Sprague, who was then at New Orleans, and who was present when the box was marked, assured Tony that he would himself see the money paid; but the Steam Boat that conveyed the party, left New Orleans before the signature could be procured.

Very respectfully

Your most Obt Servt

Maj: W^m Armstrong

J. B. Luce Clk

Act. Supt. W. T.

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Memorandum

Octiarche a Seminole Chief wishes me to write Genl^l Worth - in relation to the Mony promised him in Florida, he states that he was promised five Boxes of Silver (-5000)- by Genl Worth that he was to get in New Orleans on his way West- that he was paid 700 -- and no more -- I told Octiarche - that if Genl Worth had promised him 5000 - he had either paid him - or would have it done he wishes me to write Genl Worth --

Not Knowing where to addrefs. Genl Worth - I respectfully. ask. the. Comm^r of Ind Affairs - to - have the necessary information from Genl Worth.

W Armstrong

(OIA: Seminole (Emigr.) File A 1789-1791. Washington. 1845. A-1791.)

149
Fort Smith

April 27. /45

Sir

Jn. Goffer (Alias Cowaaniom /?/) accompanies Gen.^l Mason to the City of Washington; with the view of obtaining permission of the Government to return & Settle in Florida; as Johns position among the Seminoles, is a very delicate and precarious one, you are aware no doubt, of the fact of his acting as a spy to the American Army in the Florida War in which capacity he rendered essential service to the Army; this circumstance continues to engender hostile feelings in the minds of the Indians toward him, which is evidenced by a recent attempt to take his life, in which his horse was killed under him; and from the known character of the Indian there can be no doubt, that if he continues among them his life will be sacrificed to their revenge

I am very Respectfully

Your most Obt S^t

Thos L Judge

T. Hartly Crawford Esquire

S. Agt. S. Indians

Comm^r Indian Affairs

Washington City

(OIA: Seminole File J 1684. Ft. Smith. 1845.)

150
To the Simenole Agent

Sir

This is to inform you that the horse herin alluded to has been paid for by Gofer John - the Amount was thirty dollars, which amount when Collectd from the Simenole Should be paid to Gofer John - as it is Now Justly Coming to him -

N. Boone

Capt-

(OIA: Seminole File J-1684. Ft. Smith. 1845.)

Copy of Talk

Seminole Sub Agency -

March 9th, 1849 -

Our Friend, Oh-he-wek kee - a Comanche Captain has come in among us as a Brother; He has come to our own houses to see us - and we wish all our friends - Muscogees - Choctaws Chickasaws - and our own people, and also all other friends & Brothers, both red men & white - to receive & take by the hand as a friend our Comanche visitor: - to take care of him, and treat him kindly on his way - both going & coming.

We wish also that our Great Father, may have the path smooth & clear for him and those with him, wherever he goes. -

He has told us of the troubles in the Santa Fe road between ~~his~~ some of their people & the whites: - which we know was wrong - and as he has come among us and the Creeks first, we wish all the Chiefs to advise them to check and put a stop to those troubles - till everything shall be made quiet & peaceable - and that all may be friends & Brothers and that peace may be made all over the world again.

And it is very likely that all will not understand about the troubles on the Santa Fe road - and the peace which is made - we think it is best that they should come & go among each other - till it is all understood.

This letter that is given to them, we wish our Comanche friends may keep & take care of: they may meet some persons ^{who} ~~that~~ can read, and we want them to show it. Some persons may tell stories about it, but we want them to keep it, & never ^{do anything wrong or} rest still, if such is done, till they come & see about it - that everything may be kept right.

This day, that this letter is given to the Comanche Friend,- all the Seminoles have spoken in Council - & advised this peace talk should be kept: The Seminoles themselves have had war with the Whites,- we have quit it - and all now is peace - and we wish it so to remain - and we do not wish any one to give a different talk - or alter this word to our Comanche Brothers - but to advise them in the same way.

This is the Talk we have for our Brothers of the Prairie.

Signed - Micco-mat-char-sar-	X
or Jim Jumper -	
Princip ^l Chief & Gov ^r	
Co-woc-coo-chee	X
or Wild Cat	
Speaker -	
Tufsekiar -	X
Pafsucke Yoholo.	X
Halleck Tustemuggee	X
Carbitchar Micco -	X

Fuckaluste harjo	X
or Black Dirt	
George Cloud	X
Yoholoharjo	X
Carbitchar	X
Tustenuccochee	X
& others	

Principal Chiefs of Bands. -

(OIA: Texas File D 177. Seminole S.A. 1849.)

Copy

Seminole Sub Agency -

June 7th, 1849 -

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you of those acts of the Seminole Negroes - lately removed by me from Ft Gibson,- which are of some importance to the Officers of that Post,- as being based on the rights (!) which the negroes still afsert, they derived from the Military. -

Although they know the falsehood of such statements, afsumptions of their own.- they continually make them to prevent the Indians from punishing them for violations of their laws: not only those acts which have recently taken place, but for all time to come. -

The case to which I particularly refer now - is as follows --- A Cherokee from the neighborhood of Fort Gibson, came out here for a stolen pony: he brought evidence - described the animal and told who rode it out - (the notorious ^{chief} Joe, commonly called 'Walking Joe')

The Chiefs immediately at my request, sent two men, with the evidence (M^r M^cNulty) to the negro Town.- They arrived there, called on Gopher John & directed that all the ponies should be driven up:- next day after their arrival it was done,- and the pony found. The Seminole men went about to arrest Joe - and he resisted - & drew his knife - but was thrown and tied, to be brought to the Chiefs for trial.

Shortly all the crowd of negro men arrived, armed with Knives & Pistols & most of them with both: made various threats, refused obedience to the laws and forcibly released Joe-. They sent impertinent mefsages back to the Chiefs & threatened 'if the like should be done again, without consulting the head men (naming Gopher John & some others) of the negroes, that some person might get hurt.'

The Indians were 'allowed' to bring the pony - and a mefsenger (Cuffy) came from the blacks to 'tell the Indians how they must proceed in future!!

Gopher John played a prominent part in this affair, on account of which I sent word to him to come to me; after Several days delay - he did so,- & endeavored to lay the blame on the "young unmanageable negroes".

The Indians allowed him to return without punishment - when all concerned should have been whipped, at least,- Joe is still atllarge - & the negroes are still going on in their own way. - Things have just gone so far, that it must be decided whether the negroes govern the Seminoles. Should the Seminoles allow the negroes to go on - the Creeks will protest first & finally interfere,- which they have a right to do, to keep order in the Country. --

There is another charge of stealing a horse from the Choctaw Nation - by one of these negroes - forwarded to me from the Superintendent of W. T.- which I will have to enquire into.- the horse has been here & may may be yet;

should such be the case, & I have any difficulty about it, I shall call on you for a Command to arrest the negro & place him in the hands of the Superintendent.

I wish to prevent ~~difficulty~~ trouble between the Indians & negroes if I can, - for should one or two Indians be hurt, I will not answer for the number of negroes who would suffer.

A party of Indians might be resisted, whereas a Command of Troops would not. --- There ~~aren~~ other complaints against these negroes for horsestealing about the time of removal & on the way - which I have not yet investigated: although I am informed - one horse was found, proved up - & taken by the owner (a Creek Indian) from another Indian - who bought it of one of the negroes.- My informant is Octiar-chee.

I inform you of these facts, that you may see what part the negroes are determined, if possible, to make the Military enact in the eyes of the Indians. -

They commenced by disobeying the Indians.- At the Deep Fork after I left, they did just as they pleased, & removed when they got ready, although the "Governor" was there, urging them to remove. - When they did remove, they did not settle where instructed, but located at the position which was objected to by the Chiefs (Jumper & Pafsucker Yoholo) in your presence.

They have been permitted to go so far, that there

is no limit to their assumption of rights - and they have now got to pretty near the end of the rope, they have violently resisted the constituted authorities of the Nation; committed an act, for which the lives of the ringleaders would be forfeited, if committed in a Slave state. -

Countenance to such acts would be criminal - and I shall oppose them even at a personal risk, so long as I remain where I am-: although I am not unaware of the influence, which the counsel of interested, pretended, or mistaken friends of the negroes, may have in interfering with the faithful discharge of my duties to the Indians, or endeavoring to place me in a false position. -

If I am in any manner to be held responsible for the good order in this Nation, I shall most certainly insist upon the negroes being made to obey their owners. -

At the same time that I wish to see them taught their proper place, even in opposition to their notions of their rights, derived from whatever source, - still I am not disposed that they should be unnecessarily interrupted; and will protect them from interference from all persons but their owners & the authorities of the Nation.

Very Respectfully

To

Y^r. Mo. Ob^t Sv^t

Brig Gen^l

M: Duval

W. G. Belknap U.S.A.

Sm: Sub agt

W Comd^g Fort Gibson C. N.

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Seminole Sub Agency

June 9th, 1849.

Sir,

As signified in a letter to the Act^g, Sup^t, W. T.- in acknowledgment of his of Mc'h 26th, I now proceed to notice the letter from Brig Genl.. M. Arbuckle to the Adj^t Genl of the U.S.A. dated Jany 8th, 1849 - A copy of which was enclosed to me in letter of Act^g Sup^t above referred to.

In January, I informed the Dep^t of the "turning over" of the Seminole Negroes to the Chiefs; which was all in that I deemed material at the time; but the letter of the General, it appears to me, there are several portions calculated to produce false impressions; the most important (to me) of which is, that a much less number were under "protection" of the Military, than as stated by me - or on the list made out by the Military themselves. -

There are many little incidents which I might enumerate, which would bring to the recollection of the Genl.- that, not only those on the Garrison Reserve, were protected - and not only from ~~f~~ irresponsible and unauthorized persons, but the owners themselves. I will only here mention one - The family of a negro man (Thomas) was taken by D. W. M^cIn- tosh of Creek Nation, from the negroe Town on 'Deep Fork', and as soon as reported at Fort Gibson, they were sent for, and taken out of the possession of M^cIntosh, and afterward remained at the Garrison. -

It is notorious that all the Seminole negroes who claimed 'protection'- received it:- that they passed through the Nation armed in violation of the Creek laws;- refused obedience either to Chiefs or owners, and that even in the case of robbery, & threats of personal violence to the Creek Chief, the negroes was not given up by Col. Loomis, Comd^g Fort Gibson - on the demand of the Creek Authorities,- until an order was issued by Gen^l Arbuckle himself. -

The negroes were to all intents & purposes, in law & in fact, under the "protection of the Military"; although a large body, possibly a majority, may never have removed all their effects to the Garrison, for even among those there, many had their stock in the Nation; while parts of other families resided at either place - Fort Gibson or Deep Fork; yet no service was rendered to the owners, and they were directly forbidden to enforce obedience, as Genl Jesup had said they were free - and Gen^l Arbuckle had issued the 'order'.

The Genl says "I am informed that the Chiefs agreed that they should not be sold or disposed of to any person without the consent of the negroes themselves and the approbation of the Sem: Sub Agt." &c &c. Who informed the Genl of this 'Agreement' I do not know - and I am not aware of any agreement to that effect.- I was present at the period alluded to, but did not know that the Indians had acknowledged any conditions in receiving the negroes, as none were imposed

by the order; and I presume that no Gen.^l ~~would~~ would assume the right of enlarging or curtailing an order of the Secty of War, much less attach conditions to a plain order & thereby impose on the Indian.- Had I detected any such intention, I should have objected to the proceeding as unauthorized, and demanded a simple execution of the order.

I was as much gratified as any one that the negroes said they would peaceably remove; but whether they wished to do it or not, could not have prevented the orders of Government being carried out.- It was the duty of the military to enforce obedience, if resistance were offered, and not enter into negotiations with slaves to induce them to "cheerfully consent to return". -

A plain statement of the facts as understood by me, is
~~are~~ as follows -

Before leaving my Sub Agency the Indians were informed by me of the decision of the Gov.^t, - and the 'order' of the Secty of War read & explained.- - On the death of Old Miccomuppee (the night of his arrival at Fort Gibson) every thing appeared to indicate the withdrawal of the Indians for a period:- This was objected to by Genl. Belknap & myself for various reasons, and they finally agreed to meet, but to do no more than listen to what Genl Belknap had to say - and receive the negroes;- when the Chiefs generally could go home, leaving a few only to accompany the Sub Agent in removing the blacks. -

On the appointed day we met, the negroes were called into the Chapel & formally turned over;- Genl Belknap giving them (Indians & negroes) what I considered, very good advice:- among other things said to the Indians - 'that they should treat them (blacks) well - not sell them off and scatter them unless the negroes wanted to go - not punish for offences committed before that time, but just to treat them as they did in Florida.' &c &c - He said much more, but all to that effect.

He then told them, if they had anything to say - he wished to hear it. -

There was an evident indisposition on their part, to talk at all, which I attributed to the calamity which had ~~just~~ befallen them in the loss of their Head man, as they were all attached to him. - - They however did reply, but in few words,- and all to the effect, 'that they had listened to their friend the General,- and that his Talk was a good Talk, and they would recollect his advice - and if anything went wrong, they would let him know it.' - The Gen^l then said, 'that was not what he wanted, that if anything went wrong, to call in the Agent, and he would attend to it, and that if he (the Agent) then called on him (Gen^l B) to assist in carrying out the Indians wishes, he would do so;- but that it was necessary for him to be called on by the Agent - to attend to their wishes.' - The Gen^l, then told them 'that on the next day we met, the names of the negroes would be taken down, but for this day we were through.'

This is the sum & substance of all that is material, that I am aware of taking place at that meeting in reference to this subject; if any more of importance was said, or a different import conveyed in the language of the Gen^l, - my not knowing it, must attributed to imperfect hearing - obtusity of intellect - or so much confidence in Gen^l, B-s saying only that which was correct, that the suspicion never crossed my mind that he would say things, as being in the order which were not, or impose ^{his own views} upon the Indians as an order from the Gov^t imposing conditions, where none were intended.- And I am yet satisfied that such was not his intention.

After the meeting the Indians asked me if the Gov^t had sent such words of advice, or were they only the General's? I answered that they were from the Gen^l, - and that I approved of them.- as it was the same I had always given them myself - 'not to sell, scatter & squander their slaves - parent from child husband from wife,- but to take them & make them work & they would all live well together.' - Such is the advice I have given, but it never entered into my head ^{for} ~~for~~ a moment, that a person could own property, without the power of disposing of it: or that a person must consult that which he holds in the most unqualified manner as property,- what's its wishes or tastes might be. - Nor could I have believed,- had I not been furnished with the positive evidence contained in his letter,- that a gentleman of General Arbuckle's in-

telligence & experience, would have entertained for an instant so novel an idea, as that a slave ~~can~~ is competent to make a contract: It is an established principle of law that a contract between Master & Slave is absolutely null & void.- it being a pre-requisite indeed, that the parties to a contract shall be competent - able & willing.

The agreement referred to by Gen^l A- has not one single prerequisite - to make it valid in law - and was at best, a promise not binding, as being an imposed condition - which was unauthorized - and of which the Indians were ignorant.-

As regards the resistance to be expected should the Indians "violate this promise"- I have a few words.

It is much more likely that difficulty will arise between the Indians & negroes - should the countenance & support, which the negroes persist in saying they have rec^d, from the Military,- be in truth shown them,- than to inform them at once that they must obey their owners;- and that Gov^t, will not only not sustain them by word or otherwise, but will assist the Indians to keep order in the country & punish all violators of the laws.

The Negroes have continually, since they were "turned over" - been threatening the Indians with the displeasure of the Military. (asserting they are still under their protection) should the Indians attempt to place ^{them} in possession of their owners. - From what source the countenance, assumed

by the negroes as being given,- comes, I now have an opportunity of judging - although I am certain it never was intended to approve of the opposition to their owners. -

But that the protection - countenance & support which they have rec^d, at F^t Gibson for several years, is the cause of their present dissatisfaction - and assumption of importance, there cannot be a doubt with any one who will take the trouble to investigate;- and it will so be acknowledged by those ~~who will investigate~~ - whose interest does not compel them to search after & make appear other causes for such a state of affairs -

As an evidence of the impolicy of giving such advice (as was given) to the Indians in presence of the negroes,- it is only necessary to advert to the construction placed upon it by the negroes - & the effects it has produced; - rendering my duties much more arduous & delicate - to satisfy the Indians of the indisposition of the Gov^t, through the military to interfere intentionally - in their internal affairs,- and to prevent difficulty between the Indians & negroes, at the same time that the negroes are required to obey the laws of the country. - In connection with this subject & illustrating my remarks by a practical example, I herewith forward a Copy of a letter addressed to Brig Gen^l Belknap. -

The order of the Hon. Secty of War - had rid the Gov^t, of the entanglement into which it had been placed on this (politically) delicate subject;- and I had hoped that the

matter would have been allowed to rest quietly where it properly belonged - among the Seminoles;- but the remarks of Gen^l Belknap - made with the best intentions (to prevent trouble) appears to be considered by some as binding on the Indians - thereby making the Military responsible for the bad effects arising from such a construction. -

I would gladly have been spared this review of Gen^l Arbuckle's letter, more particularly - as for him personally - I have great respect,- and would submit with perfect deference to one of his experience in all matters in the sphere of his legitimate duties, and am willing to treat with fairness his opinions on any subject;- but when duty requires I should correct his errors ~~of~~ whether of facts or conclusions, I shall give my own views distinctly, without any inclination however, to do violence to the Gen^l's feelings - or treat him with the slightest personal disrespect. -

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Y^r Mo Ob^t Sv^t

M: Duval

Sem: Sub Agt.

Hon W^m, Medill

Com^r Ind. Affrs.

Washington City

D.C.

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(Copy)

Van Buren Ark.

July 16th 1849

Sir

As an agent of the Government it becomes my duty, when I have reasons, to believe that opposition will be offered to the proper discharge of my duty:- or the good order and quiet of the nation in my opinion requires it, to call on the military to assist me in preventing difficulty of any kind calculated to be an injury either to the interests of the Government, or the Indians under my charge.- Such a state of affairs now existing, I think proper to address you on the subject.

Under the orders of the Government there were turned over to the Seminoles (in Jan'y last) certain negro slaves which had been for a considerable time preceding improperly and illegally protected by the Military Garrison at Fort Gibson in opposition to the rights of the Indians, their owners.

Under the same orders it became the duty of the Council of the Seminoles to decide who under their laws were the legal owners. And it was by instructions from the Indian Bureau also my duty to see that due regard should be paid to all concerned,- claimants, owners and negroes.

In accordance with said orders and instructions the

Indians have decided who were the original owners, before protection was offered; and the present owners, whose right and title is derived under the laws.

On the arrival of the ^{negroes in the} Seminole country they were allowed to settle according to their own views,- although forbidden to locate where they did. The Chiefs deeming it advisable not to interfere with them until it was decided who were the respective owners of the various families of negroes,- did not use the authority which of right they had, and permitted it to prevent trouble:- stating at the time however, that when the decisions were made, the negroes would be turned over to their owners.

The decisions have been made, and the owners have not been placed in possession of their property;- which aris from the fact that the negroes positively refuse to be separated or allow "their towns" to be broken up; asserting to the Indians at the same time, military would protect them in what they did.

The owners of the Slaves complain much of the Govt as being the cause of such a state of affairs, and the Chiefs are indisposed to have a difficulty with the negroes, or take the proper means in delivering, as contemplated in the order of the Gvt, "the negroes to their respective owners"

The owners on their part would much prefer that the Agent of the Gvt should place the property in possession of those decided by Council to be the owners, to having them

killed by a party of Indians; which would inevitably be the case with many, should the common Indians take the affairs into their own hands.

And again the Creeks assert and with truth their right to disarm, in accordance with their laws, all negroes within the limits of the Creek nation;- and should the Seminoles delay action it will soon arrive at that point - which would endanger the quiet of the Creek and Seminole people;- from the extreme repugnance which the Seminoles have to the interference of the Creeks in the remotest manner in their affairs;- although they would approve of the same act if done by their own people.

The negroes will most assuredly resist the Creeks in the execution of their laws,- and unless arrested by the Govt would also resist the Seminoles. They have already resisted the laws,- and will I believe to continue to oppose them so long as they are allowed to remain armed. And were I to attempt the execution of my duty not consistent with their notions of right, I know not at what time I might expect resistance. I am perfectly convinced, to keep good order in my agency, to be secure in the execution of my own duties, it is absolutely necessary that the negroes should be disarmed, and for this reason, if for no other, I now call for a command of Government forces to disarm them.

I have another reason for desiring it to be done by Govt. Troops the negroes have continually asserted that they

are upheld by the Military. I deem it therefore more judicious they should be placed in their true position, by those they have reported to the Indians are supporting them in their opposition to the laws.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

(signed) M Duval

Sem Sub Agent.

Brig. Genl. M. Arbuckle

Comdg 7th Mil Dept.

Fort Smith

Ark.

(OIA: Seminole File W 359. War Dept. 1849)

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Hd. Qrs. 7th Mil. Dept.

Fort Smith, July 31st 1849.

Copy.

General,

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of communications from M^r Duval, the Seminole Sub Agent, and Col. Drennen, Act^g Supt. W. T, calling for a Military force to disarm the negroes who were turned over to the Chiefs of the Seminole Nation during the past winter.

At the time the negroes were to be turned over, not being able to perform the duty in person, in consequence of an injury I had just received from a fall, I sent my Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. Flint, to assist General Belknap to carry out the instructions of the government, and directed him to request the General to endeavor to persuade the Indians to treat the negroes with kindness, and also to obtain a promise from them that the negroes would be allowed to remain quietly in towns, as they had formerly lived, and that they would not scatter them, by Selling, or otherwise disposing of them, as it was believed that such was the desire and expectation of the government in restoring the blacks to the Nation. I was the more particular on this point for another reason. I had understood from a pretty reliable source, that it was the intention of the Seminoles to present a claim to the government for the Services of the negroes, during the time

they were under the protection of the troops at Fort Gibson; also, for all of those who had received protection, and should not be turned over. And I might here add that I am now fully satisfied that such a claim will be presented. The Negroes had likewise heard that most of their number had been disposed of by Sales & Co., and that they would be distributed to the different claimants as soon as delivered into the hands of the Chiefs; and as they expressed so much dissatisfaction, and were so strongly opposed to such a proceeding, preferring rather, as they said, "to die where they were", I was apprehensive that many of them would make their escape, and that there would be much trouble and difficulty in accomplishing the object, unless some such understanding could be effected. And I was anxious that all, if possible, should be present and turned over without the aid of threats or force. The Chiefs consented to receive the negroes with the above understanding. Had they not done so, I firmly believe the Negroes could not have been removed to the Nation except by a strong Military force, or else in irons.

Since their removal, no complaints have been heard until the receipt of the enclosed Communication from the Agent. It now appears that they are extremely insubordinate; that they violate the laws and resist the execution of them; and that they also carry arms, contrary to the laws of the Creek Nation.

The Seminoles pointed out a place about fifteen Miles

from the Agency, where they directed the negroes to locate; but, contrary to their wishes and instructions, it seems that the larger portion of them, headed by "Gopher John" has Settled Some thirty Miles from the Agency, where they act in a manner, independent of all Indian authority. In consideration of all which I understand the Chiefs in Council have resolved that the slaves shall be distributed and turned over to their respective Masters; And it is with this view that the call has been made upon the Military to disarm them, in order that their object may be effected with lefs risk and trouble to themselves, as they fear the negroes will resist with their arms, should they attempt to carry their plans into execution. I understand that about one third of these Negroes has been promised to W.^m J Duvall Esq^r for his services, as the Attorney of the Seminoles in causing their slaves to be restored to them, and that about an equal number has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, to Cherokees and Creeks, in which, it is reported that some of our citizens have an interest. And as the Negroes are aware of this fact, it is perhaps feared that they too clearly comprehend the final result of being disarmed and sent to live with their Indian Masters, and that they would resist rather than submit.

The call of the Agent I deem a novel one, particularly as the negroeshad not previously been required to surrender their arms. Besides, as the only disposable troops, these

at Fort Gibson, have recently been attacked with Cholera, which renders it impracticable to fit out an expedition from that Post, at this time, even if it were absolutely necessary that one should be sent, of which I have very considerable doubts, I have therefore been compelled to decline sending a command at present, though, should an emergency require it, to prevent blood-shed, I may yet send one, before receiving an answer to this Communication, in case the health of the troops should be sufficiently restored to justify such a measure. I offered however to send a discreet officer to urge upon the Negroes in his presence, the necessity of obeying all the laws of the land, of behaving themselves in an orderly, peaceable, and Submissive Manner; and to investigate, and report upon, the existing state of affairs &c. The Agent, at first, acceded to this, but, subsequently, he declined accepting his services, on the ground that he deemed an investigation, except through himself, improper, and that he thought an Officer could do no good, without the presence of troops. I therefore desire to be informed whether troops shall be sent out for the object stated, or not.

These Negroes, as slaves, will, undoubtedly, never be very serviceable to the Seminoles, or others, as they have been separated from their Masters for nearly three years, under the full belief that they would be freed by the government; during which time a strong feeling of independence,

and a spirit of insubordination have taken possession of them. In their present position, I regard them as a nuisance in the Seminole Country. They were counselled to conduct themselves properly when they were turned over, and assured that if they did so, they should not be cruelly, or illegally treated. But, it seems, they have acted otherwise.

I request that this subject may be laid before the Secretary of War, and that I may be instructed in relation thereto, at as early a period as convenience will permit.

I am, General,

Very Respectfully

Your Ob^t. Serv^t.

(Signed) M. Arbuckle

Brig's Genl. U.S.A.

Maj^r Gen^l. R. Jones

Adj^t. Gen^l. U.S.A.

Washington City

D.C.

{OIA: Seminole File W 359. War Dept., 1849.)

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Seminole Sub agency

May 30. 1850.

Sir,

Since my return to the Agency, nothing of importance has transpired in Indian Affairs, worth relating; yet rumors of the position of a certain party of Indians from this Nation, unduces me now to addrefs the Department.-

As you were informed by me during last Fall - Wild Cat proposed removing to a country further South, probably on the Rio Grande, - and was disposed to make the removal of the Florida Indians, entirely secondary to his own views.

In the letter forwarding his proposition, I also gave what I believed to be his real purposes, which his subsequent action has in part, if not entirely confirmed. - I was aware that last Fall, other officers of Government on this frontier were disposed to make all Wild Cat's acts and evidences of difsatisfaction apply to his opposition to me and my administration of affairs in this Nation.- They wished to give his purposes this appearance, to further their own views: and he very willingly lent himself to their purposes, for the countenance and support which he required, to cover his real intentions; to deceive not only the civil agents of Goverment on this frontier, but also to lead astray a portion of his own people.

Immediately after I left for Florida, he set to work more openly to carry out his views. He endeavored to alienate

from the U. States, not only his own people, but also Creeks, by false representations of the future intentions of our Government towards the Indians: he persuaded them to follow him, and make Treaties with other Tribes (Prairie Ind^s) and Mexico:- that he knew of a Country,- where every thing was pictured to suit the Indians,- which he could get: he made use of a "pafs" which I gave him more than a year ago,- "to pafs uninterrupted through the Texas Settlements on a hunting expedition and to visit Genl Worth", to aid him in deceiving the Indians, - saying "The Agent had given him a letter to go and look for a new country". - In fact, he used every means which a cunning, designing and intelligent Indian brave could use, to bring around himself a large party of active, enterprising & restless Indians, over whom he should have control - and be the supreme Head.

These facts I have heard since my return, and the Creek Agent now in Washington may probably be able to corroborate then, as having also been heard of and acted on by some of the Creek Chiefs - who opposed Wild Cat's plans.

With all his tact & influence however, he could get but few of the Seminoles to follow him, principally of his own band - some Twenty or twenty five warriors.- He induced also a number of the Seminole negroes to run off and follow him,- about Twenty negro men & families;- the property of individuals now in the Nation: he (W. Cat) owning but one negro in the Company. He is suspected by many of the Indians

with intending to sell the negroes if he can safely do so; as he is known to have consulted with a white man from Texas as to the price of negroes there, & the chances of selling &C. - At any rate he has claimed ^{them} as his - since he left, & will be their leader & to all intents and purposes their owner, as he will benefit by their labor, or assistance in carrying out his orders. -

He is reported to have located for the summer, to enable the negroes to make corn - on Cow Bayou, running into the Brazos. - In the mean time he is to go ahead with some Indians & look out for a place just beyond the limits of the U. S. there to locate permanently - and induce as many other Indians to join him, as will submit to his direction. - A large number of the Kickapoos (a warlike & daring Indian) are reputed to have agreed to join him, and also some bands of Wild Indians. -

The Kickapoos (I understood (yesterday) were principally on Brazos, some few of them, on Washita, - and it is said that some of them are becoming suspicious of Wild Cat and will probably return to this section. It is further reported that Wild Cat has said that any whites or Creeks who follow him, will be killed; - said probably to prevent the owners of property from pursuing or employing others to recover their slaves. - And it is said to be unsafe even at this time for whites to be found any where on the Prairies West of Texas; whether California Emigrants or others. -

These reports & rumors are given to be weighed by the Department in connection with facts already Known to the Goverment and Such as are stated by me as having occurred before Wild Cat left this country. -

The course which Wild Cat has constantly pursued in reference to the negro property in this Nation, - his consultations with the negroes, and with Genl Arbuckle through the negroes - to prevent the various owners in the nation having their rights as recommended by myself to the chiefs, - and consequently his faultfinding & falsehoods in reference to me, is now explained by his own acts: - And the Counsel - aid - and support of the Military Officers referred to in former communications, has enabled him to prevent justice being done in the Nation to his own people, and afsisted him in robbing them. - Genl. Arbuckle cannot have the excuse that he was not warned of the consequences of delaying to do, what I asked him (in my Official Capacity) to do. - For during our conversation at the time I made the request, - he said he "would advise Gopher John - when he saw him - to go to Mexico with all the Negroes who were free, and he would be a great man there, as a Negro was as big as anybody" - I then told him "that it would be the cause of the Seminoles loosing their property": when he merely replied that "if he thought so he would not do it, but he did not." -- I have reason to believe he did subsequently advise John to do as

he said he would - & consider him in no slight degree, as an aider and abettor in Wild Cat's & Gopher John's Subsequent acts.

The Indians complained to Gen^l, Belknap (before my return & just after the negroes run off) of the ^{position} ~~part~~ which the Military had occupied in reference to said negroes; yet I do not suppose Genl- B- ever thought it worth while to forward their letter to the authorities at Washington, inasmuch as it did not complain of the Agent. Nor did the Commanding Officer (I presume) report to the Dept in Washington that a Seminole Chief (during my absence) was arrested at Fort Gibson on the bare suspicion that he might want to sell a negro: - (yet such arrest was made. -

At the last Council I was called on to have the runaway property recovered if possible, as officers of the Gov^t, had been partly the cause of its running off. - I of course could do nothing unless I went to Texas myself & procured assistance to have the negroes arrested, which would probably be attended with bloodshed, not to say any thing of the expense. - Nor have I a right to call on the authorities of Texas except as an individual; - when I would have to bear the expense of their recovery, which of course I am not willing to do - were I able ----- But I do think, that orders should be issued immediately to all Gov^t forces to arrest all those negroes if found within our Territory, and held for the benefit of the owners. - And also that Wild Cat should be

arrested and his people sent back to their own country, and that his object in going on to the Texas frontier should be looked into - and his coalition (if such has been made) with other tribes - broken up. -

If he is allowed to settle just beyond our line, to harbor all renegades Indians - runaway slaves &c from this Section of the country, there will be no security for the owners of Slave property in any of these Nations or the adjoining states; nor will there be safety on the frontier of Texas or indeed on the Southern Plains. -

There were several Negroes from the Creeks and some from the Cherokees who accompanied Wild Cat, who will hereafter act as guides in running off others; - and I have reason to believe a large number from this & the Creek Nation contemplate leaving this Fall, in case the first party get through safely; - unless some prompt and energetic measures are taken by the Creeks or Seminoles to prevent it.

If Col. Raiford - Creek Agent - should be in Washington, I would be glad you would get his views also on this subject.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Hon Orlando Brown

Y^r, Mo. Obt Svt.

Com,, Ind Affrs

M: Duval

Washington City D.C.

Sem. Sub Agt

(OIA: Seminole File D 392-455. Choctaw Agcy. 1850. D-392.)

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(Copy)

Seminole Sub Agency

Sept 30 1850

Sir

Since I addrefsed you on the 21st inst, the Council referred to has taken place, and although I was too unwell to attend it, I was called on by different chiefs and informed of the plans of Wild Cat So far as they were developed to the people.

He endeavored to deceive them, and to a considerable extent had succeeded, by telling them that he had arrangements on foot for having the annuity paid out down on the Rio Grande and relating all manner of tales to induce them to follow him.

I afsured the chiefs that the Government intended no change of purpose as regards the Seminole people, and that the statements of Wild Cat were false.

I have had a talk with him since then, in presence of a numberof Indians - when I told him and them my opinion of his proposed Removal; and I am satisfied that but very few of his people will go with him.

This however does not diminish materially the necessity of the Gov.^t giving orders to the forces on the Texas frontier in reference to him; - as he has under his control a considerable number of the roving-hunting-lawlefs band of

different tribes who traffic with the Comanches & other large Tribes of Prairie Indians

He told me he had at one time when he met Maj^r Sprague, U S A - about (1600) Sixteen hundred Kickapoos;- this I know is incorrect,- he could not have had so many of those people. He told others that he had (600) Six hundred Kickapoos at that time; this as to total number may be correct, but I doubt his having even that number of Kickapoos - yet the number may have been made up of other roving bands - He has given no satisfactory reason why he collected so large a force on the frontier; although I told him he was suspected by the Texans of bad purposes.

He says he does not intend to settle on the other side of the Rio Grande but on this side near Presidio de Rio Grande.

The Department has long since been informed of my opinion of the man & his purposes - and I see nothing but strengthens my convictions in reference to him; although he asserts all the time the most friendly feeling towards the whites and speaks in harsh & derogatory terms of the Comanches.

His council was evidently unsatisfactory & he requested the Chiefs to have all the people up in nine days after the adjournment to see him on important business. I requested the Chiefs myself to have the council as full as possible, as by that time I could meet them and would explain

whatever may be proposed.

I am sufficiently well now to see them and hope in Six days, the time appointed to be able to move about and see all that goes on.

Wild Cat's return has already created quite a Sensation among the Creeks. He took a number of their negroes off or allowed them to follow & join him last winter,- and they anticipate something of the kind again. The opening a route, as he has done, direct to the Spanish Country for negroes to follow,- with the assistance which he has given, will if not stopped, create trouble between him & his immediate followers and the Creeks - and may involve other Seminoles who might be induced to side with him in opposition to Creeks. Should such difficulty occur, I will be at hand to take such position as will prevent any serious result injurious to the two people.-

I have the honor to be Very respectfully

Yr Mo obt Svt

M Duval

Sem Sub Agt.

Hon L Lea

Com^r Ind Affrs

Washington City

D. C.

(OIA.)

Osage

(Copy.)

We the undersigned Chiefs & Warriors of the Osage Nation have determined to Change our Principal Chief George White Hair, (Pah,hu,sca) and put in his place, our old friend Shin,gah,wah,sah - This we do for the good of our people, & hereafter we will expect the Agents of the Government to recognize Shin,gah,wah,sah as Chief in place of White Hair.

Wah,sha,she,wah,in ka	his x mark Tah,la	his x mark
Ne,kah,ke,ke,pun,na	his x mark Pah,he,ho,push,ee	his x mark
We,as,la,che	his x mark La,foo	his x mark
Wait,sa,ha	his x mark Ki,he,ka,sta,cha	his x mark
Bro,ki,he,ka	his x mark Wah,shim,pe,she	his x mark
Me,ha,la	his x mark Cha,to,hah	his x mark
La,tush,sha	his x mark Ah,hah,kah,pe	his x mark
Tah,wah,lehe	his x mark Wah,hre,sha	his x mark
	He sha thra	his x mark
	A,ke,hah,la	his x mark
	He,e,la,hun,kah	his x mark
Interpreters	Wah,sha,hee	his x mark
Money push,ee	his x mark Ka,blah,sha,cha	his x mark
Peter LaBean	his x mark Wah,cha,Tun,gah	his x mark
	Hu,ah,che	his x mark
	Ah,nun,ke,ah,pa	his x mark

It is the wish of the Osages, that I should be their Principal Chief in place of White Hair, I therefore agree to

serve them as faithfully & honestly as I know how.

Chin,ga,wa,sa his x mark

The foregoing signatures were made in my presence, the Chiefs and Warriors who have signed the same, state that it is not only their wish to put out George White Hair as Chief & put in Chin,ga,wa,sa, but that they are authorized to say that a large majority of the nation are in favour of the Change -

15 August

W^m. Armstrong

1842.

Act. Supt. W. T.

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Jasper County Mo. May 30th, 1843

Dear Sir,

This will be handed you by George Whitehair the principal Chief of the Osage Indians - Whitehair with a small delegation of the Osages are now on their way to Washington to Complain to the president of the Conduct of their sub agent and to solicit his removal from office - Whitehair has Called on me and requested me to write to some person in Washington who will aid him in obtaining an interview with the president - so that he may be able to lay his Complaint fully before him - As I feel fully warranted in saying from facts personally known to me & from information derived from credible sources that Callaway is a very corrupt agent. I take the liberty of soliciting your friendly aid in behalf of Osage Chief - he (although uncultivated) is a very intelligent man & will give you a full account of the corrupt Conduct of his agent - The Chief informs me that he knows that his great grandfather does not know how the agent he has sent him is acting & that he knows that so soon as he is informed of his conduct that he will -- send him a better agent & that his object in visiting Washington is to give his great grandfather information upon this subject I myself know that Edwin Lowther who was last year signing receipts as one of the Osage blacksmiths is not a smith & never even in this Country pretended to be one & this fact was as well known to Callaway the Osage Sub Agent at the time Lowther was signing these receipts as it was to me I will also state

that I have been informed that the persons whose names are reported to the department as strikers in the blacksmiths shops have never been paid one dollar - but that Callaways special friend & blacksmith John Mathews did last year get the whole pay of both blacksmiths & strikers amounting to the sum of \$1640. I have also heard from Credible sources that this Mathews last year for a mere song purchased a large number of the Cattle furnished by the ~~governam~~ government for the use of the Indians - & he in a short time drove them out of the Indian Country and the Indians complain that he drove off a number of Cattle which he had not even pretended to purchase - their is the greatest intimacy existing between this smith & the agent agent Callaway & I have no hesitancy in stating from what I personally know & from the information which I have obtained from Cridible sources - that their is some corrupt understanding between the smith & agent & that justice to the Indians and also to goverment requires that the agent Should be removed from office - should he be removed I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am not an applicant for the Sub agency - I will here state that the Chief informs me that Col George Douglass of Bates County Missouri is about starting to Washington on - business and that he designs to go in Company with Co.^l Douglass- , should this be true - you will be able to get a great deal of information from him about the sub agent Callaway & his conduct for he is personally known to Douglass &^c - I will also remark that I know of no gentleman in Southwestern Missouri

who stands higher than Col Douglass & that implicit confidence may be placed in any statements he may make to the president concerning this business. I will also add that I consider it an act of justice which the goverment owes to itself & the Osage Indians to remove Callaway from office & I speak advisedly when I say that this act of the president would give general satisfaction in this section - With Sentiments of high regard I remain

Yours Respectfully

John R Chenault

(OIA: Osage File W-2161. P.O.Dept. 1843. Above letter was addressed to Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General.)

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Osage Nation

June 1- 1843

Our Brother

The undersigned Chiefs & principal men of the Osage people, wish to write by you to their Grand Father the President.

Several days ago, as they were about starting after Buffaloe they were told by a runner a young man of Pah,-hu,skahs band, that he had left the nation in a great hurry for Washington City. The news surprised us much, for it had not been long since we were together in Gen^l Council, receiving our Annuity &^c when we heard not one word of this wish or intention to visit the Grand Father. We went immediately to see our Agent, & to enquire the reasons of the hasty visit. We found at the Agents house Pah,hu,scas Uncle Te,sha,wah,tah,in,kah the second Chief of his band - Shin,gah,wah,sah the first Councilor - The Interpreter (Ch^s Mon-grain) & several other Osages. They all, as well as the Agent were surprised & ignorant of his object. The Agent tells us, that The Interpreter & Shin,gah,wah,sah brot him the first news of his leaving or of his intention to leave. After several days of enquiry we learn the following Story - At the last Gen^l Council (18. April) Pah,hu,sca did get, (by the promise of a horse to /edge of paper; one word; looks like eat/) several Osages to join him in a Complaint against one of our Blacksmith (John Mathews - We had never before heard one word of Complaint against this Smith by our peo-

ple. The Agent himself said it surprised him, but told the Osages that Mathews was no longer their Smith. Mathews also come into the Council room & said to the Osages that it was not then nor had never been his wish to work for them longer than they should like him, & wish him to do so - that he knew at this time they had not spoken their own words but the words of other men.

Before leaving the payment ground, the Agent told us he had employed another Smith, who he expected soon. After we left the Agent crossed the line on business in Chouteaus Settlement & while he was absent the Old Smith (Mathews) moved out, & the new Smith moved into one room of the building (which are double cabins) the other Smith (Bearden) occupying the other room - The day after Mathews left (for he would not have dared do so sooner) Pah,hu,sca moved from his lodge in his Town to the Smiths houses - He ordered the two Smiths out & he moved in & took formal possession of the house. Of this treatment the Smiths complained, & said if they were to be treated so, they could not remain; they would wait however for the Agents return who was yet Absent -
so
To this talk Pah,hu,sca answered they could leave soon as they pleased that he had no use for them. That Osages were not Farmers but hunters & did not want Black Smiths - Pah,hu,sca then left the house in Charge of one of his Braves (Ah,ki,tah,Tungah & his wife) & went into the White Settle-

ments In a few days the Agent returned not very well pleased. He went to Pah,hu,scas Town, & had a little Council about this matter - Te,sha,wah,tah,in,kah at the head of the people in this Council - All present Complained of Pah,hu,skahs Conduct - said he was wrong & had been so all his life - The old man (Nun,ga,wah,hah,keah) who is now in his Company then made a speech in which he complained much of Pah,hu,scas conduct all his life & particularly on this occasion,- He said afterwards in a talk with one of us (Shin,gah,wah,sah) that the Agent had done right & had pleased every body in cutting down the Trees, that they had always given trouble & benefitted no body. After this talk, the Agent ordered some young man to take a Waggon & hall Pah,hu,scas baggage back again to his lodge still in the care of Ah,ke,tah,Tun,gah who was to see that nothing was misplaced.

The Interpreter Charles Mongrain, was the young man to whom Parson Dodge had given this old place, (now the B Smiths place) & who has always Continued to be the proper owner - He said to the Agt. that the few old fruit Trees (Peeches & Apples) was causing all the trouble & it had been so for Six or Seven years let us go & cut them down. The Agent & Int then rode over to the Shop & had them cut off at the ground, which we know has given general satisfaction We have heard much talk about it & have not heard the first person in the nation White or Red, but says it is

the best thing he has done amongst us. On Pah,hu,scas return to the nation before leaving for the big City, he sent runners to the different Towns & bands to collect not the^{Osage} people, but his few friends - & few they were. Two men Kah,he,ka,koh,hre & He,wah hah,kah,shin,kah besides a little party he has taken with him - If he has left any other friends behind him in this nation we confess we dont know them. We are told he counceled many days, on the line amongst his white brothers & particularly George Douglass, & a lawyer, John R. Chenault instead of his pleople - perhaps he may have a few friends there We wish to tell our Grand Father that his visit is entirely unauthorized by the nation - and we do hope that no attention will be paid to any thing he may say - We do not even wish to see him return to the nation honored with papers - He left home as if in the night, like a poor dog with his tail between his legs & we do hope our Grand Father will send him back in the same way - The question is asked here by almost every person, where is Pah,hu,sca gone? & for what? These questions are hard to answer -

This man Pah,hu,sca was broke as a Chief last fall by Osages at the Office of the Superintendent Capt. Armstrong & another Chief made in his place - We ask our Agent to send you a Copy of these papers - Our Agent told us what we know to be true, that his reasons for not recognizing the new Chief instead of him - was that some of his Warriors

objected, not out of love to him, but because it was done mostly by Osages of Clermonts band. It has since been determined on by the Osage people (his own band included) and they have so informed the Agent - That they no longer wish him recognized as an Osage Chief - We know well, that if he can be heard at all, he will have his Blanket full of lies to tell. He will find fault with & Complain of every good man here He has with him, his young Brother Ta,sha,hon,kah, who is not better than himself, except that he is younger & has not learned so many bad tricks - He has made this young man a Chief himself & sends & forces him Contrary to the wishes of the people of Pah,ne,no,push,ces band where he is striving Constantly to take the place of Pah,ne,no,push,ce who is acknowledged by all who know him to be one of the best men amongst us. Pah,hu,sca could only make up his little party who goes with him, by telling them lies & promising to reward each by making like himself, great men of them all. We are also told that he has Chosen for himself a new Agent & Interpreter We are told by the people of his little Town that he said to them that their Agent & Interpreter were bad men - That they had kept half the Osage Annuity money - That he had long insisted on the Agent to pay the people five or Six dollars Each, & to pay the different Towns & bands their money seperate Each, from the rest - These things he said, he had never been able to get the Agent to

do - but that if he went to Washington those things should all be done.

Our Grand Father will recollect, that we told him in a letter last fall, that he had sent us an Agent with whom we were well pleased & that we wished to hold fast to him - They now wish to repeat the same talk, we have not had one reason to change that opinion of our Agent, but several new reasons why we should like him. We wish to repeat to our Grand Father, that this man Pah,hu,sca is hated by the Osage people generally & that they do not longer intend to recognize him as our ch their principal men. We know our Grand Father is not the friend of liars & thieves - this man is both. A few seats in this Council & talk are not filled - The principal Chief of Little Osages, & Wah,so,she the Chief of one Town of Pah,hu,scas band are, & have been for some days gone after Buffaloe, but we assure our Grand Father that we have talked with them often, & know that our words, are their words, on all the subjects here written of.

May the Good Spirit take care of our Grand Father

(over)

Wah,so,shes mark is
made by his Brother who insists on doing so.

Clermonts band

- (Clermont his x mark
- (Tah,la his x mark
- (Ki,he,ka,sta,cha his x mark
- (Wah,tah,in,kah his x mark
- (Wa,shim,pe,she his x mark
- (Wa,ba,sa,she his x mark
- (Wah,tsa,Ki,he,ka his x mark
- (Wah,she,sah,ba his x mark

Pah,hu,scas

- (Te,sha,wah,tah,in,kah his x mark
- (Shin,gah,wah,sah his x mark

Pah,ne,ne,peeshees

- (Wah,so,she his x mark

Band -

- (Gra,tah,mo,see his x mark

- (Pah,ne,no,push,ee his x mark

- (Sto,kah,sah,ba his x mark

- (Shon,Ka,mo,ne his x mark

- (He,shah,kah,hre his x mark

Pah,ne,no,push,ees

- (Wah,shim,pe,she his x mark

Band

- (Cha,to,hah his x mark

- (Tow,ah,che,be his x mark

- (Cha,to,kah,mo,ne his x mark

- (Me,he,la his x mark

We the undersigned hereby certify, that we were present at the Osage Sub Agency, when the above letter was written & Signed - That he heard the Osage men whose names are signed to above, talk to the Agent (Major Callaway) the best part of two days, upon the subjects written of - That the above letter Contains the Substance entire, & most parts the words of their talk - We were present at the beginning & continued during the writing of said letter, & know, that the Chiefs directed during the whole time what they wanted written & said - That the Agent frequently read to them & corrected & changed where they directed. That the Agent as well as ourselves was surprised to see the Anxiety & hurry which appeared evident amongst them - frequently requesting him to hurry off this letter, that it might reach their Grand Father, by the time Pah,hu,sca did - The Chiefs were not sent for by the Agent, to talk about these things - But they on the Contrary brought him the first Intelligence of Pah,hu,skahs movements - We scarce ever Saw or heard more indignation felt & exprefsed against any man, than was here done against Pah,hu,sca

Charles M⁺ograin In^t

O. M. Hickcox

Jacob Headrick

Washington Cravens

(OIA: Osage File C 1979. Osage S.A. 1843.)

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Osage Nation June 1- 1843 -

Least it should be supposed, that great injustice & great wrong has been done to a Chief by taking from him forcibly his place, I wish to make the following statement in relation to the present Black Smith Establishments for the Osage people - Under the Treaty of '39 - the Osages were to have two Smiths Houses & two Shops built for them These buildings were completed in Febry. '40 under their Sub Agt. Capt. Jackson.- These buildings were of such inferior quality, that the Agent (Maj. Callaway) & the Indians at the beginning of the year '41 in Council, determined to leave them & build others - The Shops being insecure for the safe keeping of the tools & materials. The Agt. being at the time engaged, give some general instructions & sent the Smith & the Chief Pah,hu,sca to select a place for these houses - The Chief was at the time occupying some old buildings made some 12 yrs. since by old Parson ^dDoge, who had on leaving the nation given them to me, with a particular request for me to occupy them myself & not to let Pah,hu,sca get pofsefsion of them; that he was a bad man, & would destroy & let the place go to ruin - There was in & about the yard & Garden some Peach & Apple Trees - My wife had died & I could not keep house, but put my Brother in law Shah,ha,shingah into them. The Osages all went out on a hunt - Pah,hu,sca finding this his time, turned back from the hunt & took pofsefsion of the houses - On their return from the hunt I had to prevent

Shah,ha,shin,gah from killing the Chief Pah,hu,sca, & he was permitted to remain until the new Smiths Shop & Houses last spoken of were about being built - While himself & the new Smith were together hunting the location, he himself proposed that the Shop should be built at the place he then occupied - That he should remove to rock Creek some four or five miles distant, & occupy one of the old buildings made for a Black Smith, and Mathews the new Smith should go on & put up a new & good Shop, which the nation would assist him to pay for - And Mathews should improve or repair his old place, & pay for the work himself - Here let me state the Condition &^c of the place - The Indians had burned & destroyed all the rails about the place - The railings, palings &^c around the yard & Garden - The buildings themselves in a state of rapid decay - The roofs of the Cabin Order, were rotten & laked badly having been built many years - The out buildings, Smoke house, Corn Crib & Stable rotten down - The fruit trees broken down, crippled or Eaton up by Stock, Horses & Cattle - The frame windlass &^c to the well rotten & gone, & the well filled with pieces of rails, Stones, dead Dogs &^c &^c At night the Chief & Blacksmith returned to the Trading House to see if the Agent would sanction their new arrangement - He did sanction it by saying, that as it was still further into the Osage Settlements, - more convenient for the nation & pleased the Smith, he was satisfied - The Smith did go on & put up the Shop, & made the necessary improvements, repairs,

enclosures & about the old place to make himself tolerably Comfortable - And after all this, this man Pah,hu,sca is dissatisfied, & has been continually giving trouble to the Agent, the Smiths & the Nation up to the present time - At the time the old fruit Trees were cut down a few days Since I myself suggested to the Agent that they should be cut, as they had always been a source of trouble - That I knew it would please the Nation - That I had heard many speak of it, & some threaten to do it themselves --

Charles Mograin Os. Int^r

(OIA: Osage File C-1979. Osage S.A. 1843.)

Osage Sub Agency

June 2^d 1843.

Sir

When I was last at the office of the Supt. Captain Armstrong (20 Febry. last) after the Osage Annuity money, he gave me a written memorandum requiring me to procure all the testimony I could in relation to a claim of George Douglass for Osage Depredations on his property. Soon after the Annuity payment was over, I did about the 1- of May, (altho my health was so bad I was Scarcely able to ride) go to the Settlements of Douglass & Chouteau, & procured all the testimony I was able to get, which I forwarded (by request of the Supt.) direct to you from Fort Scott about the 10. or 12 of May. On my return into the nation, I found that White Hair, (Pa,hee,sca) there recognized as the principal Chief of the nation, had dispoſseſed & ordered off both my Black Smiths, saying he did not want them, he had no use for Blacksmiths, & he himself moved in, & took poſseſsion of their buildings. I then felt determined to show the Osage people that I would not suffer myself more over, & insulted by an impudent Chief, & particularly One so generally hated & dispised by the Nation as White Hair was - I therefore had his little effects moved back to his lodge, & put the Smiths again in poſseſsion of their buildings - There stood in & about the yard & Garden, some old crippled & much abused fruit trees, (Peaches & apples) a dozen or fifteen of which under other Circumstances might

have been worth preserving - These the Interpreter C Mon-grain, suggested to me, were the cause of this trouble, and ought to be cut down. I did not hesitate to have them all good & bad cut off at the ground. If I have done wrong in this it is an error of the head & not of the heart. I find my course has since been approved by almost every man in the Nation White & Red - tho at the time I confess I did not stop to enquire who it would please or Offend. I then rode home & went to my businefs; making a fair Copy of my Census Roll of Osages together with other papers necefsary to be forwarded at the end of May, when in came all the Chiefs & principal men (with the Interpreter) who had not gone on their Summers hunt after Buffaloe, & informed me that White Hair had gone to Washington - First having gotten Council from my particular friend Jno. R. Chinault (who has more that once told the Osages that he intended to have their little Agent broke, if it should take him two years) and George Douglass, who the Indians tell me is to accompany White Hair & his party & to pay their expenses Douglafs if I am not mistaken has a double purpose, or two objects in view. One to spit his Venom on me, for having attempted to injure his claim - The other to make the testimony in support of his claim still stronger by White Hair & party while at Washington. The Indians tell me they have with them One of the men (Sho,me,kah,se) who was paid to get up in Council & acknowledge to the Osages destroying the stock of Douglafs

What ugly things these Gentlemen may say of me I cannot conjecture, but many I have no doubt.

My apology for troubling you direct, with this communication I hope you will find good, in the enclosed letter &c. The Indians Seem to exprefs great anxiety on the subject, and wish me to forward you their letter & accompanying papers with a request that you will lay them before their Grand Father the President.

I am Sir

With much respect

Yr Very Obt. Servt.

R. A. Callaway

Osage Sub Agt

T. Hartley Crawford Esq.

Washington City

(OIA: Osage File C 1979. Osage S.A. 1843.)

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Osage Sub Agency

Septr. 1. 1843

Sir

It again becomes my duty to submit the following Annual statement of the affairs of this Sub Agency.

It is out of my power (for want of Field notes of the Survey) to give you a correct Map of the Country, showing the Sites of the Several public buildings &c &c A brief discription of the Country has heretofore been reported to Capt. W. Armstrong Act. Supt. &c and will be found at page 94 Commr published reports on Ind. Affs. 1841-1842.

I have but little change to note in the Condition of Osages within the past year, except, that of intemperance. I am told, and I confidently believe it true, that the Osages have within the last twelve or fifteen months drank more whiskey than they had ever done since they were a people. Upon the South East border, or rather East of Senecas, (60 or 70 miles distant) is a large steam Distillery able to make from five to seven barrels a day. This house furnishes (I have not a doubt,) at least one hundred retailers to Indians immediately A majority of the houses on & near the line in Jasper & Bates Counties, keep whiskey to sell Osages, for their money, their Ponies, their Rifle Guns, & their Buffaloe robes & blankets. I have made myself somewhat notorious in my attempts to suppress this most vicious, as well as most infamous of all little traffics. I have been a little disap-

pointed, that the Osages have not attempted to stop a portion of this drunkenness themselves - In April '42 they consented & requested, me to write out for their adoption, a short penal Code of laws, which was done & published to the whole people in general assembly at that time - in which Osages were forbidden to bring whiskey into the Country under the penalty of the destruction of the whiskey, and lashes on the Offender. The Chiefs of the different Villages were Constituted the judges of testimony in ordinary offences, and Braves or Soldiers were selected in Captains Companies to execute these laws - After all this, not the first effort has been made to enforce or execute any portion of them - This I think is the fault of the Chiefs, who with very few exceptions are to be found in the lead in these frolics. Many of the Chiefs are in other respects bad men. Their late principal man Pah, ha, skah particularly, together with Baptiste Mongrain, who has been the Interpreter for many years, and who is now a self constituted Chief, are in the constant habit of threatening to pull down the fences, & to drive from the Nation, the Present Interpreter, Charles Mongrain & his brother, Louis Mongrain, who are farming very respectably, the former having fifty five acres, & the latter thirty two acres in Corn - They also have Snug & Comfortable buildings. Pah, ha, skah has for years been very unpopular amongst his people - They say, that he has never taken any interest in the affairs of the nation, more than any other young warrior,

except when his interest was immediately concerned - That his only care has been to get as much of their Annuities (Money & goods) as his people would possibly bear. Last summer, a party of twenty five or Six, Chiefs & principal men, visited Capt. Armstrong the Supt. to whom they made many Complaints against Pah,hee,skah & had him broke & another Chief- (Shin-gah,wah,sah) made in his stead. On their return home, exceptions were taken, (by some of the Warriors of his band) in general Council, to this proceeding, not on account of their love for him, (Pah,hee,skah) but that most of this party, belonged to Clermonts and Paw,ne,no,pash,ees bands - Besides they had not the best of feelings for the newly appointed Chief Under these circumstances I thought it prudent not to recognise the new Chief, but to hold on a little, & give them time to reflect & determine amongst themselves - Pah,ha,skah was therefore still recognised as the Chief, until since the payment in April last, when he grew still more saucy & at length he drove the Blacksmiths out of their buildings & took possession of them himself, saying to them, that they could leave the nation, as soon as they chose, he had no use for them, that Osages wanted no but Black Smiths, they were not farmers & ~~not~~ hunters - Besides many other saucy things. Upon my learning his Conduct, a few days after, & knowing that the Osage people were anxiously waiting to see what would be done, I felt determined to let them see, that I would not be thus insulted, by an impu-

dent & unpopular Chief, as I knew him to be - I therefore called a few braves, and after talking to the people of his Town, (which was many) on the subject, I went to the place, & had his little effects moved back to his lodge - It was here suggested to me by the Interpreter, that, a few old fruit trees (peaches & apples) that were in & about the yard & garden, not more than a dozen or fifteen of which under any circumstances were worth preserving, was the cause of his conduct - I unhesitatingly ordered them cut off at the ground - It may be proper here to state, that, this Black Smiths establishment was an old Mission house, vacated some eight or nine years since, by old Parson Dodge, & which has since been occupied, some times by one Indian, & some times by another; the enclosures all having been burnt, & in fact every thing about it, that would burn, except, the bodies of two old log cabins, (double Cabins) nearly rotted down. Pah,hee,skah has since attempted to magnify this into a matter of some importance Of which, not one word would ~~not~~ have been heard, but for the interference of malicious & unprincipled white men.

A few days after this moving & removing, the Chiefs and principal men of three, of the four bands, accompanied by the Interpreter, visited me at the Agency, again to complain of their Chief Pah, hee,skah -- They informed me that, he had collected what few friends he could, by lying & promises of reward, & had held a Council, not with the Osage

people, or in the nation, but with John R. Chenault a lawyer of Jasper County, George Dougla^fs & several others, in the neighborhood of E. L. Chouteau in Bates County M^o (fifty miles distant from the Nation) and had left with a Small party for Washington City. These men requested me to write for them to their Grand Father the President, in which they said many hard things of Pah,hee,skah - That his visit to Washington, was entirely unauthorized by the tribe, and that they no longer intended to recognize him as one of their principal men. At this time the Little Osage Chiefs had gone after Buffaloe & was not present at this council - There was at the same time One or two Subordinate Chiefs of Pah,hee,skahs band absent. It was therefore advised, & consented to, that a new Chief should not be selected to fill his place, until the nation should assemble in the fall to receive their goods; which would allow more time for reflection, & to make a choice, with which all would be pleased. I am Confident that, there is no man in the nation against whom so much bad feeling exist. I seldom ever saw or heard ^{more} ~~se-maeh~~ indignation & expressed against any man, than was here done against Pah,hee,skah. Some time in December last, there were Osages in the Settlements on Spring River, Jasper Co. M^o where there was a large business done in the way of selling ^{them} whisky to Osages - An Osage man at the house of a M^r Cooper, perhaps employed in cutting fire wood, was left by Cooper one morning after Breakfast in Company with his wife for the

day. In the evening Cooper returned in company with a Mr Kory (a very worthless fellow) and found his wife crying - she told her husband that, the Indian (who had then left) had offered her insolence - Cooper become enraged - took his rifle gun - followed, overtook & shot the Indian at the house of his neighbor Chenault, of which wound he died during the night. All this in a settlement making the greatest profession of Good feeling, & Kind Wishes, for the Welfare of Osages, and a love of good order - And when Cooper was Suffered to remain many weeks, & at last leave for the Territory of Oregon, without even an enquiry being made as to the propriety of his conduct. The Osages Complained much of this Conduct on the part of their White Brothers - I succeeded however, in satisfying them, by telling them that the Osage was a bad man - That he had been brought into the Nation by Col. Kearney with his Dragoons & whiped, for his bad Conduct That he had since repeated that bad conduct, after having been repeatedly told that he must not cross the line, unless he could behave himself - That the white men had laws for the government of their people, and that if Cooper had done wrong he would suffer for it. In this however I have been mistaken. The Indians believe I have told them lies.

At my last report I had on hand two hundred head of Cows & Calves, & four hundred head of stock hogs rec^d in June, which were delivered immediately after their return

from the Summers hunt, (in August) If there is now one hoof of this stock left I am not aware of it A Subordinate Chief (Tah,wah,koh,he) drove seven head into the settlements this Spring before leaving on his summers hunt; these cattle belonged to himself & the people of his little ^{Town} - They were sold for whisky and provision. The Chiefs generally do all they can to discourage and prevent their people from farming & raising stock. The man Pah,hee,skah has frequently advised & encouraged his people to kill & eat the Cattle & hogs and even the Work Oxen of Charles and Louis Mongrain two half breeds who are making some exertions to live by farming and raising stock. There are some fifteen or twenty families, that have fenced & ploughed their little fields this Spring, and about as many more that have ploughed, without fencing.

We had almost an unprecedented freshet in the Neosho & its tributaries in May last, which made the crops here later, & in consequence of which the Osages left their homes to go on their Summers hunt about three weeks later than usual, and from whence they have not yet returned. The season so far, has been very fine and crops of Corn, pumpkins, squashes & melons (which is all they attempt to raise) look very promising. It is impossible to enumerate the number of acres Cultivated, or the amount raised, their manner of Cultivation being entirely rude, like other wild prairie Indians- The labor being done by the Women with hoes - Here & there, small patches. They will scarcely raise a sufficiency this season for their support - This however, they

have not done for several years past. There has remained at home, that did not accompany the summer hunters, every season for several past a party of White Hairs (Pah, Ha, Skahs) band; and every season this number increases. This circumstance would be favourable to their commencement of farming &^c was it not lamentably true, that this gang are the most lazy and worthless of the tribe, whose only object in thus remaining is to sell every little thing they may have, across the line, for whisky, & to beg & steal for their support. It may be asked why do I not call on the Military & put a stop to this? I answer that the Dragoons have been sent ^{out on the Prairie} from Fort Scott this Spring & Summer - Besides the whisky is brought ^{where it is obtained} in, in Small Kegs & the places so numerous, & scattered along the line, that it would require all the Dragoons in service - To patrol the Country - It would be necessary to have an eye to our Cherokee and Pottowatomie neighbors - these furnish Osages occasionally with quantities of whisky

I do not hesitate to say however, that a Company, or part of a Company of Dragoons to pass frequently thro' our Country, and along our border, would have a very salutary effect.

I was directed in July ultimo, by Capt. Armstrong to advertise inviting proposals for building the Grist and Saw Mills due under the Treaty of '39, the Site & place of which had been previously furnished. In this instruction the Capt. has urged me to a close & careful examination of

the site &c and directed me also, not to exceed a certain sum appropriated for that object. Streams of the proper size, and that continue to run most, or even one fourth the Season, are Scarce in this Country. A site was therefore selected on the Neosho, and in accordance with the Capt's instructions the houses for the Millers have built & rec^d at that site. At as Early a day as I shall be able to procure the advice & Opinions of two experienced Mill Wrights already spoken to on the Subject, you shall be advised of all my doings in this matter.

The trading for these people is, & has been done for many year, by a House of the American Fur Company thro' their Agent Mon. P. M. Papin, who I esteem as an excellent man, well qualified to trade with Indians having been thus employed for thirty years - This house furnishes the Indians with such goods as their necefsities require. I was applied to in the Early part of June last by a M^r. Clymer of the firm of Ewings & Clymer, as well recommended as I could have desired any Gentlemen, for a License to establish another house, and to carry on a trade with Osages This meeting took place at a point in the Nation where it was impossible to make out the necefsary papers, but I promised M^r. Clymer that upon his return (which he then thought would be in fifteen or twenty days) a License should be granted him, upon his giving the necefsary bonds - This gentleman I have not seen Since, perhaps in Consequence of flies, which are fifty per cent worse than for many years in this Country - so as to make it

entirely impossible to use horse or Ox unlefs at night, & a dark one at that.

I will here give you as correctly as possible, the Sites of the several public buildings &c. This Agency is located on the river Neosho, about equidistant from the Northern & Southern boundaries - And near the Eastern boundary of this reservation. Twelve or fifteen Miles higher up ^a Said river, in Northwestern direction, is the Black Smiths Shops - And still five or Six Miles higher up said river is the Trading house. About two thirds of the Osage people live on this River in Towns or Villages The bands of White Hair and Little Osages - The oth^{er} two bands Clermonts & Pawnee, no, push, ees live on the Verdigris near the Southern boundary.

The language of their Treaty gives them two Black Smiths, and as they yet live by the chase & will for many years, I have thought it right and proper, that one of their Black Smiths should be a Gun Smith as well as Black Smith - A Smith of this description and otherwise such a man as suits the place, it is some what difficult to get. I have at this time two excellent Smiths, both able to do gun work. The proposition of Black Smiths work to be done is Small; repairing Hoes & Axes; and making some Iron Wedges &c. &c. The repairing of their Rifles is indeed more than any one man could possibly do, & give entire satisfaction. I have therefore thought it best to have two fire places, & the two Smiths

to work in the same shop, that, they may assist each other whenever necessary. Those are times when the Indians are all at home, and particularly just before leaving on a hunt, that the Smiths have more work (guns) than they can possibly do - Many coming at a time - All wanting their work done first - They remain until they get their work. At other times there are weeks and some times ^{months} that an Indian will not be seen at the Shop.

These people after all, would not be hard to manage, was it not for the interference & council of busy & unprincipled white men. The Chiefs it is true, are selfish & troublesome, but this could be resisted & overcome.

We have no Missionary, or other schools of any description amongst Osages. In my report of last year (page 127 - Com^r reports 1842 & 1843) I give my opinion of a School for Osages; that Opinion I have had no reason to change, but many to confirm.

The Osages numbered at the last payment of their Annuity which was in April, One thousand, three hundred & eighty eight men, One thousand, three hundred & twenty two women, and one thousand three hundred & ninety two Children - making in all four thousand, One hundred and two souls.

I am Sir
D. D. Mitchell Esq.
Supt. Ind. Affairs
Saint Louis Missouri

with much respect,
Your very Obt. Servt.
R. A. Callaway
Osage Sub Agt.

(OIA: Osage File H 1236. St. Louis. 1843.)

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Osage Nation

October 7- 1843.

Sir

It may appear to Major Mitchell (who is a stranger in this Country) that the Chief (Geo, White Hair) was in the peaceable possession of his own house &c. with a valuable orchard around it, when you in an illnatured manner, and as he says to spite him, went to the house, threw his things out of it, & cut down & destroyed his orchard- We the undersigned, are Osages or half breeds & have lived in the Country & will state our knowledge of this matter. In the latter part of the year 1840, or beginning of the year '41, you employed John Mathews as Blacksmith for Osages (Brashears being at the time, the only Smith they had) and in a Council with the Chiefs & head men of the nation (at which Mathews was present,) it was agreed to, by all present, that the Shops & Smiths houses, built by the Government, were neither safe or Comfortable; the shops had been frequently robbed of their tools &c. and that a new & stronger one should be built & let bothe Smiths work in it together. The Chiefs have agreed, that if Mathews the new Smith, would have a good shop put up, they would assist him to pay for it, provided he would pay himself, for making the necessary houses & improvements for himself & family. You then enquired for the proper place to build it; when it was agreed that it should be somewhere on the oposite side of the river from the Trading house,

between that place & the mouth of the Creek, where the Shop now is - Here you remarked that you should be engaged & could not go & make the location yourself, but sent the Chief & Smith together, with this general instruction & limit. They returned at night to know if you would sanction a proposition and agreement of theirs, which was, that the new Shop should be built at the old houses of Parson Dodge, where it now is, & the Chief, who then Occupied these old buildings would go to rock Creek & occupy one of the houses that had been built there for a Smith. The Chief assigned as a reason for his wish to do so, that he had about fifty head of hogs & wished to raise & this would be taking him further from his Town, where his young men would not be so apt to kill them for him. You Answered that if it suited or pleased the Nation, the Chief, & the Smith, you would have no objection - That you only wished for all to be satisfied - Here let me state, the condition &^c of the place. It had been vacated about eight or nine years since, by Parson Dodge - When he left it, he give the place to me, (Charles Mongrain) with a request forme to occupy it myself, My wife was dead & I put my Brother in law (Little Beaver) into it, & while he was Absent on a hunt, George took pofsefsion of it,- All the enclosures about the place, rails, palings, &^c around the yard & garden, & all the ~~the~~ out buildings, Smoke house, Kitchen, Corn Crib Stables &^c &^c had been pulled down & burned, and In fact every thing about the place, except

the bodies of the two old cabins with the Chimneys thrown down, the winlass & frame of the well rotten & gone, or burned. The fruit Trees that stood about it, peeled & Skinned, or eaten up, by horses & Oxen (Teams of the Contractors for feeding Osages in '39) until the number of bearing Trees, we believe, would not exceed Twenty, & many of them dieing.- It was in this situation, when the Smith employed hands, put up the shop & repaired the old place for his family - During this time, the other Black Smith, Brash-ears lived & worked at the old place, on Rock Creek, & who left the Nation in March '41. We feel confident that White Hair would have given no trouble to any one, about the place, but for his wife, (who is in fact the Chief) and his little friend & Counsellor Girand. Last Spring when Mathews left, you employed M^r. Kinehart to fill his place, and when Mathews moved his family out of the buildings, the other two Smiths Bearden & Kinehart took possession of them. White Hair now determined that these two smiths were strangers & unacquainted with Indians (a thing he would not have dared to do, if Mathews had remained) he would move over & dispossess them, & take possession of their buildings himself,- he had some time since give possession of ^{his} own house on Rock Creek, to M^r. Clemmons, who has for Some time past been making some improvements for us, in the nation. He ordered them out, saying to them, (when they enquired what he expects them to do) that they could leave the nation if they Chose, he had no use for Smiths,

that Osages were not Farmers but hunted & had no use for them. We feel very Confident that White Hair, would not have done so, but for his being advised to it, and we do not doubt, this advice was given him by the Traders, not so much perhaps at that time, from bad feeling towards you as from a disposition to please & help George. ^{You} The-Agent returned in a few days after these things took place, from Bates County & Fort Scott - Upon hearing all, you sent over an Ox Team & Waggon & had George's household effects Carefully Moved back to his lodge & left in charge of the same person they were found in charge of - Here we know you were told by several persons & ourselves in the number, that this was all done on account of the old fruit Trees & that it would be so, while they lasted. You rode to the Shop the next day & had them cut down. This we know was approved by all in the nation except M^r. Papin. The story about Black Smiths and the Strikers is so old, & well understood ^{here} that, no one believes a word of it, but such perhaps as wish to believe it. It is a well known fact that two Black Smiths have always, (with the exception of five or six Months last year), been in employment. That two Osage boys have always been the Strikers, tho' Mathews has some times called his Negro boy into the Shop to help him at busy times It will be recollected that there are times, when twice the number of Smiths allowed could not do the work as fast as it is wanted; and at other times there are weeks & some times

Months, that an Osage will not be seen about the Shops.

On the evening of the 27. Septr. when you left the
(C. Mongrain)
Trading House my Horse^a was not there, & I was left. You was
scarcely out of sight when they gathered around me, Papin,
Giraud & Edward Chouteau, all talking & laughing heartily
at their supposed good management & succefs. They said,
that they had all done every thing in their power to help
George & to put you down. That they had done all they couldo
to hurry the Council - To use their own words - "They said
that
they knew, if Clermont and his people got in they would play
Hell & cut them all to pieces". We know well, that we saw
men get up in the Council & make speeches sustaining George
& finding fault with you, or rather prefering Chouteau to
yourself for their Agent. When but a short time since, these
same men were foremost in their Complaints against George
& his friends, & would have preferred no man on Earth to
yourself for an Agent. The Traders & Chouteaus we know are
the cause of all this. The Osages tell us so; besides we
have been watching their movements for some time past. We
have known them ever since we have known any body - and
know they will not be satisfied unlefs they can manage the
Osages, the Agent and every body else in the Nation. We
heard Shin, gah, wah, sah the old lame Counsellor, say that he
should have told the Supt. in the Council, that the Traders
done all these things, but the fine Blue Blankets they give
him, fooled him. I (Charles Mongrain) heard Old Major Chou-

teau talking to several Osages just before going into that Council, telling them what to say, & not to be bashful, they must get up & talk.

We know Sir, that it has not been long, since you were Charged by Citizens of Jasper County, of a partiality for this Trading Establishment. It was even said by some, that they believed the Traders give you a bribe - It may be asked why this Change? We answer for them, you granted a License, or promised to do so, to another Trading Company. If these men Sir have not heretofore interfered in your affairs - It has been, because they have had no provocation to do so - You may expect to find them in your path from this on.

Very respectfully

Charles Mograin Intr.

Lewis Mograin

Maj R. A. Calloway

Sub Agt for Osages

(OIA: Osage File H 1263. St. Louis. 1843.)

Osage Sub Agency

October 10- 1843.

Sir

Permit me to make a few more explanatory remarks in relation to the Charges of George White Hair & other Osage which I fear my limited time on the evening of the 16. ult. did not allow me to do as fully as I could have wished.

They charge in the first place, that they have had but one Black Smith employed, since their Fort Gibson Treaty of '39 - and that one a Negro boy hired by Mathews to work in his stead - This I do hope is sufficiently explained & proven to be false. It is true that on my transfer to the Sub Agency in the fall of '40, I found but one Smith (Jno. C. Brashears) in employment, who quit work & was succeeded by Silas Moser in March '41, I was unable to get a second Smith before the beginning of the year '41, when I employed John Mathews who had just quit work for the Seneca Shawnees, where he had worked for two years within half a Mile of my house in the Seneca Nation, & had given general satisfaction. I was pleased with the idea of getting Mathews to work for Osages for several reasons. (who by the bye would not undertake until he come & saw the Osages in Council, & they expressed their wish that he should work for them) The first of these reasons were, that I had tried & knew him to be a good Smith, a kind Obliging & good man in every respect.

He had an Osage family (Mary Williams,) who had drawn pay for her reservation of land, as did Sarah a Sister of hers - Which Seems has enabled them to fix themselves tollerably Comfortable. - Mathews has purchased a Small family of Negroes, an old man, his Wife & a boy about fifteen or Sixteen years old which little force, I supposed would enable him to make his bread instead of going to the state for every thing, as had always been done before. The Charge of Lowthers not being a Smith is known by almost every person in this country to be false - He learned his trade with his Father who worked for the Seneca Shawnees before Mathews - He is now, & has for some time past been carrying on a shop on Lost Creek in Newton County near the Seneca Agency. Lowther not being a Gun Smith & most of their work of this character, he was only employed for the time rather than let the work stop. The story of the negro boys working in Mathews place is equally untrue. Lowther in the early part of last year, asked me, in the presence of Mathews, (who said nothing on the subject, more than to give the Character of the boy as a workman &c) if I would consent for a Negro boy who they both said was a good workman, to work for him under his Contract, until I got a Gun Smith which they both knew I intended doing the first opportunity -- He Lowther, holding himself responsible for the Contract - To this I answered that I should have nothing to do with the boy I should hold him responsible for, & should pay him for the work while he

remained, but remarked that if the boy done better work on Guns than he did himself I saw no impropriety in his working until I could get a gun Smith - Lowther left his Contract in May, and I did not get a Gun Smith until in Novr. when I employed M^r. Bearden who is an excellent Gun Smith - With the exception of a few months in the latter part of the year '40, and five or Six months of last year there has always been two Smiths, & them ready to work when the Indians were in from their hunts, or there was work in the Shops.

I was perplexed much, as to what was best, in the employment of Strikers - I had known, that Capt. Jackson before me, was unable to find Osages that would work more than a few days at a time. I tried one of the best half breeds I could find (Louison) he remained two or perhaps three days & left the place. It was then said by my little friend Giraud (who was the only enemy Mathews had in the Country) that Mathews did not want an Indian Striker, & he bore hard on them that they might leave: I then consulted with the Smiths about the employment of Strikers - They agreed with me that it was better to take boys, such as could be controlled entirely by the smiths - and the younger the better so that they were able to do the work at all. There would be more probability of their remaining & more susceptibility of learning their Trades. I then selected the two boys Jacob for the Black Smith & William for the Gun Smith, with

both of whom the Smiths still exprefs themselves pleased - William Serves as an Interpreter for the Smiths - At the time I employed these boys I told the Smiths what had been said & that it was my wish that these boys should be treated kindly & indulged as much as pofsible, in order that they should not become tired & dissatisfied. Mathews remarked that his Negro boy (Jack) should afist whenever it was necessary - that he expected to learn him the trade. There was another boy, which I forgot to mention (Baptiste Arquette) commonly called Choctaw - This boy was Offered by Giraud who insisted I should take & try him. This Kindness of Giraud was troublesome, for I was told by others at the time, that he was one of the worst boys to be found in the Country & that it would be impofsible to do anything with him - In the Spring when I returned the Smiths reported as I had expected, that they Could do nothing with this boy - (It will be recollected that up to the middle of March last, I resided in the Seneca Nation 80 miles distant from my businefs, for want of buildings in the Osage Nation and was therefore compelled to rely much on the Black smiths for the good management of their Shops) That he quarrelled with, & fought the other boys - That he ran off to the Towns & would be gone for a week at a time - That whenever he was called into the shop, he would feign himself sick. In fact he would do nothing unlefs it was to drive an Ox Team on Mathews place which had to him more the appearance of play.

As to Mathews engaging in little Speculations with the Indians or his neighbors - and his being frequently complained of to me, & my refusal to dismiss him, This is certainly as ^{false} I can imagine any story to be. The complaint against Mathews last Spring astonished everybody in this Country, as it did myself. I was satisfied then, and am still; that it was the advice & management of My little friend Giraud, tho' the object I did not know of, until after Mathews had left, & George had taken possession of the Smiths buildings. I then saw through the whole thing - In fact George said to Mathews wife, (who had been left for a second Trip in his moving) that he never did have any thing against Mathews that he only wanted possession of the place - he had got them and was comfortably situated - and Mathews could stay in the country as long as he chose. It was at this time, & for the first time suggested to me, that these old fruit trees, was the cause of his Conduct, and that I had either to cut them down or move the shop. I reflected on the subject thro' the night - I well knew the trees were worth nothing to the Nation, tho' to destroy them would give room to busy body's to talk about it - For since the spring of last year, they have given me no rest - And all ^{from} motives of Interest or malice. You will recollect, a small lot of Trees or rather sprouts from the Stumps, adjoining the Shop, not one of which was a bearing tree, nor were they enclosed until a few days before I had them cut, & then only

to raise Some vegetables, Potatoes &c. Another bunch of trees some little distance East of the house, in a similar situation, not a bearing tree amongst them. The question in my mind was this - Shall I be prevented from getting along with the affairs of the nation, by an impudent & ambitious Chief, advised & Counselling by a little French Trader, or should I have the old Trees cut, & put a final step to similar troubles from that quarter,- I chose the latter, & I have not yet been able to satisfy myself that I erred. This was not done as charged, to spite George because he would not give up the place to Mathews - For Mathews knowing it was not his, but the Blacksmiths place, had since he was no longer Smith, given it up himself & was then moving his family from the Nation. I have since regretted building the shop at that place, which I had not the least notion of doing, until it was proposed by the Chief himself for my sanction, & no person to oppose it. I did not suppose the least trouble or difficulty could ever grow out of it. I have put up my own buildings fifteen or twenty miles lower down the Neosho River, to avoid being in the way of Indian fields.

I have no hesitation in saying that, every nerve has been strained to the highest pitch about the old trading house, from Papin the principal man down to the least half breed on the place, or within the reach of their Control, (Edward Chouteau & his Father, both included) to sustain

George White Hair (who is beyond a doubt the most unpopular & despised Chief in his nation) & make me appear odious before you. The conduct of these men (the Traders) have heretofore been such as to induce me to speak in the highest terms of them - particularly M^r. Paper - I know they have had the character, for doing such things as they are & have been, doing on this Occasion - But I had believed them slandered. They had always appeared kind & obliging to me, and if they had offered to interfere in the affairs of the Indians or myself, it had been so small that I had not seen it. It has not been long since my neighbors of Jasper County had made charges Similar in substance to the present, against my management of the Black Smiths establishment, when these very men were foremost in abusing them as liars - And done every thing in their power to assist me in explaining The interest of their favorite or themselves had not then been touched. They have even descended to rake up & to interfere in my private affairs - Witnefs the case of the Young man of whom I borrowed the money. This young man was perfectly satisfied, with the note in the hands of Lewis Mongrain, who is the most saving & money making man in the Country for safe keeping - Until they kept at him for more than a week telling him, I would certainly be broke, & he would lose his money All this I should have known nothing of, but for the young man speaking to you in my presence. It is very true Sir, I am poor, but have always sustained a character for

honesty. I borrowed a part of this young mans money for the purpose of buying myself some slaves, which I have done, & have them - Intending to pay it out of my salary. If ~~the~~ he had not loaned it to me, they would long since have had every dollar of it themselves. Many of these half breeds have loaned out their money on interest, which in my opinion is the best they could do with it. I wish heartily however, that many of them may not have more trouble to get their money loaned to them for their employers, & to Edward Chouteau for himself, than this young man does to get his of me. I have Sir, from Said experience been forced to change my opinion of these men. I cannot help thinking however, that nature intended Papin for a Gentleman, tho' having for almost a life time been accustomed to little things, he may now do what nature never intended him for - But let Papin plan & manage, and Giraud who nature intended for little dirty work execute, such things as Papin would be ashamed of & they can do with Osages almost (if not prevented) anything they may wish I do hope Sir, you will pardon me for these personal remarks in this place - The conduct of these men towards me, in this matter, and of which you was not aware has drawn them out of me. If you ask where is the motive, or reason for all this Change of Conduct on their part, I answer in the belief that I had granted a License to another Trading company. Their Mistake in this, they did not learn, until after

you had left here a few days & Clymer returned here with a License in his pocket signed by yourself. They knew that Clymer had applied to me & I had promised him the License tho' we met at a place in the nation where the papers could not be made out, & the first time I saw him after, was here with a License signed by yourself. With this I felt pleased These men say amongst themselves that he has a License from us both. This is not true.

It was with much difficulty I restrained & prevented the Principal men of Clermonts & Paw,ne,no,push,ees bands from following you to Saint Louis - They say, they had been fooled & prevented from being in at the Council by different rumors telling them different things - They protest loudly against going to the Trading house to do any more of their businefs - They say Shin,gah,wah,sah (Belwigow) is the Principal counsellor & has a large house, where they wish to hold Councils & receive their money &^c. They requested me to write to you for them, which I also refused to do. but told them, you would be here again in the Spring.

I am Sir,

With much respect

D. D. Mitchell Esqr.

Yr. Very Obt. Servt.

Supt. Ind. Affairs

R. A. Callaway

Saint Louis Mo.

Osage Sub Agt.

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Osage Sub Agency

Octr. 24. 1843

Sir

In reply to your circular letter of August 4.th
I have to answer: that I have used all the persuasive arguments of which I was capable in order to obtain the consent of the Osage people to receive goods in place of money, for the whole amount of their Annuities under the 1. clause 2nd. Art. Treaty of 11- Jan^y. 1830, & without being able to effect that object - From the language of the Commifsioner quoted in your letter, this may agree with him, my importunity with the Osages, & consequent inability to effect any desired object - This I know Sir, is not the case - The Osage people with very few exceptions are warmly my friends, & stand ready & willing, to be advised by me, in almost every thing, that does not come immediately in Contact with the Interest of the Traders - That our present Traders (Papin & Giraud) have a strong influence over the Osage people cannot be denied; having lived with them as Traders, twenty & thirty years - Their influence on this Subject however, I have not seen exerted - Tho' I have lately, seen & felt, that influence exercised in such a manner, that the most influential Agent would have been unable to beat, without closing their doors & driving them out of the country - In this, they have boasted of their smartnefs.

It is not my province here to make suggestions, but to execute my instructions - I do hope however, that I shall be pardoned for expressing the Opinion, that it would be better for Osages, tho' they should pay high prices for their goods, that they should receive from the Government, the whole amount of their Annuities in Money, rather than goods - This being one of the insipient steps towards civilization by leaveing each Indian to trade for himself - Besides this amount of money would invite competition in their trade, & make goods something like fair prices. Wild and uncivilized as Osages are, I think I know many of the common people, who would have grounds fenced & broke, & perhaps cabins built - Already some in the immediate neighborhood of Charles and Lewis Mongrain (two half breeds who are tolerable Farmers) after having had one or two crops eaten & destroyed by their stock have gone to work, made rails & fenced their grounds It may be possible Sir, that this Opinion is an erroneous^{one} but is given in the honesty of my heart.

I am Sir

With much respect

D. D. Mitchell Esq.

Yr. Mo. Ob. Sert.

Supt. Ind. Affs.

R. A. Callaway

Saint Louis. Mo.

Osage Sub Agt.

✓ 33

Creek Agency

21. April 1844.

Capt. W^m, Armstrong

Act. Supt. W. T.

Sir.

I have deemed it the best Course to transmit You the enclosed, Shewing the probability that the Osages of Black Dog's Town, have Killed a white man named Baxter. As Black Dog's Town is in the Cherokee Nation, the Murderer Should be demanded of him by the Acting Cherokee Agent, through the Com^d officer at Fort Gibson. Your own Judgment however will Suggest the proper Course, my object being to Aid the Creeks in bringing the offender to Justice.

I am Sir

very respectfully

Yr. ob^t Servant

J. L Dawson

Creek Agent.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1844.)

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Murdered

About ten or twelve days since W^m, Baxter, formerly in Josiah Greggs employ, and at this time in Ja^s. Edwards employ, attending to Stalk about sixty Miles from here up the Canadian --About fifteen days since J L. Edwards, John Berryhill, & Geo. Bewer had stolen from the same place twelve Horses and at the time the horses were stolen a band of Osages were lurking about there, about fifteen Miles from the place Black Dog was in Camp with a number of his men --

Ten days since three persons that were living with Baxter and Afsisting him in putting in a Crop from the destruction of hogs and other depridations presumed they were in danger to remain any longer left & came here leaving Baxter alone

Three days since Francis and John (spanyards) arrived here from the Commancha Country When they got to Baxters residence found him in his house dead stripped of all of his clothes except his shoes and lagons, with several wounds inflicted on his body & from appearance had been donee by a small Axe and from appearance the Murder had been committed five or six days previous to there arriving at the place --

Little River

James Edwards

12th, April 1844

Tho^s. Hazen

Tucka Batche Micco

(OIA: Above communication was addressed to Capt. Dawson.
I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. 1844.)

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Clymer's Trading House Osage Sub agency

May 25th 1844

Sir

I arrived at this place on the 22nd Instant in company with twenty five Potawatomie Indians with a view on the part of the Ptt to obtain from the Osages stolen horses, it has been raining ever since I arred here with the exception of one day, the N^eoshoe is very high having overflowed & covered the bottoms to a considerable depthe which makes the river in most places more than a mile wide, the canoes generally used by the whites have been carried off by the freshet, & had I been disposed to have availed myself of the generous offers of the Osages to take me over in a skin canoe the continual rain would have prevented it, not with standing the high water & the rains, a considerable number of Indians with their principle cheif have called to see me, Many of them swimming the river, this to an Osage is no inconvenience.

I met them in Council headed by their principal^{cheif} White Hair I told them that I was visiting all the Indian nations, My object was to see them in their lodges & in Council that I might learn correctly their situation, that I might give their Great Father at Washington a correct account of them, ~~situation~~, they exprefsed great pleasure at my visiting them, Complained that the Goverment had not complied with its promises that it had promised them houses, schools, stock

&C that these things had been given to the Potowatomies & that they were made white people (the Potowotomes were present) I told them that ~~there~~ their Great father at Washington was anxious to do all for them he had promised, he would be pleased to see them have houses fields schools &C, but that he was unwilling to give them these things untill he was Satisfied that they would make good use of them, to make them houses now would I fear be throwing away their money as they were a considerable portion of the year engaged in hunting at which time their houses would be in danger of being burnt up, as had been frequently the case. I introduced the Potowatomies to them, told them their business, they acknowledged that they had many of their horses & were ready to give them^{up}, the waters prevented them seeing the horses, they acknowledged it was wrong to steal & they were anxious to live on good terms with their neighbors, I told them that Stealing must be abanded that if they did not leave it off I would advise their Great Father to stop their annuities, I have determined to have a brand made for each tribe & if the agents will carry out my instructions, there will be no difficulty hereafter in relation to Horse stealing, all the Indians that I have seen are pleased with the plan, White Hair adopted for his nation, O on the left shoulder, if horse stealing is not broken up it will lead to the most fatal consequences.

A war party against^{the} Pawnees had returned but a few days before my arrival with two Scalps, I told them that

the Goverment or President would not let them war with there neighbors, that he was bound to protect them all, that he would have all engaged ^{hereafter in war} ~~in~~/arrested & carried to S^tLouis & tried as murderers & if found guilty be hung, for particulars ~~on-this-subject~~ I refer you to my instructions to M^r. Edwards S. A. on this & other subjects copies of which I have directed to be forwarded to you also a talk sent the Osages. Mr Edwards S. A. was not in the agency, he was in the neighbour-hood of Fort Scott, he has not yet been to the agency build-^{him}ing, I instructed ^{him} to repair immediately to the agency for the purpose of receiving the late agents books papers &C, I ^{the}would have gone to ^{the}agency building though it is out of the neighbourhood of the Indians & Said to be at this time three quarters of a mile from land, ^{but for the rainy weather} a few days ago I understood a man was near being drowned in swiming his horse to the house, the water was then near the floor & as the river is still rapidly rising I presume it must be some depth in the house; this agency building is of no use to the Goverment, it is in an extensive bottem believed to be unhealthy, subject to similar overflows as the present, & far away from the Indians.

Grievous complaints have been made to me against the late S. A. Specialty in relation to half breed pay for reservations, in several instances I heard he has taken their Of-ficial receipts & given his bonds payable in two years, in ~~mere~~ one or more instances to minors, I saw several of these bonds, I have instructed M^r E. to obtain all the information

on this subject he can & communicate without delay.

Houses for Millers have been built on the Neoshoe I understand, for what object I cannot conceive, as the river is unfit in the estimation of those acquainted with it for Miling, & who Mille's houses should be built before the location of the Mill Cite is a question which I am unable to solve

In this S. A^y I have seen nothing to admire or approve but the noble, & lofty bearing, & generous hospitality of the Natives (the prent S. A has lately arrived) the Osages Cultivate but little grain, or anthing else & what is done is done principally with the hoe, very few fence their patches, they have no stock but horses, after planting there corn & chopping it over they go on there summer hunt & remain several months, on their return they feast on green corn &C, untill it is fit to gather, they then cash & prepare for their winter hunt, they usually start about the part of ~~April~~ October, in these hunts ~~in-these-hunts~~ the whole nation moves, men, women, children, horses, & dogs, none are left but those who are too old to travel

The last town I stopt in (you are aware they live composed in villeges in towns ~~made~~ of large Mat lodges) I have never ~~se~~ seen so fine a parcel of boys lively, Sprightly, & in-
compare to an advantage
telegnt countenances, I have no doubt but they would, ~~should~~
with a like number of boys in any village in the United States
~~te-an-advantage~~

The Osages I have no doubt ^{are} ~~are~~ susceptible of quick improvement. I would recommend a manual labore school upon a similar principle to ^{the} Shawnee institution

An incident occured while I was writing that I can not refraining from Communicating to you, ~~while~~ A White Man who was living with the Osage stole a Sadle from one of the Potowatomes that accompanied me, I was called out & found that the Osages had striped him & tied him ^r secuely to a tree & had between twenty five & thirty switches, & from every appearance they ~~had~~ intended to give him a severe whipping, I had him released from his confinement, & intended to have him carried out of the country, he gave the slip, I will instruct ^{the} S. A. to have him removed from the country, I shall return by Fort Scott, from which place I will again write you

very respectfully

Your most

Obt Snt

Th H Harvey

Sup Ind aff

Honl T. Hartly Crawford
Commifsioner of Indian Affairs
Washington City

(OIA: Osage File H 1535-1537. Sub-Agency. 1844. H-1538.)

Osage Sub Agency

July 24th 1844.

T. Hartley Crawford Esq^r

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir,

I have the honor through Major Thomas H. Harvie Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, to adrefs you upon a very painful subject, in regard to the deplorable situation of the Osage Indians, the unprecedented high water this Spring and Summer, in the Neosho, and its tributary streams, on which their little field of corn are planted, they have been all lost, and the crops in the Settlements having been seriously injured, so as to cut off from the Osages their accustomed resourses in the case of a failure of their fields, what they are now to do for the means of Sustenance, is quite beyond my power to alleviate or to remedy, their cry to me now is for bread, with no power to aid them, and with no rational hope that I can rely upon, to relieve their abject situation, I have promied tham to lay their miseries before you, trusting to the known benevolence of your heart, and your knowledge of the wants and necessities of the Indians, to devise some plan by which they may be enabled to meet this dispensation of a Providence, which in human prudence could either see, or prevent, the Osages have been, and still are, an abased, and illtreated people, that

they are destitute of those morals which adorn many of the other Indian tribes I shall not deny, but with all their errors, and faults, they still belong to the human family, and under the jurisdiction, and protection of the humane Government of the United States, whose boast it is, that wherever the Stars flit in the breeze, there stands the emblem, that is to the oppressed a city of refuge, and a home to the exile, with those proud recollections of the high character of my Countries fame, to the foreign applicant for her care and sympathies, I am doubly imboldened to call upon you, to aid and assist me to relieve these poor Indians, who have been placed under my care and protection. Ere this reaches you, you will have received my resignation, if there were then a cause for my resignation, that cause is but as dust in the balance, when compared to the agony of mind, which now surrounds me at every step. It would be presumption in me, even to hint, much less desire to you, the most efficient mode to relieve the preying wants, that now are not to be even thought of, without raising in my bosom feelings, which neither my tongue, nor my pen, can clothe in language sufficient to convey to you, the actual misery which awaits the unfortunate children of the West.

All of which is most respectfully Submitted by

John Hill Edwards

Indian Sub Agent.

(Osage File H 1617-1680. St. Louis. 1844. H-1617)

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Osage Sub Agency

Sept 22nd 1844

Sir

Before I left St Louis I instructed M^r Edwards to repair to St Louis for the purpose of bringing up the Osage annuities, from some cause he did not go down, I presume his reason was a good one, being in the country & intending to see the goods distributed in person, & knowing that the Indians would be in great want of money to purchase corn this winter, I determined to obtain the money in the Country which I did (inspecie) & paid them their annuities much to their gratification, they assured me that they would take care of their money & buy corn on their return from their hunt, the Osages do not go in debt, I understood from one of the principle traders that the nation probably did not owe \$50.

The Indians having no corn were anxious to get off on their hunt & while I was paying them off Some were engaged in uncovering their lodges

These goods were distributed to heads of families (though it was more convenient for the chiefs to receipt for them) M^r Edwards being absent I had the goods opened & carefully inventoried Several items over run while a large amount was deficit, the actual deficit was nearly \$100 which will fully appear from the corrected invoice, & which will be sus-

tained by the affidavit of several respectable persons the deficiency is to be regretted as it will produce some embarrassment in settling accounts

At the payment we had fifteen Infantry, I dismissed them a day before we were through having ^{no} use for them, the Osages are I conceive very easily managed, there was little or no intemperance at the payment. I had them enrolled & paid off in two days & a half.

The Chiefs in Council expressed a desire to have their houses built, they say that some of them are ^t getting old & if they are to have their houses it is time, they also said it was time their people were beginning to improve & that the Government had better begin with the chiefs, I would recommend that their houses be immediately built, I think it is time to begin to do some thing for them, but it should be cautiously done, let them understand if they waste their property furnished by the Government, that the Government will discontinue their supplies, they have no corn

From the great scarcity of provisions & that you had informed me \$350 in addition to the \$150 ~~were~~ for feeding them at annuity payment would be forwarded I purchased provisions to the amt of \$500 depending on the amt being in St Louis

Very respectfully your obt Srt

Th H Harvey

Honb T Hartly Crawford

/Cannot read title/

Commifs Indian Affrs

Washington City

Office Osage Sub Agency

Feb 18th 1848

24
Sir Your of the 15th Inst is before me in which you request me to grant you a "permit or license" to purchase mules from the Camanch Indians. Your application is not in the proper form to justify me in ifsuing a license.

I will however here remarke that (in my opinion) it would not be in accordance with the wishes of the Dep to grant such a permit or license It is known the Camanches have (at the instigation of Mexican Authority) made several attempts to rob our trains. -- the Government trains on the Santa Fe route. It is a rule that citizens will not be permitted to traffic with a people who stand in a hostile relation -- Attitude towards their government Furthermore were I to ifsue a "license or permit" you would accompany the Osages. It is the wish of the Dep the Osages should be discouraged from wandering over the plains for the purpose of trading with the wild Indians, By which means it is feared they (in consequence of such associations) become more or lefs corrupted The Go^t desires they should become more settled, raise more corn as formerly & consequently attain that position in life calculated to make them comparatively speaking a happy people. It is on the grounds of expediency alone that induces me to refuse the license, to you there can be no objections, you would be in every respect a very suitable men to be among the Indians

Very Respectfully

M^r E Brevoort

John M Richardson

Agt M^{rs} Ewing

(OIA: Osage File R 155 etc. Osage S.A. 1848. R-155)

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Office Osage Sub Agency

Feb 25th 1848

Sir The instructions of the Dep to the Indians being discouraged from going on the prairies to hunt & more particularly to trade with the "Wild Indians" have been received through the Supt Ind Aff^{rs} W. T. & was as soon as practicable carried out in this nation

 The conversation on the subject with the chiefs of this nation was both diversified & interesting. I hasten to lay before you such information as is deemed to be of importance to the Department. The Osages protest & affirm their innocence -- say they had no part -- nor participated in no way in the attacks upon our trains -- the Government trains on the Sante fe trace. The head men of the nation appear to be interested in having their people become more agricultural than at present. White Hair the head chief is desirous for me to induce his people to open farms & live like the whites -- raise produce sufficient for a support & consequently abandon the hunt. He says the game is getting scarce & the Osages must ultimately change their mode of life; he is however of opinion it will be necessary for the Osages to hunt the coming season as it will be impossible (were they willing to work) for them to raise sufficient for them to live on, as they have no farming utensils, nor farms open to make a commencement.

The head chief of this nation informs me, the principal chief of the Camanches, when holding a talk with him on the plains last spring, told him a Mexican had been to visit the Camanches, bringing with him a large paper written by the great man of the Mexicans, in which he represented to them, the Americans were going to build a large town, at the crossing of the Arkansas, & still a larger one down near the Canadian; the object of which was to destroy the Buffalo & consequently starve the Camanches.- That it was the interest of the Camanche people to make war on the Americans, kill or drive them from the prairies & in the event they concluded to do so he would furnish them 2000 mules for each year they should be engaged in such war. The principal chief of the Camanches appeared greatly exasperated against the Americans in consequence of their meditated injury to his people, he however expressed a desire to remain on amicable terms with the Osages, explaining that although the Americans & Mexicans were at war; his people being the friends and allies of the latter, the Osages the friends & neighbours of the former; it was no cause why the Camanches & Osages should break up their Amicable relations that had lasted so long & once more become deadly - implacable enemies. The Osage chief is of opinion the Camanches dread a war with his people knowing how many towns they slaughtered when last engaged in hostilities; they are furthermore aware the Osages know all their retreats & hiding places in the moun-

tains & would carry on a relentless exterminating war. That the Camanches dread & fear the Osages cannot be doubted, Maj Armstrong late Sup^t In^d Affairs W. T. says correctly in his report of 1842 "the wild Indians look upon the Osages as the most formidable of tribes."

No circumstance has come to my knowledge to cause me even to doubt the friendly disposition of the Osages towards our Government. They have carried on a trade with the Camanches ever since they made peace with them (not the treaty of Camp Holmes) some ten or fifteen years since. They met & made friends on the prairies. The Osages purchase GUNS, blankets, cloth, strouding, POWDER, LEAD &c of the traders in this nation, generally on credit, which they have heretofore traded to the Camanches for mules, aiming to pay the traders in peltries. Both parties place a high estimate on this trade, which is in itself calculated to cement them in friendship. The Camanches in consequence of the Mexican tariff can sell their guns for thrice their value, & the Osages can get three times first cost for their mules. This is the only tribe on the frontier, in whose friendly attachment to the Government, I can place any confidence, that has intercourse with the Camanches. There are stragling bands of other Indians, who meet the Camanches, but little confidence can be reposed in them.

The Osages number from 3500 to 4,000 souls & have from 8 to 12,000 mules among them all of which were purchased from the Camanche Indians

The head chief endeavoured to conciliate the principal chief of the Camanches; of the utter impossibility, for him to execute his intentions -- kill or drive the Americans from the plains; representing to him the immense strength of the president (The Great fathen) His reply was better to die fighting than by starvation

I give credence to this report of the Osages, being so well acquainted with their character, the very circumstances connected with it, confirms its correctness.

The above information is respectfully submitted to the Dep, Should it be desirable to conciliate the Camanch chiefs & through them their people; more could perhaps be done through this agency than any other. In the event the Osages go on the prairie to hunt they will doubtless meet the Camanches, as those Indians are anxious to see them in the spring for the purpose of trading. I beg leave to suggest that some person accompany them for the purpose of explaining to the Camanch chief the reason of the Marching & countermarching of the troops across the plains & giving him to understand the president does not desire the destruction of the buffalo & the consequent starvation of the Camanches. They Should be told the President (The Great Father) was ready & would as soon fight as not, but if they desired he would be friendly. That in the event of war the mountains had been explored by many of our people -- all the great hollows were known to us & that our men would fight in the NIGHT as well as day

I am a newly appointed agent & feel solicitous to acquire a reputation at the Dep of being serviceable -- Should it be thought advisable to send some person to visit the Camanches, I will volunteer my services, believing that a reconciliation could be effected - the Camanches made the friends of the whites, a thing so very desirable - so deeply interesting to the friends of those who cross the plains -- the Oregon emigrants &c.

Commissioners & their concomitants, clerks, Secretaries, &c in making treaties with the various tribes have cost the U, S, treasury thousands, but in this instance the cost will be comparatively speaking trifling. Say \$50. in Tobacco, blankets, &c to distribute among the Chiefs & a reasonable compensation extra to myself.

I feel some Solicitude on this subject being anxious to observe for myself the White Children reported among the Camanches, some have supposed many of them instead of being American children will turn out to be Spanish The Chief of this nation however informs me some of the children speaks English. The time required for such an expedition would be some 50 or 100 days

More, much more could be written on this subject but this Communication is already too long

Very Respectfully

Hon W^m Medill
Co^m In^d Affrs.

John M Richardson
Osage Sub Agent

250

Osage Sub Agency

May 22nd 1848

Sir

I beg leave to call your attention to the interference of certain white men in the affairs of this Sub Agency. There are men on the line ever ready to devise means (if possible) to evade the salutary regulations made for the protection of the Indians; some of these characters in the state (I learn) have it in contemplation to set up a trading house in this sub agency. The goods will be brought into the nation in the name of a half breed Osage & the aim will be for them to be sold by him & his negro slave. Such an establishment will have a very deleterious influence upon these Indians; managed as it will be, under the direction of shrewd, designing & crafty whitemen. It will be (as heretofore) a point to & from which whiskey will be conveyed, & in a way that will baffle all attempts of the agent at detection.

While I may be confident the goods will belong to the whites it will also be equally apparent they will be proven to be the property of the half breed

The Indians are all gone on the hunt & this establishment will be ready by their return to give a good account of itself, in gathering in their mules & other property. It is the prevailing opinion in this country Indians can trade without license, I however think otherwise & shall

expect an order to take the goods into custody. Again your attention is asked to the circumstance of certain whitemen inducing the 4 chiefs of the Nation to believe they have the right to demand of the agent, to turn out a mechanic & designate whom he shall nominate to the Dep to fill the vacancy & that it is his duty to comply with their demands. My understanding on the subject is "the wishes of the Indians in such matters shall be consulted" - not the wishes of four hired or bribed chiefs, as has too often been the case in this nation.

An agent experiences no difficulty in managing the great body of these Indians, but the chiefs I find to be low, sordid, vicious & corrupt men capable of selling the best & dearest rights of their people for only a small remuneration.

It will ever be a pleasure for us to turn out a mechanic, at the request of the Indians, but to leave it for four such men as the chiefs of this nation to say who shall be nominated to the Dep to fill the vacancy; will be to open a road for the lowest of characters to enter the indian country in the capacity of mechanics Twenty five dollars worth of presents is a sufficient inducement to either of these men to ask the appointment of a person, every way objectionable to their people

I have the honour to inform you, that any regulation will be cheerfully obeyed by me, be it what it may!

But should you see propper to say, "the agent must exercise his own judgement in making these appointments" it will all be right, as every thing the Great Father says is just & equitable with these savages, it would stop all interference also on the part of unprincipled white men Under such a rule the agent will be the nominating power, on the other hand a few white men operated upon by the most sordid & corrupt of motives will exercise that authority through the agency of a few corrupt chiefs.

It appears the Go.^t can rely upon her agents -- that they will nominate none but good men to fill these situations; if however she cannot, policy would dictate, the present ones should be removed & those appointed upon whom she can rely When I came here the country was (in consequence of the long absence of, & the inefficiency of previous agents) infested -- over-run with vendors of Whiskey, horse thieves, & other low, base characters, practicing the meanest frauds on the Indians, in order to swindle them out of their property; the Indians were constantly engaging in drunken revels, making it extremely dangerous, for white persons to be among them. By enforcing the laws these bad characters have been run from the country & by the greatest vigilance, occasionally at the risque of my own personal safety the Indians have been stopped from the use of Whiskey. But since peace & order have been restored here these situations have become more desirable & will be sought after by bribery & corruption

There is a two fold reason for asking your attention to this subject at this time. 1st I have the full confidence of the common Indians & wield an influence over them never before possessed by a Sub Agent; Should the chiefs ask the appointment of a person objectionable to them, they would expect me to refuse & not allow an incompetent or unworthy man to act as their mechanic. 2nd An attempt has already been made which caused the resignation of the gentleman attending the grist mill -- a man every way worthy & qualified for the business. The principal chief however come to the conclusion the man he had been persuaded to ask for would eventually be an injury to him & left the filling of the vacancy entirely to me.

I believe from many circumstances he had been operated on, one of which is he had been into Bates county & there received considerable in presents & on his return home, the man who had been so kind to him followed him into the nation. The chief immediately on his return asked me for a council which was as a matter of course granted, but on the day & previous to the talk, he requested a private interview with me & in private arranged what should be said in council. His being so very particular in arranging what should be said in the council convinced me he had been operated on & the man who influenced him was present. He informed me also who he had intended to ask for but that he had been

convinced the man would not suit, that his ap^t would eventually injure him.

I am Sir very respectfully Your Most Obedt Servant

John M Richardson

Osage Sub Agent

Hon W Medill

Com In^d Af

(OIA: Osage File R 155 etc. Osage S.A. 1848. R-263.)

255

Springfield Mo= Nov 16th 1848

Hon= William L. Marcy sir

the undersigned Citizens of Missouri would respectfully ask permission of the War department to employ twenty five or thirty Indians of the Osage Tribe to travel with them through the United States and Urope the undersigned ~~at~~ would respcfully state to the war department that a number of the Warriors of the osage tribe are anxious to travel throug the United States and urope and have solicited the undersigned to aid and assist them in travling the undersigned woud tharefore respectfully inform the war department that the are ~~will~~ willing to bind themselvs in a penal bond for the good treatment good behaveiour and return of the afore-
ever
said Indians to thiere own homes when, the my desire to re-
turn at thier own expence I E the expence of the undersigned

J. M. Tunnell

D. B. Mooney //

R Palmer

S. M. Nickolds

N. B we would refer the war department to the Hon John. S. Phelps a member of Congress from - Mo. for information respcting the general caractor of the undersigned this day and date first above written

J M Tunnell

D B. Mooney

R Palmer

S M Nickoalds

(OIA: Osage File T 154. Springfield, Mo. 1848)

256
(Copy)

Neosho Agency

June 15th 1852

Sir

I received a few days since, yours of the 17th. April, which was handed to me by Wolf, who Claims to be principal Chief of the Black Dog band of Osages - Upon the death of old Black Dog, Some seven or eight years ago a contest arose between Wolf and young Black Dog, each aspiring to the Chieftaincy in the place of Old Black Dog, the result of which was, that a portion of the band remained with and recognized young Black Dog as their Chief; the remainder with Wolf as their Chief, moved into the Cherokee Country where they Still remain - Wolf and his party have not attended a payment since their removal. Consequently they have not received any portion of the Osage Annuity since their "Secefsion." I have been informed by my Interpreter that Wolf when he left the Osage Country said he never would return and live with the Osages again; and I think it is quite probable that he will adhere to this determination. He is under the influence of a white man named Hudson, (a citizen of the Cherokee Nation) who has a trading house in Wolf's village, and who is, no doubt, using his influence to Keep Wolf and his party in the Cherokee Country, So that he may prey upon them with impunity.

Wolf was greatly mistaken if he thought that I had retained for him and his people the portion of the Annuity of last year which would be their just proportion -

In an interview with him not many days previous to his visit to you, I plainly told him that I had paid to the Osages every dollar of their last years annuity, & that I had not retained for him or his people one cent in money or goods. I could not have done so without knowing the number of his band, which I think he has greatly exaggerated - I send word to Wolf before the payment that, if he and his people attended that I would pay them their proportion of the Annuity. I doubt not he received the message, but failed to make his appearance.

His own Obstinacy has been the Cause of all of his complaint -

I have used every argument and inducement to prevail upon him to return with his people to the Osage Country, but believe all will avail nothing with him -

I would be pleased to Specially instructed in regard to the payment of Annuities to Osages who live out of their own country, & who pertinaciously refuse to comply with the 2^d Sectⁿ of the 1st Article of the treaty of 11th. January 1839. Is it not obligatory upon them "to remove from the lands of other tribes & to remain within the limits of their own boundaries"? It seems to me that this was one principal

object had in view by the Government in making the treaty referred to.

There are other Osages who live out of their own Country besides Wolf and his people. They however have received their annuity as other Indians at each payment, except at one made by the late Supt. Harvey who, as I have been informed refused to pay any but those living in the limits of the Osage Country.

I shall continue to urge upon Wolf and all others similarly Situated, the propriety and necessity of a removal upon their own Soil, and to remain there except when on their annual hunt.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt, Servt,

(Signed) W. I. I. Morrow

U. S. Indn. Agent.

Col. Jno. Drennen

Supt. Indn. Affrs.

Van Buren, Arks,

A true Copy

S, M, Millard Clk.

(OIA: Neosho. D-138. 1852.)

Osage Manual Labour School

25
22nd of June 1853

Colonel Drew Superintendent,

Honorable sir, having learned that you have been appointed Superintendent of the southern, Indian tribes, and in that quality represent our great Father the president, I think it is an honour to myself and a duty of filial affections towards you, that I should write and forward for you some token of gratitude for the education which we do receive at the Osage School?

As I am, at this time, the oldest at school and through the kindnefs of the Re^{vd} Fathers have been made the Interpreter to speak for them to the children and for my nation. I feel glad to represent in this my first letter to you, all my companions, whom I also will induce to send you a few lines, that you may judge of the improvements in learning made at this Mifsion; we are now about 37 Osage boys & and some 25 girls. at the last Annuity it was agreed by the quapaw Chiefs and unanimously acceded to and approved by the Osage Chiefs that the quapaw Children, being almost one nation with ourselves, should be raised and educated at the Osage school there are now 19 boys and 9 quapaw girls living in harmony and receiving education with us. I also beg of you, your kind feelings for our Nation, for although I have only been elected the third Chief of the Big Hill,

on account of my minorrrity, I hope one day to contribute to the benefit of the Osages from whom next to Gods gifts, I have extracted all my blood; for should providence make me the successor to my Father, and inspire me with the same good feelings, I may one day effect much good being assisted by good advice and the benefit of my education and prove myself a worthy son of Pa non Pashicate Bigg Hill Chief.

I have all ready the promise of many of my relations and friends that they will fill up our school with Children after the return from the next hunt; I will continue to teach these children, during a part of my time.

Very respectfully, yours

Joseph Whashiahike

(OIA: Indian Territory Misc. Agent Cooper. 1853.)

Office Supt. Indⁿ Affairs

Fort Smith Arks. April 3. 1854.

Sir,

I rec^d a letter on the 1st, Instant from M^r L. N. Hollis of Van Buren Arks, informing me that his partner Calvin Thompson had purchased a Boy of the Osage Indians some time since and sent him in for sale, and on taking him off for that purpose discovered he was a Mexican, who had been captured by the Comanches - sold to the Osages, and by them sold to M^r Thompson as a slave for the Sum of \$500: Mr Hollis finds the lad, tom he calls him, as his Mexican name is not easily spoken speaks the Comanche tongue very fluently & has been from his friends three or four years - He may be from 14 to 16 years of age. The application he made to me, was for the purpose of ascertaining if he could be reimbursed for the am^t paid out, by applying to the U. S. Government, & to whom it would be necessary to apply? And what disposition should be made of the boy.

Any information upon this Subject will be received by him thankfully: The Boy is satisfied to remain with Mr H- but, he is of opinion that he should be returned to his friends in Mexico.

Very respectfully

Hon Geo. W. Manypenny
Commifsioner Indⁿ Affs

Thos S. Drew
Supt Indⁿ Affairs

262
U. S. Neosho Agency

May 10th 1855

Sir

The Small-pox is prevailing to a most alarming Extent Among the Little Osages, and it is reputed by Doctor Griffith who I had the pleasure of seeing on yesterday, that Some over one hundred had died with the disease during the last month - When I made them their Annuity payment in the latter part of March, there was a disease among them; but it was said not to be Small-pox by a Physician who was visiting the Osages during the payment - But Some ten days since an Exprefs reached me Exprefsing great alarm, saying that their Head Chief and many others had died, and they did not know what the disease was, and that they wanted me as their Father to Send them Medicine and a Physician -- I immediately wrote to Doctor Edwin R. Griffith who resides at Carthage Jasper County Mifsouri, Some thirty miles from my Agency, and who I knew had had much Experience in treating the Small-pox among the Sac & Fox Indians, when he was the regularly appointed Physician under Col. John R. Chenault late Agent for the Sac & Fox Agency; and requested him to make them a visit and vaccinate and do what he could for them, he went out, and on yesterday he returned and called upon me and informed me that it was Small-pox, and that he had vaccinated some two hundred, with matter that he had on hand, but previous to his going out - that he had vaccinated Some Children

in his own town, and is fearful that the matter was not good, so he has sent to Boonville and St Louis for a quantity of pure Matter and in a few days will be ready to go out again and vaccinate the whole tribe -- As you will at once perceive that the Emergency was Such that it would not do for me to Submit their Case to the Department and await instructions, but on the Contrary, it required immediate action, for the lives of Many of our fellow-beings was and is in imminent danger along the line of the State of Mifsouri, and in the Kansas Territory --

By refference, I notice, that I wrote to the Department on the 19th, August 1853, requesting that a Physician Should be appointed to Vaccinate all the Indians within my Agency, and I would most respectfully repeat the recommendation as then made, as all the Indians in this Agency have intercourse with Each other --

I would be pleased to know if my action in the Case is Sanctioned, and if so, I would be pleased to have funds remitted to me, with instructions, to pay liberally the Physician for his very disagreeable Services --

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Svt

Andrew J. Dorn

U. S. Neosho Agent

Hon Geo W Manypenny

Com^r Ind Affairs

Washington City D. C

(OIA: Neosho D-856. 1855.)

264

Carthage Mo. June 20th 1855

Maj^r A. J. Dorn

U S. Indian Agent

Sir.

In compliance with yours of the 27th of April last which came to hand on the first of May I on the 2nd day of May left this place and on the evening of the 4th of May arrived at the Osage Mission: The next day I visited the Little Osages at the town of their principal chief; I found them suffering from small pox; feeling satisfied that I could be of but little service to them in any other way than by giving them advice and vaccination; I made arrangements to meet them on the 6th of May at which time I vaccinated all of that town who were laboring under small pox: Many of them had at the time fever, which I supposed to be the premonitory sumptoms of Small pox of some form - The number of persons vaccinated at this town was between two & three hundred. Having no more vaccine virus - I was compelled to wait until I received a supply from S^t. Louis - So soon as this was received I again visited the Osage Country; I found on reaching the Neosho that some of the Indians who live on that stream, had started on their hunt - I however overtook the most of them on the Labetto and vaccinated them -

The tall chiefs band were waiting for me and were vaccinated by me; I was informed that the balance of the

Verdigris Indians had started on the hunt or were in camp on Salt creek about twenty five miles beyond the Verdigris - I hastened on to that point but on my arrival there I ascertained that the indians were not at that place but had camped on some other stream; being uninformed as to their locality I determined to start home the next morning. I had travelled but a short distance in the morning before I was overtaken by a runner, who informed me that the Indians had been in search of me, that they had visited my Camp and finding I had left, they were following on my trail and would soon overtake me - when they came up I learned that they had travelled back some twenty five miles - which satisfied me of the mistake being unintentional and of their great anxiety to submit to vaccination- I vaccinated Clermoe^s, band and a part of Tally^s, & Black dogs. The principal men seemed to take a deep interest in having their people vaccⁱnated- I regret to state that some of the Osage hunters had gone so far west that I knew it would be impossible for me to overtake them - I however furnished some of their leading men with virus and instructed them how to vacinate any of their tribe who were absent on the hunt

I travelled over 450 miles and vaccinated over two thousand Osage Indians - For my services rendered I charge six hundred dollars - &-which-you-will-find-enelosed

Respectfully Yours

Edwin R. Griffith

266

Copy

U. S. Neosho Agency

Aug. 4th 1855.

Sir.

There are several Spanish boys scattered about this country having been brought in from the plains by the Osages, who have purchased them from the Comonche Indians, where they were held as prisoners - I believe there are also some girls - Two of the boys are in the State near by; some of them have been absent from their people so long as prisoners amongst the wild Indians, that they have forgotten their native Spanish language, and speak either English, Comonche or Osage. Some of them are from the Republic of Mexico, and others are from New Mexico. There is one at Neosho, Newton Co. Mo. and the Osage who left him there is constantly troubling me about it; he says he was promised by the person who has him, a certain sum of money, say one hundred dollars, if the boy chose to stay with him, the white man. I would be pleased to receive some instructions as to what should be done in the premises.

Very Respectfully

Submitted

Andrew J Down

U. S. Neosho Agent

Dr C. W. Dean.

Supt. Ind. Affs.

Fort Smith, Arks.

(OIA: Neosho D-924. 1855.)

Office U. S. Neosho Agency

July 3rd 1857.

Sir

The Mexican youth Spoken of in the Enclosed paper Peter Deconsolation was purchased from the Commanchee Indians by "Talley" a Chief of the Osages, and he brought him into their Country, and he is now at the Osage Catholic Mifsion by the consent of Chief Talley - He is a fine looking Boy and quite sprightly - He has of late Spoken about wishing to return to his native Country and has also Exprefsed to Rev John Schummaker the Supt of the School a great desire of seeing his Parents, Brothers and Sisters - If it should be thought advisable to have the boy Sent back to the Republic of Mexico I would be pleased to recie^{ve} some advise and instructions on the Subject - I think it would be no more than an act of humanity, as he most certainly has no means of defraying his Expenses from the Osage Country home to his Native Country - I would judge that he is about 12 years old -

Very Respectfully

Your obt Svt

Andrew J. Dorn

U. S. Neosho Agent

Colonel Elias Rector

Supt Indian Affairs

Fort Smith Arkansas.

(OIA: Neosho R-292. 1857.)

Petro Deconsolacion Son to Raphael Dies and Refujia Campa Who live in the neighbourhood of Durango in old Mexico, say six days journey north of Durango. in the near vicinity of Minaris Divaho and 5 miles from Minaris Dirivo; Some 30 miles from Sanguaan? Petro Deconsolacion with 9 other boys whilst gathering wood was taken by the Comanches in 1853 or towards the end of 1852. he States that he Slept one night after he was made prisoner and previous to passing the river Nasas; ~~and~~ thence after 10 days journey over mountains to Rio Grande & Trinidad Campo . one of his ~~his~~ uncles ^{at} had been shot on a former accation, and wooded in his leg, was yet unmarried and used to cultivate Some prairy valleys with an other uncle, married Raphael Campa. it Seems that ^{his father} Raphael Dies, was an overseer who had a number of work hands employed under him

Fronen tine

the younger brother of Petro was taken at the same time, but were immediately separeted from one another; Petro ~~left~~ had two grown brothers Antonio & Hifsous; and two grown Sisters Pabla & trudice. Petro stayed among the Commences ^{him} half a year ~~who~~ who Sold or gave, to the osages

(OIA: Neosho R-292. 1857.)

269

Choctaw Agency

April 19. 1844

Sir,

Cap^t Dawson informs me that he has been instructed by the Department that those white men in the Indian Country who have Indian wives, have a right to trade without a license.

If the Intercourse law admit of such a construction, it evidently requires amendment, for the whole of its provisions for the regulation of the Indian trade, are thereby virtually defeated. A white man whose application for a license may have been refused, has but to marry an Indian to place himself on higher ground than the licensed trader occupies; for if he cannot be prevented from trading, of course he cannot be removed from the Indian country, as the licensed trader can, whenever it is improper for him to remain.

Any man, no matter how worthless, that has goods, can get an Indian wife, and friends among her people. If such persons are independent of the Agent and untrammelled by the regulations, respectable traders will be supplanted by the very class which of all others it has been the object hitherto to exclude from the Indian Country.

It has been my impression heretofore, that American citizens in the Indian Country, without regard to the con-

nections they may have formed, were alike amenable to the laws of the United States, and entitled to their protection and the privileges they secure. I have never supposed that those who were married to Indian women were exempt from any of the restraints imposed upon other citizens. And I have never on the other hand thought it right or expedient to withhold from a sufficient number of our countrymen the privilege of trading with Indians. Other views have been entertained and acted upon by other agents. White men have been excluded in order to restrict the privilege to the Indians themselves. This, ^{in course} in my opinion is not just either to our own people, or to those whom it professes to benefit. It interferes in the one case with rights secured by law. In the other, it has the effect of throwing the monopoly into the hands of a few of the more intelligent, which the majority, those who most require the guardian care of the Government, are sure to suffer from.

I beg leave to ask an Expression of your opinion on this subject.

Very respectfully

Your most Obt. Servt

To Hartley Crawford Esq

W^m Armstrong

Com^r Ind. Affs.

Act Supt W. T.

(OIA: Western Supt'y A 1639-1663-1675. Choctaw Agcy. 1844. A-1639.)

Choctaw Agency

July 8.th 1844

Sir,

In my letter of the 11.th Decr. 1840, I detailed the circumstances connected with the explosion of the boiler of the Steam Boat Cherokee, and the consequent loss of a portion of the public money on board at the time. I now enclose the certificate of M^r Alexander MacKinney, who was the Pilot of the Boat, confirming the statement then made. The Captain and the Engineer died a few days after the explosion, and the Clerk has left the country, So that certificates from other officers of the Boat cannot be procured; but as M^r MacKinney is a man of undoubted respectability, I hope his evidence will be considered sufficient.

The amount lost was one hundred and forty one dollars, which is certainly small, considering that there were more than one hundred and forty thousand dollars on board, and that nothing, besides the Government funds, was saved. It is well known that the loss would have been much greater but for the most arduous efforts on my part, and I trust that the amount will be placed to my credit without objection from any quarter.

Very respectfully

Your most Obt Servt

T. Hartley Crawford Esqr

W^m Armstrong

Comm^r Ind. Affs.

Act Supt W T

(OIA: West. Supt. File A 1639-1663-1675. Choctaw Agcy. 1844. A 1675.)

272

In December 1840 I was one of the Pilots on board the Steam Boat Cherokee. The last trip she made, Capt Armstrong, Acting Sup^t Western Territory, took passage in her at New Orleans, for the Choctaw Agency. He had with him a large quantity of public money, I believe for Indian disbursements. There were between twenty and thirty kegs of Specie in the main cabin; and two boxes, one containing gold, the other silver, were deposited for greater security in the Clerk's office, where I frequently saw them during the trip.

The Boat Stopped at Lewisburgh. While she was lying at the landing, one of her boilers burst. The fore part of the cabin was carried off, and with it, the Clerk's office. I was blown ashore. The box of gold fell near me. The cover was split, and the screws were partly forced out, Several pieces (half eagles) had fallen out. All that I saw, I handed with the box to Capt. Armstrong. He afterwards told me that \$90 of the amount was missing.

The other box fell on the bow of the boat and was dashed to pieces. The contents, dimes and half dimes, were scattered in every direction. I saw Capt Armstrong picking them up, and subsequently learned that fifty or sixty dollars had been lost.

The Captain and a number of the hands and passengers were killed. The boat sunk an hour or two after the explosion. It was a total loss.

Considerable astonishment was expressed at the time that so little of the Government money should have been lost. In the office, near the boxes of silver and gold, was a large amount belonging to the Boat, in Specie and paper, none of which was found; and no part of the cargo, except the public money; was saved.

A MacKenney

Witness

Thos^s E. Wilson

P. H. White

(OIA: Western Suptcy. File A 1639-1663-1675. Choctaw Agcy. 1844. A-1675.)

45
Choctaw Agency

274
31. May 1843.

Dear Sir:

The bearer Blacius /?/ Hoover. is by. profession a Baker he wishes to follow his trade in Doaksville -- his services will probably be required by the Citizens --

Under, this belief I give him these few lines to you -- authorizing him to dispose of his breadstuffs --

With the understanding that a failure to Conduct himself with propriety - revokes this authority --

W^m. Armstrong

Choctaw Agt & Supt.

Col. David Folsom

Doaksville.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Fred. Smith Papers. 1843-4.)

27

Smith Says that on the 31 of May 1843 his partner Hoover applied to you for a Permission to Sell Cakes and bread in Dokesville, but he took the load to Talequah during the session of the great Council held there, and Enquiring for a Waggoner, he was recommended to Employ a Negro named Arch, (a Slave to Pickens a Choctaw) by several Persons in Fort Smith who had Employed this Arch and it was understood by Smith and the others, from the Negroes talk, that he had a permission from Pickens, to work about with his team, by paying his master wages, Smith says that he Employed Arch to haul his load to Talequah and back for 12\$, which he paid him on his return, during which, Arch advised him not to go to Dokesville that Fort Washita was a better place for business, Arch likewise told Smith that he was obliged to leave his section of the Choctaw nation for fighting an Indian, that his master gave him the Oxen and Wagon to work with about Fort Smith, and that he was going shortly to haul a load to Washita for Heard, and that he would like Smith to make some Crackers and Sausages, and he would go to Fort Washita with him in partnership Smith however refused to go in partnership, but made at his Solicitation 76\$ worth of Sausages and Crackers, for which he gave him Credit untill his return, Arch likewise bought 11\$ worth of Calico and domestic from Miller and Sparks, ^{for} which he wanted Smith to go his Security, Smith refused Unless Arch secured him When Arch offered an old Yankee Wag-

gon, horse, harness, and Saddle which Smith accepted, but during Arch's trip to Washita, Tom Allen called at Smith's house and borrowed the waggon harness and saddle he saying that he wished to use them and that he would go Arch's Security and pay Smith if Arch failed, and that if Smith choosed he would Engage Arch to do his hauling, Allen never returned anything but the Waggon, Keeping the harness and saddle; When Arch returned ~~to~~ From Washita he never went to Smith to Settle but worked about Fort Smith 12 or 14 days, Smith not knowing his return untill advised of it by some neighbor, went to see him for a settlement Arch told him that he had bad luck on the road and that his waggon broke down, and that he had spent some of the Money for breakage had paid some to Pickens, and the balance to Tom Allen who had went Security for Arch to Smith, On the 15th of October Smith agreed to pay Arch and Tom Allen 50\$ to haul him a load to Washita, and bring him back in time specified, and Arch was to pay his own and his teams Expenses, on the road near McKinnleys the waggon broke down, Arch here got an advance from Smith of 4\$ to repair and here Smith was detained 9 days, after travelling 18 miles further on the road the waggon broke down again and here Smith was detained 5 days, Smith was obliged to pay all Expenses for Arch, at Silas Fishers some of the Steer gave out, and Smith had to buy an ox for the team and that Arch was 11 days driving from Fishers to McCaffereys,

and that he was obliged to leave 700 weight of his load at Fishers, and that he had to stop at McCafferey 9 days, where he left 400 weight of his load after which they travelled 4 miles when Arch's team gave out, and Smith had to hire 3 more Cattle from a Missourian, and was about to hire the man's waggon when Arch begged Smith to use his waggon, which Smith did so that the hire of Extra Cattle, Arch's boarding and team feed together with Coffee and salt left with Pickens on Arch's acc^t amounted to over 60\$, Smith and Arch left Fort Smith on the 15th of October and arrived at Washita on the 17 of December, Smith went to Col Upshaw, and showed him the Permission he had from you and a recommendation from Silas Fisher When Col Upshaw told him that he had nothing to do with business about the Fort, he then went to the Commanding officer Major Bell and received Permission to dispose of his load, which he did in a short time his load being small from paying the Expenses of the Road from it, Major Bell gave Smith Permission to live at Washita and work at his trade of Butchering, Smith says that the Quarter. gave him a house and when he was settled he told Arch to and get a fresh team, and go back to Fishers after the loading left behind, Arch and Pickens both told Smith, that they had plenty of Cattle on Boggy and could get a good team any time, Arch started away and staid 14 days, when he returned and told Smith the Cattle were all killed and that he Could not get back sooner on account of the high

water, Smith then Employed him to assist him in work for Some time for this work Smith paid in Cash 29\$ besides giving him Clothes, Arch did not work regular he would sometimes go off stay 8 or 10 days at a time among his friends on Blue and Other places, Smith advised him to go home to his Master and not Idle away his time, Pickens during a visit to Fort Washita, Claimed and took off the horse which Arch had given Smith with the wagon as Security for the debt of 87\$ So that this rascally negro by the assistance of his Master, Swindled Smith Completely Pickens told you an Exaggerated Story about the amount, which as he said Smith owed him, When in reality he owed him nothing, besides making other base misrepresentations, that Smith had no Chance to refute, the order arrived for Col Upshaw to make Smith pay 200\$ and drive him from the Country, Smith was thrown into the guard-house for 3 days without any thing to eat save what he received from the kindness of some friends, he was finally released and tied up like a Malefactor to a post, and Col Harney was about to have him whipped like an negro, but Smith, was saved by the Strong Solicitations of all the other officers who were his friends, untied, and drove off without being able to Collect any of his property or things which he had there, he arrived in Fort Smith weak and dejected, and has lain sick for some time from the Effects of his bad treatment; he is a poor hard-working man and is considerably in debt, he says that Cols Harney and Upshaw took 60\$ from his

box, that there is Considerable owing to him about Ft Wash-
ita, and he left some property which he Cannot get without
going himself, and he humbly requests that you will give him
permission to do so he likewise requests that you will give
him an order for Col Upshaw to refund him the 60\$ which he
unjustly took from him, and he wishes that you will oblige
Tom Allen, Arch, and Pickens to pay him the balance that
they owe him

Friedrich Schmitt

(OIA: I. O. Misc. Fred Smith papers. 1843. Unaddressed.
Undated.)

280
12th November 1843

Col Upshaw

Sir

The Bearer Fdric Smith has a letter from Capt Armstrong to Col Folsom to follow his trade in Dokville but in witing he has mifunderStood him in his name, he has a peartner who is by the name of Hover he wishes also to follow his trade at Fort Washetaw if he Should like and he thinks under the same letter that you will grant him permission at that plase. he speaks broken and he wishes his name to be understood as Smith & Hoover

yours Respectfully

S. D. Fisher

P, S He would of had the miftake corrected but left before Capt Armstrom got home

S D F

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Fred. Smith papers. 1843-4.)

281

Salt Springs July 22nd 1844

Capt Armstrong

Sir

After my respects to you I write to inform you.
by the request of Mr Smith the bearer of this. Consecrating
the hire of a Wagon and team from Mr Thomas Allen by Smith
which belong to Mr E.- Pickens to haul a Load to Ft Wash-
itaw Mr Allen he says was Indebted to him for \$87.⁰⁰/₁₀₀
and he made a contract with Allen to deliver his Load at the
Ft for \$50.⁰⁰/₁₀₀ let the time be as it may The team however
was not able to perform he had there fore to hire oxen on
the road from different persons to deliver his ^{Load} then at his
own expence. his Calculation was however to pay the \$50.
agreeable to contract. He says a complaint has been made
by Allen or Pickens or both that he cept the wagon Employed
Longer for which have charged him \$200.⁰⁰/₁₀₀ which he says was
not so he says the Team was Broken down and ^{not} able to return
with the emty wagon. his Negro Said he would stay till
Spring he did so but evry thing he done for him he paid
him for. he says he coud prove by Miller & Sparks of Fort
Smith that the Negro had Charge of the team and done as he
chose Allen and Pickens's ^{Negro} had gon in debt to Miller &
Sparks for \$87.00 he stood Security for them. and Allen
agreed to let the wagon pay the debt. But Contracted to
hauu and deliver the Load for \$50.⁰⁰/₁₀₀. he requested me to
write because he Speaks very broken and not being acquainted

with you he was fearful you would not understand him and as to his team being broken dow I and others are a witnefs to that and that he had to hire other oxen, to take him on and that he bought corn at his own expence to fead the team with which. was not in his contract

Mr Smith says he can proove evry thing Satisfactory if it is required of you what is hear as States

He Says that you was Informed as he had understood that he was traveling in the Nation without a permit. he says he Sold on the road it is true some articles but it was for forage and Provisions for the team and driver a part of his load he left here that he could not take any farther and I sold it for him. he has a permit from you to trade in Dokesville but concuded he could do better at Fort Washitaw and went there and got a permit from the Commanding office and Qtr Master to trade at that plase. He says Col- Upshaw as open his trunk and taken \$60. he wishes to have a fair understanding and he is in hopes you will give him justice that is all he wants

Your Friend

S. D. Fisher

(OIA: I. O. I. T. Misc. Fred. Smith papers. 1843-4.)

283

Doakville April 30th 1846

Dr Sir

Mr Henry Folsom requested to write to you concerning an Indian, a (Choctaw) that Killed Ballards Negroe, he was killed at the mouth of Kimeche a bout the 3^d February, the negroe had been sent over here from near Clarksville Texas for some goods &c that had been purchased in this place by several persons, the negroe drove a waggon over got the articles and returned ~~on~~ he got to the mouth of Kimiche a bout night and encamped. the Choctaw Killed him and then robed the waggon, a good many of the goods were found in the Choctaws possession, and he has finally acknowledged to Capt Silas Fisher the acting Chief of Pushmataha district that he did Kill the Negroe, and he has threatened to kill Fisher. and Henry Folsom because they tract him up, he is the same Choctaw that Killed a negroe Some five years ago. that belonged to a Chickasaw. No Mr Fisher and Folsom wishes to Know your opinion and what you think ought to be done with the Choctaw, and they wish you to write to Col Thos Lafllore the Chief of Puckshanubbe district on the subject as the Indian is now liveing in his district and the murder was committed in it Fisher & Folsom are both apprehensive that he might take some sly advantage ~~ef-them~~. and Kill them, they wish you to enclose the letter to Col Lafllore. in a letter to Henry Folsom. Capt Fisher & Folsom are anxious

to here from you on this subject as soon as it may suit your convenience.

Very respectfully

your friend &C

A M M Upshaw C A

Maj W^m Armstrong

Supt West Terry

N. B. The Indian is a very desperate fellow and all are anxious that something should be done as soon as possible

A, M, M, U

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

285
(Copy)

Choctaw Agency June 24th 1844

Dear Sir,

A terrible murder was committed a few days since upon the summit of the dividing ridge between Arkansas & Red Rivers, on the military road leading from Fort Smith to Fort Towson. The circumstances of the outrage are as follows: It appears that a family was returning from Texas to Arkansas or Missouri, and with them two persons named Goddard & Burgefs. The latter lead a horse, and when they reached Ki.a-mi-chi, a stream about twenty miles from the dividing ridge towards Red River, he persuaded Goddard to leave the wagon as they could travel at a faster rate by riding and walking alternately, and they accordingly left the wagon, which proceeded on and overtook a second wagon, and enquiry was made if such two persons had pafsed, when they were told that in the night while the second wagon was encamped at the foot of the ridge on the Arkansas side, they heard the report of a pistol or gun, and towards morning a horseman came up, and took breakfast and pafsed on. Owing to the peculiar circumstances, the parties went back to the summit, and found some persons had encamped there, and also found some articles of drefs which were identified and bloody. Upon a further search, a plain trail was found where some body had been dragged, the rocks occasionally spattered with blood, and at a distance of some 200 yards

from the road a fire was discovered, and the charred remains of a human body, the head, arms, legs, &c burned to ashes, the vertebrae remaining entire -- leaving no doubt but Goddard had been murdered and the body burnt. He was known to have some eighty or an hundred dollars, partly in Mifsouri money, while Burgefs it is said was nearly destitute. The family where Burgefs took breakfast, State that he made enquiry about the value of Mifsouri money, Stating that he had been at work in Texas for a man named Burgefs, and had received some Mifsouri money in pay Burgefs is well known by the emigrants, pursuit was immediately made and no doubt he is apprehended

Yours truly J H. Heald

Cap^t W^m Armstrong

Choctaw Agency

(OIA: West. Suptcy. File A 1639-1663-1675. Choctaw Agcy. 1844. A-1663.)

Norwalk C. N. July 19, 1848

Col R. M. Rutherford,
Super^{nt}-- Indian Affairs.
Choctaw Agency,

Dear Sir,

In the absence of Rev. A, Wright, the Superintendent of Norwalk School. it becomes my duty, to make the annual report.

The third Session of this school, closed on the 10th inst, and we have great cause of gratitude to Heavenly Father, for all the goodness, with which he has surrounded us, during the year, now past. We have had but little sickness, either among the pupils. or the members of the Mission family. The hand of death has been stayed, The grim messenger has not been permitted to enter our dwelling.

The whole of pupils that have attended the school during the year is thirty one. The average attendance has been Twenty seven. Of these, Sixteen have been supported by the appropriation, the others have been sustained by friends at the school, or boarded at home.

The books used during the last session were as follows viz:

Emerson's Arithmetic	1 st	part	- No. in the class	5
"	"	2 nd	" (mental)	13
"	"	"	" (written)	10
Greenleaf's	"	1 st	"	13
Mifs Swifts Nat. Philosophy	1 st	part	"	11
"	"	2 nd	"	8
Morse's Geography	No, in the class --			8
Day's Algebra	" "			1

The following are the Reading & Spelling books viz:

Conversations on common things	no. --	10
Abbot's Little Philosopher	" "	12
Goodriches 2 nd Reader	" "	13
Gallaudet's Spelling book	" "	27
Webster's small Dictionary	" "	10

Good proficiency has been made in all these studies. There has also been a weekly exercise in Declamation, Composition and. Vocal Music.

All who are able write a legible hand, have been required. to write a composition in English. regularly, "and" the teacher adds, "I am happy to say, that no exercise has been attended with better success. Most of the School are familiar with the rudiments of Vocal Music, and a good proportion read plain sacred Music with fluency. In their outward, and attention to instruction, there is a Steady manifest improvement, which is very gratifying to those who have the charge of them, and with the blefsing of God upon our labors,

we can but cherish high hopes for the future usefulness of these youth,"

The boys have been required to labor. from two to four hours in each day, and on Saturday's they have labored one half of the day, and the other half has been considered their own time. Many of them have labored during their play hours, for which they have been compensated. The money they have thus received has been voluntarily devoted to charitable purposes.

On the whole, we feel that the members of this school have manifested a desire for improvement which has been a great satisfaction to us. and I trust gratifying to their friends. It has been an object with us, to cultivate, as far as possible, their social feelings. and our efforts have been crowned with a good degree of success. The boys have manifested a willingness to labor, and enter into all the plans we have adopted for their improvement. We can but hope, that our labors, will prove a lasting benefit to those who are placed under our care.

Respectfully yours

Charles C. Copeland

(OIA: School File R 343. Choctaw Agcy. 1848.)

Fort Coffee Academy

July 30th, 1848

Col. S. M. Rutherford Supt. Indian Affairs &C.

Dear Sir -

I have the honor to lay before you the annual report of our Schools at this place, and - New Hope, and as I consider any report unnecessary, (saving your general report) to the Department, I shall be very brief, especially so as we are immediately in your vicinity, you having so many opportunities of knowing the condition, and prosperity of our schools. The examination at this place, was on the 27th, of last month. The attendance of parents, friends &C was more numerous than usual, which would seem to argue, an increased interest on the part of the Choctaws. The students were examined on the following studies; Spelling, Reading, Arithmitic, Geography, English Grammar, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry and the Latin Grammar, The students in the New Hope (female) branch of our school were examined on the following day; the studies of the female Seminary were the same of the male excepting Chemistry Algebra Geometry and Latin - It affords me a great deal of pleasure, to say to you in truth, that the students far surpassed any, the most sanguine expectations of a stranger - Your bro. Col. R- and Mrs. Rutherford were present, when the children were examined in the female branch, to both of whom, I refer you for an account of that examination- Now Sir -

permit to add; - after the experiments already made, the friends of benevolence, and the Choctaws, have nothing to fear, from the efforts being made in this Nation, to educate the children, as far as I am informed, the schools are doing well, very well throughout the Choctaw territory, Indeed many of the children in our schools manifest a capacity to receive, a finished education.

And in conclusion, it is due to our teachers to say that they have laboured hard and constantly to advance the children, and appear determined in future, to do even more if possible.

With great Respect. I subscribe myself

Truly Yrs.

W. L. McAlister

Supt.

Col. S. M, Rutherford

Supt. Ind. Affairs &C.

P. S. The missionary Society is near One thousand dollars in advance of her obligations We have educated ninety five children the past Session, boarding clothing and furnishing eighty five with every thing. The farm on which the boys labor a part of their time,- in respectable condition - the girls are taught housewifery in general - Some fine specimens of sewing exhibited on the day of examination

W. L. M-

(OIA: School File R 343. Choctaw Agcy. 1848.)

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Hon. W^m Medill

Delaware College

Newark July 4th 49

Dear Sir.

I herewith transmit the Quarterly statement for the last 3 months, ending June 30th, together with an estimate of the expenses of the next 3 months to end September 30th. There will be in the next estimate, no college expenses for instruction, and no charge for fuel, which will of course make a considerable difference in the apparent amount.

The four Choctaw youths, are doing very well indeed, They are all studious, and attentive, and maintain their standing in the clafs.- being the best in their clafs in some branches.- Pythlin has done admirably all this Term, and has given no cause for reproof or censure of any kind, and seems anxious to make the most of his time. Allen Wright is as usual entirely exemplary in all respects, Holl & Garland, were not satisfied with their knowledge of some of the branches of of Mathematics that they had passed over, and desired permission to review them under private instruction, to this I consented, but it will not again be necessary for them to do so.

The Tailors Bill, will be sent at the end of every six months. The amount for that time 150 Dolla was sent, and part of the sum used for other expenses. I have explained this in my estimate fully. --

The little item of postage, will also be attended to in the next account. The office in that post in Newark having changed, some little inconvenience would have resulted, from arranging that matter at present. - The amount of course is small.

It occurred to me, that I would ask your advice and opinion, in relation to allowing some little sum of money, to each of the young men, to spend in some little excursion during our long summer vacation. They behave themselves with so much propriety, that it seems to me an indulgence of that kind would be a great gratification & be attended with good results. Their associates mostly leave home and travel for a short time. I merely suggest the thing to your judgment, confident that your decision in the matter will be right and proper. I suppose the sum for that purpose should not be less than 15 dollars for each of them.

very respectfully

Your obt servnt

James P. Wilson

(OIA: School File W 333 &c. Newark, Del. 1849. W-346.)

29.

Choctaw Agency, Oct 11th 1854

Gen^l D. H. Cooper

U. S. Agent for the Choctaws.

Sir

Having completed a reconnoissance of the Boundary line between the Chickasaw and other districts of the Choctaw Nation, in accordance with an agreement entered into with you in August last, I herein submit a brief Report of the results arrived at and hand you with the same a map of the section of country which was examined by me.

Article the 2nd of the Convention entered into between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians on the 17th of January 1837 describes the Boundary in question as follows, viz: "beginning on the North bank of Red River at the mouth of Island Bayou about eight or ten miles below the mouth of False Wachitta, thence running North along the main channel of said Bayou to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the Wachitta and Low Blue rivers to the road leading from Fort Gibson to Fort Wachitta; thence along said road to the line dividing Mushalatubbee and Pushmetahaw Districts," (which line was the dividing ridge between Canadian and Red rivers) "thence Eastwardly along said district line to the source of Brushy creek; thence down said creek to where it flows into the Canadian river, ten or twelve miles above the mouth of the South Fork of the Canadian; thence West along

the main Canadian river to its source," &c. &c. It is proper to remark that the South Fork of Canadian is now generally known by the name of Gaines's Creek.

I concluded that it would be more convenient to commence at the Canadian end of the line and having procured a suitable camp equipage and organized a small party, we left Fort Smith on the 30th of August. On passing through Skulleyville, I engaged Mr Tandy Walker to accompany me in the capacity of Interpreter. He continued with us until we reached Fort Washita and proved to be a useful member of the party.

The California road was followed to its crossing of Gaines' Creek, at which point I commenced the reconnoissance. My object was to trace that stream to its mouth, and then go up the Canadian to see if there was any creek emptying into it, which answered the description of Brushy Creek, quoted above. Passing down the left bank of Gaines's creek, we crossed its tributaries Coal creek which heads some thirty miles a little South of West from its mouth, and Prairie Creek which heads within five miles of the Canadian and is eighteen or twenty miles in length. These two creeks running Eastwardly, interpose between the Canadian and the main divide, so that we found no creek rising in the divide and emptying into the Canadian until we passed West of the head of Coal Creek and had reached Mitchell's Creek a little above the lower Shawnee Town. This is upwards of forty miles

above the mouth of Gaines's Creek and by the meanderings of the Canadian, much more.

About twenty miles above the mouth of Gaines's creek, there is a creek emptying into the Canadian which is about fifteen miles in length and heads in a South West direction from its mouth. Its head Springs are some twelve miles from the main divide.

Having made a thorough exploration of the country adjacent to the Canadian for upwards of thirty miles above the mouth of Gaines's creek, I proceeded to trace the divide between the Canadian and Red rivers, from the head waters of Coal Creek to a point near the upper Shawnee Town, where the old Fort Gibson and Fort Washita road crossed it. Its position is indicated on the accompanying map by a dotted line. In the Shawnee Town, the divide approaches within a mile of the Canadian and the head waters of Middle Boggy, rising there, run South Eastwardly upwards of one hundred miles into Red river.

The California road, which comes into the old Military road a few miles below the upper Shawnee Town, leaves it about five miles above that place and continues for ten or twelve miles to run nearly parallel to it at a distance of from one to three miles to the right. The old road though but little used now, is readily traced in the woods by the old blazes and notches, (the latter three in number) which

are still very perceptible. Passing across the head waters of Clear Boggy, it crosses Blue river three or four miles above the late Capt Stickiakatubbee's old place and in a few miles crosses the divide between Blue & Washita, which is from that point, the continuation of the Boundary line. This divide is indicated on the map by a dotted line. The position of the old Military road after it crosses the divide, is also laid down as far as Fort Washita.

The divide, Keeping nearer to the Blue than to Washita after passing near Post Oak Grove and within three miles of Fort Washita, finally ends at the head of Island Bayou on the one side and Flat Rock Creek, a tributary of Washita on the other. From about the same point also the water flows North Eastwardly into Mineral Bayou a branch of Blue river.

Allen's Bayou having been claimed by some as being the Bayou indicated in the Treaty as the Boundary, I traced it from its head to its entrance into Red river and then proceeded to the mouth of the Washita, in order that I might be enabled to lay down the latter point on the Map. From the mouth of the one stream to the mouth of the other I make the distance between five and six miles in a straight line. In consequence of the great bend in Red river it may be nearly twice as far by water. As may be seen by a glance at the Map Allen's Bayou does not rise in the divide between Blue and Washita, but in the divide between Island Bayou and Washita.

Returning to the head of Island Bayou the longest prong of which appears to head in the Southern extremity of the divide between Blue and Washita, I traced it in a direction a little South of East to its mouth in Red river, some twenty miles in a straight line from the mouth of Washita and evidently a great deal further by the river.

In making the reconnoissance, I obtained a series of courses and distances from the beginning to the end, the courses having been taken with a pocket compass, and the distances estimated by the time and the rate of travel between the points of observation. In this manner upwards of two hundred and sixty miles was traversed on the Boundary line and more than four hundred observations taken. The above method of ~~taking~~ arriving at the courses and distances, although subject to slight errors ~~at some point~~ in detail, was, I believe nearly correct as a whole; as the aggregate of error on the one side must have been very nearly compensated by the aggregate of error on the other. I was much gratified at being confirmed in this opinion by the near correspondence of the accompanying map with a map made by Capt R. B. Marcy U.S.A. of a portion of the country examined by me, which he had traversed in one of his expeditions to explore the regions West of this.

It will be seen that in following the divide between Blue and Washita from the head of Island Bayou, the dotted line indicating the top of the dividing ridge, makes a near

approach to the Military road near the Post Oak Grove. As the road did not touch the top of the ridge however, I believed that the latter was the true Boundary line to the point where the Military road came actually to the top of the ridge, which point is some fifteen miles further North.

Brushy Creek, emptying into Gaines's creek is claimed by many persons as the line between the Choctaws and Chickasaws. I wished to trace it from its mouth to its source, but was unable to do so for the want of time. I conceive however that the omission is not of much importance, as it does not answer the description of Brushy creek given in the Convention of 1837 and as I have placed it on the map as correctly as I could from information given by reliable persons.

In making a map of such portions of the country as did not come under my personal observation, I have depended on Capt Marcy's Map and on the best information I could^{otherwise} obtain. I believe that there are no material errors in it, that will effect the object for which the reconnoissance has been made.

The land on Gaines's Creek, from the California road to its mouth is generally poor. Thence for nearly twenty miles, there is a belt of very good land along the Canadian, from one to four miles wide. Above that, the country is mountainous to the lower Shawnee Town. Coal Creek and its

tributaries furnish small parcels of good land. On the head waters of Boggy also there is some inviting land, and the extensive prairies present good inducements to the stock raiser. Blue river is a beautiful and never failing running stream of clear water and I should think would furnish many valuable Mill sites. I believe there are more springs in the country drained by it than I ~~have~~ found any where else. The ^{country} ~~divide~~ between Blue and Washita consists mostly of prairie land not fit for cultivation but furnishing good grass. As we get in the neighborhood of Red river, the land becomes more fertile as is attested by the large farms that have been established in that region.

We found woodland to predominate in the vicinity of the Canadian and Red rivers and the greater portion of the intervening country to consist of prairie land. The timber is principally Post oak, together with Black Oak and Black Jack. All the creeks have a belt of timber of greater or less extent.

Hoping that this Report together with the accompanying Map will furnish you with the information which you desired, I am

Very respectfully

Yr obt S^t

R L Hunter

Civil Engineer.

(OIA: Choctaw Agency. Capt. Hunter. D-742. 1854.)

Commissioners

Henry L. Dawes.
Tams Bixby.
Thomas B. Needles.
C. R. Breckinridge.

Allison L. Aylesworth,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSION TO THE
FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Muskogee, Indian Territory,

February 17, 1903.

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes,

Muskogee, Indian Territory.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to report that, acting upon instructions contained in your communication of February 11, 1903, I arrived in Ardmore, Indian Territory, February 12, at midnight.

Friday morning I called upon and had an interview with Mr. W. P. Poland, who kindly offered me the use of his office while in Ardmore; and it was there I met by appointment a number of the Mississippi Choctaws.

These Mississippi Choctaws have without exception, as far as I have been able to learn, been brought from their homes to the Territory by James E. Arnold, who has been back and forth several times for that purpose, besides writing numbers of them on the subject of their coming.

A communication to one, Emil John, of Violin, Louisiana, I attach to this report for your consideration.

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There is not the least doubt that James E. Arnold has worked with most unscrupulous and selfish methods in bringing these Mississippi Choctaws to the Territory, and, by misrepresentations and falsehoods, placed them in even worse circumstances than he found them. Their stories of deception and unfulfilled promises, which are made a part of this report, bear out my statements. From the most reputable gentlemen of Ardmore I learn that backing James E. Arnold in this traffic are three men, all said to be of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; they are J. M. McComick, H. Drennon and W. K. Bickford.

Of late, reports are made that their relations with Arnold are somewhat strained by his (Arnold's) attempt to turn over to them (his backers) a land purchase for Five Thousand Dollars for which he had agreed to pay Two Thousand to Twenty Five Hundred Dollars and was to be bought originally for these same Oklahoma City men and to be used in colonizing Mississippi Choctaws. This has happened lately, and whatever of speculation there may be in the report, there is no question as to both sides offering Indians for sale. The Oklahoma City men have offered Indians right there in Ardmore at One Hundred Dollars per head, while Arnold claims to have disposed of to Judge J. W. Hocker of Purcell, Indian Territory, as attorney for a Mr. Williams one hundred at Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. This is Arnold's statement

to Ardmore people and while it may be exaggerated shows all is not harmony. And the Indians not all full bloods at that.

The original quarters of the Mississippi Choctaws on their arrival at Ardmore was in the upper story of a stone building a few rods north of the railroad track, but, after much talk and complaint by Ardmore people, they were scattered about in colonies several miles from the corporation in all directions.

Dr. Walter Hardy who attended many of the sick in the stone building, before mentioned, states that in some dozen rooms there were lodged approximately some two hundred and fifty, and the quality and scarcity of food, together with unsanitary conditions, were somewhat responsible for the deaths during this crowded condition. Ten or more died in this building; and, with one exception, the disease was pneumonia or "grip". This place now has about fifty occupants. The colonies that have been moved to the country surrounding Ardmore are in quarters no better. Only one I saw looked at all habitable; and in this one I found the Rev. Isom Johnson, sick, lying upon an old mattress upon the floor, against a small oblong one-griddle stove. The number of this colony is fourteen. I visited some half dozen of these colonies on Saturday and I would not consider one of them secure enough to give its occupants any benefits

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from the heat they could hold within its walls. Their fires, with one exception as before stated, were made in a chimney fireplace, and it is over this fire they do their cooking. With few exceptions the women and children were bare-footed and their thin clothing gives little protection to their bodies. How they sleep with such scanty covering as they have I do not know. I asked the question and was answered they "slept some". Their beds are mattresses upon the floor, and occasionally a rough board frame raises it a foot or more. They all claim to have signed a contract, yet not one of them has a copy, neither do they know what they signed only as they were told. They say when you ask them about their contract,- "Mr. Arnold has it." They agree generally as to what they understood this writing is, and will tell you that they were to be provided for, a year, have land, houses, horses, wagons, plows, etc., on arrival in the Territory. Some state Mr. Arnold told them he had a large store in Ardmore where they could get anything they wanted; and that he was going to have the Dawes Commission come to Ardmore to enroll them, as the Commission was not intending to further notify the Choctaws in Mississippi.

I attach a blank contract which, through a friend, I was able to get from Mr. Arnold's office.

I will now give you the substance of short interviews held with the members of the different colonies.

With Thompson Peter - Full Blood, Leaksville, Mississippi. Application included his wife, Sukey (who died February 3, 1903, since coming to Ardmore), children, Stella, Richmond and Mary. Stella now the wife of Wiley Johnson, and Mary died in Mississippi. Arnold was to bring him and family to Territory, keep him twelve months, have three years' rent of half his land, then turn it back to him. No general complaint to make; had 160 acres in Leaksville, Mississippi, and sold the same for \$2.50 to come to the Territory. Knows nothing as to reading of contract with Arnold: signed one and has been promised a copy. Has been back to Mississippi once since first coming; went at Arnold's suggestion after more Choctaws; and paid out \$30.00 of his own money for his trip. Arnold promised to repay same, but never has, and Peter does not think he will. This conversation was very much strengthened later in the day after others had talked, and he made up his mind to tell the whole truth; before night, he was ready to quit Arnold.

With Dibbin Morris, 3/4 Blood, from Neshoba, Mississippi. Came with Arnold about February 1; made contract with Arnold; has no copy. To be taken care of one year, Arnold to have three years' rent. Living not so good as in Mississippi. Wife dead: his children are with him - Steve, Macy, Nancy, Liz and Mat.

With Sam Billie, Full Blood, from Hickory, Mississippi. Came in January with Arnold; made trade that Arnold should bring him and furnish for twelve months. Signed contract; does not know how it read. Single man. Arnold never told him whether he would get any land.

With Hickman Willis, Full Blood from Neshoba, Mississippi. Single. Living very good. Signed contract; does not know what it was; willing to stay; not sick since coming.

With Sam Simpson, Full Blood, from (Hickory, Mississippi.

(Massingdale, "

Been in Ardmore about two weeks. Has signed contract; could not read it; was told he would get lands of which Arnold was to have half. Arnold was to provide home right away, but has not. His son, William, is daily expected in Ardmore. Arnold brings him.

With Willie Ned, Full Blood from Paulding, Mississippi. Lives about four miles north from Ardmore. Came in January; met Arnold's agent first, with whom he came. Never was told what his contract was, but signed one. Arnold told him he would furnish provisions for twelve months. Wife's name, Emma Ned, who was Emma Johnson: her father and mother here. His first wife was enrolled with him at Hattiesburg, Mississippi (Loney her name). Living only fair; clothing poor. Was never told he should have a copy of contract. Four families in same house.

With John Allen, Full Blood from Decatur, Mississippi. Came in January; met Arnold for first time when he came with him; Arnold told him he had land ready and as soon as he arrived would furnish it, also wagon and team. Signed contract; could not read it. Single man; had daughter, Onie Allen, who died July 14, 1902.

With Charles Farve, 3/8 Blood from Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Wife, Selena Farve, 5/8 blood but not enrolled; son, Turner Farve, Been here six weeks; lives about five miles south of Ardmore. Wife signed contract; has no copy; was to have farm as soon as they arrived, wagon, horses, plows, etc. Have asked for same and promises made that house would be built; want to go back. Has been told by people since coming that he would get nothing. Three families in the same house -- sixteen people in all.

(This is one of the places I visited. It is a so-called three room shack, impossible to heat; part of the inmates sleep in a back shed (one of the rooms); one room, the only one possible to designate as fit for habitation, has a chimney fire place before which they were huddled.)

With George Windom, white man from Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The only person brought by Arnold who never signed a contract; says he never will. Wife, Malinda, died in Mississippi; two children with him, William R. and Asaline; claims they are enrolled. Been

here about two months and returned to Mississippi once for more Choctaws; was promised two dollars a day for making this trip but never was paid. Promised land, buildings, etc. Wants to go back; is without funds, living very bad, clothing hard to get; has been advised to quit Arnold. This man and children are in the same colony with Charles Farve.

Amel John, 32 years, full blood from Violin, Louisiana.

Amel Charlie,	19	"	"	"
Ophelia	"	15	"	"
Rosine	"	14	"	"
Thomas	"	11	"	"
Salina	"	7	"	"
Josephine John	46	"	"	" (mother Amel John)
Jim Louis	46	"	"	"
Amel Scott	15	"	"	"

Members of one colony; came together; been here about two months. Came with Arnold; promised horses, tools and everything to work with; signed contract - could not read it; was to give Arnold half of land. Has asked for clothing; got none; don't get what they need to eat. Arnold told them he had a dry goods store at Ardmore and promised clothing when they reached the Territory. Would prefer to go back unless better treated.

(These people live in a two-room house, partly log and partly boarded frame; very open, fire place the only

fire. The female portion are thinly clad; no shoes nor stockings on the day I was there. I asked if they had them, and Amel John said they had an old pair of shoes, one pair of stockings each.)

See letter, hereto attached, from Arnold to Amel John.

With John Thomas, 30 years old, full blood from Gainesville, Mississippi.

Been here about six weeks. Signed contract; does not know its contents. Was to have 320 acres, horses, wagon and everything necessary to farm with. Besides John, there is his wife, Seley, and children, Rosa, Isaac, Evelene, Lema and Jack; two children sick here. His youngest child not applied for; born since he made application.

This house is also occupied by Harry Byers, 1/2 blood from Pollington, Mississippi, who never made application; has a wife, Louisa Byers, 3/4 blood, and one child, Harry. All made contracts. Were promised a furnished house, and all tools as soon as they got to Ardmore; has asked for same and been put off.

With Aleck Davis, full blood from Sandersville, Mississippi. Wife, Caroline; her first husband Wm. Simpson; children, Fannie and Mabel Simpson. They call the children Davis, not Simpson. Made contract with Arnold, who promised him good home, horses, wagon, etc., by the first of the year. Has no copy of contract;

does not know what he signed. Arnold was to have half his land for bringing them.

In the same colony is Mollie Williams, full blood, children Jeff Williams and Cora Williams, also, brothers, Sidney and James Parker. The husband of Mollie Williams died of pneumonia since coming to Ardmore.

In the only building that looked at all suitable to occupy I found the Reverend Isom Johnson, full blood,

- Mary " " (Wife)
- Alice Robertson" "(Step-child)
- Eula " " " " "
- Lema Johnson " " (His ")
- William Simpson and family
- Jack Post Oak " " (one child died since coming.)

John Leek.

Fourteen people in all; the representative of each family has made contract with Arnold but knows nothing of its contents.

The last Indian I conversed with was James Broak-shoulder, 3/4 blood (mother 1/2, father full), who came from Toles, Mississippi. He looked me up in Ardmore late Saturday afternoon after my return from the coun-try. In my trip out I had gone directly in the opposite direction from where he was quartered. He states that

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there are now seven people in his colony; formerly there were fourteen. The building they occupy has two rooms. Robert Isaac died there since coming. Broakshoulder's wife, Minnie, is with him, also his brothers, Lee and John. He complains bitterly; their rations are short, covering at night scanty; there is an old stove at his colony, He has been threatened with arrest if they leave - (This statement was made by a number after they felt more confidence in talking). Would be brought back and jailed. Arnold promised him one year's supply if he would come,- lands, horses, plows and all farming implements as soon as he arrived, and promised to send him back to Mississippi if he did not like the country; which he now refuses to do. Signed contract; has no knowledge of its contents. His mother is still in Mississippi and refuses to come. Asked for clothing for wife and something she could eat when she was sick, and could get nothing. Neither he nor his wife have change of clothing. Borrowed twenty-five cents of a neighbor near his colony with which to buy his wife a pair of stockings. (I saw the stockings which he had just bought to take home.) Arnold made the claim to him that he was partners with the Commission, and was to see that they enrolled the Choctaws at Ardmore.

Upon instructions by telegram, I stopped off at Atoka, Indian Territory, arriving there Sunday, February

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14, but found nothing to cause anxiety and conditions very different from Ardmore. There are only two colonies of Mississippi Choctaws there, one brought by a Mr. R. J. Ellington of Mexia, Texas. This colony numbers some twenty odd; they are about four miles north of the town and well provided for as to eatables and clothing. The other colony is south of the town, numbering about fifteen; they came voluntarily to the Territory and have, so it is said, sufficient means of their own on which to live. Requests were made of the Mississippi Choctaws, wherever found, to inform the Commission of their change of postoffice address.

I desire before closing to acknowledge many courtesies received and valuable information gained from Mr. W. P. Poland of Ardmore; with his assistance I found many more Mississippi Choctaws than I otherwise should, and am able to give a more satisfactory report on their condition.

This report, though lengthy, I submit for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Horace E. Day.

(OIA: 3198-1903.)

Chickasaw Agency

Fort Washita

Feby. 3rd 1843

My Dr Sir

As Capt Alexander & Blake and Liut Whitmore were going to Ft Smith at this time I concluded I would send my monthly returns, by them, as you would get it some 12 days sooner; We have had high waters in this Country a great many horses and cattle lost, the old settlers Say the water was never so high before, has the Arkansas been up? if it has have you met with any loss, every thing is quiet in this Country at present; I have heard, (and I intend to find out) that the Delawares, Shawnies. Caddoes, and Kickapoos intend so soon as the grass gets up to make an attack on the Comanchies, the Comanchies lately has taken. or in other words Stolen all of Several parties horses, and sent there women and children in a foot, Should I find it certainly to be the case aught I not to Stop them, I would like to go out, and stop them from fighting or see them fight, I do not think it is right for them to go to war, for fear it might spread too far I would like to hear from you on this subject;

How does those fine pigs come on? tell Ben not to forget to send me the two. that you spoke of. My family are well at this time. my little son that has been sick so long has got well but he is quite puny, We would like to see you

out here; I have got the Seven boys for the school in Kentucky Will you send out for them, if A Lea is now with you, suppose you let him come after them, as soon as possible, he could take them all the way to Kentucky and I should like to see him, write to me if you please so soon as you get this, or send Mr Lea out; When do you think you will be out, to pay the Choctaws Write and give me all the news you can, Col A. H Sevier says the Secty of War told him on the 3rd of Jany that I would be reappointed Agent. Mrs. Upshaw sends her best respects to you and Mr Irvin /?/

your friend

A M M Upshaw

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1843. Above letter addressed to Wm. Armstrong.)

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Depot on Boggy

April 4th 1843

My Dr Sir

I send by J A Lear 13 **boys** to our friend old Tecumseth, I am in hopes they will all get on well; it appears that Genl Taylor has the right to continue the troops at Washita or not as he pleases, Now I wish you to see him as Soon as posible, and convince him if he is not already that the post of Washita is the most important; post in the Indian Country, when I got here today the place was full of Shawnies and Caddoes but Mr Lear, will tell you of the large number of the various tribes that are daly comming in here, you know the feelings of the Choctaws and Chickasaws on the subject of this Fort; And I feel confident that you will use your best exertions, Capt Collins Says that he can provison the post with all ease, corn can be delivered at the post at from 50, to 65 cents per bushell, Maj Beall is anxious to remain at the Post; and he thinks it is one of the most important in the west, write to me often

your friend

A, M, M. Upshaw

Maj W^m Armstrong

(A steel pen)

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1843.)

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Fort Towson May 20th 1844

Cap^t. W. Armstrong

Dear Sir

I went to Co.^l Penn with a note you had give to Cap^t. Jones and ask him What ware the rules of geting such a claimes paid - and he told me that he Knowd nothing about it, and would have nothing to do with it, this is all the Sattisfaction I could get from him. and more over he said they ware all sold. If the right owner of such a claimes did not sell. Some outhers had sold for them, by inquireing at such places as ware they ware sold. I would fine them to be so - In reply I told him I would not Inquire. for I was convence this claime had not been sold by the owner - I think If I recollect right in a communication made to you by Cap^t. Greenwood & outhers these are one of the point you was to look into

Choctaw light horsemen you meet on their^{way} to Mrs Perry^s have return with three Neagro Girls with one infant child about three or four weeks old, which I shall have them praise by competent disinterested men, they are the lowest clafs of neagrees & I would suppose they would hardy valued to worth more then eight or nine hundred dollars, where on the part of Mrs Perry^s amounts to 1427 dollars & 57 cents. I have been greadeal at the trouble and exspense to get her, to pay her just part and It is only interfarence and protaction by the Choctaws have cause all this trouble, I have been

told John Perry takes an active part most every time these
~~th~~ light horse men goes over to see. from all the curcem-
 stance connecting with it. and without that I think we would
 had no difficulty whatever to settle up long sense. I would
 like to here from you weather this would not come under the
 treaty between Chickisaws & the Choctaws, ware there was any
 misunderstanding between two partys it shall left to the
 Choctaw Agent. then on to preasident of U, S. - I sent her
 some time ago all the accounts and settlemen made by Co^l
 Upshaw D^{oc} Took Judge Doke and Kingsbury so that there can
 be
 no mistake on the account.

Also the Choctaws have taken a young man belong to
 Cap^t Greenwood^s dece^d wife some three years ago and Keep^t
 puting of trial untill it^{got} so long. hear lately they have
 Swore of the men from them I would like to hear from you
 so soon as it is convenient for you to write

Respectfully

yrs &c friend

Pitman Colbert

NB. We shall have Gen^l Council of Chickesaws at Boggy Depot
 on the thrid day June next

P. C

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844.)

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Chickasaw Agency

June 12th 1844

Dr Sir

From Clarks paper. every body on Arkansas river must have suffered very much from the Flood have you heard from your place below I tell you there is too much danger on these rivers, I am in hopes you have not suffered on your new farm; The Chickasaws are now in a whirl Pitman with the King and about fifteen full Bloods one side Alber-son with the half breeds and the most intelligent Chickasaws on the other. I wanted them to settle the business and come to terms and act as men that wanted to advance there people, and gave such a talk to the King and Pitman. they said /one word; cannot read/ but that was the last of it, Pitman wants to go back to the old customs, and Alberson wants to go by the laws of the Country, and he goes in for schools; I urged the subject of schools at the Kings Council, but got no Answer on the Subject what ever, their whole ame appeared to be at Soffonans the two Lones and Wolfe; I have but little doubt in my mind but what, L I Alsoobroke is at the head and bottom of all this business I do not know this positively or I should at once ask you to send him out of the Country. Col Reynold^s and a score of other gentlemen told me that he was a great rascal and as deceitful a fellow as ever was raped up in so much hide. and he is hard to catch. for he

will lie out of any thing, so soon as the Council is over in this district I will send you all the papers, of boath Councils. I do wish if you think it would be right to inform the King through Capt Loman. and the Chief of Puck sha mubbe District that (he) the King if he wants councils Must hold them, in the Chickasaw District by making them do this. I feel confident that they would get on better, I have talked to Pitman on this Subject. and have pointed out all the advantages that would arise. by settling in there district and doing there business in it, but he is opposed to it. and he has the King perfectly under his thumb. who is an ignorant old man, and I think would do right if he Knew how; the fact of the business is that the the Chickasaws are going backwards, and I am sorry to say it, but you Know it is so, there are some it is true that want, schools. and good Preachers, but others that ought to be in favor of ~~it~~ them. are opposed to it;

Harney has got back to this post; my family are in better health than they have been for some time. my own health is improving. Our Crops in this Country are tolerable good. accept of my best wishes for your health and happness. My best respects to Mr Luce

your friend &C

A. M. M. Upshaw

Maj W^m. Armstrong.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844.)

Chickasaw Agency

July 2nd 1844

Dr Sir

I recieved your letter per M^r Ring and I assure you the contents were gratifying to me.

We agree exactly about Chickasaw Councils. and their doings in fact they have become too tedious. It has always been my wish that they should come under the Choctaw laws. as they agreed to do by Treaty with them, but they will never do it untill the Agent of the Choctaws and the Choctaw Genl Council will say to them that they must hold their Councils in the Chickasaw District and let them understand distinctly that they will not be allowed to hold Councils in either of the Choctaw Districts, by that step. I think it will make the Chickasaws better Satisfied with each other and also with the Choctaws, I do believe Albertsons wish is to do what is right and he left one of the best places Near Doaksville, for no other reason than to get in the Chickasaw District. and comply with treaty betwean the two nations. but Pitman wants every thing done out of the Chickasaw District. I gave him a talk on the Subject. but he still is not willing for the Councils to beheld in the district. I have thought, that I would recommend to the Department to have all the public shops of the Chickasaws within the Chickasaw District. it is impossible for me to

give them any attention without they are. what do you think of the plan? it is my opinion that it would be the means of getting the Chickasaws to move into the district or near to it. I wish you would write to me on the subject.

M^r Clay will get the high fall now Polk will be elected. Mr Calhoun's paper has come out for him in fact all the papers are for him and the People too, I have no objections to M^r Tyler, I am off from Benton. Will not Foster & /one name undecipherable/ get it put to them. and Barrow and Johnson and Bovier every Southern Senator that voted against anexation ought to be Kicked out of the senate;

I was much pleased to hear old Co^l Logan had got among us again;

fine com over this way. Ring was Drunk yesterday I expect he will find him self in the guardhouse, before long:

the health of my family is improving and I am I think fatning again.

Mr respects to M^r Luce. Mrs. Upshaw sends her respects to you and children,

Your friend &c

A M M Upshaw

Maj W^m Armstrong.

N. B. I shall write by the next mail to your Brother, and get his views about Polk

Pleasant Grove Council Ground

July 23^d 1844

To

Col- A M M Upshaw

Chickasaw Agent

We the Chiefs and Commissioners of the Chickicksaw Nation in Council beg leave to report to their Agent and through him to the Secretary of War that they have completed or nearly completed the census with a verry few exceptions of the whole Chickasaw tribe of Indians Most are in the choctaw Nation the whole Number taken in round numbers amount to four thousand one Hundred and Eleven (4111) Chickasaws, So Soone as the Rolls can be copied we will make you a full returne and Rolls complete to pay out the Annuity by

Your Obedend friend & Bothers

	(Isaac Albertson	his
	(	x
	(	mark
	(	
	(	Chief Chick ^s - District
	(	
	(Benjamin Love	
	(	
Commissioners	(Stone Love	
	(	
	(James Wolf	
	(	his
	(Joseph Colbert	x
	(	mark
	(	
	(James Gamble	Clerk Chickasaw <u>Dist</u>
	(	

Capt Elah pom bia his x mark

" Ish tick I u ka Tubby his x mark

" Chick as aw Nah Nubby his x mark

" Ish Kit ta ha his x mark

" Im ma thlah Tubby his x mark

Capt (New berry his x mark

(
(Joseph Factor his x mark

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844.)

Chickasaw Agency

Sept 11th 1844

My Dr Sir

On account of the fa^lue of the express from Ft Washita to Towson I have concluded to take my papers out of the office and send them by. Capt Miller; I reced to day your letter per Dr Glenn; he is indeed a strong whig. but Clay will not be elected for all that; There was and old man by the Name of DuVore about 60 years old Killed about nine miles this side of Winiapa^s. I G Rings Waggoner and two sol-ders, one by the name of M^cGlenn, and the other a Sergeant Miller, who had been discharged at this Post gave Dr Glenn, and Mr Hame. the intelegence. Winiapa came on with the Dr & Hame to the place. the found him about 40 yards from the road, Hame I saw this eveng and he says, it is his opinion that the Teamster of Rings and the two Solders Killed him, the Dr thinks it was the Indians, as he met several the other side of Winapas, going to a ball play, but hume said none of them went from this side of Winipas. and that there was no moccain tracks or pony tracks in the road, and that he saw not far from the dead body, the track of a shoe hial, I think if you would take up Rings driver you might find out something, get him to turn States evidance:

Mr Hame went over to Van Buren and has purchased Bacon flour, Rasons. Almonds. &c&c&c&c in partnership with L M James, or in other words Long James, he never said a

word to me on the subject and James was up here last week. and he did not say a word about it, and Hume come to me this evening to get a permit to sell, when the annuity is to be paid; I refused to give him a permit, and told him that I would have to consider on it for some time: It is my opinion that this little Kind of business will do more harm than good, and it appears that they want to do this kind of business. just at an Annuity, now I want you to say so on this point, I think it likely that they may want to put there shanty up just in Col Nituccaja District. I do not know, James you know has married an Indian and I expect he thinks he will do as he pleases with out your or my consent.

I got a letter a few days since from Capt Caudle the public Smith, near Doaksville informing me that Gresy Ballard James' partner was Killing all of his hogs, and he could not help him self and was in hopes I could do something for him. You know Capt Caudle is an honest old man with a large family to support, and it is rong for Ballard to Kill his hogs, I have not been to Doaksville since last year, and as you go there now oftener than I do I wish you would take Ballard in hand, I know that you can use him just as a mean man ought to be used, My family not very well I would be pleased to hear from you on the receipt of this

My respects to your family

Maj W^m Armstrong

your friend &C A. M. M. Upshaw

(OIA: I. T. Musc. Upshaw. 1844. Writing is so bad, cannot be sure of proper names. Hume or Hame seem to be identical.)

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I cannot close this till I say something about
Ballard,, (James partner in furnishing the fort with Beef)
he is Killing up all my Hogs & if You cant help me in that
case I shall have to Loose them there being no Law to make
him Suffer I am badly treated by him & no way to help my-
self pray let me hear from ^{You} by return of M^r Tims -

I remain Your Verry

Ob^t Hum^l Serv^t

Jno A Caudle

Col A M. M. Upshaw

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844. Fragment.)

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Chickasaw Agency Octr 8th 1844

My Dr Sir

Day after tomorrow I shall start for the Witchataws, I am just able to ride. but expect to improve on the trip. I am in hopes I shall be succesful in geting the boys, if they are north of Red River I will get them; I shall have 45 men and two officers with me; besides three Chickasaws, the only thing I dred is that the Dragoons will not travel fast enough as they intend taking Waggon's with them, it may be right for them to take them, but the idea. is a strange one to me. for dragoons to take Waggon's when going on such a trip as this. when speed is certainly the most important part of the Movement, Infantry can keep up with waggon's, and in fact go a head of them; I will send you a report so soon as I get back,--

My family are better, and I am in hopes they will continue to improve, I want to take my family to Orleans this winter, but I want my self to go to Washington. my respects to your family

Your friend

A M M Upshaw

Maj W^m Armstrong

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844.)

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Pay Ground: 9th Novr 1844

My Dr Sir

I received your favor per Mr Cheedle /?/ and was pleased to hear that you had improved in health, from what Mr Knox told me I was really fearfull to hear from you; I have only paid out about eight thousand dollars, but expect to pay five today, I have heard from all parts of the Nation and the Indians are on the way, to this place, and if it had not have been for Pitman Colbert they would all have been here now, he I am told will be here to day and if I have any talk with him it will be plain, I shall advise him that if he wishes to rule the Nation that he Must come into the district and run for chief and he will be listened to by the Officers of the Goverment; I am Satisfied that the Chief and Commissioners, will make an appropriation for Mr Berrymans School, it would have been done two or three days since but two of the Commissioners have not yet got here; Ball got here last night, but he has no goods. We have some white men and some Choctaws with us, Old Kirt /?/, is here, and the pay ground is so close to his line that he and his legit horse men are aideing Capt Albertson, and I have one Dragoon Company, and it is likely that order will be Kept;

Polk & Dallas; I am now in hopes that the Whigs are satisfied that when we try, we can; do, I want, a leave of absence, to take my family to Orleans, and then I shall

if nothing happens, go to Washington City I got a slight hint, that Govr Butler had been ^{making} some effort to get the Superintendency I presume, he thought that Clay would be elected, (as he offered two weeks ago to bet 4 Mules, on him) and you would go out and he would be promoted; if he had such feelings I am in hopes he will go by the board; Mrs Upshaws heath is better than it has been, but not near so good as it was when we lived at Doaksville I got a letter from our friend Soffonous /?/ dated the 8th Novr he says you and myself must be at Washington on the 4th March, that he will be there, and Brown Foster and other friends will be there and will wee enjoy our-selves for a while, do write, My respects to your little family and Mr Luce, I am in hopes his heath is improving

Your frnd

A M M Upshaw

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844. Above letter was addressed to Maj. Wm. Armstrong. Writing is so poor cannot be certain of proper names.)

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Manual Labour School in the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation.

Sect 1.st Be it enacted by the Chiefs and Commissioners of the Chickasaw people in Council assembled - That there shall^{be} and is hereby established within the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation a boarding school for the education of the youth of the Chickasaw people to be called the Chickasaw Academy

Sect 2^d There shall be and is hereby appropriated for the building of said Academy the sum of Three thousand six hundred dollars and the further sum of Six Thousand dollars anually, for the support of said institution after completed, Out of the interest arising out of the general fund, which is to continue for the term of twenty years, which amounts are to be paid over by the United States Agent to the Superintendent of said Chickasaw Academy

Sect. 3^d Said institution shall be placed under the control and direction of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, subject to the limitations and ristrictions contained in this act, upon condition that said Society shall contribut anually to its support such sum as shall be equal to one sixth of the amount anually appropriated by this Council, in Section 2 of this act.

Sect. 4th There shall be a board consisting of three trustees

of whom the U. S. agent shall be one, and the other two shall be appointed by this Council and hold their office for the term of two years, These trustees in conjunction with some one person appointed by said Missionary Society, shall fix the site of said Institution and determine upon the extent of land, timber, and other priviliges to be secured for its use, Said trustees shall also fix the time of opening and closing the anual or semi anual session shall attend the publick examinations of the students, inspect the general condition of the Institution in all its department, and make an anual report to this Council; and the books account and vouchers of the Superintendent shall at all times be open to their inspection and examination, The Superintendent shall anually present to this Council a fair exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the Institution

Sect 5th Siad society is hereby required to furnish a compi-tent Superintendent and a suitable number of teachers, such teachers shall be persons of good moral character and well qualified to give instruction in any of the various branches of literature and science which may be required of them and should this Council at any time become dissatisfied with the Superintendent or any of the teachers or other persons employed by him, such persons or persons shall upon the request of this Council, be dismissed and others more suitable employed,

Sect 6th The pupils from time to time admitted, shall consist

of an equal number of male and female, one tenth of whome shall be orphan one seventh part of the whole number shall be selected by the Superintendent and the remainder by the Trustees; In addition to the literary and scientific pursuits, the male students shall be instructed in agriculture and so far as practicable in the Mechanic arts, and the female in houswifery, needlework, and the various branches of domestic industry, Provided, that said Superintendent shall at no time be required to receive a greater number of students then he may means to support

Sect 7th The student while in actual attendance shall be furnished at the expence of the Institution with comfortable and decent food apparel and lodging, also with medical attendance, Books, stationary and all other things necessary for their helth comfort and advancement in learning.

Sect 8th The Superintendent and teachers with their families Should they have any shall be furnished with house-room lodging fuel and lights, and shall take their meals at the public table, The salary of the Superintendent shall be fixed by the Trustees and an equal number of persons appointed by the constited authorities of said Missionary Society, The salaries of the teachers Machanics and other persons in the employment of the Institution shall be matter of contract with the Superintendent, subject however, to revission and alteration by the Trustees and persons so appointed should they deem

it necessary, which salaries together with all the other expenses of the Institution, shall be paid out of the joint fund created by the appropriations provided for in the 2^d and 3^d Section of this Act, and no other or further demand shall be against the Trustees or constituted authorities of the Nation for any liabilities incurred beyond the appropriations herein provided for

Sect 9.th No Superintendent, teacher, Machanic or other person connected with the Institution shall during such connection, engage in trad, barter or speculation among the natives upon his private accout nor keep about the Institution any live stock or other private property more then under the provision of this Act, may be strictly necessary, and the avails and proceeds of the labor of all persons thus employed as well as of the students shall go solely and exclusively to the use and benifit of the Institution

Sect 10th This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage and sanctioned by the Hon Secretary of War,

Dec 15th 1844

Witness

A. M. M. Upshaw. C. A.

Commissioners

(Isaac Abberton his
(x Chief Ch. Dst.
(mark
(Benjamin Love
(
(Slone Love
(
(James Gamble
(his
(Joseph Colbert x
(mark
(James Wofl

Chickasaw Agency

Decbr 24th 1844

Dr friend

The Chickasaw Annuity is over and as far as I have heard, all parties satisfied, Pitman was up and said nothing, as he saw that every Chickasaw faired alike, I think he regretted very much that he could find no fault, good order was Kept and every thing went off well, And here permit me to thank you, for the manner in which you treated Pitmans brother in law when he called on you to make me pay the money at some other place than the Chickasaw Council house which place was apponted by the two Nations assembled in general Council last fall; I paid them 14\$ per head I think there are a few left out, but it was the fault of the party near Doaksville, when I sent the time of payment to them, they sent runners out and told the people not to come that they would have the money brought to them. I do not think there is more than twenty left out, they will not be fooled the next time

The Chickasaws, have appropriated \$3600 to build an Academy, and 6000\$ Anually for its support, for twenty years; that is the Commissioners done it; the merchants complain very much, the Indians would Keep there money, as I would not purchase goods;

Well; Polk is elected, and if Nothing happens I expect to be at Washington on the 4th of next March when I

expect to see you and your Brother- Robert and we will eat
Oysters and Drink a glass of wine, Sceffanans /?/ will be
there Foster, Brown, Sever, Cross /?/, G, W Jones and a
host of our Friends and we will rejoice together;

All well my respects to Mr Luce, and your family
yours truly

A M M Upshaw

Maj

W^m Armstrong

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1844. The writing is so bad,
cannot be certain of proper names.)

33

Doakville Jany 23rd 45

Dr Sir

When I got here one of Mrs M^cDonnels Negroes was in the Guardhouse for Breaking open Mr Andersons trunk and takeing out near \$300, and Indian Boy a Nephew of Pitman Colbrts and Viceys /?/ assisted him. and of course got his part. Mr Anderson is willing to take a part of his money back. and leave the Country, from all that I can learn from whites and Reds, Maj Andrews and others, there has no man behaved himself better than Mr Anderson has since he has been in the Nation, and he was on the eve of leaving when he was persuaded to oversee for Mrs M^cDonnel, and from what I can learn he had just moved there, but had not commenced business and was not to commence untill Mrs M^cDonnel had settled with Mr Glover her overseer for the last year; It is my opinion that the Chickasaw and Negroe should be handed over to the Marshall; as the greatest punishment the Choctaws have for stealing is 39 lashes, which is not quite enough in this case; I have ^{taken no steps} ^{do} _{in the case,} nor _I entend to take any. there is no doubt but what they have the money hid some where, and I would be glad if Mr Anderson could get it, but you will here of the whole matter, from Maj Andrews Mr Anderson & Judge Doak;

I expect to be off tomorrow, for the east, I have not yet got my leave of absence from you, but I know you will

give it, I am in hopes to meet you and your Brother at Washington, my family are with me and are well, but they will remain here untill the river rises ~~te-ge~~ so they can go to Orleans,

your friend

A M M Upshaw

M W^m Armstrong

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent. 1845.)

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Chickasaw Agency

June 17th 1845

Sir

I most respectfully call your attention to the articles of agreement made by the Chickasaws with the Methodist Mission for the purpose of building an Academy in the Chickasaw District, The Chickasaws are very anxious to see the building going on, their boys and girls are all ready to go to school, but there is none in the Nation to Send them to; I will thank you for your early attention to this business

Most respectfully

yr Mo ob st

A, M, M, Upshaw C A

Honl T. Hartley Crawford

Comr of Indⁿ Affairs

(OIA: Schools File U 176-185. Chickasaw Nation. 1844. U-185.)

We, the people of the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, by our representatives in convention, which was held at Boiling Springs. Near Fort Washittaw. in the Chickasaw District, Choctaw Nation West, on the fourteenth day of July. in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and forty five; having the sole right and privilage of controling and managing our National Fund, in all its respects not inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaties of 1832 and 1834, With the Government of the United States. And With the Treaty of the seventeenth day of January A. D 1837 With the Choctaw Tribe of Indians,- do hereby mutually agree with each other to ordain and establish Such regulations as are necessary for the Control and management of said National Fund, in order to Secure it from loss, and at the same time to promote there with the greatest good of ourselves and our posterity. -

For the promotion of these ends, We have made and adopted the regulations which are Specified, in a subsequent portion of these proceedings. -

The last clause of the eleventh Article of our Treaty of 1834 with the Government of the United States, Says; "That the United States will cause the interest arising there from (i e the Stock held in trust) annually to be paid to the Chickasaws."-

The law of congreffs of the thirtieth of June A. D. 1834, eleventh, section, further provides, "That the payment

of all annuities or other Sums Stipulated by Treaty, to be made to any Indian Tribe, shall be made to the Chief of such Tribe or to such person as said Tribe shall appoint," etc. etc. -

The regulations adopted by the Department of Indian^{affairs} under the above law, says, "That the person to whom a payment is made under this provision, must be of Indian descent or a recognized member of the Tribe."

Our Treaty with the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, further provides, "in the latter clause of the first Article of that Treaty; That the Chickasaws reserve to themselves the sole right and privilege of Controlling and managing the residue of their fund, as far as is Consistent with the late Treaty between the said people and the Government of the United States, and of making Such regulations and electing such officers for that purpose as they may think proper." -

The fifth Article of the same Treaty is as follows.="It is hereby declared to be the intention of the parties hereto, that equal rights and privileges shall pertain to both the Choctaws and Chickasaw, to Settle in Whatever District they may think proper; to be eligible to all the different offices of the Choctaw Nation, and to vote on the Same, in Whatever District they may settle; except that the Choctaws are not to vote in any wise for officers in relation to the residue of the Chickasaw Fund." -

In entire accordance with the foregoing quotations from existing laws, Treaties, and regulations, We have come to the conclusion to adopt (as below) the mode of management of our National Fund, which was in practice in the old Chickasaw Nation, East of the Mifsissippi River. -

1st Our King Ish ta ho to pa. is known and recognised as our Principal Chief; Whose duty it is to Convene all Councils of our people at such time and place as he may deem necessary; and to act as an executive officer in all matters relating exclusively to the Chickasaw people. -

2nd We hereby appoint Edmund Pickens as our Second Contrôling Chief; to act in the capacity of a Treasurer, for our people, to receive, and receipt for all monies or sums of monies, received as annuity from the Government of the United States or from any other source, (the same properly belonging to our people) and pay the same over, on proper authority to the proper Claimants or to his, her, or their acknowledged representatives:- And to make to the King, a report of all the businefs intrusted to him, at such time as may be required by the King or by the Council in Convention. -

3rd We further hereby appoint. Sampson Folsom, William P. Stuart. Daugherty Colbert, and Davis James, as asistants, to our Second Chief Edmund Pickens; Who with the aid of

these assistants is charge with the Correspondence with the United States Government (or with any authorized agent of said Government) on the Subject of our National Affairs.- This correspondence to be done with the sanction, and in the name of our King Ish ta ho to ha.-

4th It is agreed that those person who are appointed as above, remain in office during good behavior. -

5th In case of the death, resignation, Remove, or inability of any of those persons appointed by these Regulations, the Acting Principal Chief, (i e the King) shall make temporary appointment to fill the occuring vacancy until general Council

6th As the Chickasaw people have heretofore been devided into four Companies (namely) Tisho mingo^s Company M^cGilvery^{'s} Company, Albertson^{'s} Company, And Tho^s. Seley^{'s} Company, which together embrace the whole Chickasaw Tribe;- Therefore, it is agreed that the same arrangement or organization remain inviolate, for the greater Convenience of our people in receiving their Annuities:- And, further, it is agreed, that until otherwise ordered, there may be chosen out of each Company by the members of the Company, as many Captains as the said members may choose, to represent them in the National Council.-

7th The Compensation of each person so appointed by these regulations, to be ascertained in Council, and paid out of our National Fund. -

- 8th No appropriation, out of the National Fund, for public purposes, shall be made, but by the Consent of a Majority of our people.-
- 9th Any measure which the second Chief, and his Asistants appointed under these regulations may deem necefsary, in the discharge of the duties assign them, may be, by them laid before the National Council, and if a majority of said Council be in favour of the measure in question it will be adopted.- Provided. however, that the measure in question be in relation to the management of our National Fund. -
- 10th The Acting Principal Chief shall convene and hold a Council with the second Chief and his asistants, for the purpose of deciding or of devising ways and means of question of Minor importance in relation to our National Fund.-
- 11th In all cases, whether in convention of the Chief and his second Chief and asistants as provided for above, or in general Council, if upon any question, there be found a tie vote the Acting Principal Chief (i e the King) shall have the Casting vote.-
- 12th A correct account of all the proceedings of the Council, of our people shall be taken by our Second Chief, aided by his asistants, and this account, together with the documents appertaining to the negotiation upon the Subject of our National Fund, Shall be kept at the office of the Said Second Chief

13th All Regulations to be made, shall be done in General Council.-

14th It is agreed that the above Rules and Regulations may be abolished, amended, or so altered, from time to time as the majority of our Chickasaw people Shall think most expedient, for the security of their Interest. -

In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands and seals this day and year first above written. -

Test.-	(The King	(Ish ta ho to pa	his x (L.S.) mark
Sampson Folsom.	(Chief	(Shuh pow wery	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	(Take in tubby	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	In kar year	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	Oak lar nar nubby	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	Ish te at tubby	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	Louis	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	Thomas Seley	his x (L.S.) mark
	"	E bar me hably	his x (L.S.) mark

" Shay ner	his x mark	(L.S.)
" Gerry	his x mark	(L.S.)
" Tar he Kubby	his x mark	(L.S.)
" Ar yur cut tubby	his x mark	(L.S.)
" Mah ut tubby	his x mark	(L.S.)
" Ar moo she tubby	his x mark	(L.S.)
(Continued)	(	
Chief	(" Thlar thlar yee	his x mark
Tom mush She	(	
his	(	
cor x (L.S.)	(" Qm moon ut tubby	his x mark
mark	(	
	(	
	(" William McGilvery	his x mark
		(L.S.)

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent. 1845.)

Chickasaw Agency

July 21st 1845

Sir

You will please find herewith enclosed a letter from the Chief Senitors, representatives, Speaker, Judge and Captains of the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation, to the Honl T. Hartley Crawford Com^{sr} of Indⁿ Affairs, which they requested me to forward to him through you, with the request that you would make such remarks, as you might think proper, it appears to me that the officers elected in the Chickasaw District, under the Choctaw Constitution are sufficient to do all the business, except business of great importance Such as appropriations for Schools &c and in Such cases the Chief Could call a Council of all the Chickasaws, I am forced to this conclusion by seeing the Choctaws improving daily under their Constitution and Laws, I will venture to assert that there is not a Nation on earth advancing so rapidly as the Choctaws; Here permit me to say that they should be under greater obligation to you than any one else for their present, and future prosperity

Very respectfully

yr Mo ob st

A M M, Upshaw

Maj

W^m. Armstrong

Act Supt West Try

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent 1845.)

Fort Washita

July 22^d 1845

D^r Sir

Enclosed please find D^r Gwins Power of Attorney 'tis signed I presume by all the persons necessary. You are doubtless aware that Pitman wrote up to Maj Brull /?/ to make me give it up. enclosed is Maj Brulls letter to me & a copy of my answer. His letter came on me perfectly unawares. I new nothing of the Majs having rec.^d a letter from Pitman until his orderly handed me his, I went up & saw him, & afterwards- & explaining the matter to him, he said that he regreted very much that he had written to me. I can't imagine why Pitman wrote such a letter, as I told Sampson Folsom that I would send them a copy so soon as it came into my possession. When Sampson came to me for a copy at the Depot. I had not rec.^d your letters, & did not, until I came over here on the following Monday, as the mail went out on Tuesday, did not have time to write out a copy, but concluded that I would send ^{it} by the next mail & had one written & enclosed when I rec.^d the Majs letter, & I concluded, as they came down on me so strong that I would not send it to them at all. but give it to the Chief here, so that he might give it to them when they met in Council

The great Council assembled at the Boiling Spring on Monday the 14th all the officers of the Post were invited

by Pitman & accordingly on Tuesday morning all hands went down. from the rumors in circulation 'twas supposed, there would be some great works & that P. wished the officers present to see him triumph, however, he refused to have the people called together on that day, Next day all went down again. The people were doing nothing but eating beef, a bountiful supply having been furnished by Sampson Folsom to the tune of 32 Steers, at last 'twas proposed that there should be a committee of Six from each party, who should meete, investigate all their affairs & report to the people, this was consented to, & after much delay, as Pitman would not permite any of ^{the} Loves or Albertson to be of the committee, they met. The Com^mitte of the upper Side was. James M^cGloughlin. James Gamble, Winchester Colbert, Chickasaw Nuhn ubby Ish tick e u ka tubby (James M^cClish, on the other Side they had Sampson Folsom. W^m Stewart Dougherty Colbert. James M^cCoy & two tubby's.- James M^cGloughlin handed them a copy of the Powers of Atty's & said that, the talk was, that they had some grave charges to make against the Comm^{er} he therefore wished them to state them & produce their evidence, this they would not do & the Committee seperated, the 3^d ^{day} a number went down again. but P. refused to call the people together. Albertson & the Committee then addressed him a note stating that they had been waiting on him 3 days. & that if he did not call the people together & State the object of the Council. they would

all go home, At the Same time they proposed that this meeting should adjourn, & that you should appoint a council at some convenient time & place when, in your presence, they could discuss their affairs. This proposition was rejected. They, however, agreed to call the people together the next morning, & wished Capt Albertson to open the Council. This he refused to do. & remarked that he had not called the people together, that they, must state the object of the council. As they had gathered, he had a good many things to explain to them, which he would do after they had opened the Council - On Friday morning the 4th day P. sent up to Maj Brull requesting him to Send a Command down & wished all the officers to come down with it. as they were agoing to have their big talk that morning, The Maj after consulting with Col Upshaw concluded not to send a command, the officers all went down & thought that they, should there be any disturbance. would be able to suppress it. After all the people had collected the King got up and made a big talk. He said ^{he} that, had understood, that he was not looked upon by the people up here as their King, & that he was no longer King after he left the old nation. he wished them to understand that he was their King, that he was born so & would remain so until his death & that in future, all their money should pass through his hands. Albertson afterwards got up & replied to him. He said 'twas true, he was born their King, but by

the treaty which, P. Colbert had made, his office had been done a way with; but he had no doubt, if he would come up into their district, that the people out of respect would elect him for their chief, but until he was so elected they could not look on him as a Chief, he said that of late there had been a greatdeal of talk respecting the Comm^r that ^{the} King had frequently Spoken against them. They had frequently in- vited the King to come up & act with them but ^{he} refused. & now he had understood that they did not wish to have any commissioners, 'twas true he said there was but little use for them & that if the King would agree to resign his Comm^r-ship. that they all would, & have no more Comm^r on this. the King spoke & said he was willing to resign that he wished no office. him & Capt Albertson then resigned, Albertson spoke for about an hour- Pitman then got up & said, the treaty was not interpreted right The Chickasaws need not have any district, & could have their affairs managed where they pleased - B. Love then got up & stepped towards P. & explained the treaty to him & called upon Isaac Folsom who ^{was} present P. having bro't him up to assist him, to say whether or not, it was not as he explained it. Love then wanted to know about the charges he had against them - & wished them to produce a copy of the Power of Atty that Stewardd had given to Gwinn. Steward denies giving Gwinn a power & said if he did the D^r had deceived him. as the only paper he gave him was ^{one} to attend to his in-

dividual business, what individual business has Stewart? Love gave him particular thunder & frequently after he had Spoken some minutes in Indian. Spoke the Same in English so that the officers who had been invited by Pitman could understand what was going on, after Love got pretty well through, old, "She pow way", got up & said that they had better break up for the present. Love said no, that he wanted to know about some reports he had heard, that if they had any charges to bring he was ready at that moment to defend them - Stone /?/ Love. got up & said there had been many rumours respecting the Comm^rs that they had stole the peoples money & so forth those reports he said were lies, as for him Self he had never to his knowledge injured the nation nor ^{an} individual & that as they had concluded to have no more Comm^rs he would resign, Pitman Said that they did not want him to resign, but he said that as they were going to have no Comm^r at all, they could not retain any of them & that he would resign. By this time Pitman the King & the rest of them big bugs got up & sliped off - Albertson then sent them word that they would be ready to meet them again in one hour, & that if they did not meet, they would all break up & go home. they waited for them some four hours & they not coming up Love told the people he was going home, whereat the people all commenced Saddling up & poot off in

droves, & by dark there was very few except the Pitman party left on the ground. The officers all came home perfectly disgusted with Pitman as he had lead them to beleive. the day before, that he was going to do big things, The next morning quite early P. had his people called together & told them that the King was the right man to receive their money & pay it out, that he had a right to say when ^{& where} it should be paid & to who it should be paid. They then requested the King to go & Stand up at some distance off, when the all got up & he was declared to be elected King & was to carry their money &c. Men, women, & children all stood up, there was between 50 & 60 of them, They then appointed Sampson Folsom Secretary with a salary of 1500\$ pr year Some Say 1200\$. & also appointed four others with a salary of 500\$ each to assisst the King, they are Davis James W.^m Stewart, Edmund Pickins, & Dougherty Colbert - Capt Albertson & some few of his people were on the ground, they sent for them to come & assisst them. the Capt sent Pitman word that he would not have any thing to do with what they were doing, nor would he recognize any of their appointments, that what they were doing would have to go to higher authority. who would decide on the legality of their course. Thus you have the proceedings of the great council.

Pitman brot a Lawyer with him from Texas he his
 Paper him
 I understand Editor of the Clarksville to assisst, but I

think Col Upshaw gave him a little talk to mind his own business.

Ne tuck kee chee, wrote a very friendly letter to Albertson stating that he had been invited by Pitman to attend the Council, but he did not think he had any right to be there, without he had been invited by him, who he looked upon, as the only person who had proper authority to call the people together. Col Upshaw was there every day & once gave Pitman a Sultry^{talk} in the presence of every one - I have heard that Albertson & others so soon as they ascertain you have returned, intend paying you a visit -- I was incorrect in stating that Pitman wished a command of troops, he only sent for the officers - Albertson has got the certificate of the Officers respecting what took place at the council

Maj Brall told me to day that P. came up to see him before he left & told^{him} that he had got so arranged as to have the annuity paid out in districts. a great arrangement is it not?

Since writing the above I have rec^d. Mr Luces communication of the 15th inst. I deny the charge of having refused Copy's of any of the papers, & you will perceive by Maj Brulls letter, that it was not the Copy's he desired but the original paper, which you particularly requested me to take care of, however, the matter I presume is all over now & 'twould be useless to Say any thing further

There was an interesting election in the district on the 9th B. Love. James M^cGloughlin & Chickasaw Nuhn ubby

for the Senate & James Wolf & Young Isaac Albertson for the house, there was Six candiated for the house. Wolf was elected by 29 Majority

Know

Have the Kindness to let us ^{Know} about what time the Annuity will be paid

The watch I purchased for M^r Luce does not run well, 'tis not so good a one as he wished. There is a watch out here that I think would suite him. it belongs to Co^l Love & cost in 36 in New York 250\$. 'tis an old fashion hunting watch. I took it on with me east to have it repaired & the maker me watch ^{me} told ^{me} it was one of the best movements he ever saw, it can be got from 75 to 100\$, & for a time peace. is worth all the watches in the country

Most Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Cha^s Johnson

Maj W^m Armstrong

Choctaw Agency

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent. 1845.)

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Near Doaksville Choctaw Nation

August 1st 1845

Maj^r. William Armstrong

Actg. Supt. Westⁿ Territory

Dear Sir

I wrote you on the 24th ult. by mail, mentioning of my arrival at home from the late late Chickasaw Council, held at Boiling Spring, near Fort. Washittaw. on the 14th Ult - The main object of the Council was to adopt some new regulation suitable to the wants & wishes of our people. in regard to the future management of our National fund, Which please find enclosed for your inspection -- And also, the object in part of the Council was to investigate the nature of the Power of Attorney given to Dr Gwin.-- for which we could not get any information, And refer you to the letter enclose by the Committee appointed to act in the matter - It will be necessary for you to be informed that previous to our adopting any new regulation for the management of our National fund, the whole of the Chickasaw Commifsioner (so called) heretofore acting resigned. and their resignation accepted on the part of the United States Government by Col A. M M. Upshaw,

And I have no doubt you have been advised of the Same before this date. It will be necefsary for me to inform you. that we had every obstacle put in our way. to

transact any business whatever. Col Upshaw Called on the Commander at Fort Washittaw. for a Company of Draggons, When there was no sign of ~~any~~ any appearance of an outrage among the people.-- Whether this was done. to create fear, and break up our Council, I know not, however, with the prudence of the Commanding officer, the order was not complied with. - The Council Continued, as a more general attendance of our people than has been at any former one during our sojourn at our new homes. and as our object was to decide all matters in question by vote, which was accordingly done. There was some excitement existing among the people as regard to Dr Gwin^s Power of Attorney. during the Council, And will exist, So long as that remains unsettled.-

We wish particularly to inform you that in all our Council, we have tried not in the least interfere with laws or arrangements of the Choctaws - If we have in any interfere with them. it is unknown to us. As we are well aware, We can not make any laws for our selves. only relative to our National Fund. It has always been my Sole object to do every thing for the true interest and wellfare of my people, and hope you do not think otherwise. -

I have every reason to believe that during Maj^r G. W Long visit to our Country few weeks ago, that our Commissioners. & chief and agent gave him some Authority or instruction. relative to our Affairs. - do you know any thing about it? -

The Bearer of this letter will give you any further information about the result of the Council - Please

favour me Your reply at length. as I may Communicate the same to our people. Will you also. say, what Salary would be sufficient to allow our head men. - As we have placed our friend Edmund Picken in the same Situation as my old uncle Levi Colbert. was, in the old ~~the~~ Chickasaw Nation - And he had of course great many visitors, which finally took from him, his large fortune. We feel anxious and able to pay our public men for their Services well. as we can not get Competent ones. without respectable Salary

I am Yours very Respectfully

& obt Servt.

Pitman Colbert

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent. 1845.)

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Chickasaw Agency

Jany 20th 1846

My Dear Sir

I received a letter last night from Mr Skelton informing me that you had arrived at home, he also gave me the melancholy news of the Death of our friend Col Penn he was a clever man the more I knew of him the better I liked him, but he has gone the way we all have to go sooner or later;

Now I have not heard from you since you left only by chance, I did not know that you intended to take Mr Luce with you; the first I heard of you after you left home was by Col Coffee who informed me that he left you very sick at Jackson Miss, I do think that you might have told Mr Luce, Clake or some one to write to me while you were sick, I dislike to complain, but you will acknowledge I have just cause, You must know that I feel considerable interest in your well being, And in your prosperity in this world and happiness in the world to come; you may have a good excuse for not writing, but I think it doubtful; Now I would have written to you but really I did not know where a letter would find you, I expected that you were only at a place a day or two at a time;

Not knowing at what time you would return home I sent my last quarterly returns, direct to the Comer of Indian affairs, The account was small only my Contingent ex-

penses. and the 300\$ you let Barnett have to take the boys to Kentucky, I am in hopes you will approve the course I took.

Nothing of any importance has transpired in the Nation since you left; The Chief and Most of of the Captains of the Chickasaws are very anxious for their Academy to get into operation. but Pitman is opposed to it at this time, he wishes to wait and let the King call the Chickasaws together in July next and consult on the subject; the Revd Mr Browning has been appointed to superintend it. I think from what I have seen of him that he will do - they have been talking of the school for the last five years and I expect they will talk five years longer;

Govr Butler & M. G. Lewis of Columbia Tenn, left here about ten days since with a party of about forty white men and Indians to make a treaty with the Comanchie & other tribes of Indians they hired the men at from 1.50 to 2\$ per day. Lewis had his wife along they may make a treaty and may loose their horses for all that I know, I think they ought to have had at least, five companies of Dragoons to have shewn those fellows that if they did not behave themselves that they could and would be made to do it? But who ever heard of such a time to call Indians together in the wide praries, as for buying the friendship of Indians it is to me a ridiculos idea. they may take Butlers presents and steal his horses:

Maj Geo W Andrews is now commanding at Ft Washta with two companies of Infantry. in all 47 men; if we had one or two companies of Dragoons here I think I would apply for them to go on Boggy and Washita and burn up the Cherokee settlements on those Rivers, they are now in the habit of lurking along the road from Ft Smith to Coffees on Red River, and stealing horses from emigrants on their way to Texas. about 8 days since they stole from some emigrants 3 fine horses, I got two of them yesterday morning the other had been taken to the Canadian, I gave two or three Chickasaws the description of the horses and sent them to the Cherokee settlement. and told them if they saw such horses to bring them in the best way they could. they found them with the cherokees and that night they got the horses and brought them to the depot on Boggy by day light the next morning, they are a pair of splendid Match horses worth at least \$300, Should you see Genl Arbuckle I think you had better advise him to send one or two companies of Dragoons here as soon as convenient; It looks hard that we should have to Keep a large force in the Cherokee Nation to settle their own difficulties. whilst the citizens of the United States are to be plundered in another Nation by the Cherokees and no help for them;

My family are all well. Mrs Upshaw is in better health than she was when you were here but her health is far from being good, I expect she will be confined next month;

Maj Andrews is a most excelent man and /torn paper/
commander, in fact he is a gentleman,

Mr Polk Message, every word is good. /torn paper/
Cass says we will have war, that England could stand it,
and we cannot give back one inch, that we had better fight
for the first inch than to fight for the last, all that is
true;

Do write to me. when you received this and write a
good long letter, Our best respects to you and family in-
cluding Mr Luce

your friend & & &C

A M M Upshaw

Maj W^m. Armstrong

(over)

I am very much in want of money, if my pay for the last half
year has come, you will please oblige me by sending blank re-
ceipts and I will sign them. and get the money from Johnson
& Dickerson and you can if convenient give them a bill for
it (has any funds come on to pay blacksmiths) A.M.M.U

I expected to send this letter by a man that left the Fort,
last Wednesday but he got off before he got the letter, do
write and let me know how long you will be at home, &C

A.M.M.U.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

Chickasaw Agency

March 31st 1846

Dr. Sir

I received your letter last evening and it gave me a great deal of pleasure to hear that you were again at home and in good health. Butler & Lewis they traveled about three hundred and fifty miles to get to the Comanchie Peak which is only a hundred and eighty from here They met a few Comanchies and a few other Indians of different tribes. had a talk and agreed to meet again about the 1st of May. at Torrys trading house on Brasos. which is about 175 miles from here. they have sent out for all the Comanchies to come in. and I expect a good many will come as Butler has a plenty of beef for them, and a lot of goods &c. I do not think they will return to Washington before August or September. Coody has returned home he left here 2 days since. if his health will permit he will join Gov Bagan The Pawnee Mahoors & Osages have burnt up the Towns of the Witchitaws & Towaash Indians and have taken all there horses. the Witchitaws & Towok have come on Washita and I am looking for them here every day, And I expect I shall have to give them something. I think they are comeing in for Protection, I hardly know what to do in the case I wish you would direct me, I heard yesterday from a Shawnee that the Pawnee Mahows had killed (a few days since) Six Creeks, if so the Creeks I

I would think would give them jesse; We have no news here. I have heard it rumored that the Chickasaws a bout Towson expect to call a Council before Long. for the Purpose of Petitioning the Goverment to let them sell this Country and try and purchase one in Texas. Should they meet on that subject I will give them. (I think) such a talk that they will be satisfied to remain where they are. You asked in your letter if I would not like to take a trip. and did not say where to: I do not think that it would suit me a present. Mrs Upshaws health is not quite as good as I would wish it be, for me to leave, but still I would do most any thing I could to assist you. in any manner, I shall Keep my eyes and ears open. and find out all I can a bout the Comanchie trip,

I have, since I commenced this letter. been informed by Mr Mitchell who is just from Doakville. that Pitman and some of his party are holding a council on Brushey. and in few days are to hold another at some other point for the purpose of sending a delegate to Washington. to get the consent of the President to let them purchase a Country some where in Texas, and it is thought that Long James, perhaps is pushing them on this may be so. or not I cannot say. I am told the plan is to give up there Annuity for this year to purchase a Country with; what fools. I have no doubt but what they have been put up to this and were it posible for

them to emigrate those persons that I have suggested the plan think, that they could make money by it. they do not care one cent for the Indians so they could put dollars in their pocket, But I can never beleive that the Goverment would entertain the Subject one moment, it is a great pity that the Common Indians can be operated upon so, by desining men, I really feel sorry for the poor ignorant creatures,

We had a nother boy a bout 4 weeks since, he is large and well made. my children are all well. And Mrs Upshaws helth is only tolerable. she desired me to send her best regards to you. give my best respects to Mr Luce. And If you expect to visit Doakville before you leave for Vicksburg. and will let me know the time you will be there. I will meet you, if my health will permit;

I will send all my accounts on by the next mail

Very respectfully

your friend &C

A M M Upshaw

Maj W.^m Armstrong

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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Doakville April 30th 1846

My Dr Sir

I got to this place last night from the line. and brought the Sixtowns up to Col Thos Laflares, they got to the line last wednesday week, I got there on thursday. about two Oclock, the Contractors got all the Waggon except one and a good many of the Indians this side of the line, but Col Jack Johnson who /one word indecipherable/ the Indians stoped about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the line and made the Indians take all of their baggage back to where he was, I did not go to see the Indians untill Col Laflore got there, I then went down and had a talk with the Indians and they agreed to come on. they remain at the line three days right at a Grocery. and a great number of them were drunk, they sold there blankets guns and every thing they could to get whisky, the women got drunk in fact they were the Most awfull Set of Indians I ever saw, And Col Johnson is certainly to blame for it all, I talked to them on Saturdy and told them that they should move the next morning, and I told Johnson so. and I told the white men that so Soon as they crossed the line that no one should talk to the Indians, or I would send them to the guardhouse at Towson, after I Started them I remained with them all the time untill I got them to the Chiefs

It is the most jumbled up business that ever I Saw, I really could not tell who was who, Douglass, was represent-

ing Bostow, and old man Garlandhouse representing Bostow and some banking man in Ohio or New York and Maj Allen, was in quandary all the ~~the~~ time, Johnson and Garlandhouse quarling, in fact had I not have got at the line at the time I did there is no telling what would have been done I understood from good authority that Johnson intended to keep the Indians there untill the others got out of money and then he would bring them over the line and get pay for emigrating of them, there is no doubt but what that was his intention, he is keen, slick, and deceitfull, I do hope for the sake of every one that has any thing to do with Indians and for the sake of the Indians that some person else will get to move them if the Goverment will not, It is a fact that I have not seen one single man that is calculated to emigrate Indians; with this party,.

Col McKean consulted me about giving Maj Farrington a receipt for the rations that he (Farrington) had delivered to him for the Indians I told him that he knew that Farrington had bought the rations and that it was nothing but fair that he should have a receipt, that it was Justice. Col McKean Now here and will go down in the morning to issue rations to the two last parties, at James Garlands which is about 4 miles N West of Col Laflares there will only be one depot, I know your object is to have the Indians as far from the line as posible, there is no doubt but what the Col will see that the Indians will get full justice a better appoint-

ment. Could not have been made, I will send you the rolls
by the Mail

Your friend &C

A M M Upshaw

Maj W^m Armstrong,

P, S, I have received a letter from Mrs Upshaw and her health
is not good,

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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Chickasaw Agency

Octr 6th 1846

My Dr Sir

Are you at home or not, If you are do write to me, On the 1st day of this month a bout breakfast time, Col Holland Coffee. went to the store of M^r James Gallaway. at Preston in Texas where Mr C. A. Gallaway was. and called him out, Coffee had a double Barrell Shot gun loaded with buck-shot, a six shooting revolver, a large single barrell Pistole a Bowie Knife and a Bois De Arc /?/ Stick. Gallaway came to the door and Coffee Knocked him down and then got him under him by the head and commenced operations to Kill, Gallaway got out his Knife in this situation and Struck upwards, he made three licks in that situation and each lick. was a mortal one Coffee fell off, Gallaway dead and So tight was his grip that he carried Gallaway with him, Gallaway not Much hurt, Coffee nor Gallaway never Spoke. after they got together, when Coffee called Gallaway out Gallaway said yes sir, those were all the words that were spoken, Coffee had said that he would kill Gallaway when ever he could find him off of the reserve, . We have no Indian news at present, out here. except what I wrote you some time since. a bout some of the Chickasaws wanting a new Country. They have appropriated five thousand dollars to build an Academy. and six thousand a year to carry it on, that does not look much like moveing, --

A bout Six hunred & fifty Indians have crossed the Red River at Warrens they say that they are going on the Colorado to hunt Wild Cat, the Semenole chief, has a hunred and fifty and he says that he is going to hunt and treat with the Comanchies, I would not be much astonished if they got into some dificulty while gone, Some of the Pawnee Mahaws, Come within thirty Miles of this place and Stole 40 horses from a party of Kickapoos, the Kickapoos followed them and got ten of their horses back and Killed one of the Mahaws, some of the Kickapoos were still in pursuit of them the last I head,

We ought certainly to have one company of Dragoons at this place, but I would not like to have an officer with them that would rank Maj Andrews,

How can we comply with the act of Congress, requiring us to report how many Pumpkins watermelons and how many Cows the Indians milk and how much butter they make, when they do not know themselves; Our Country has been more healthy this year than usual, My family are tolerable well one or two with the ague. My respects to Mr Luce, and your family if you have any of them with you, say to Mr Luce that I have written to him twice or three times and no answer;

Vey respectfully

your friend &C

A M M Upshaw

Maj W^m Armstrong

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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Doakville Oct 1846

To Col^l G. Harkins

&

Col^l R Jones

Sir

Docter M^cDonnas over Sear made a starte from the
uper plase to come on the lower plase with the negros But he
was stope by Maxwele Frazer Simsin /?/ and his Brother Nel-
son, with arms Docter ~~was~~ overseers making all things ready,
to remove to Shawney Town on mounday next,

But how can. Docter do any things when it is pre-
vented by threath with armes -

I have advised him to ~~een~~. go and see the head men
at the Genl Council - I hope Some thing will be done, so that
he the D^r can remove his hand to the plase he wants to plase
his hand at

If nothing is done, by the authorrety of this Nation;
I have no doubt Blood will be shead before long - I have no
doubt. If ^{the} chiefs will order out the light horse men to see
the D^r to take his hand to the plase where he wants it would
be all will I ~~request~~ think Agents talk would do good. can
he give some talk to the Chiefs on this head - can he give
orders to the Commander at Fort Towson to interefear for good -

I think you can prevail on the Chiefs for there is
good maney there also the Agent - so that things and matters
of D^r may be put at rest. tell the matter is Settle by the

laws of our Country,

If nothing is done - on. this matter there will be
Blood Shead no dought - these young Chickasaws are do not
know what consequence it would mount to, by comeing with
gun - of fear, there might harm done - I have advise the
D^r to come to you -

D^r will tell you all about it -

I am your humble

Sav.^t

David Folsom

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846. The address of above letter
bears the legend "By Dr. McDonna.")

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Near Dokesvill Oc 11.th 1846

Cap.^t W.^m Armstrong

Dear Sir

I have recently understood you ~~te~~ got home and likely you might be at the Council, and therefore I take this liberty to addrefs you with these a few lines, I have no doubt but you have hearn before this time, that I had entered a Suite in our court to Esteablsh and to have conferme by the Court A verbele Will that my morthor made a few days before her death, by four good Witnefs. how her property was to be dispose, in which Doctor Mcdonna became a deffedent. On the account of old Will was made some three years Ago, which she Abbrogateed and made will a voice, by these four Witnefses, the first court went off through excitement and Vexasion, and an open appeal was granted to ^{me} in any of the four Districks in the Choctaw nation, therefore I carried it to the Chickasaw Districk, and there put off for longer time. the Doctor giving Security as our laws requires, but no law in our country in any form or shape could make the Security be responsability for the damage it might be done, now I can prove ^{by} one or two good honest white men that Doctor Mcdonna^s intention is to have the property run out of the nation, by pretention of moveing them to Shonee Town and make use of them, The neagroes has been ~~sempely~~ completely Keapt by under excitement all this summer, have been shot

at. and both men & woman tied and put in Iron, to state all the particulars would be too long, the reason I write this to you I understand that, the Doctor give orders to move of all the negroes from where they are leaving the crop ungathered and proceed towards Shona Town, and Maxwell Frazer happen to come upon them as they were starting and ordered the overseer to put all the negroes & their plunder back and it was done so, after all this was done. last evening I understood that Doctor McDonna was on the road toward that way, and If he has gone that way I have no doubt he intends to make ^{many} as false statement to you as he know how to do, If the Doctor means honest it is but a few weeks from now until the court will be in session, let the property until then. If he ~~have~~ has right to them why no one will ^{say} its wrong,

You will be so good as to write me by the Bearer and also give some items about our annuity

Respectfully

Yrs friend & ever

Pitman Colbert.

me

but

NB about the Doctor our people has made ^{me} out every thing else, honest man, I want nothing but what is right,

P. C

In conclusion I would Beg leave you interference so far as to let the property quite remain where it is un-

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3.

till we shall properly settle by law as it is in law which
side it shall go, and in fact it can be so easily proven
that the Doctor^s entention to put them out of our reach

P. C.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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Council 11th Octr/46

Dear Sir;

This will be handed you by Doctr McDonna, who goes over to see you in relation to some difficulties that have taken place between him and Mexwell Fraezaer & others who are constantly harrefsing him about his property - It seems his overseer made an attempt to remove the negroes to Shawnee Town, 30 miles, and he was immediately surrounded by a parcel of chickasaws with Guns & other arms and threatened to blow his brains out & many other like threats, and compelled to to unload his wagons and the negroes all took to the woods -

Now the Doctr has given ample security for the forth coming of the property at the end of the suit

He has called upon Lt Bacon commanding Fort Towson for protection but unheard, and this matter if not stoped soon must lead to blood shed and a plenty of it - as you will infer from Col Folsoms letter - The balance of the facts, the Doctr can make his own statements to you and you will of course know what steps will be advisable to take to surprefs this domestic strife -

The chief I fear is afraid to act without some advice from you - And the Military is too weak but both together might take those fellows & turn them over to the proper~~ly~~ authorities - However you will know best what to

do, but a little delay just at this time may lead to disastrous consequences

yours very Truly

R M Jones

To Majr Armstrong

Choct Agent

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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Gen^l Council House

Oct 12th 1846

Maj W^m. Armstrong

As it seems to be the duty of every person in trouble to apply their cases to you for Some favourable decision in their behalf, I assume the liberty this morning to State my honest opinion of the present difficulties existing between Dr. McDona & Maj P. Colbert - From a letter written by Uncl D. Folsom to Col G. W. Harkins yesterday We have News, that one of McDona's Negro Ningo /?/ who had been run off Some time Since had Come back home. and was attempting to Steal one of Doctors horses, & the negro named Flownder interfered, & upon which interference, Ningo Shot him across through the low part of his nable, & Seriously wounding him - Another rumour from a person of undoubted veracity who lives in Texas, Says there were Six or seven armed men were ready to come & force those negroes in Dispute into Texas for McDona, and Doctors overseer had attempted to make a move but on Some account was checked:- This can be proven to satisfy any impartial mind, & that there will be Serious difficulties incur if the matter is not checked in time -

There have been many things Said & done to my certain knowledge by both Party, through the advice of the attornies employed by both sides which is easier Said than prove, relative to the word, "intention of Murder", - as well

as many things which have Connection with the excited Law Suit on hand.

that
You Know I have no interest in this matter, only that I am connected in the family of Maj Colbet by Marriage as well as Dr M^cDona, and My advice to them in the first place was to Compromise the matter & live in peace together, & I believe it could have been done very easy were it not for the hungary Lawyers.- & I believe yet, it could be effected by taking these lawyers away from them, & appeal to the honest decision of three disinterested men.-

of the
There have been words exprefsed by one attorney on the point of M^cDona which is calculated to breed Shedding of Blood. this I know it to be So - This is a matter & it is of no little consequence, & I think it is the duty of every honest heart. to stop it in time, Both Party in dispute, have friends. & it is presumable that no friend would like to see his friend abuse without making any attempt to See it out.-

All I ask & anxious to see a firm & impartial investigation made & to be report & such.- /just?/

In relation to the difficulty at Dr^s house, it can be prove that the Dr had another Dr employed at his home who was a perfect "Sot" & eternally drinking & keeping negro wenches, & which the young men who had difficulty with him. was about the negro wench.- & this the difficulty about the

Dr^s horse /house?/ being shot at &C. originates from Whisky
& Negro wench - This can be prove by Men who have Seen & know
all about the matter, & who is not in any ways interested
Therefore I think & do request that both Side of the ques-
ought to
tion have its fine investigation before making any attempt
to futher its difficulty, as impartially as pofsible -

I am yours very Respectful

Obt Sevt

S. Folsom

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Upshaw. 1846.)

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(Copy)

Post Oak Grove Chickasaw District)

Jany 29, 1848)

To the Chief and Captains of the Chickasaw People

Your committee to whom was refered several Subjects of importance relative to the pecuniary affairs of the Chickasaws, would most respectfully invite your attention to the following resolutions as the contenance of opinion entertained by your committee on each subject refered to them for their deliberation, and which they would recomend for its adoption.

We desire the whole of the interest accruing on our general fund be sent to us the present year for our annuity and request our Agent to use his influence that our wishes may not be disapointed.

We desire that two more schools to be established in our district one formale and one for Female and our Agent is requested to inform the Department, of the amount that in his judgment may be necessary for them to retain out of the interest arrising on our general fund for establishment of said school.

Resolved, That the sum appropriated heretofore for the Twelve month shop located on Kinmeshe and on Brushy Creek be each divided into two equal parts so that the sum sett apart be to support four six Mo Shop instead of twelve month; and the one half of the sum supporting the shop at Kiamishe remain as heretofore, and the other portion of that sum be so held as to support one Blaksmith Shop to be established

on Jacks Forks, and one portion of the Sum set apart for the support of the shop on Bushy Creek be removed to Perrys Court Ground, and the other portion of the same to establish a shop at Foush Melene, also that a sufficient amount be appropriated to establish two more six month Shops one near Boggy Depot and the other on Red River.

That the chief of the Chickasaw District is respectfully requested in connection with our Agent to use his best endeavours to have the foregoing resolution carried into effect by the fifteenth of February next.

We recommend that the by Laws regulating the Chickasaw fund remain as they now stand, untill a convention composed of delegates from the different settlements of our People may convene under the sanction of the Chief & Capt

We recommend that a mamoral be forwarded to Congress calling their attention to the amount due our people by Col Reynolds our late Agent, & that Col Benj Love be requested to have the necessary papers arranged.

His
(Signed) Isaac Albertson x
Mark

Chairman of the Committee

Sampson Folsom Sect

Approved by Chief

James McLaughlin

Chief

Feb 2, 1848

Names of Committee

- 1 Benjamin Love
- 2 D. Colbert
- 3 Shippowa
- 4 Chr Nahuntubby
- 5 Gabrel Love
- 6 Jerry
- 7 James Gamble
- 8 Jackson Frazier
- 9 Holah se che
- 10 James Owens
- 11 Winchester Colbert
- 12 Lewis
- 13 James Wolf
- 14 Edmund Perkins
- 15 Ish tik i n Katubby

(OIA: School File U-30 etc. Chickasaw Agcy. 1848. U-30.)

Chickasaw Agency

March. 25th, 1848.

Sir

I herewith enclose a copy of a report made by a committee appointed by the Chief and Captains of the Chickasaws, on the several subjects laid before them, which report has been sanctioned by the Chiefs and the whole Nation,

The most important businefs in my mind that was before them was on the subject of Schools, and they have acted nobly, you will observe that they strongly recommend more Schools, a Male and Female Academy, the Male to be on the manual labor plan: and the Female School to be conducted on the best & ^{most} improved, to educate Females, not only in Books but in ~~but/in~~ all the various branches of house wifery, And I have no doubt in my mind, but that you the Hon Secretary of War and the President will give it your hearty sanction. The committee desires that I should give to you my opinion as to the amount that should be necessary to build and carry on the Schools in the manner wished by the Chickasaws.

It is my opinion that it will take at least six or seven Thousand Dollars to build each Academy, and then Six Thousand Dollars for each year, to support and educate the Students; but you ~~have~~ will have the contracting for all of this businefs; and of course you will make the best contract you can for the Indians. It is the wish of all the

Chickasaws that the Rev^d Tho^s C. Stuart be selected to take charge of the Female Academy. They all know him and would prefer Him to any man in the United States, and they wish you to use your kind exertions to get him to take charge of the Academy. The Male Academy they wish to put into the hands of the Episcopal Church as the academy that is now on hand is in the hands of the Methodist. Mr S. is the same Gentleman that was appointed not long since to move the Choctaws from Miss. to the Choctaw Nation West. I would respectfully sugest your communicating with Bishop Oty of Tennessee on the subject of the Male Academy. He lives at Columbia Tenn. the President is well acquainted with him.

You will observe that they wish all the interest arising from the vested fund to be paid to them as annuity after deducting the necessary amount to pay for Schools. Blaksmiths. Iron. Steel, Coal &C. They contend that they are by their treaty entitled to it and they do not know why it is not sent to them, they say that they have complied with their Treaty and why is it that the Governments of the United States do not comply on their part, they say they know of no law that authorises the Government to withhold from them their just rights.

You will notice their wish respecting the Blak-smiths. I have divided two of them and have now got four, six months Shops, and one yearly Shop. I think it would be

3.

~~advise~~ well to have two more ~~six~~ month Shops, another year, and if you approve of it you will please let me know, so that I can make arrangements by the first of next year to have them in operation. It is my decided opinion that all the ~~Chickasaw~~ shops (public) should be in the Chickasaw district, if they were so ordered by you, I think it would cause a number of the Chickasaws who live out of the district to move in; and all admitt that they would be better Satisfied. The last recomendation in the report, will be attended to in another communication

Very respectfull your

Most obt Servt

A M M Upshaw C A

Hon W^m Medill

Comr of Indⁿ Affairs

P. S. The name of the two Academies will be sent touyou in a short time

A. U.

(OIA: School File U 30 etc. Chickasaw Agcy. 1848. U-30.)

Chickasaw Academy

Report for the first quarter March 31st 1848

To the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir

By the first of January last we had opened our road to this place. We immediately pitched our tent, which with one wagon afforded us shelter, while two men went to making boards, and the balance of our force engaged in cutting logs and putting up a cabin. The weather continued unusually dry and pleasant, and we plied our axes with such succefs that by the 10th of February we were enabled to move over the whole of our family, from near the council ground. About the middle of Feb^y. I was offered the hire of 5 or 6 laboring hands; (negroes) and finding I could do no better for the present season, I determined to hire them tho' at high rates - ranging from about 13 to 18 dollars per month -- We have also had some work done by contract---

The amount of our building at this date is one log cabin 14 by 20 feet with a clap-board shed at each end, which with our tent affords shelter to our whole family of 18 persons in all -- a hewed log smoke-house 18 by 20 feet well covered and ready to point; -- and a corn house, 10 by 20 feet, shedded round for horse & wagon shelters, and nearly covered.

We have the logs cut, and part of them hauled for a large carpenter Shop, which we intend building next, that we may have the use of it for a dwelling house, until our large new boarding house is built.

We have cut all the timber from about 3 acres, and fenced, and broke it up for a garden lot.

We have about three thousand rails made, and part of them up, And a contract for the making of ten thousand more, half of which perhaps are done. The close of the last quarter left in my hands a balance of eleven hundred and ten dollars, four & three fourths cents; the disbursements for the present quarter according to my account herewith transmitted, amount to Seven hundred and eighty two dollars and fifty seven cents, leaving in my hands a balance of three hundred and twenty seven dollars and forty seven and three fourth cents. Beside which there is now due and payable about two hundred dollars more, which would also have been paid had the persons who are to receive it, been present.

With due respect I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

Wesley Browning,

Sup^t Chic. Acad

March 31st. 1848.

(OIA: School File R-285-324-363. Choctaw Agcy. 1848. R-285.)

Washington June 20 1848

Sir

The undersigned acknowledge the recpt. of an order from the Dept. directed to Col. R. M. Johnson to turn over to them or to their order, the Chickasaw boys now at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. And while. congratulating themselves on the prospect of placing those Boys at other, and as they confidently hope, better institutions; they have to request that you direct Col. Johnson not to make any preparations or advances of money whatever for the homeward out-fit of the boys, as it is their desire to procure those articles necessary for their comfort themselves; And further, as it is their wish to place the boys at other seminaries, it is deemed quite unnecessary for any provision to be made, other than that which is absolutely necessary for their support until the first of ^{August} next and for which ample means have been provided.

Very Respectfully Sir

We have the honor to be

Your Obt. Servts.

Hon. W. Medill

Comm^{nr} &c. &c.

Pitman Colbert

Isaac Albertson

Edmund Pickens

John M^cGilvery

his
x
mark
his
x
mark
his
x
mark

Shah-pow-we

his
x
mark

Davis James

^a
James M^cLghlin

James Gamble

(OIA: School File C 178-191. Washington. 1848. C-178.)

Chickasaw Academy

Report for the Second quarter, ending June 30th 1848

To the Hon. the Commifsioner of Indian Affairs

Sir

My absence from home until late in July, and the the numerous and prefsing claims on my attention, must account for the late appearance of this report.

The operations of the past quarter have been directed toward enclosing, with a fence eight rails high, between fifty & sixty acres of woodland, and clearing, breaking, planting and cultivating about eighteen acres of^{it} in corn. The planting was done at three different periods, as the ground could be prepared, the last of which was about the twelfth of june; by which time the grafs and weeds had obtained so rank a growth that we were obliged to discontinue. The present appearance of the crop is as favourable as we could have expeted, but our object has been to have the ground in good order next season, and to obtain a good supply of fodder, as well as to raise a crop of corn for the present. Our vegetablelot, of nearly four acres, has done well, and is beginning to yield us a rich return for our labor.

Our carpententers have directed their attention to curbing and covering the well,- building a poultry house, and privy, and to hewing the logs, raising, and roofing our large shop, 20 by 30 feet, and two stories high; which, so soon as it can be prepared, must be the dwelling house for our large

family until we can put up one of our large buildings.

My business eastward this spring, was to obtain some good steady and pious laboring hands, some more materials and supplies, and to consult with the board of the Missionary Society about the expediency of building a saw mill. On this latter point I endeavored to lay before the board the circumstances of the case as fully and distinctly as possible - and after considering the reasons for and the objections against it, they approved of the attempt; they limited the amount of the expenditure, and pledged an increase of appropriation to cover it. I accordingly contracted with a mill-wright to come this fall and do the work, and had the necessary irons prepared and brought them on with me. The mill will be erected about three miles from our location, at a good site, on a stream affording sufficient water all the year, and will be commenced about the first of September.

The principal reasons for it are, first, it is ascertained that the expense of building a saw mill can be saved in the whole amount of lumber necessary to put up the buildings for the institution. Second, the convenience and expedition afforded in producing much lumber that would have to be taken out with the broad axe. Third, the necessity of a power to supply to the production of breadstuffs, especially when the school is in full operation. And fourth, its advantage to the neighbourhood and country generally. We have been obliged ^{to} pay from four and a half to five and a half cents a pound for what

little wheat flour we have allowed ourselves to use, while the country produces the very best of wheat, and only lacks the necessary mills to grind it. As we are not here to barbarise ourselves, but to improve the condition of others, it is legitimately within the perview of that object to encourage and introduce the means necessary thereto

My account for the past quarter, which is herewith forwarded, will show the amount of expenditure to be one thousand and fifty two dollars and sixty one and a quarter cents: being the whole of the ballance on hand on the 31st. of March and a part also of that received from Col. Rutherford since, of whom I received fifteen hundred dollars. And leaving in my hands a ballance of seven hundred and seventy four dollars and eighty six and a half cents; which will probably be sufficient to meet the demands of the third quarter.

Respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Wesley Browning,
Superintendent of
Chickasaw Academy

Hon. W. Medill) Com. of
) Ind. Aff^{rs}

Washington City

July 8th 1848

Hon W. Medill

Com^r Indian Affairs

Sir

Sometime since we addressed you a communication in regard to the Chickasaw Boys, now at the Choctaw Academy in the State of Kentucky and you were good enough to comply with the request contained in that letter, and we were furnished with an order from the Secretary of War, directing the delivery of the boys to us, as we are on the eve of starting for our homes We have respectfully to request that the order may be transfered to Col P. P. Pitchlyn whome we have employed to go after them, and with whome we desire you to consult in relation to the selection of a school or schools at which they shall be placed, we have further respectfully to inform you that we shall make arrangements on our return home to send on four other boys from the Nation to be educated, two of whome we wish to be placed under the new appropriation made of \$3600. mentioned in a former communication. and the remaining two to be aded yo yhe Kentucky Boys, if it shall meet your views & the views of the Sectr^y of War and the President, And we desire that a school be selected for them by yourself and Col Pitchlyn.

We desire that the amount of money set apart to furnish the clothing and to defray the expenses of the boys

home from schooll in Kentucky, be paid over to Col. P. so
that he may start after the Boys as early as practicable.

We are respectfully Your most

Obedient servents

Pitman Colbert

Isaac Albertson	his x mark
-----------------	------------------

Edmund Pickens	his x mark
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Shep-pow-way	his x mark
--------------	------------------

John M ^c Gilvary	his x mark
-----------------------------	------------------

James Gamble

Davis James

James M^cLaughlin

(OIA: School File. C 178-191. Washington. 1848. C-191.)

Copy

Columbia Tenn Aug 25th 1848

Col Upshaw

My dear Sir

A short time ago upon my arrival at home from a long tour of official visitation I found a communication from the Chief Clerk in the war department upon the subject of a Mission School among the Chickasaw Nation of Indians. As the Indian territory South of $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees North Lat. together with Arkansas & Texas, had been assigned to Bh, Freeman the mifs^r Bh, of the S West, I felt it my duty to lay the subject before him & accordingly transmitted the communication from the war department, without delay to him at Cincinnati, I have heard nothing from him since, and thinking that I had waited a sufficient time, and it being a matter in which I feel a very lively & deep concern, I have this morning a letter to the Secty of the Domestic Committee of Missions for our church at New York - a copy of which accompanies this -- I write now to assure you that it is my hearty wish and desire to forward this object of a school among the Chickasaws. Years ago I urged this matter strenuously upon the Genl. Convention, - But I can at present take no direct action in the premises without advisement & consultation with Bh Freeman To do so without his consent & approbation would be an interference his rights & duties. I doubt not that Bh Freeman will gladly avail himself of all the aid I

can give him; but I cannot more without first hearing from him.

I have with me a gentleman of experience in teaching a wise prudent & discreet man about 30 or 33 years of age Mr W^m Steel, whom I expect to ordain in a few days and who I think is well qualified in all respects for this Mission and although I have abundant work for him & should part with him reluctantly, still for the sake of the destitute Chickasaws, I will give him up and I know he will go where ever I choose to send him; In the event of an arrangement being made for Mr Steel to go, I desire to know of you whether he had better go in the first place alone and settle some plan of operations with the Nation, select a suitable site, put up the necessary buildings and then return and secure the requisite number of competent teachers to assist him; or had he better engage these beforehand, Please write to me fully and if I am authorised to act I assure you, I will do so promptly & to the best of my ability - if Bh Freeman will take the things in hand as it is his duty to do so, then I will give him all the information & help I can and transmit your letter to him.

Please present my kind~~red~~ regards to your family, and assure the head men of the Chickasaws of my most ardent desire to keep forward the good work of conferring upon their Nation the blessing of education and Christianity

Very truly yr friend

(Signed) Ja, H, Otey Bh of Tennessee

Norwich Cont. Sept 1st 1848

Sir.

I arrived at this place on the 10th Ult- with the eleven Chickesaw youth. A letter from Revd Mr Wright of the Choctaw Mifsion introduced me to the Revd Dr Bond, pastor of one of the Congregational Churches in Norwich - By his aid & advice a temporary arrangement for four weeks was made for board & instruction of the boys till careful inquiry could be made as to the most advantageous arrangements for them in future. As the Common Schools in New England, except in larger Cities are continued only two terms of about three months each in the year it became necefsary to procure a situation for them in some other kind of School. Plainfield Academy, fifteen miles from this, located in the quiet, pleasant Village of Plainfield offered the most economical & advantageous facilities of which we could hear, and arrangements have been made to have the boys distributed in several respectable private families and to be taken in Charge of by the Principal of the Institution Mr Benedict, a most worthy & competent gentleman who will devote himself specially to their improvement as it respects education morals and general conduct. It has been found that difficulties & embarrafsments would interfere with the plan of distributing them at present in their present state of deficiency as to education & knowledge of the manners & usages of Civilized Society. For one year at least, it judged to be desireable that they be trained and taught by one teacher who will give special and

Systematic attention to them with a view if deemed best to have them Separated after one year. Accordingly arrangements are Concluded to have them removed to Plainfield next Week.

Gentleman here interested in the welfare of these youth consider this the most favourable plan that can be adopted. Their expenses are so graduated as to come within the Specific appropriation of \$200 pr annum for each boy, extra expenses for nursing in case of Severe & protracted Sick- and funeral expenses in case of death nefts_^ excepted. No person for any moderate consideration can be found Willing to assume the liability of such contingencies.

Expenses have been incured in this City for board & instruction to the amount of one hundred & Sixty six dollars, fifty eight cents, which must be canceled before I can leave and as the funds placed in my hands for traveling expenses having been exhausted it becomes necessary to have this Sum forwarded by mail with the least possible delay either to myself or Revd Dr Bond as I wait here till the same is recieved. Vouchers for these expences will be sent immediately to your Depart ment.

If the foregoing arrangement is approved by the Department the Revd A Bond D D. of this City at my Solicitation will agree to act as the agent of the Department for these boys during one year who will give Such attention to the businefs as may be requisite to carry out the plan as above specified & who will agree to see it done so as to bring the expenses of board, washing, mending, tuition, books & Stationary, clothing,

Medicine & Medical attendance Within the Sum of two hundred dollars annually for each boy, payment being made quarterly - Such extra expenses excepted already referred to as may be occasioned by Sicknefs or death, the liabilities of which he will not Afsume for the Consideration of the appropriation of \$200 a year as above named - Such Contingent expenses Should they arise being left for Subsequent adjustment.

Respectfully

Yr Obt Servt.

P. P. Pitchlunn

Col Wm Medill

Comr Indn Affairs

Washington City.

(OIA: School File P 215. Norwich Conn. 1848.)

40

Norwich Conn Sept 18th 1838

Sir,

In compliance with your communication, dated the 5th inst, I forward an estimate of the expenses, for the support of the eleven Chickasaw boys, placed at Plainfield Academy for the current quarter of thirteen weeks, commencing September 8th

Estimate

For Board and Washing at \$2.00 per week	286.00
" Tuition and Books at \$6.00 per quarter	66.00
" Clothing and Caps " "	137.50
" Boots and Shoes " "	25.00
" Medicines and medical Attendance " "	12.50
" 3 Trunks	6.75
" Agency Services	<u>25.00</u>
Total Amount	<u><u>\$558.75</u></u>

The contingencies arising from postage, such travelling expenses as may be necessarily incurred and conveyance of packages that may be sent to the boys, will not vary the amount much from the above estimate. I have been fortunate in finding a home for the boys in three highly respectable and kind families, one of which is the physician, who has agreed to watch over the health of all the boys and provide them with such medicine and medical attendance as they may need during one year for twelve 50/100 dollars per quarter -

The institution is highly respectable enjoying the services of an able, well qualified preceptor, and located pleasantly in an intelligent, moral community, isolated from sources of temptation. Desirable interest is manifest in the education, moral culture and general improvement of the boys. The responsibility of the trust, I have consented to assume, has been undertaken more from regard to the interest, I have felt in these boys, than from any pecuniary consideration. It is my purpose to visit them occasionally, and watch their progress, and report the same quarterly to your department.

As part of the expenses of the current quarter are due, and will be cancelled on the receipt of the draft for the estimate as above given.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Alvan Bond

To

Hon W. Medill

Commissioner Indian Affairs

Washington

DC

(OIA: School File B 297-329. B-297.)

403
(Copy)

Chickasaw Agency

Near Ft Washita C N

Octr 24th 1848

My dear Sir

I received (a few days since) your kind favor of the 25th of August last, through the Indn Department at Washington: relative to a school in the Chickasaw Country; and am happy to find that you take so much interest in the matter; Early last Spring the Chickasaws in Council, determined to have two more large schools, They requested that I should suggest to the Honl W^m Midell, Comr of Indian Affairs the Amount that I thought would be necessary for the buildings, I did so and put the amount down at, 6 or 7 thousand dollars for each School, and recommended that one of the Schools should be conducted by the Episcopal Church, and the other by the Presbyterian Church; I requested M^r Medill to write to you on the Subject informing him that you were an intimate acquaintance of the President, whom he could refer to, Since then I have heard nothing direct from him on the Subject, but presumed he was makeing all necessary arrangements to establish the Schools, all the Council requested me to do has been done; Mr Medill will make the agreement or contract with each Church as he was requested by the Council to do. Therefore it would be best for the Contract to be made and

then come out and put up the buildings as soon as possible, but I would think it better for the School to be commenced as soon as possible on a Small scale, or have two or three Neighbourhood schools going on the Academy buildings are going up, I am certain it would give the Indians more satisfaction, and it would be preparing the Scholars to enter the Academy I would presume it would take Six or Seven thousand dollars per year for the Support of each School

Mrs Upshaw joins me in kindest regards to you & family

With high regard

your friend &

Mo Ob st &c

A, M, M, Upshaw C A

Bishop

Ia H Otey

Tennessee

(OIA: School File U 30-40-51. Chickasaw Agcy. 1848. U-51.)

405

Dokesville Choctaw Nation Nov.^{br} 10.th 1848

Mr J. T. Cochran

Acting Commissioner Indan Affairs

Your kind favour of the 29 Sept was recd on the 1^s November Some Eighty Miles from home Where I have for the last two weeks attending a General Council Amongest our people held near Fort Washata and have Just return home and hasten to acknowledge the recet your letter, It was truly painfull Intelligence not only to myself & family to many of ^{my} Son Zac' friends to learn that he had been so head Strong as to have acted in the way he has(I repeat I regret this matter exceedingly haveing every confidence in the sec.^y War as well as well as M^r Andrews the presedent of the Colledge that my son Zac was sent too. I am well sattisfied the appropriation of \$300 per anum allowed by the department for Tuetion &C of my Son is with Econemy Sufficent to meet all his necessary wants. I ^{wish} my son not only to be teaught to be to be a good scholar but to learn the true value of money and I feele gratfull you have done your duty in advising him to remain at the Instution he was first sent too and adhere strictly to the rules of the School

I have written my son at length & directed to your Care & have admonishd him without delay to Imedeately to return to his School and conform Strictly to the rules of his school and not think of vissiting about durring his vacation.

that he was sent by our nation with the sole view of giveing him a liberal education and to render him usefull & blessing to his people and I trust that on the receipt of my letter he will ^{take} my advice & not hereafter do any act to incur the displeasure of your department

In conclusion I would here make the request that some time last month I wrote to you department for a transcript copy of a document relative to the Individual proceedings of a case which concerns the Chickesaw people commonly Known as the werstren land claim & to have been prosecuted by Clement and outhur land Speculators in the States of Mississippi & letter I have not recieved an answer from you department & would urge the request that you be so Kind as to give you early attention

after giveing my son Za^c another fair trial and you fine you cannot make any thing of him will please furnish him with the necefserry funds to return home on

Respectfully

You Ob^t Ser^t

Pitman Colbert

(OIA: School File C 235-237. Doaksville. 1848. C-235.)

107

Doakville Choctaw Nation November 18 - 1848

Mr J. T. Cochran

Acting Com-.

Indian affairs Washington city

D. C.

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 18- Ulto., is Just to hand!
Stating my Son Zac had left School & had Started Home! he
has not as yet arived though he has had Sufficent time.

I Wrote you on the 9^h Inst. in Reply to your favour
written me on the 2^d Ulto,, In Regard to my Sons leaveing
School! Which Went by the Same mail that brot your last
favour to me!

And Was in hopes Would reach you in due time So that
my Son Would take my advice Jointly with yours! & return to
his school!

I truly Regret he has decided to Return Home! Knowing
So Well, that he could of done So Well. by remaining at the
School Selected for him!

I feel quite thankfull for your prompt attention
in furnishing him With funds to Return Home! as the last
Resort!

As our Anuity is Expected to Come on in a few Weeks
When our principle head men Will attend. I Will forward you
the necefserly vouchers from them to settle the \$106\$ ad-

vanced by the department!

please hereafter direct your letters to me at
Doaksville Near Fort Towson: Fort Washata is Some. Ser
80 or 90 miles West of me!

Believe Me Your friend & obt Servt.

Pitman Colbert

(OIA: School File C 235-237. Doaksville. 1848. C-237.)

402

Norwich, Dec. 11. 1848 -

Sir -

Herewith I forward my account of the expenses, incurred by the eleven Chickasaw boys in Plainfield Academy for the first quarter, ending on the 8th instant, - as estimated in my communication, dated the 18th of last September, exclusive of some small contingent items not included in said estimate.

The progress of said boys in their studies, habits of civilization, & general improvement, have exceeded my expectations. When they arrived in this city, none of them could read at all, or name the letters of the alphabet, and but two or three could speak any English. At a late examination I found them able to read very well in easy lessons, spell in two & three syllables, answer questions in mental arithmetic, and write very neatly. They are studious, attentive, well-behaved, & contented. They exhibit in their deportment a good degree of decorum & self-respect.

They are treated with respect & kindness in the Academy, in the families where they board, & in the community. A lively interest is manifested in their welfare among the people of the village, where they live.

I have taken special pains to have them comfortably clothed for this northern climate. Having visited them, I find them in all respects as favorably & comfortably situated, as could anywhere be expected.

(over)

The expenses of the second, i.e. the current quarter, commencing on the 8th, instant, & ending on the 8th day of March next, are estimated as follows; -

Contingent expenses, arising from freight of packages,	
visits to them, & academical items -	\$ 7 87
Board, washing, mending, & fuel, at \$2. pr. week each-	286 --
Tuition, books and Stationery -	66 --
Clothing, umbrellas, combs, brushes, & pocket knives-	131 88
Boots & shoes, & repairing the same -	25 --
Medical care & medicine -	12 50
Three additional trunks -	6 75
Agent's services -	25 --
Amount -	\$561 00

Part of the expenses, included in the above estimate, has been already incurred, and other items will soon become due,- all which will be promptly canceled, on the receipt of your Draft for the amount above specified.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob^t Sert^t,

Hon. W. Medill -

Alvan Bond.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington City, D. C.

(OIA: School File B 297-329. Norwich, Conn. 1848. B-329.)

411

Mission Rooms 2. Park Place

New York Feb: 20th 1849

Dear Sir

At a Meeting of the Domestic Committee, of the Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. held on the 19th Inst. the Committee Resolved, in behalf of said Society, to accept the proposal made by your Department, to establish by the Episcopal Church, a Manual Labor & Mission School, for the education and instruction of boys among the Chickasaw Indians. And at the same Meeting funds were appropriated to cover the expenses of their Agent, as soon as he can be appointed, to visit the Indian Country, to select the site, and locate the School and Mission.

If any preliminaries are to be adjusted, be pleased to communicate them, as well as the instructions, if any, given on the part of Government in other cases, and expected to be observed in the present instance.

Truly & respectfully

Yours &c

Chas^s, H. Halsey

Secy & Genl Agent

Dom: Missions

Hon: W. Medill

Com^r Indian Affairs

Washington City.

(OIA: School File. H 1032-1067. New York. 1849. H-1032.)

217

Norwich, Mat. 10. 1849 -

Sir,

I forward herewith my account of the expenses of the eleven Chickasaw boys in Plainfield Academy for the second quarter, ending on the 8th instant, as estimated in my communication, dated, Dec. 11. 1848, - exclusive of contingent items, not estimated at the time.

I have just returned from an examination of the boys in said Academy, & have been highly gratified with their proficiency in the several studies, to which their attention is directed. They can read very well in Saunder's Second Reading Book,- can spell with a good degree of accuracy,- write a fair hand, and recite /one word indecipherable/ elementary lessons. They are making progress in Arithmetic. Their deportment is manly and correct, and they are becoming assimilated in habits and manners to the Society, in which they are placed.

Having been well provided with warm clothing, they have endured the severe winter without complaint, & seemed to enjoy it. Their health is, and has been uniformly good, & they are contented and happy.

(Over)

2.

The expenses of the boys for the third quarter, i.e. the quarter ~~exp~~ which commenced on the 8th inst. and ends 8th of June next, are estimated as follows.

For board, washing, & mending, fuel & light - - - -	\$286 00
For tuition, books & stationery - - - - -	66 00
For clothing - - - - -	123 20
For boots & shoes provided & repaired - - - - -	25 00
For medical care & medicine (pr. contract)	12 50
For contingent expenses - - - - -	9 00
For Agents services - - - - -	25 00
For balance of last account - - - - -	<u>3 88</u>
	550 58

Some part of the above named expenses is already due, and other portions will fall due soon, which will be promptly paid on the receipt of your draft for the amount, as above specified.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob^t Serv^t,

Alvan Bond

Hon. W^m. Medill,
Commissioner Indian Affairs,
Washington City -

Chickasaw Agency

March 28^h 1849

Honl.

W^m Medill

Com of Indⁿ Affairs

Sir

This will be handed you by my Young friends A, V, Brown Holmes Colbert and Benjamin M^claughlin they are three of the Seven boys that were Selected by the Council to go to School at the North; You Sir will find them very interesting young men and anxious to get a good education, two of them were at Col Johnsons School about two years, and they as you will perceive made good use of their time A V Brown could not speak our language when he went there; I am satisfied that you will put these young men at good Schools, and I am as well satisfied that they will improve and be of great advantage to their people, Your kind attention to these young men will be thankfully acknowledged by me,

Very respectfully

Yr mo ob st

A M M Upshaw

Hon

W^m Medill Comr - &c

(OIA: Chickasaw File U 57-58-72. Agency. 1849. U-58.)

Chickasaw Agency

March 28^h 1849

Honl.

William Medill.

Comr^r, of Indⁿ Affairs,

Sir,

The Chickasaws in Council determined to send Seven Chickasaw Boys, on to Washington City; for you to Send to Some of the Schools at the North & East, It is left entirely to you to select the schools, it is expected that not more than two or three will be placed at the Same School, - M^r Robert Love was appointed by the Council to conduct them to Washington, also to visit the Schools, that the Chickasaw boys are now at, and to make a report to the Nation on his return home. - It was expected by the Council that you will furnish M^r Love with the necessary funds (out of the Chickasaw funds) to accomplish his Mission;

I have handed over to M^r Love (and taken his receipt for the same) five hundred seventy eight dollars and Seventy five cents, it being a balance of the Educational fund in my hands, this was done by the request of the Chickasaws; - Your kind attention to Mr Love and advice to the Young men & boys will be thankfully acknowledged by me.

Very respectfully

yr mo Ob st &C

A, M, M, Upshaw

U, U, Agent for the Chickasaws

216

Mission Rooms 2 Park Place

New York March 29th 1849.

Dear Sir

Shortly after the rec.^t of your favour of the 3^d.
Inst, enclosing a copy of the Contract, to be signed relating to the establishment of a Manual labour & Mission school (by the Epis: Church), among the Chickasaws, I forwarded a copy thereof to B'p Freeman for advisement, by direction of the Missionary Committee. It is as yet perhaps not time to hear from him upon this point. No letter having come.

In the meanwhile however a letter from him has been rec.^d of previous date. In which he says "I beg leave to suggest that it would be well in order to preclude any future understanding to have it clearly ascertained and Expressed in the Contract, what is meant by "buildings of a substantial character": whether the material shall be stone or brick or wood. And if wood as I suppose, whether framed or of logs. I presume well built log houses, will be regarded as coming under the description - but there can be no harm in having it specified".

As the B'p's words convey the proposition distinctly I have copied the extract verbatim.

If convenient please give your views upon the subject, as well as mention what you have accepted under this clause as its fulfillment by other Societies. That I may

lay the same before our Committee, upon its meeting after having heard from B'p Freeman.

Respectfully

Yours &c

Cha^s H Halsey

Secy: Dom: Com:

Hon: W. Medill

Com^r Indian Affairs,

Washington City

(OIA: School File H 1032-1067. New York. 1849. H-1067.)

416

Report of Chickasaw Academy, for the first quarter ending
March 31st 1849 -

To the Hon. Commifsioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir

Our labors in the building department for the past quarter have been confined entirely to the saw mill and the work has progrefsed so far that we hope to have it runing some time in May. The work necefsarily progrefses slowly because of the small number of workmen employed on it. Mechanics are not to be employed and dismissed at pleasure here as in settled and improved parts of the country; and I think it not best to employ any more permanently because of the limited state of our funds. From the difficulty of obtaining suitable white laborers, I have been compelled to hire negroes. I have engaged them for the year, and occasionally employ one or two more for a short time, as I can obtain them. I have one white man who serves as a foreman or manager in my absence. The work performed has consisted chiefly in clearing off our new ground and preparing it for the plough. Our work in all respects has been much retarded by the unusual severity of the winter, there having been no lefs than four succefsive falls of sleet, which remained frozen on the ground a week or ten days, and rendering it impracticable to do any thing with our team with safety. In addition to this the great amount of wet weather more recently has thrown back our work so far that it will be the latter part of April

before we shall be able to plant any corn. Our intention is to put in about fifty acres which we hope will supercede the necessity of purchasing, and enable us to raise our own pork for another year.

Very restfully

your Obedient Servant

W. Browning Sup^t of C. A.

Hon W. Medill

Com. I. A.

(OIA: School File B 405. Academy. 1849.)

420

Hon. W^m Medill

Delaware College

May 8th 1849

Dear Sir,

I received your last communications together with the printed Forms for rendering accounts. According to the specific statement at the beginning of one of the letters sent to me, I herewith transmit the account for the Chicasaw boy, who is in M^r Meigs Preparatory Department, F McCalla, in a separate and entirely distinct paper by itself, which is the thing I suppose you intended.

I have the pleasure also, of announcing the arrival of M^r Holmes Colbert, a Chicasaw young man, with your letter of Introduction. His appearance is very prepossessing. I find on examination, that he has not studied any Greek, and very little Mathematics, altho he has made more proficiency in Latin. It is necessary that he should be carefully and laboriously instructed from this time, on until our next Fall Term. He may then, by hard effort, and untiring devotion to study, be able to join the new Freshman clafs, that will come in at that time. He seems anxious to get to work, and feels confident that he shall succeed. He is now in his room, with every thing in order, & has commenced recitations with M^r Moore, one of our Tutors, and Professor of Rhetoric, who kindly agreed for a suitable compensation, to take charge

of his instruction, until he is admitted into College. The room furniture & books &c of the lamented W^m Howell, are appropriated for his use, and the estimate consequently for his outfit, is small, as you will see in the paper herewith sent. I understand from your letter, that his position is the same as the Choctaws, and his accounts to be rendered with theirs, on the same sheet

You mention an omission with the January account, of a "letter of transmission", The reason you will remember was, that M^r. Graham was the bearer of that package, and it was supposed, that, as he handed it to you himself, any explanation needed, would be made viva voce. I should hardly know at the distance of time, how to supply the omission.

Permit me to say dear sir, that I hope you may be willing to retain your present position in public life, and that the sphere of usefulness you fill, in the interesting Department, over which you preside, may be much enlarged, and your enlightened interest in the causes of Aboriginal elevation, and moral and intellectual culture, be properly appreciated, and long remembered by that afflicted people.

very respectfully & truly

Your obt servt

James P. Wilson

(OIA: School File W-333 &c. Newark, Del. 1849. W-333.)

422

Norwich, May, 14. 1849

Sir -

Your favor by Mr Love was received on Saturday immediately after my return from New York, where I was, when he arrived. Of course I have not had time to make definite & permanent arrangements for them ^{youth sent.} ~~as yet~~ - They were all taken to Plainfield on the score of economy, where they will spend a few days in school with the other youth of their nation, till they are located. Today I have been to Plainfield with Mr Love, & Tecumseh Gains returned with me, & will probably be placed in one of our Academies in this city. Benmajin M^cLaughlin will probably remain at the Academy in Plainfield, as his cousin is there, & if so, he will be placed in the family of Doctor Cogswell, who ^{is} the right sort of a man to manage him, as he has been much indulged at home, & inclined to be, as we say, somewhat wild, and needs to be under a steady & strict family control. The other three will be provided for as soon as a suitable place is found.

I think it will be best to have these last youth separated. None of them except Brown are so far advanced in studies, as are those in the Academy at P. - I think I can locate them so near, thereto, I can look after them; though I know of no place in this vicinity, where their expenses will be so low, as they would be, where the other boys are. Their family connections are such, that their

notions are graduated a little higher, than the others have entertained, and on this account a separation is desirable, were there no other consideration.

As soon as permanent arrangements are made for them, I will report the same to your office for consideration & sanction. I shall exercise my best judgment in the matter, & give the subject all the attention in my power. The care of such a charge, and the anxiety it involves, are greater than I at first anticipated, and considering my arduous parochial labors, I should decline the service, were it not for the deep interest I feel in these touth, ^{for} ~~in~~ whom their nation are expending so much. - They seem to look to me as a father, and listen to my counsels with remarkable docility. How I shall get along with the last company remains to be seen.

Several of the first company possess intellects of a high order, & if they live, will, I think, become distinguished in their nation. They are well behaved, diligent, & have secured the respect of the people among whom they reside. They attend church regularly, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Robinson a most worthy man, takes a lively interest in their welfare. If I am as fortunate in locating the new comers, I shall be well satisfied. Mr Love witnessed an examination of these boys this forenoon, & will be able to report his impression to you on his return. -

Having seen several persons from the nation, & happy to have so uniform & decided an expression of satisfaction with the able & faithful manner, in which you have managed their affairs, and the expression of their wishes, that this important trust may be continued in your hands. And I avail myself of the opportunity to acknowledge the promptness, with which you have responded to my communications.

Respectfully Your

Ob^t Serv^t,

A Bond.

Hon. W. Medill -

(OIA: School File B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1892. B-399.)

It is now a long time since I have written a Composition, and I thought I would write one again. Some folks say if we write Compositions we shall learn how to write, and now I am writeing one. I have been more accustomed to declaiming than I have to writing and therefore you cannot expect much from me in this line. It is growing cold again and makes me think of the good times that we used to have last winter, amongst the snow and ice, snow-balling, sliding, &c.- Though we are not used to such cold weather as we find here, we like it much better than one would think we should. I find that some of the Yankees, who have always been here, feel the cold much more than we do. We shall have very long evenings this winter in which to sudy, and I hope we shall improve them well and get much knwledge before spring comes again. -

Joseph Colbert

(OIA: School File B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-549.)

426

Norwich, May, 31, 1849 -

Sir -

After careful inquiry & deliberation I have made a disposition of the five Chickasaw youth, sent to my care in charge of Mr Love, and submit the arrangement to your consideration. On learning that Brown and M^cLaughlin left home with the understanding, that they were to be placed together, - and as a larger appropriation, as I am informed, was made for their support, than was voted for the other youth, I have put them under the care & instruction of Mr. Morgan, an approved teacher of an English school in Norwich Town, about two miles distant from the city. Board, including washing, mending, fuel, & light, has been engaged for them in a respectable private family for two & a half dollars a week each. Their tuition will be six dollars each a quarter - books & stationery not over two dollars a quarter for both. -

As they have been accustomed to dress more expensively than the other boys, I am not as yet able to intimate the probable amount of expense for their wearing apparel, including boots, shoes, hats & caps; but judge, that it will not fall below \$75.00 pr. annum, nor exceed \$85 or 90, for each.

I have also made an arrangement with Mr Crary, an experienced teacher of English studies in a village of this town about one mile distant from my residence, to take into his family T- Gains & the older Alberson, and take a parental care of them, they being young. He teaches a School, & has

taken the boys into one of his classes, with which they recite. He gives them instruction in school and at his house. They are very pleasantly situated, & seem happy. His charges for board, washing, mending, fuel, & light, are two & a half Dollars pr week for each, & six dollars a quarter for tuition. Books & stationery will be about one dollar a term for each. - Their clothing, including every article of wearing apparel, will not exceed \$60. a year for the present.

The younger Alberson seemed desirous of remaining at Plainfield, and I concluded in the circumstances, that I could not do better than place him in the family of Doctor Cogswell with Sampson McLaughlin, where good care will be taken of him. His annual expenses there will not vary from those incurred by the other boys in that Seminary, which for the current year including trunks, umbrellas, brushes, &c, ^{not} will exceed \$205 each. -

In the arrangements thus specified, I have studied an economy as rigid, as is consistent with the comfort and improvement of these interesting youth. They are in the midst of an enlightened community, who feel a deep interest in Indian civilization. They are welcomed by the members of their respective schools, & kindly treated, & are thus brought into familiar intercourse with the school boys of the community, where they reside. And being thus near, I can often see them, & watch their progress & conduct. The charge, including that

at Plainfield, imposes on me much care, responsibility, and anxiety, which I should decline assuming, were it not for the great interest I feel in these youth, and the nation from which they come.

Enclosed is my account of the expenses, that will have accrued from the time of their arrival here to the 8th of June, ensuing, which is the close of the quarter at Plainfield. I do this, that the expenses of the whole number may hereafter be included in one account.

Very Respectfully

Your Ob^t Serv^t,

A Bond

Hon. W. Medill -

Commissioner of Indian Affairs -

Washington --

(OIA: School File. B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1892. B-415.)

429

Norwich, June, 11, 1849 -

Sir -

Herewith I transmit to your office my account of the expenses of ~~the~~ eleven Chickasaw boys in Plainfield Academy, for quarter ending 8th inst. I am happy to state, that having visited them this day, I find them in excellent health, and prosecuting their studies, with diligence & success. I permitted them to enjoy the late spring vacation of two weeks as a season of recreation, it being the first recess they have had, since they came under my care.

Several persons from the Choctaw & Chickasaw Nations have visited them the past season, & expressed their satisfaction with the progress they are making in English studies, and in manners. They are gradually acquiring the facility for speaking, ~~the~~ English, & seem desirous of becoming able to dispense with the use of their own language, & of becoming Americanized. In addition to reading & spelling, they are acquiring the rudiments of arithmetic, grammar, geography, and general knowledge. They excel in chirography, and several of them are able to compose, and write letters to their friends at home in good English.

They manifest accute sensibility in respect to the interest & honor of their nation, & tender attachment to their friends. Among themselves they have been remarkably harmonious, and continue to be contented & happy. Their views of the value of an English education are becoming enlarged and definite. With laudable ambition they anticipate the

time, when they shall return to their people, qualified for stations, in which they may by distinguished usefulness remunerate their nation for the expenses of their education.

Their correct deportment continues to secure for them the respect & kind consideration of the people, among whom they reside. It is not a little surprising ~~that~~ to us, that in the rude state, in which they were, on their arrival here, they should have proved so uniformly docile, tractable, and well-behaved. The influence of the well-governed, refined, & intelligent families, where they find their present home, is not the least among the advantages they are enjoying.

I have procured at a small rent three pews for their use on the lower floor of the Congregational Church, and their attendance is regular. They are formed into a Bible class, and on the Sabbath are receiving gratuitous instruction, in the Christian Scriptures, and in the Christian virtues,- thus uniting moral with mental culture.

Should the pleasure of a Northern excursion offer an inducement for you to visit New England this season, I shall be happy in the honor of a call from you. And you may be assured, that such a visit from you would be most welcome to these youth.

Hon. W. Medill,

Very Respectfully

Com. Ind. Affairs,

Your Obed Serv^t

Washington -

A Bond.

P. S. Enclosed is my estimate of expenses for the sixteen

youth, now under my charge in Plainfield and Norwich, for
the quarter, commencing on the 8th instant, & ending Sept.
8th 1849 -

(OIA: School File B-376. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-424.)

432

Norwichtown New London County. Connecticut

June 23^d. 1849

Col Medill

Dear Sir. I was requested by you through Mr. Bond
to write a few lines, to inform you of ^{our} ~~my~~ Situation, & how
we
~~I~~ like the resurden^{are}ce of this place, Myself & Benj McLaugh-
lin^{have} here at M.^r Morgan's, - School, & so long as we^{are} been here.
we are very well -- pleased with our instructor, and hoping
that we shall do better than we did at Col Johnson's, school.
We
~~I~~ have been & vissited those boys at Plainfield, about two
weeks ago & saw them they are geting along finly & well sat-
isfied with their boad^{ing}. & all the arrangement which has
been made for their education,

Mr. Medill ^{We} ~~I~~ have not had much ^{to} say, ^{We} ~~I~~ only write
these few lines, merely for you to see & know how We will
improve hereafter. And I will ask ~~you~~ good advise from you.
If any delegation from our nation Should come to Washington
City recommand them to visit us around,

&c

No more at present, But remaind your sincery

Aaron V Brown

Benj. Mc-Laughlin

(Chickasaw)
Your^a (x) Indians scholars

(OIA: School File. B-432-568. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-432.)

433
Hon W^m Medill

Delaware College

July 4th 1849

Sir

I send the two months statement of H. Colbert, which I believe you will find correct, together with an estimate of his expenses for the quarter to end September 30th 1849. We think, he may be able to enter our next Freshman class in the Fall. He studies very closely, and is in all respects a young man of very high character and of finest promise universally respected and beloved. He will be obliged to continue his studies during the vacation, allowing him about a week at the close for relaxation. He is very anxious to do what is right in the matter, and enter credably. He has not needed the carpet yet, for which allowance was made in the last remittance, because he preferred for his own improvement to room with Allen Wright. He will however want it next Term.

M^r Meigs' absence (with whom W. M'Calla is at present placed) prevents me from sending his report at this time. It is however brief & simple and can easily be sent next Fall. I believe also you did not state, that you desire long account to be made out quarterly. He is however making rapid progress and M^r Meigs speaks very highly of him.

very respectfully Your obt. Servt.

James P. Wilson

(OIA: School File W 333 &c. Newark, Del. W-347.)

134

An Act making an additional appropriation of five thousand dollars for completing the buildings of the Chickasaw Academy and for other purposes

Sec 1 Be it Enacted by the Chief and Captains of the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians in Council assembled That their Shall be and is hereby appropriated out of the Chickasaw fund the sum of Five Thousand dollars to be applied to the completings of the Chickasaw Academy now in progress of Erection under the direction of the Mifsionary society of the Methodist Episcopel church South, the Same Shall be Paid to the Superintendent of that Academy under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec 2 It is desirable that the Said Academy Shall be put in a condition for the reception of pupils as soon as possible, Our Agent is therefore hereby Requested to take the necessary steps to have the amount hereinafter appropriated drawn for this purpose. and also the further Sum of one thousand dollars which has hertofore been appropriated but not yet drawn

Sec 3^d That an appropriation of three hundred ^{dollars} _{pr} annum be made for sending Zach Colbert and Colbert Carter to College for Each of them for three years

Sec 4th That R, J, Humphreys and Winchester Colbert are appointed trustees of the Chickasaw Academy to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Col Benjamin

Love and the Resignation of Col Edmund Pickens

Passed the Council

Isaac Alberson his
 x
 mark

President of the Council

Approved July 16th 1849

Edmund Pickens his
 x
 mark

Chief Chickasaw District

Attest

Cyrus Harris

Clerk

Chickasaw District

Choctaw Nation

(OIA: School File U-73-74-75. Agency. 1849. U-73.)

436
Chickasaw Agency

July 26^h 1849

Sir

You will herewith find the account of Mr Robert Love, for Seven hundred forty three dollars & thirteen cents, This account is for Beef furnished the Council, and for Conducting Six Chickasaw boys to Washington City and from thence to Schools in the Eastern States.

Mr Love requests me to say to you that he is Very much in want of money and would thank you to forward a draft to my care for him at your earliest Convenience.

Very Respectfully

yr Mo ob St &C

A, M, M, Upshaw

U S Agent for Chickasaws

Honl O Brown

Comr of Indⁿ Affaairs

P. S. I have not been officially informed of your appointment, but saw it in the Washington Papers, as we have had no Mails for several weeks, that may be the cause why I have not yet received notice

resptf.

A M M Upshaw

U, S, I Agent

(OTIA: Chickasaw File U 57-58-72. Agency. 1849. U-72.)

137

Fort Washitaw C. N.

August 17, 1849.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of Interior -

Dear Sir --

We would most respectfully inform you that we have got into difficulties from which it seems almost impossible to extricate ourselves; and in the absence of any one to direct us in matters of importance, we have thought that it would be wise, and we hope not improper to avail ourselves of ~~the-sa~~ your superior wisdom and experience, in matters which involve the welfare of our people. Our ignorance of the principles of law, and the high position you occupy as a statesman, we hope will be a sufficient excuse for our asking your advice in this hour of trial

You perhaps have heard of the assassination of Benjamin Love, a very prominent man of this tribe, by a Shawnee, whom we now have in custody at Fort Washitaw. He acknowledges his guilt, and also implicates two Chickasaws, by whom he said he was hired to commit the murder. While we are satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, the many conflicting statements made by him concerning his accomplices, if he had any, constain us to doubt whether or not he is endeavoring to secure the punishment of innocent men. Thus the matter stands after a thorough investigation. Now we desire to deal out justice to all parties. We believe the Shawnee is guilty -

no one pretends to deny that - and justice demands that he should be punished; but the Creek nation interferes, and says if we punish him, we must also punish those whom he has implicated, or war will be the consequence; but if we punish those who he implicates, difficulties will certainly arise among the Chickasaws, and scenes will be enacted which it is painful to contemplate - a system of assassination, discord and bloodshed will be carried on for the next five years to come, and what we wish you to decide is, whether we should permit crime to go on unpunished, or punish men who can establish their innocence beyond a doubt, and thereby inflict a wound in our own nation which will require years to heal, in order to keep at peace with a neighboring nation. This is a subject on which we desire to be enlightened by your superior wisdom. We appeal to you because we know no other source. We have an agent here, it is true, but we might as well have none at all, for he is no use to us - so far from it, he is a burden upon the shoulders of our people. We have appealed to him in this as well as other instances, but he will give us no advice, and the disregard he evinces on all occasions for the welfare of our people, constrains to the belief that he is not our true friend.

The man before alluded to as the murderer of Mr. Love, is one who should not be permitted to run at large, as he confesses assassination to be his trade -- the means by

which he supports himself, and if he goes unpunished, others of our people may share the same fate of Mr. Love.

With great respect and esteem, we remain yours, &c

Edmund Pickens his
 x
 mark

Chief Chickasaw

District C. W

Robt W Nail

District attorney

Cyrus. Harris

Clerk. C. District

C. W

(OIA: Chickasaw File P 341. Ft. Washita. 1849.)

(Copy)

Fort Washita C. N.

August 18th 1849

Dear Sir,

The trial of the murderer of Benjamin Love has surrounded us with difficulties of a very serious character; difficulties from which it is impossible to extricate ourselves without some assistance, and we have thought proper in the absence of any one to advise us in matters of importance, to lay the case before you, and ask you how we should proceed. In the midst of the confusion which surrounded us, we appealed to our Agent for advice but in this, as in all other cases when the interests of our people are involved we were turned away without any relief, and for a moment forgetting that you were the proper person to appeal to in our affliction we addressed a letter to the Honl. Mr. Ewing of Washington City but notwithstanding that, on reflection, we have thought that we had better address you also on this important subject as you will be able to afford us more speedy relief.

The murderer of Mr Love is a Shawnee whom we now have in custody at Fort Washita He acknowledges his guilt, of which there remains no doubt whatever, and also says that he was hired by two Chickasaws to commit the murder. While we are satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, we are constrained, after a thorough investigation of the matter to

look upon those he implicates as innocent men. They are not only able to prove their innocence by other evidence, but his own conflicting statements concerning them go a great ways towards establishing it. Now as we said before, there is no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and we believe that justice and the safety of society demands that he should be punished, but the Creek Nation have interfered in his behalf and say if we punish him (the Shawnee) we must also punish those Chickasaws, whom he implicates or war will be the consequence.

Here is the difficulty. These men can not only prove their innocence, which must forever prevent us from punishing them, but such a step would be productive of results truly alarming to us and distressing to the whole nation. A system of assassination and blood shed would distract our people for five years to come, were we to punish those men without satisfactory evidence of their guilt.

The Shawnee boldly avows assassination to be his trade and we fear if he is permitted to run at large many others of our people will share the same fate of Mr. Love.

This is a brief statement of all the facts of the case and any information or advice from you would not only greatly relieve us but would be gratefully received. We would not tax you with this matter, but we have no other alternative. Our civil authorities called upon our Agent, it is true, for advice, but he informed them that he had

nothing to do with it and knew nothing about it.

An immediate answer from you will be thankfully received.

We are respectfully your

friends & Obt. Servts,

Edmund Pickens x his mark

Chief Chickasaw District

Robert W. Nail

District Attorney

Col John Drennen

Acting Supt, W. T.

Choctaw Agency

(OIA: Chickasaw File D 220. Choctaw Agcy. 1849.)

443

Choctaw Agency

Sept. 5th 1849

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, for your advice and instruction, a communication received from the Chief of the Chickasaw District of the Choctaw Nation. A part of the statement is no doubt rather highly colored so far as it respects the Creek Nation. That some individual Creeks might have made the remarks attributed to the Creek Nation is not at all improbable but that the Creeks, in anything like a national capacity should interfere is highly improbable.

It however seems to me that there should be some international arrangement in regard to such cases as the present. The punishment of an individual of one Tribe for an offence committed against another, by the party so injured, is likely to cause dissatisfaction and might lead to serious difficulty.

In order to obviate this; some tribunal should be established in the Indian country to try such cases or the parties should be caused to appear before the court of the United States in that District to which the particular portion of the Indian country was attached, in which the offence was committed. I mean in criminal cases. This system would prevent any unfriendly feelings from arising between different Tribes in such cases -

Whilst I consider it right and proper that the Shawnee, who murdered Mr. Love should be punished according to the laws of the country in which the offence was committed, yet in order to have a proper precedent established in such cases, for future action, I thought it advisable to refer the matter through you to the Department of the Interior, for instruction.

Your early attention to this matter is most respectfully requested, in order that it may be satisfactorily adjusted -

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

John. Drennen

Acting Supt. W. T.

Orlando Brown Esqr

Commr. Ind. Affrs

Washington City

(OIA: Chickasaw File D 220. Choctaw Agcy. 1849.)

141

Norwich (Conn) Sept. 18, 1849 -

Sir

Herewith I forward my accounts of expenses, incurred by the sixteen Chickasaw youth, committed to my charge, during the quarter, ending on the 8th instant. Twelve of these youth are in Plainfield academy, sixteen miles distant, & four are in this town at two different schools. -

It gives me pleasure to be able to state, that during the past term they have enjoyed good health, excepting two cases ~~in~~ one of which resulted from the gathering of a tumour, which required a surgical operation, - and the other from a bilious attack, which terminated in a moderate fever. Considering the unusual prevalence of sickness over the country, the usual good health of these boys is a subject of grateful notice.

They seem happy and contented, and with commendable industry & interest have, with very few exceptions, prosecuted their studies in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, Geography, & penmanship. They attend church regularly on the Sabbath, & during that day meet their teacher, to receive instruction in the christian virtues, & the rudiments of christian knowledge.

Their deportment continues correct & manly, and in but very few instances has there been anything requiring

discipline or rebuke, during the year. They are learning to speak English, and ⁱⁿ several cases they speak and write the language very well. Living in the midst of a farming and manufacturing population, they witness the results of education and industry, & thus are becoming impressed with ideas, showing the value of civilization. In various respects their progress has been all, that could have been anticipated, & to me has been highly satisfactory. There is reason to expect ^{of them} from this time still more rapid progress, having encountered and overcome many of the difficulties, incident to such a condition, as that in which most of them commenced their studies one year ago.

Their conduct has secured for them the respect & sympathy of the people, among whom they dwell, and a lively interest in their welfare is manifested. There are among them a few noble spirits, needing only the advantages of a liberal education to render them ornaments of any community.

The expenses of the youth at Plainfield will not vary essentially, ~~from~~ during the current year, from those of the past. Their books will cost somewhat more, and some addition will be requisite to the amount appropriated for clothing. This becomes necessary in order to meet their rising sentiments of self-respect, & relieve them from mortifying embarrassment, when they mingle, as they will hereafter be likely to do, with society. The embarrassments

they have felt in consequence of their conscious inferiority, as to mental culture, are growing less, & will be diminished, when as they appear in public, they can see & feel, that they are respectably clothed.

I will soon make out an estimate of the expenses of all these youth for the current quarter, & forward the same to your office.

Respectfully,

Your Obedt Serv^t:-

Alvan Bond.

Agent

Hon. O. Brown -

Com^r Ind. Affairs,

Washington

(OIA: School File B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-496.)

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1849

Sir -

I have had the honor to receive an acknowledgment of my report, & accounts of expenses for the sixteen Chickasaw youth under my care for the quarter, which ended on the 8th instant, Herein I forward to your office my estimate of the expenses of said youth for the current quarter, which will end on the 8.th day of December next.

Board, washing, mending, fuel & lights for twelve of said youth at Plainfield, at \$2.00 pr. week - - - -	\$312.00
Board &c for four of said boys in Norwich,	
at \$2.50 pr week - - - - -	130.00
Tuition of all at \$6.00. pr. quarter - - - - -	96.00
Books & stationery for the quarter - - - - -	16.00
Clothing for the same for the quarter - - - - -	255.00
Medicine & medical care - - - - -	18.00
Incidental expenses - - - - -	16.00
Services of agent for the quarter - - - - -	50.00
Balance of last account - - - - -	<u>8.91</u>
	\$901.91

I am informed by Mr Robert Love of the Chickasaw Nation, who came to this town last May with five of the youth, under my care, that at a meeting of the Chickasaw Council, held on the 7.th of last July, and to which he made report of his mission, & the condition, in which he found

the youth of his nation in Plainfield Academy, ^{was} it voted,
that an appropriation be made specially to provide said
boys with an extra suit of clothing, for use on the Sab-
bath, & other occasions, when they appear in public; and
that their agent, Col. Upshaw, was requested to forward
the amount for such purpose, The foregoing estimate will
not meet the outlay for such extra suit of clothes, which on
the most economical ~~est~~ scale, will cost each about fifteen
dollars.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob^d Serv^t

Alvan Bond

Hon. O. Brown,

Com^r. Indian Affrs

Washington -

(OIA: School File B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-501.)

450

Hon. Orlando Brown

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Delaware College

Newark Nov. 7th, 1849

Sir.

I send herewith the account of Holmes Colbert, a Chicasaw youth, in our Freshman clafs, and also included in it, the account of Fred. M^cCalla, a Chicasaw youth, in the Preparatory Department of Delaware College, under the care of the Rev. Matthew Meigs. I do not know, in what better form to transmit young M^cCalla's Account, than that in the enclosed paper, as the Department exprefsly required, both of the statements to be presented in the same sheet, since the appropriations come from the same fund, per Act 20th April 1836". I hope both accounts will be found satisfactory

I send also the estimate for six months from Sept. 30^t 1849 to Mar. 31" 1850. This arrangement will be very desirable to me, for reasons stated in my letter accompanying the account for the four Choctaw youths.

The money allowed for a Carpet for Colbert's room, in the estimate for the quarter ending June 30th was not used, and the amount included in the Balance in my hands at that time. He will need the carpet this winter, and I therefore include it in the present estimate.

It gives me much pleasure also to state, that Holmes Colbert, by close application during the summer, and the vacation of six weeks, qualified himself for admission into the Freshman Clafs, in all the requisite studies except Latin, which he has since made good, and is now in full standing

He is a young man of good parts, very studious, and anxious to improve, popular among the students, and very correct and gentlemanly, in his entire deportment. He did not ask for his \$2. pr month, the sum deemed by me sufficient for pocket money, and freely allowed by the Department, and as he did not demand it, it was not paid to him,- it is included in the Balance in my hands.

Young M^cCalla, the Chicasaw boy, continues to improve rapidly, and it gives me pleasure to state, that M^r Meigs speaks highly of him. You are aware, I presume, that the arrangement in regard to him is, that 225 Dollars pr. annum is to cover every expense except medical attendance in case of sickness, and funeral expenses in the event of his death. This explains the uniform remittance of \$112.50 every six months, and the regular balancing of his account to that amount, by M^r Meigs.

very respectfully

and truly yours James P. Wilson.

P. S. On making out M^r Meigs statement, I see there is some difficulty. His account shows receipts for more than I have

paid him. He has only received the \$112.50, according to agreement. and is not to receive any more. Would not the best plan be, simply to take his receipt for \$112.50 every six months, and set it down as an item in my account for the Chicasaw? It would save the trouble of a separate Balance sheet, and be as satisfactory. J. P. W.

(OIA: School File W 333-345-347-351-383. Newark, Del. 1847.
W-379. Above communication was addressed to Comr. Ind. Aff.)

453

Estimate of Expenses of Holmes Colbert. and Fred. M^cCalla,
 (Chicasaws) for six months from Sept. 30th, 1849 to March 30th,
 1850.

For <u>F. M^cCalla</u> as pr Agreement	\$112.50
College Bills for Colbert	18.00
Clothing "	37.50
Boarding "	39.00
Monthly Allow "	12.00
Washing & Mending "	10.00
Shoe Bill "	10.00
Lights "	5.00
Incidentals "	15.00
Carpet say	<u>10.00</u>
	269.00
Deduct Balance on hand	<u>88.90$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
	\$180.09 $\frac{1}{2}$

Remit Revd J P Wilson, Prest &c Newark, Del- the above amt
 from appn

Carrys &c Chickasaws

Act 20 Apl 36

T R C

(OIA: School File W-333 etc. Newark, Del. 1849.)

657

Norwich, Nov. 26th 1849

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22^d instant, requesting a report on the progress and present condition of the Chickasaw boys under my charge. In compliance therewith, the following report is respectfully submitted.

Col. P. P. Pitchlyn arrived in this city in the early part of Aug. 1848, with eleven Chickasaw boys, with instructions from the office of Indian Affairs, to place them in some suitable school. Having a letter of introduction to myself, he requested me to aid him in accomplishing the object of his mission. The boys were wholly unacquainted with the elements of English education, and with two or three exceptions could not speak English at all. At the earnest solicitation of Col. Pitchlyn I consented to take charge of said boys, and procured for them a temporary teacher, till some permanent arrangement could be effected.

On the 8th, of September 1848, they were placed at Plainfield Academy, about sixteen miles from this city, under the instruction of Rev. W. S. Benedict, Principal. They were distributed in three good families, in which they have received kind treatment, and where they still remain. They have enjoyed uniformly good health, with the exception of one instance of slight fever during the past summer. They appear to have enjoyed themselves the whole time, and always seem contented and happy when I visit them.

o

Their progress has more than equalled my expectations. Ignorant at first of the English alphabet, they have made such proficiency, that they can now read very well in our common school readers, and have gone through with Webster's spelling book. At the same time they have received instruction in Arithmetic, in Writing, in Grammar and Geography. They write a good hand, and are now able to compose letters to send to their friends. They addressed a joint letter to the late commissioner, Col. Medill, about the time he retired from the office, which was highly creditable to them. At the last quarterly examination they rehearsed in public, pieces committed to memory, and acquitted themselves in most cases very well. They are occupied in the school room six hours daily, with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and they have also studied more or less in their own rooms.

Their improvement in manners, general behavior, and self respect is worthy of special notice. Their fine appearance and manly bearing would do credit to young men in any of our literary seminaries. They have been easily governed, and now pride themselves on their uniform good conduct. They are respected in the school, and by the people in the village, from whom they have received kind attention. They attend church regularly, and are formed into a Bible class, and under the care of their academical teacher are receiving lessons of instruction in christian knowledge and morals.

Situated in the midst of an agricultural and manufacturing population, and being carefully observant of what passes before them, they are learning about the genius, the industrious habits, and enterprise of an intelligent New England community. They are taken into manufacturing establishments and shown the operation of these complicated workshops. They have been allowed an occasional excursion by railroad and steamboat, with which they have been delighted.

They are gradually acquiring facility in speaking English, though somewhat embarrassed by the consciousness of their imperfection, when in presence of others. Special efforts are made to induce them to abandon their native dialect, and converse in English.

In May last Mr. Robert Love arrived with five other Chickasaw youth, of whom I was requested to take charge. Four of this number, soon after their arrival, were placed at school in this town, and one at Plainfield. Four of them, having been at school in Kentucky several terms, were farther advanced in some things, than were the others. They have applied themselves with commendable diligence in the same departments of elementary studies, that are pursued by those in Plainfield Academy.

Two of these boys, Tecumseh Gains and Thomas Alber-son, have been subject to attacks of fever and ague, which has somewhat interrupted their progress. I propose removing

them at the close of the current quarter to the more elevated and healthy location in Plainfield, placing them in some good family by themselves, and under the instruction of the teacher, who has the care of the others. I have strong hope that the change will, in their case, be conducive to an improved state of health, and in other respects be equally advantageous to them. I have contracted with a physician there to watch over the health of ^{all} the boys, and attend to them promptly, whenever they may need his counsel or professional services.

I have been deeply interested in the progress and welfare of these Indian youth, and have found it necessary to devote much time and attention to their improvement.

Respectfully,

Your Obt. Ser'vt

Alvan Bond

Hon Orlando Brown

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

(OIA: School File B 376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-537.)

458

Norwich. Dec. 13th, 1849 --

Sir,

You will herewith receive the accounts of expenses incurred, in providing for the support and education of sixteen Indian youth under my care, for the quarter ending the 8th instant. The amount exceeds somewhat my estimate, as some articles, necessary to their comfort during the winter months, were therein overlooked. I have found it necessary, this season, to have them supplied with substantial flannel under garments, as a protection important to health in this climate. They have at present a good supply of clothing, and will not require so large an outlay for this purpose during the current quarter. No article of clothing is furnished to them without my order, - and it is all made to order, and in a substantial manner. An economy, as rigid as is consistent with comfort and respectability, has been consulted in this department of their expenses.

I am happy to be able to report at the present time, the good health of all these youth. They continue diligent and ambitious in the prosecution of their studies. They progress in study and general improvement is highly satisfactory. The attention of the assistant preceptor in Plainfield Academy has been almost wholly devoted to the Chickasaw boys in that institution.

The facilities for improvement in the Academy at

Plainfield,- the retired, quiet and healthy situation of the place,- the elevated state of morals and ^{the} intelligence which characterizes the inhabitants, and the peculiar interest they manifest in the welfare of these youths,- have induced me to remove thither Gaines and Alberson, who have been in this city. They went on the 8th, instant.

Mr. Eaton, a respectable gentleman, near the Academy has taken them into his family as boarders, where they will have a pleasant home. They are much pleased with the change.

A. V. Brown, and B. M^cLaughlin, who have boarded in the upper village in this town, about two miles from the city, have become so far advanced in their studies, in the Morgan's private school, that I have transferred them to the Academy in that place, a highly respectable institution, under the care of a graduate of Yale College of high standing as a scholar and a gentleman. They are much respected in the school, and by the citizens, and seem contented and satisfied with their situation.

Yesterday I visited the boys at Plainfield, and heard their recitations. They acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner in reading, spelling, arithmetic grammar, and in the sounds of vowels and consonants. The books used by them are Saunders School Reader, third part, Webster's Spelling Book, and Definer, Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic, and Mitchell's Primary Geography. A specimen of writing and

composition, without correction, is enclosed.

Respectfully,

Your Obt Servant

Alvan Bond

Hon. Orlando Brown,

Commissioner Indian Affairs

Washington -

(OIA: School File B-376 etc. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-549.)

461

Norwich Town Connecticut

December 18th 1849

To the Hon Orlando Brown the Commifsioner of the Indian Affairs.

Dear Sir I have been thinking to write to you for this long while, And at last, my conscience permitted to write a few lines to you, in order to inform you of my progrefs in school. And I beg you will excuse me the liberty which I perform, I acknoldeged that I ought not to write without any particular permission from you, But last spring, in the month of June I wrote to Col W. Medill by his permitance throught Rev Mr. Bond, which he answered the letter and give me permission to write occatimaly to the office, to you, So that my improvement in writing & language might be examined & Sented to the nation, So that my people may know how much I am improved.

I am happy to say that I have done very well, throught
(in fall ~~Sept~~.
the last Summar, untill_^ my Teacher had vacation sometime in
September & the same time he was hired to keep District-
School for this winter. And I was out school for much as
and
six weeks. _^ three other boys besid myself in same situation.
We bigan again on the 5th inst. Now I am attending another.
who I like him as well as I did the other one, But I have
some things to say about arrangement at school & boarding
not from you
affairs, Which I will_^ mentioned untill have liberty_^ to related
to you, Though it same to me I have right to Complaint what
is indiffernce with me, for I know that, it is our money is

paid for our educating, at least belong to the nation This arrangement speaking of is that of our Agents. arranging, Mr. Brown. I write these; becuse I feel that I am in thy care. And knowing that if any things done in your present, will be alright,

We are all well and trying to learn as much as we can. And I care say, that I am very anxious to get an Education as well as my people wants me learned, We the boys ^{home learned} heard from ^{and} that Chickasaw Delegation will be on to wash- ington City. Sometime in November, or this inst, And we Desired very much for them to go round & see us. in particular Edmund Pickens, who is one of the delegate, & painciple Chief of the nation. You will please & so kind as to advise them to come & see us? I will also ask a good advise from you, and please to looked this and the former letter to Col W. medill & see my improvement,-

Nothing more, at present, But remain your

Respectfully most

Humble servant

Aaron V Brown

To the Hon Orlando Brown Commifsioner Indian Affairs

(OIA: School File. B 432-568. Norwich, Conn. 1849. B-568.)

463

Agency for Choctaws & Chickasaws
Fort Washita Jan 19 1859

Sir.

I have to enclose the account of Rev.^d E. W. Sehon D. D. Secrty of the Mifs^y Socty of the M. E. Church South, For boarding, Educating &c as per terms of Contract, one hundred scholars at the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy for the Calender quarter, closing Decr 31st 1858, at seventy Dolls (\$70) each per annum amounting to seventeen hundred and fifty dolls \$1750⁰⁰/₁₀₀ as certified by S. C. Robinson Superintendent &c, You will oblige by transmitting the same to Washington City

Respectfully

Douglas H Cooper

Hon. Elias Rector
Supt. Indian Affairs
Fort Smith. Arks.

(OIA: Indian Territory Misc. Agent Cooper. 1859.)

46
Copy

U. S. Agency for Choctaws & Chickasaws,
Fort Washita Feb. 23rd 1859.

Sir;

I have to inform you that there are no buildings on the Agency Reservation at this place, for the accommodation of the U. S. Interpreters for the Chickasaws & Chickasaws; and to request the necessary authority & funds to provide them with quarters.

There are several houses on the "Military Reservation" which can be obtained on moderate terms, suitable for them.

Two of these should be purchased, or else Quarters must, necessarily be erected on the "Agency Reserve" for them. If this latter should be determined on, I must request that the Agency Reservation be enlarged, so as to include suitable building spots & cultivate land for the Interpreters.

I presume the Commissioner is aware, that the Interpreters cannot possibly maintain themselves & families on their salaries, but must rely upon farming for the principal means for their support. I again ask attention to the fact heretofore stated that the Agency buildings here are hardly in a habitable condition, & request the necessary means to enlarge & repair them.

Respectfully

Maj Elias Rector,
Sup^t Ind. Affrs,
Ft Smith.

Douglas H. Cooper
Indian Agent

(OIA: Indian Ter. Misc. Agent Cooper. 1859.)

465
C & C Agency Ft. Washita

March 1st 1859

Sir,,

I have to enclose License granted to B, Simon Merchant Tailor, to carry on his trade & business for 12 mos from the 18th Febry 1859, at the village of Hatborro near Fort Washita together with Invoices & Bond; all which, you will please transmit to the Indian office at Washington for the action of the Comr of Indⁿ affrs

Respectfully

Douglas H Cooper

U S Indn Agent

Hon Elias Rector

Supt of Indn Affrs,

Fort Smith Arks,

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent Cooper. 1859.)

466
Agency for Choctaws & Chickasaws

Fort Washita March 4th: 1859

Sir: I have to enclose license granted to Thomas G, Mobly to trade with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians at Tishomingo City within the country occupied by said Tribe, for one year from the 21st of Decr 1858: also his Bond and Invoices &c all which you will oblige me by forwarding to the Indian Bureau, for appropriate action by the Commissioner,

Respectfully

Douglas H, Cooper

U S Indian Agent

Hon. Elias Rector,
Supt. Indian Affairs
Ft Smith Arks.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent Cooper. 1859.)

467

C & C Agency Ft. Washita Sepr 3/59

Sir:

I have to enclose plan and estimates for repairs at this Agency, acting upon your suggestion when last here, I have obtained boards & employed a mechanic to re-cover the old buildings. This is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public property & archives of the office.

The amount required for the purpose is \$400. and I hope it will be remitted immediately. I am of opinion that it will be more economical in the end, to build a new house for the residence of the Agent & a new office in front of the present buildings - and use the old buildings for Kitchen, servants room, &c &c,

It will require no more money than to repair and make the necessary additions to the old buildings. There is an estimate for fencing a farm & for Barns Stables &c. extra.

I think the outlay may well be justified upon the ground that there should be a real Indian Agency a model-farm for the instruction & imitation of the Indians. Money is constantly spent for agricultural impliments &c, and, practical instruction in Agriculture is needed - the obtaining of the best agricultural implements the proper time for
& planting
sowing, seed - the best systems of culture &c &c practically illustrated on a farm, at the Agency, would lend greatly to the improvement of the Indians in agriculture

The idea has been suggested that probably the build-

ings at Fort Washita will be abandoned & that the place might be converted into an Agency

I have had experience in living at a deserted Military Post, &, found it, not only unpleasant, but expensive to keep up such an extensive place. If the Fort is to be abandoned, it will be far better to turn it over to the Chickasaws for a College than to use it as an Agency.

The Agency buildings &c will cost less than it will to keep up, or ^{even} to tear down & remove the supernumerary houses at the Fort.

Referring to enclosed plan & estimates I am

Very respectfully

Douglas H. Cooper

U S Indian Agent.

Hon Elias Rector

Supt Indⁿ Affairs,

Fort Smith Arks.

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Agent Cooper. 1859.)

46a

Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs

October 25th 1859.

Sir:

Referring to letter addrefsed to you by this office on the 17th, Ultimo, I have to inform you that a communication from the Secretary of War has been referred here by the Secretary of the Interior, in which it is stated that the Commanding officer at Fort Washita will be instructed to turn over to you the two buildings alluded to in your letter of the 3rd, Ultimo, provided they are not, in the opinion of the officer, needed for military purposes, on condition that they be returned in as good order as received whenever required. The Secretary of War further remarks that, "As the troops cannot be transferred from Fort Washita to Fort Arbuckle without incurring a heavy expense in the erection of buildings for their accommodation, it will not be practicable to turn over the former post for the use of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency." You will inform Agent Cooper accordingly and instruct him in the premises.

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob^t Servant,

Elias Rector, Esq,

A. B. Greenwood

Supt. Ind. Affrs.

Commifsioner.

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

(OIA: Ark. Misc. 1859. South. Supt.)

Tuckabatche Council House

2^d Jan^y 1840

Friend & Brother

We have this day met for the purpose of giving out the Broken Day^s; for a Council to be held ^{at} this place on the 17th Inst., as we cannot hear any thing definite from our Agent, respecting the time of his paying us the \$17500 which being the interest on our losses, we have concluded to address you a few lines to get the favour of you to write to him, with instructions for him to pay it as soon as possible, for we assure you that our people are poorer and worse off for the comforts of life, than they have been as long as the oldest one of us can recollect, in fact one half are in a state of nakedness if they have only one or two dollars coming to them it will be of great assistance, you will please inform us on the receipt of this at what time the money will be paid, in order that we may give out the talk to our people at the Council, so that they may be in readiness and not detain the Agent, in consequence of our people being very much scattered and a great many old Women & Orphan Children having claims we wish you to instruct Co^l Logan to pay the money at this place, it is a Central point and we have empty house around the Square in which those that live at a distance can stay in,

We were called on a few since by Co har Thlocko who was one of the signers of a Treaty made at Tallahasse in 1832, between James Gadson as commissioner on the part of the

United States, and John Blunt O Sar Hadjo & himself, as representatives of a certain Band residing in Florida, who states that as soon as the Treaty was confirmed John Blunt & O Sar Hadjo went to Texas with there families and in a short time Died, himself with the balance of his people moved to Alabama and joined there people and emigrated in 1839 with Jim Boy^s, party, he Says that not the first article of the Treaty has been complied with to his knowledge (you can see by refering to the Treaty what promises was made) you will please inform^{us} of the best course that should be persued to obtain there just Due^s,

We wish you farther to instruct Co^l, Logan to let the Florida Warriors have there Guns & Blankets as Soon as possible for the Stand greatly in need of them

Witnefs

Ja^s L Alexander

Your Friends & Brothers

his

Opoethleyohola

x
mark

Tuckabatche Micco

his
x
mark

Jim Boy

his
x
mark

To

Capt W^m, Armstrong

Sup^t, Ind. Affairs

(OIA: Creek File. Tuckabatchee, 1/2/1840.)

17

Tuckabatche Council July 20th, 1842

To Capt W^m Armstrong

Friend & Brother

I have this day to communicate to you a few lines

You recollect not long ago our people called together a Council in our Country for the purpose of meeting many tribes at that Convention one of which you were among the number where we there saw you. Our Business Council was you will recollect was to endeavor to give all nations of People present good Talks. Talks that were friendly and of good feelings towards all men We then made the paths from each others houses white the path of Peace that they might one and ^{all} unite in Friendship We have been apprized Some time ago of many disturbances existing between the Texans and the Indians and further in confirmation of the fact We saw Some Indians from Texas at the general Council who spoke of much disturbance existing there. These people belonging to the different Tribes that they represented at our Council held here. ^{from that section} afterward went to Ft Gibson and on their return passed through this part of the Nation and were accompanied home by Some of our people (the Creeks) to their homes for the purpose of Trading with them when our people returned they gave Very favourable information in regard to these people and were well treated by them and on return to their people they brought

information of Some of these people had armed themselves with guns and other Weapons for the purpose of entering Texas to Steal horses and had brought away Scalps with them which they think they done before they received the talk of some of their own people who were present at our Council and heard our advice to them- We received a letter from the Caddoes who informed us of the Texian Army were about to come upon them and probably injure them in Some way and wished to be advised by the Creeks what course they had better pursue we have written to them our advice which you will see. We would be thankful to you to endeavour some way to Keep the Texians Army from interfering with them as often times the innocent are wronged or injured with out cause these people who had been robbing and murdering probably had not heard of our laws for committing such acts before they had done this mischief and are of different nations to the Caddoes We are aware of the Goverment of Texas being Seperate from the U. S. and that the goverment cannot send people acrofs the line but we wish you do all you can to prevent the Texians from molesting the Caddoes who are innocent and wish to do Well and not disposed to disturb the peace or friendship of no people we one and all would consider it a great Kindnefs and favour if you would inform the people of that Part of Texas not to interrupt the Caddoes as by their letter they are of Peace with all the

letter directed to me (Opoethleyoholo) I hereby enclose it to you from the Caddoes you will read it and see for yourself and what good that You Can do for them By the Bearer you will write in answer to this and tell us what you will do for these people (Caddoes) and inform us what your intentions are they

Yours Truly

	his
Tommarthle Micco	x
	mark

	his
Hopoethla Yoholo	x
	mark

	his
Jim Boy	x
	mark

	his
Tuscoonah Harjo	x
	mark

	his
Cotcha Tustunugge	x
	mark

	his
Tarcosar Fixico	x
	mark

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1842.)

475

Tuckebatchee 26. August 1842

We the undersigned being chiefs of the Upper Town of Creek Indians was present at the School under charge of John H Brodridge at this place When ^{the} ~~they~~ pupils underwent a partial examination in presence of three White Men. M^r J Taylor M^r Davis and Clark who state the Children are in fine progrefs of learning We therefore recommend the School to the attention of our Agent and request his patronage So far as for him to use his influence for pay and Books as the School On Arkansas. For further information of the institution we refer your agent to the report of Major Brodnax - who we have recommended to report to ~~the~~ Superintendant of our affairs Afsigned in presence of

Tommarthle his
 x Micco
 mark

Tuckebatchee his
 x Micco
 mark

Jim Boy his
 x
 mark

David his
 x Barnett.
 mark

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1842.)

476
30th August 1842

Tuckebachee

Sir

In Obedience to the request of the Chief of the Upper Towns of Creek Indians, I make this my report of the School at this place under my charge;

It commenced on the 20th of May last first with only Seven Schollars, it at this time augmented to Seventeen, all of which are males, there progrefs in learning is beyond any thing ~~thing~~ that I could expect. many of them that Com-menced in there letters - and are now Spelling in polysylla-bles. for the want of necessary book slates &c has prevented them from further advancement. The School is entirely under My own Responsibility as for Compensation, The Chiefsbelieved such a report should be made in order that it would enable you to afsist in procuring remuneration and Stationary

I should take it as a great favour to hear from you upon the Subject

With every Respect

Your Oben^t Ser^t

John H Brodnax

Capt Armstrong

Sup^t. Int^t. for Creek Affairs

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1842.)

47

Creek Agency 5th Jany 1843

Capt W^m. Armstrong)

Sup^t W T.)

Sir- In reply to Yours of the 27 Decr, I enclose You a Statement Showing the Actual Cost of repairing the Agency Quarters, with Such other information as You desire in relation to them. The Creek Agency was purchased of Chilly M^cIntosh by Co^l Logan for 500\$ including the Cleared improvement of about 80 Acres of Land.

The buildings were erected in 1827, one log Cabin by MacIntosh and one by Gen^l Arbuckle with the Troops, and from a/c they have become decayed and uninhabitable, needing the repairs I put on them. Co^l Logan added Some inconsiderable repairs to them. a Reservation of 1200 Acres of land was designed by him, partially run but the lines not Closed, on which however, there are many Indian families now living. Whether Chilly M^cIntosh has been paid for it or not I cannot Say, but have heard that he has a claim against it, The buildings now Consist of a double log Cabin with two Small rooms in the rear and a room for the back building, Kitchen, outhouse & crib.

One of the rooms I appropriate as an office. Of the materials purchased for repairs I have enough plank left to put up a good open plank fence, which is all that is necessary to render the whole Establishment Complete and Comfortable as an Agency.

I would be pleased that a Survey of the Establishment Should be made by Gov Butler with the view of Shewing the Dep^t the present Condition of it and the Necefsity for the repairs made.

respectfully Yr obt Servt

J L Dawson

Creek Agent

QIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1843.)

479
(Copy)

Creek Agency

25! May 1843.

T Hartly Crawford Esq^r

Commr. Indian Affairs.

Sir.

I shall in a few days transmit You Some Spanish Papers found on a Mexican, whom on a recent visit to the Canadian River I had arrested on the Little River 100 miles West of this, for being in the Creek Country without a pass, and having made the Creeks, certain propositions with reference to their interference with the Tribes on the borders of Texas, for making peace with the Mexicans. His object was to get the Creeks, to make peace between these Tribes, & Mexico, and then turn their Arms and those of Such Indians here as he Could induce to embark in the enterprize, against the Texans.

This is my opinion of his real object, though he denies having anything in view but effecting a peace between the Mexicans and those Tribes, through the friendly aid of the Creeks, and of Aiding the Creeks to reclaim Some runaway Negros, now in the Mexican Territory. He will be brought in here by the Chiefs of the Upper Creeks on the 3^d proximo, (when they Come on to attend the General Council) for the purpose of further examination, and being Confronted by the Chiefs to whom he made the propositions, when I Shall

deliver him over to the Com^d off^r at Fort Gibson, reporting
all the facts & Sending on the papers.

respectfully Sir

Yr obt Servt

J. L Dawson

Creek Agent

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1843.)

481

- Copy -

Received of J L Dawson, Creek Agent, this 5th day of January 1844, the sum of Twelve thousand dollars in full satisfaction of a contract entered into with Major General Thomas S. Jesup, USA., in August 1836, for our benefit and that portion of the Sub Chiefs & Warriors of the Creek Nation, who Served in the Florida War, in the service of the United States; and allowed by the Act of Congress passed 3^d March 1843 -

Witnesses	Hopothle-Yoholo - x
J W Henry	Jim Boy x
US Interpreter	Tuckabatchee, Micco x
Ja ^s Belger	Roly M ^c Intosh x
Lt & Adj ^t . 6 th Reg ^t US Inf ^y	Head Chief of Creek Nation
appointed as a witness	Guardian appointed by the
by the Com ^d Off ^r at	General Council of the Creek
Fort Gibson -	Nation for the Heirs of Mad,
	Blue, Little Doctor and
	Sarkee harjo dec ^d , and Com-
	missioner to see the above named
	fund fairly distributed among the
	Sub-Chiefs & Warriors of said
	Nation who served in the Florida
	War -

We hereby certify that Gen^l Roly M^cIntosh, Head Chief of the Creek Nation was appointed Guardian of the Heirs of Mad Blue, Little Doctor and Sarkee harjo, Dec^d, and commissioner of the Creek Nation, to act in conjunction with Hopotheyoholo, Jim Boy

and Tuckabatchee Micco, in distributing fairly among the Sub
Chiefs & Warriors aforesaid the sum above named --

J L Dawson

Creek Agent

Newnan M^cIntosh

Clerk of Creek Nation

(OIA: Creek File A 9-146. Treasury Dept. 1/21/47. A-9).

Creek Agency 12th April 1844

Dear Sir

I have notified T Hartley Crawford Esqr Commision-
er of Indian Affairs that I will not be bound as security
for James L Dawson United States Agent for the Creek Indians
after he receives my notice for any money or property that
the government may place in his hands. I therefore notify
you to retain all the money you have in your hands or may
receive for his agency until I am released.

He has or reports on hand twelve hundred dollars
which he has no instructions to use - Five hundred dollars
is in United States Bank notes turned over to him by Co^l
Logan the balance is a surplus of money left last year after
paying off the blacksmiths, Waggonmakers and wheelwrights and
school teachers - I request you will instruct him to use this
money in some way, or draw it out of his hands

Very Respectfully

Your ob^t. Serv^t.

To

Seaborn Hill

W^m Armstrong

Actg. Superintendant W Territory

Choctaw Agency

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Capt. Dawson. Creeks. 1844.)

184

Head Quarters 2^d Mil. Dept.

Fort Smith, Feby 5, 1845.

Sir,

I herewith enclose a letter from Jas L. Hill under date of the 20th November 1843, also one from B. Marshall of January the 8th 1845, in relation to a charge made by the heirs of W^m G. Jacobs (late of the Creek Nation) for the use of a ferry flat employed in the public Service in the months of December 1836 and January 1837, in passing over the Arkansas river ten or twelve thousand emigrant Creeks under the Chief O-poth-yo-ho-la and conveying subsistence Stores to them for several weeks. - That boat was obtained by the late Captain Collins, then Asst. Quarter Master at Fort Gibson, by my request, or verbal order, and was, I believe, Kept in public employ for the time charged. I have no recollection of Mr. Jacobs having been paid for the use of his boat. - Captain Collins, I believe, had left Fort Gibson, before the boat was dispensed with

It also appears that the heirs of Wm. G. Jacobs charge \$102.75. for tobacco obtained by your brother Francis, when he held a treaty with the Osages at Fort Gibson, in the winter of 1834 or 1835. I recollect that your brother at that time purchased some tobacco for the Osages, and to the best of my recollection it was furnished by Mr. Jacobs. - As relates to its having been paid for, or otherwise, I am uninformed. It is obvious that neither of the above charges can be paid

until the necessary inquiry is made at the proper offices at Washington -- Eighty or ninety dollars would be a very liberal reward for the use of the ferry boat.

A black man, called Gopher John, is now at Fort Gibson, and furnished with rations in consequence of the Seminoles having attempted to kill him, because of his having been employed as a guide and interpreter with our troops in Florida. He has therefore repeatedly applied to me to obtain permission to leave the Indian Country. John further complains that the Seminole Indians are selling the black people that were apprehended by the Creek warriors, and others that surrendered themselves and were promised their liberty. He also states that James and Tony, black men, who served in Florida in the same capacity he did, are apprehensive of being killed by the Seminoles, and that they consider themselves and families free, and desire to leave the Indian country- -- It may save trouble hereafter, if something is done soon in relation to this subject, as it is probable the above named negroes, with their families, and others similarly situated, will attempt to leave the Indian country as soon as Steam boats pass up as high as Fort Gibson. - This subject is therefore brought to your notice, that you may take such measure in relation to it as you may regard necessary.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedt. Servt.

Captain William Armstrong

M. Arbuckle

Acting Superintendent, Western Territory.

Brev.^t Brigd.^r Genl.¹

Choctaw Agency.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R 185. Choctaw Agcy. 1848.)

The United States. In^d Dept

1835	To W ^m . G. Jacobs & Co	D ^r	
Janry 1 st	To 20 ^{lbs} Tobacco furnished Gager	)	
	By order Majr F. Armstrong @ 25 [¢]	)	\$5.00
" 6 th "	2 Kegs Tobacco 391 ^{lbs} by order	)	
	Majr F. Armstrong @ 25 [¢]	)	97.75
1836	To One years Rent of my place on the Verdegris		
	occupied as agency by Capt F. Audrain		
	Agent for Creeks West.		\$250.00
1836			
Dec ^m 28	To Hire of my flat Boat forty five days		
	by Order of Gen ^l Arbuckle @ \$5 p ^r day		<u>\$225.00</u>
			\$577.75

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R 185. Choctaw Agency, 1848.)

487

Big Bottom Creek Nation

July 24th, 1845

To Col J. Logan

Agent of Ind. Affairs

Sir

We the undersigned Citizens of this Settlement beg leave to call your attention upon the Subject of establishing a School in this neighborhood, and to State upon our part & that of the rest of our neighbors, our desire^{is} that one Should be immediately established. We have now a School house erected ready for immediate use, Many of our children are loosing^{for} their time^{be} mental improvement, and we naturally feel a desire that they Should^{be} engaged in learning while the Season of improvement is passing away, at the Same time believing that this Settlement will afford more Scholars to a day School than probably any other in this Nation. We therefore respectfully solicit you to remove the School now located in the neighborhood of the Agency to this point;

We are moved to make this request knowing the condition of the School there and believing that it^{will} be better patronized and appreciated in this Settlement;

Your assent to the foregoing, will greatly oblige us, who being possessed of some education ourselves do appreciate and understand its advantages, and we moreover do pledge ourselves to afford all the assistance that lies in our power towards making the School full and Complete, and to ensure a

regular attendance of the Scholars. We have made an enquiry of the friends and patrons of the Said School, and are happy to find that twenty five or thirty Scholars can be obtained as regular attendants. All of which we respectfully Submit to your decifsion, fondly hoping that you will do us the kindness of locating the School in our Settlement &c &c,

Leah Hardage

Geo. W. Stidham

Peter Harrison,

Lovick Boone

Joseph Hardage

Benj. Burgefs

Mrs. M^cCallop

Mrs. Grace

Nat. Hodge

Mrs Sugre

Pokity.

(OIA: A-1911. 1845.)

Creek Agency 27th July 1845

To Cap^t W^m Armstrong

Sir

A few days ago I was call'd on by our Agent Col Logan in relation to the children taken from my Neighbourhood belonging to myself and others sent to Kentucky School He requested of me to assign a paper denying of his stealing the boys, as had been stated in a letter of the head chief to the Government, I particularly named to him that he had been deceived. ~~in~~ by him, about the boys for that he had named to him before he consented to give my cōsent for the children to be carried off, that he should take seven boys from Gen^l M^cIntoshs Neighbourhood, upon that statement I came to the conclusion that it was all understood by the Head Chief and right otherwise I should have never consented. Now from what I understand the paper I assigned to him, reads more than was farly explained. If it should read anything contrary to the letter which has been sent by the chiefs to the Secretary of war requesting for the return of the children I hope to have it contradicted. as it my particular desire for them to be immeadiately brought back. as I am always disposed to act in accordance with the will & wish of my Countremen

Done in Presence of Very Respectfully

Benjamin Marshall

Your Most Obed^t

Roley M^cIntosh W^m Grason

Servant

Hendol Lewis

Sam Perryman

Phillip ^{his} x Grason
mark

Joseph Cass

Cuseatah Micco
Jn^o H. Brodnax

490

Creek Nation

Sept... 4. 1845

Sir

Col Logan has just presented for our consideration a letter from the Com. Indian Affairs having reference to a claim that Yar.gee has against the Nation for, an Interpreter who was with Genl Jesup in Florida, we beg to say, that your instructions to Capt Dawson. the ~~then~~ Agent, when the remittance of the money occurred were to the effect that it ^{be} was to ^{be} paid to Certain Chiefs. of our District and particularizing them by name, Yargee was not one of the number, the money was distributed, as directed & we cannot. appropriate any part of our Annuity to repay it.-

In addition we beg leave to say, that this Negro, as well as all the other property of Yargee was attached. before emigrating to this country, Opothleyoholo. advanced money, to withdraw the attachment and the Nation has since and the Negroes were turned over to Yargee paid Opothleyohola, so you will perceive that Yargee, stands with the Bill of Sale in which this negro is included greatly indebted to the Nation., Amt. \$8000 -- The Nation conceive they have no right to pay Yargees. debts. he has. property amply sufficient to Satisfy the debt. due Berthelew inform Heald & Co & you will please, them that that is their only recourse

The Negro, was also discharged by Genl Jesup. had received his pay as Interpreter, & was drowned in the Steam

Boat. Monmouth, after his discharge therefore we conceive we have no right to pay for him. more particularly as the Nation had indisputedly the best title to him

Yours Respectfully

Tom Marth la Micco	his x mark his
Tuckabatche Micco	x mark his
Tin Thlan nis hargo	x mark his
James Islands	x mark

Witness

Ja^s L Alexander

(OIA: I. T. Misc. 1840. Creek Misc. Unaddressed, but apparently to the Indian Office.)

49✓

Creek Mission Ind. Ter.

8th, Sept. 1845.

Dear Sir:

Having learned that it is the desire of the War Department to receive, annually, a report from Missionaries conducting schools in the Indian Country; I hasten to give you a brief sketch of one school among the Creeks, established by the Presbeterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The Station is pleasantly situated about twenty miles from the Agency, in a high, rolling country, about one mile from the Prairie & convenient to an abundance of good water.

Mrs. Loughridge

A day school was commenced by, at the Mission, on the 26th June 1843 & continued for about three months; but owing to sickness among the Children & for the want of suitable buildings, it was suspended for several months.

Having erected a large & comfortable hewn log house, the School was recommenced on the 13th May 1844, under more pleasing circumstances & continued about four Months, when the sickly season set in & rendered it necessary to Suspend operations for several weeks.

After about a Months vacation, the School was reopened & continued to be taught by Mrs. L until the 30th Dec when we were joined by the Rev. John Limber, who took charge of the school for the remainder of the session, which closed on the 18th of last July.--

Considering the many obstacles we have had to encounter in sickness, want of books, & buildings, the progress of the children has been very encouraging.

During the first three months of the School about nineteen children attended Some of Whom were however very irregular. All with the exception of one commenced in the Alphabet, & understood nothing whatever of the English Language.

Their improvement has been very rapid, equal, I think, to what is generally seen elsewhere: so that now, those of them who have been at all regular in their attendance, can read very well in the New Testament, or M^cGuffy's Second Reader, write a pretty fair hand & have made some advances in the Mental Arithmetic.

During the session thirty different scholars attended, all or a part of the time. The following is an account of Studies pursued during the last month which is a pretty fair specimen of the greater part of last session:

In Spelling six,- Spelling & Reading Seventeen, Writing twelve,- Mental Arithmetic fifteen,- Mental & Practical five,- Geography Seven.

The scholars in actual attendance at the close of the session was twenty two.

Being convinced that a Manual Labor Boarding School, is the only kind that will do much good among this people, it has been our constant intention to establish our school on that

plan as soon as possible. Hence as soon as one building was sufficiently completed to be occupied, we took eight Indian Children into our family, which number was increased to fourteen during the last session. -

Many of the Creeks manifest much anxiety about the education of their children, & some have offered to pay us, if we would receive their children into our school, & board them in our family.

We hope to be able to receive a much larger number of children into our School during the Coming Session; & we hope the time is not far distant when the blessings of Education will be in the reach of every one in the land.

Your's Most Respectfully

Robert M. Loughridge

Missionary.

Col^d, James Logan

Agent for the Creeks

(OIA: A 1911. 1845.)

495

Creek Mifsion, Sept, 18th, 1845,

Dear Sir.-

By your request I have the honor of sending you a report from the Creek Mifsion under the care of the Methodist board of Mifsions, Owing to ^{the} abiding opposition to the Gospel in this Nation during a period of years past there has been no regular Methodist Mifsionary during that period, consequently no report has been made, Yet during that time the Nation has been visited by them, and a Church formed. But it is not known at presant whether our Mifsionaries will be allowed to continue their operations or not, Owing to the continued opposition by the Chiefs. By request Rev Tho^s Bertholf & My Self came to this Nation in the fall of 1842, for the purpose of organizing a Church, which thing we did in Dec of the same year, After holding several very interesting Meetings, We appointed & held a Quarterly Conferance where Peter. Harrison Cornelius Perryman & Samuel Che,co,ty were duly appointed & set apart as Local Preachers in the M, E, Church, Others were Licenced to Exhort and to aid on in that way,-- Mifsionaries have frequently visited them and administered the ordinances of the said Church, Mostly the work has been left to the Local Preachers & Exhorters. native men & I think they have done the best they could -- Our Church has been ready and willing to do all that she could for this Nation, A faithful Mifsionary has been appointed for three years in succefsion to labour among them to no purpose, Owing to the existing laws & opposition he was not able to take

~~charge~~ charge of his work, Native men were employed during the time to travel and preach & the Board paid them a salary, And through their labo^urs many were added to the Church of Christ, One of them D, B, Asberry is now travelling with me as my Interpreter. I was appointed & came to this Mifsion in Apr^l, last and have found it an interesting field of labour although it is one of trials & care, could the religion of Christ be free in this Nation I know of no Mifsionary ground more inviting than the Creek Nation, But Oh! the trials Christians have to meet with in this Nation is to much to be tolerated in happy America! They are driven from home! tied up and whipt, like slaves!! for no other reason than that they worship God, The Christian Indians are qiet and orderly, They delight in meeting together Sing & pray, and it would melt a heart of stone it seems, to witnefs their singing & prayers We have a book of Hymns nearly ready for the prefs in thier own Language, there are some already in use among them, We have societies in different parts of the Nation & as a general thing the Church members are doing well & seem determined to serve the Lord at all hazzards, We have three Local Preachers, 16, Exhorters. and 375 Church Members, Others have proposed to join the first opportunity We have two Camp Meetings to hold this fall yet.

It is a cause of rejoiceing to see so many of our Red Brethren turning from their vain & Superstitious ways to the living God, I long to see this Nation a Christian Nation when her children shall be the children of the Highest, for this

I am willing to spend my life, As I said before this is a ripe field for Mifsionary operations provided the right of conscience can be allowed in the Nation, I believe the Creek People would be a religious people if religion could be tolerated and Mifsionaries were able to devote their energies to the welfare of this people, A great portion of the Chiefs are opposed to religion thinking it will lefsen their influence and have a tendency to do away thier old customs & festivals, believing this ^{they} unite their influence against the Christian religion And what they cannot think off ^{it} to bring against ^{it} they have some of the pale faces ready at thier hand (who perhaps have left christian parents) to aid them in warring against this holy religion. I am happy to say, that many of the leading and most intilligent Chiefs are friendly to the Gospel and are willing to do all in thier power to introduce religion in the Nation, they have ~~opened~~ opened thier houses for preaching and encourage thier people to attend divine worship. We have, ~~have~~ no schools under our care as yet in the Nation, We purpose so soon as convenient to establish one or more in this Nation, There is a great desire on the part of the people for schools they want their children taught to read the word of God and do thier own businefs which would be a very desirable thing indeed, As far as I have learned the people want Manual Labour Schools and I do not know whether any other plane could be addopted. that would give so general satisfaction as schools of the above order.

Still they desire to have as many of thier Dist Schools go into operation as pofsible, I had the pleasure of visiting Mr W^m, Whitfield's School at Spring Hill and I must say ^{that} ~~they~~ I was highly pleased with said School. He has some 30, odd Children under his care and they appear to be advancing rapidly in thier studdies I believe he is eminently qualified for the task before him and he enjoys the confidence of his patrons. I am pleased to know that he proposed to take up and teach a Sabbath School which I trust will be a blefsing to the Neighborhood,--

The Temperance Cause I trust will yet be a great blefsing to this people, this year some 160 have signed the pledge, The cause has many warm and devoted friends ~~in~~ in this Nation and may God speak on the good cause untill this Nation shall become a Temperance Nation, I must Close this hasty report by saying I am much obliged to you for your many favours. Your house has been opened for the preaching of the Gospel and your table has been spread for the faithful Mifsionaries and thier wants have been supplied, Your beds have been prepared for thier repose, May God blefs you and yours for your kindnefs and attention to our wants.

I am your Obedient Ser^{vnt}---

To James Logan Esq.)
Creek Agent)

W, D, Collins P, C,
Creek Mifsionary,

190

Cusseta Ala January 20th 1846

Dear Sir

On the 10th Inst I started a party Indians from Montgomery - which presume you have been advised of - I have been doing all in my power to get the party of evere Since I got the Contract I did not at the time expect to have any difficultie in geting them off but have with great opposition from White persons. I have had from five to ten men engaged in trying to collect and emigrate the Indians and have been inform by them that there is Still Some remainin that wish to go to their new homes - but are prevented by White persons - who are making Slaves of them - for refference of the fact I refer you to Col^l John Crowel Gene^l Luther Blak, Capt Arnold Scale who I presume you are acquainted with from character if not in person The party now on the way are in Charge of Capt A Scale. & M^r Leroy Driver two responsable - and good men,, In one Instance which I attend to in person. in Coosa and Talledega Counties I collect Some 57 in number and put them in charge of the wagener to Carry them to to Camp - and when on the Journey were prsuaded to Abscond - by persons telling them that they were to be Chained and Carried off and sold as slaves -- Genel Blake - writes me that in a scout in Barbour Henry Dole Covington & Pike Counties he found ~~A~~ considerable but mostly females - and those who ~~knew~~ hold them as Slaves and they consider them

as souch he also found othrs that are willing and a anxious
to emigrate but cannot arrange their matters to do so before
Spring when they will be read to emigration

Truely yours &C

Moses. K, Wheat

Contracter

(OIA: Creek(Emigr.) File W 2811 etc. Casseta. 1846. W-2811.
This letter was addressed to Commissioner of Indian Affairs)

501
Cufseta Chambers Co., Ala

May 8th 1846

W^m, H Medill Esqr

Sir

As M^r Logan may not have sent you the Muster Roll of the Emigrant Creek Indians, I have enclosed the one he sent me to my Friend Hon Dixon H Lewis with the request that he would immediately present it to you and authorized him to receive the money and receipt the necessary Vouchers, all of which I hope will be Satisfactory and meet with attention without delay. as I am greatly in need of the money having made Large disbursements in fulfilling the Contract

There are Still Some Indians here who Sent on with me a part of their familes & property &C- and are writing me to emigrate them, but as a much Longer time has elapsed Since my first party got off & When I expected to got off with the balanc,, I have thought proper to ask if it would meet with the views of the Department

The waters are now favourable for naigation there are only thirty or forty of them I would be glad to here from you on this Subject as Soon as posseble the other party were entirely pleased with the treatment I gave them

verry Respectfully

W^m H Medill Esqr

Moses. K. Wheat

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

War Department Washington City D C.-

(OIA: Creek (Emig) File W 2811 etc. Casseta. 1846. W- 2883.)

502

Cusseto Chambers Co Ala

July 13th 1846

D^r Sir

I recd a Letter from Coosa and one from Talledega -Counties informing me that the Indians in that Region had now become anxious to emigrate,, and Say they were deceived and carried off from camp on Last winter by designing men,, they Say they will prefer going by Land which they urged as an objection Last fall to emigration The citizens through that region are very anxious that the Indians should Leave and have written to me on the Subject Several times I think there is about 18 or 20 twenty of the Carr family that was verry anxious to Emigrate Last fall if the Could have got read (disposes of their property &Co I should have made an effort to have got them off but the ageant R. M., Cherry Seem to think I had better here from the Department on the Subject as I did not Get them off as Soon as he though agreeable to Contract -

I am able to Satisfy the department that I did all in my power to cary out the Contract in every particu If you think proper I would Like to here from you on the Subject and know whether I can bee allowed to carry them off and whether or not by Land if they prefer it as I presume the waters will not admit

To W^m, Medill Esqr

Your Obet Servant

Commissioner of Indian

Moses,, K,, Wheat

affairs Washington City DC-

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File W 2811 etc. Casseta. 1846. W 2915.

503

Creek Nation

Nov 25th 1846

Mager Armstrong

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of addressing you on a Subject that is of grate importance to the Creek people which I take a deap Interest in, that is the Education of our Rising genaration the Creek people has ample fun for education purposes to astablish Some Three or four large School with the aid^{of} missionary Society - The Subject was brot before our last councel but it was defered acting on it, till they hear from you as it was expected you woold have some instructions Ralative to it or Some plan Surgested by the president as all^{the} School fun is left under his controll -- The inlighted part of the creek peoplee is very anxious to have the School go in oparation Soon as posible - but these are infortunantly in the minority and cant do as there woold wish and depend oppon the Goverment to aid them, anny plan the president will Recumend I think would be concur in by^{the} chiefs - but If the presedent^{will} wait for the chiefs to Recurmend a plan they will put it off from time to time & it never will be done

Col Logan inform us that he is instructed to take the cences of the Alphen children for the porpose of dis-tributen the alphen fun ammong them I think that is a very bad plan it will do them little good - soon as the trader find out the money is to be paid to them - they will commence buying up the claim for litte or nothing, and, on another

thing the Relations of the alphen will Reap the benefit, I was in hopes it would be aplied for School porposes in that way it would do the alplen Some good whare they courd be fed clothe and educated, there is funs enough to astablish two larg alphen School one male and one female - I wish you to do all you can to have the two manual labour School astablish - it as[^] will take some time to have the necessery building erected we would like very much to have a School in this Nabourhood till the large School goe into opperations as our children is growing up in Ignorance

Respectfully your

B Marshall

Mager Armstrong

Subet Indian

Affairs

(OIA: Creek File A-40-42. Choctaw Agency. 1847.)

505

Creek Nation (West)

January 11th 1847

Cap^t W^m Armstrong

Sir.

In conversation with our Agent, to day in regard to our School funds he informed us your views in regard to the same &C also of the future disposition of the orphan Fund as an Education fund which is very grateful to us.

We now beg leave to call your attention to our wishes hope you will act upon the same. It will necefsarily take sometime before the houses requisite for the school can be erected in the meantime our children particularly in this vicinity are growing up in ignorance and idlenefts, we therefore desire you would give your sanction to the immediate employment of a teacher to be employed in a school in the settlement of Kindall Lewis. We particularly desire this and also if not inconsistent with Treaties or regulation that teachers should be employed for the school houses that are laying vacant, in different parts of the Nation. We beg an immediate answer to the above and for which we shall be much obliged

We remain your friends and Brothers

Cap^t W^m Armstrong

Su. I Af

Fort Smith Ark

his
Roly x M^cIntosh
mk

Benjamin Marshall

506

Dwight Mission 13th Sept. 1847

Dear Sir:

I have been informed by Walter Lowrie Esq. of N. Y. Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, that the Gov. has concluded to leave the arrangement of maney of the particulars of the Manual labor boarding schools for the Creeks, to yourself & the Missionaries of the several Board. --

You will therefore oblige me very much whether you have received instructions from the Department, in reference to the School to be placed under the care of the Presbyterian Board, that I may call upon you as soon as possible

Respectfully Yours

R, M, Loughridge

P.S. Direct to "Creek Agency Ark"

(OIA: I. T. Misc. Creek. 1847. Unaddressed. Agt. Raiford)

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co.,
on board the steamer Arkansas Traveller whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren, Arkansas and
bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort
Gibson the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Mess. Shaw & Lanigan or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for
the said One Dollar per 100#

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Decr 21st 1858

S. C. Scott	Two Kegs Nails	1.39	212
Care Shaw &	1 Bbl Sugar	Chges	251
Lanigan	1 Bag Coffee		163
Fort Gibson	1 Bran Kettle		
	2 Axes		15
			<u>641#</u>

J L Adair

Care Mes. 1 Cooking Stove

Shaw & Lanigan

Fort Gibson

F. D. Hale

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steam Arkansas Traveller whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arkansas and
bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Fort Gibson the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Mess. Shaw & Lanigan or Assigns, he or they paying Freight
for the said

One Dollar pr 100# and Charges Four Hundred Two & 18/100

In WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void. 402.18

Van Buren, Decr 21st 1858

W. Whitfield	7 Bags Coffee	1144
Creek Agency	7 H L Bbls Sugar	1022
	1 Bbl Sugar	273
	2 Bags Coffee	327
	17 Bbls Sugar	4707
	3 Bags Oats	168
	1 Box Mdse	515
Chgs	1 Bdl	500
402.18	1 Box Candles	<u>40</u>
		8696#

F. D. Hale

5081

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co on board the steamer Arks Traveller whereof is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Mess. Shaw & Lanigan or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said One Dollar pr 100# and Charges Three Hundred Twenty one 03/100

Traden
21 g. ltr

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master of Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Decr 21st 1858

		660	251	
Hayden	12 Boxes Bulls Sarsaparilla 2 Bdles Rope			911
Flurnoy &	231	217	257	
Barnes	1 Bbl Rice 1 Bl Crushed Sugar 1 Bbl Rice			705
	294	70	234	
Creek Agency	3 Bdle Rope 2 Doz Buckets 4 Boxes Glass			598
	432		64	
	11 Coils Rope 1 Bdl Bed Cords & 1 Bbl Cott Trims			496
	32	234		
	2 Rms Wrpg Paper 4 Boxes Glass			266
	1 Box Indigo 1 Box Baking Powders 1 Box Peper 3)			
	Boxes Raisins (one of which is nearly empty))			332
	1 Bdle Reeds 1 Box Soap 2 Boxes Glass)			
	333	702		
	5 Boxes Glass 9 Boxes Soap			1035
	4 Boxes Soap 1 double Box Pepper Sauce 1 small Pkg			315
	5 Boxes Merchandize			2332
	9 Bales "			1655
	25 Kegs Powder 4 boxes Powder			
				8645

F. D. Hale

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto W. Whitfield
or assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
at Seventy Five Cents per Hundred 75¢ per Keg 37½ cts pr Hf Kg for
Powder 2# pr Bbl for Molasses and Chges 225.42

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 18 1859

W. Whitfield	Ten Box Mdse	Three Bdles Scythe Snaths	
	One " Saltpetre	One " " Cradles	
	One " Lemon Syrup	Six Doz Buckets	
	Two Hf Chests Tea	One Bbl Loaf Sugar	
	One Box Figs	Thirty Bbl Sugar	
	One Box Tobacco	Thirty Hf Bbls Sugar	
	Two Box Pickles	Three Bbls Molasses	30473 lbs
	Two " Coffee Mills	One Bag Pepper	34209 lbs
	Two " Cards	One " Alspice	
over	One Pckgs Axes	Seventy Bag Coffee	One crate Mdse
3 Box Tab	Two Crates	One Keg Soda	Two Box "
10 cases Shoes	Two Casks Mdse	Five Coils Rope	
1 Box Tumblers	Two Tierces Rice	Six Kegs Powder	W. C. Cobb
& 1 Barrel	One Bdl Seives	Ten Hf " Powder	
	One " Scythes		

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound for
Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson
the danger of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
M. M. Schrimpshire or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said

10\$ per ton Furniture & 75 cts pr 100# and charges 35.92

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 18 1859

M.M.Schrimpshire	One Side Board	)
	One Box Rocking Chair	)
	One Box Sofa	)
	One " Chairs	)
	One Wash Stand	)
	One Bag Rio Coffee	Coffee-damaged
	One Bbl Sugar	
	One Box Candles	
	One Hf Bbl Molasses	

459

W. C. Cobb

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co.,
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Porter of Van Buren Arks and bound for
Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson the
dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto D. M. Gunter
or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

Seventy Five Cents per Hundred Barrel Freight on Molasses \$2.00
\$1.25
Vinegar, 75 cts per Keg Powder & Chges 223.98

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks April 18 1859

D.M.Gunter	Sixteen Boxes Mdse	Two crates
	Six " Candles	Two Boxes
Fort Gibson	Six " Raisins	Seven cases Mdse
	One " Ginger	Three Bales "
	One " Blacking	One Box Cott Cards
	Two " Starch	Half " Oranges
	Two " Qt Pickles	One Nest Tubs
	One " Tobacco	One Trunke Mdse
	One Hf " Tobacco	One Bdle 6 Sneaths & 6 Snaths
	Twenty Bags Rio Coffee	Fifty Six pcs Castings
1 Bucket	One " Blk Pepper	One Bdle Seives
Indigo in	Two cases Shoes & Hats	One dble Box Axes
Dispute	Four Kegs Mdse	Five Kegs Nails
	Two Bdles (6 Bags) Shot	Two Doz Pt. Pails
	Ten Bbls Sugar	One Box Cuba sixes
	One " Crushed Sugar	One Pckge (1000) Cigars 9175 lbs
	One " Loaf Sugar	Two Bdles (24) Hames
	Two " Molasses	Two " (24) Collars
	Two " W. W. Vinegar	One Box Scales
	One Quarter Bbl Spice	One Box Mdse
	One Keg Lead	One Bbl Almonds
	Two " Dupont Powder	One Box Churns (6)
	One Bucket Indigo	One " Buckets (12)
	One " Maddar	One " Mdse
	Four Box Mdse	Three " "
	Four Cans "	One " Coffee Mills
	10579 lbs	One Coil Rope
		One Caske Mdse
		Two Bales "
		Nine Pr. Shovel & Tongs

Total 19,654

Cobb

51
SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound for
Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris Landing
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Rev.
R. M. Loughridge or Asigns, he or they paying Freight, for the
said

Seventy Five Cents per Hundred and Charges Fifty One & 31/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 18 1859

R. M. Loughridge	Fifteen Boxes Merchandize	)	
		)	
Verdigris Landing	One Barrel	)	
		)	
	One Keg Nails	)	
		)	
	One Hhd Merchandize	)	4709
		)	
	One Nest Tubs	)	
		)	
	One Bdle Sneaths	)	

Cobb

SHIPPED, in good order by John Henry Williams & Co on board the steamer Violette whereof is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Post of Creek Agency Ldg the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto George W. Stidham or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said at Seventy Five Cents per Hundred and charges 419.08

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void. Trunks cts. Molassefs 2\$

Van Buren Arks April 18 1859

Geo.W.Stidham	Four Boxes Mdse	One Bbl Crushd Sugar
Creek Agency	One case Guns	One " Loaf "
	One Box Churns	Five " Molasses
2 Boxes McLeans Cordial	Six " Ale	One " Almonds
3 " Hostetter Bitters	One " Snuff	Thirtyone Kegs Nails
2 " Soda Biscuit	Two " Soap	One Keg Shot
1 Bbl Crackers 64l	One " Tea	One " Alspice
	Four " Tobacco	Seventy Six Bags Coffee
7 Boxes Mdse)	Two Hf " "	One Bag Pepper
8 Bags Coffee)	Six Boxes Cider	One Pckg 2 Box Raisins
4 Bdls (2 Dz)Snaths)	One " Strawberries	Six Nests Tubs 10 Ea
1 Bbl Vinegar) 7446	Two cases Tobacco	Eight " " 8 "
	Ten boxes Soap	Four Doz Zinc Wash Boards
Eighteen Trunks	Fifteen " Candles	Two " Oak Buckets
Boxes & Cases over	One Box Yeast Powders	Three " Hf Pails
from Saracen	Two " Starch	One Rack (6) Measures
	Four " Pickles	One Bdle (2 nests ea) Buckets
	Two " Pepper Sauce	Eight Pckgs Well Buckets
	One " Soda	Five Pckgs Seives
	One " Pie Fruit	One " Mdse
	Two " Catsup	Five " Paper
	One " Matches	One Bdle Mdse
	Seven " Candy	Eleven Pckgs Rope
	One " Lobsters	Eighteen Coils Rope
	One " Smoking Tobacco	
	One " Ink	
	One " Queensware	Total 58,562 lbs
	Two Casks Hardware	
	Two Casks Porter	W. C. Cobb
	One Tierce Rice	
	One " Queensware	
	One crate "	
	Fifty Bbls Sugar	

514
SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Nivens Landing
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto John
Nivens or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
at Seventy Five Cents per Hundred

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 18 1859

J. M. Bryan One Hf Box Tobacco

One Skillet & Lid

One Bdle (Four) Shovels

389

Two Boxes Mdse

Three pcs Sheet Iron

One Bag Coffee

W. P. Cobb

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams &
Co on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound
for Fort Gibson marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Holts
Landing, Webbers Falls the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto William L. Holt or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said at Fifty cents per Hundred

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark Apl 18 1859

Wm L. Holt	One Barrel Sugar	247
	Two Bags Coffee	327
	One Bale 3/4 Domestic	527
	Two Box Shoes	
	One Box Tobacco	
		1101

W. P. Cobb

516

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co on
board the steamer Violette whereof

is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
J. Mc. D. Coody or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
75 cts per Hundred Powder 75¢ pr Kg Molasses 200\$ Stone Ware per
Gall 3¢ per Gall Hf bbl Molasses 1.25 and Charges 311.85

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 18 1859

Mc. D. Coody	Twenty Two Boxes Mdse	Two Bdles Scythes & Snaths	
Creek Agency	One Box Lemons	Two " Snaths (2 Doz)	
	One " Saddlery	One " Hames	18,808 lb
	Seven " Soap	Two " Rope (2 Coils ea)	
	One " Herring	Two Coils "	
	Three " Candles	Twenty Bags Coffee	
	Three " Candy		
	One " Soda	Two Bbls Molasses	
	Three " Tobacco	One Hf Bbl Molasses	
	One " Coffee Mills	One Keg Powder	
	Three " Mdse	Three Bales Mdse)	
		One-Gaske ")	
	One " Guns	Two-Doz-Breems)	Cobb
	One " Pickles	Six Boxes Mdse)	3820
	One " Tea	Three Nests Tubs)	
	Two Trunks Mdse		
	Eighty pcs Castings	Twelve One Gal Jugs	
	One Bdle Stirrups	Six Two Gal Jugs	
	Two Bedsteads Comp. in	Twelve One " Jars	84 Galls
	6 Bdles.	Six Two " "	
	One Walnut Table	Six Four " "	
	One Crib	12 One " pans	
	Three Bbls Rice		
	Sixteen " Sugar		
	Two Casks Hardware		
	Thirteen Kegs Nails		
	One Hf Bbl Rice		
	Ten " " Sugar		
	Two Kits Mackerel		
	Two Doz Scythes		
	Four Doz Collars		
	Two Bdles Trees		
	One Bdle Cradle fingers		

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violette whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek
Agency the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
George W. Stidham or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said
75¢ ea Keg Powder, 75¢ each Bestead, each Mattrass and Charges
54.90

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 19 1859

Geo W. Stidham	Six Kegs Dupont Powder
Creek Agency	Thirty Six Bedstead Ends
C. N.	Six Bdles " Posts
	Fifteen " Contg' 60 Bed Rails
	One " Head Boards
	Three " Lounge Ends
	Two " " Rails
	Two " " Slats
	Five " Contg' 12 Mattrasses

W. P. Cobb

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co on
board the steamer Lady Walton whereof W. B. Newland is
Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek
Agency Landing C. N. Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Creek Agency Landing C N the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Wm Whitfield or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight
for the said
Salt 75 cents per bag, pound freight 75¢ per Cwt, & Charges
Two hundred & Seventy Eight 59/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 May 1859

		lbs			
W W.	1 one box dry goods)		per S. B. Hickman		
	1 one box Hats)	304	Charges		\$5.93
W Whitfield	---	---	Add	Bedsteads by	
Creek Agency				Ward & Co.	7.20
	1 one box Hardware)				
	1 one box L Gla's)		2611 Ex S B Fitzhugh		
	3 three boxes dry goods)		Charges		57.35
	19 Nineteen boxes boots & shoes)				
	5 Five box Saddlery	1260	) Ex S B Pocahontas		
	1 One Trunk	174	) Charges		208.11
	15 Fifteen Boxes Mdse	6110	) 9846		
	11 Eleven Bales "	2302	)		
	50 Fifty bags Salt				
	1 One bundle (12) Horse Collars)				
	1 one box Mdse		) 80		
e-B-Geedy	3-three-box-Pain-Killer--30				

Bidwell

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Lady Walton whereof W. B. Newland is
Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Verdigris
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris Landing the
dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Benj. Marshall
or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Seventy five
cents per 100#, \$1 per barrel pr Lime 75¢ bag pr Salt & \$1.50 pr
bundle & $\frac{1}{2}$ bl Molasses

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath
affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished,
the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 May 1859

B Marshall	One bundle sugar	223
	One bag coffee	164
	One Gr box Candles	10
	Two boxes Glafs	60
	Four bags Salt	
	Two Barrels Lime	
	One half bl Molafses	
	One bureau	
	1 bundle Putty	5 lb

~~3-bx-Pain-Killer~~

J-Me -B-Geedy

Bidwell

6-Agency

~~3-bx-P-Killer~~

520
SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co on
board the steamer Lady Walton whereof W. B. Newland is Master,
now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Fort Gibson
C. N. Marked and numbered in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson C. N. the dangers
of navigation and fire only excepted, unto D. M. Gunter or
Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

1.50 pr bl for Vinegar & \$1 per box

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 May 1859

D. M. Gunter	One barrel Vinegar
Fort Gibson	One box Mdze

Bidwell

521

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Lady Walton whereof W. B. Newland is
Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Alx Warfield or ^(under) Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said 75 cents per 100 lb.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren,
New-Orleans, 23 May 1859

		Wts
A. W.	Two Bxs Mdse	)
	Nine cases Boots & Shoes	)
	One Bale 3/4 Bro Domestic	)
	One Keg containing Hoes	)
		1663

Bidwell

522

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Lady Walton shereof Newland is Master,
now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek Agency
C. N. Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
J. Mc D. Coody or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said Seventy five Cents per 100 lb

IN WITNESS HWEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 May 1859

J Mc D Coody	Three boxes Pain Killer	35
	One bag feathers	55

Bidwell

527
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violet whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port
of Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto J Mc D Coody or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said 75 ct pr 100 lb and pr Barrel Vinegar
\$1.50

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 June 1859

J Mc D Coody	1 One Barrel Cider Vinegar	365	
Creek Agency	2 Two packages (4 Coils) Green Rope		232
C N	1 One box axes		64
	2 dz Brooms for S. B. Arkansaw	22	<u>44</u>
			#340

Cobb

52

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co. on
board the steamer Violet whereof Roberts is Master, now lying
at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek Agency Landing
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in
the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency Landing the
dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Wm. Whitfield
or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said \$1.50 pr Bbl
for Vinegar Seventy five pr 100# & charges One hundred Thirteen
& 69/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 June 1859

W W	30 Thirty Barrels Sugar	7723
Creek	30 Thirty bags Coffee (8 of which are slightly	
Agency	damaged)	4905
	1 One Barrel Vinegar (365)	
		#12628

Cobb

pt 9744

1625

11369

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co on
board the steamer Violet, whereof Roberts is Master, now lying
at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson Marked and
numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like
good order at the Port of Fort Gibson the dangers of navigation
and fire only excepted, unto D. M. Gunter or Afsigns, he or
they paying Freight for the said Seventy five cents pr 100 lbs

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 June 1859

D. M. Gunter	Five 1/2 Doz Brooms	103
	One keg Nails	<u>100</u>
		203

Tobb

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Violet whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Benj. Marshall or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Seventy five Cents pr 100 #

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 June 1859

B Marshall	One wheelbarrow	100
	One small box	25
	One box Soap	50
	Two pair 10x12 sash	<u>20</u>
		195

Cobb

52
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muskogee whereof Saml Houston is Master,
now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson
C. N. Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson the dangers
of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Mefs. Shaw & Lanigan
or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

Seventy five cents pr 100 lb.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 July 1859

Shaw & Lanigan One Smiths Bellows		150
Two Bx Tumblers	)	
One " containing Cigars (1500)	)	163
One Nest Tubs (3)	)	
One Bx McLeans Cordial	)	161
Two " Lemon Syrup		64

McKnett-elk

Sam Houston

5-4
SHIPPED, in good order by John Henry Williams & Co on board the steamer Muscogee whereof Houston is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto John Barnwell or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

75 cent per 100# and 1.50 pr barrel Vinegar

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren July 9 1859

John Barnwell	1 one box Extract Ginger	)	
	1 one box Mdze	)	126
	1 one " Starch	)	
	1 one bag Pepper		51
	1 one box Tobacco		126
	2 two half box "		<u>128</u> 431
	1 one Barrel Vinegar		

McKnett-elk

Sam Houston

529
SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof Houston is Master, now
lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in
the like good order at the Port of Verdigris Landing the
dangers or navigation and fire only excepted, unto London
Marshall or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

75 cents pr 100#

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren July 9 1859

London Marshall	1 one bag Coffee	164	
	1 one barrell Sugar	282	446 lbs

McKnett Clk

Sam Houston

(30)

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams on board the steamer Muscogee whereof Houston is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Webber Falls Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Webbers Falls the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto J. McDaniel or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

One Dollar pr box

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark July 9, 1859

Rev. W. Carey One box Books

47

Care

J. McDaniel

McKnett-Glk

Webber Falls

Sam Houston

box

shipped at

request of

Rev Jno Harrell

5-31

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co
 on board the steamer ~~Violet~~- Muscogee whereof ~~Reberts~~- Houston
 is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for
 Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
 are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
 Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
 excepted, unto Wm. Whitfield or Afsigns, he or they paying
 Freight for the said

Seventy five cents per 100# & charges One hundred & Six 18/100
 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
 accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark July 9, 1859

W. Whitfield	20 Twenty Kegs Nails	1 one bundle Sash	)4204#
	2 Two boxes Oysters	1 one Case Tobacco	)per Ark
Creek Agency	2 Two " Pain Killer	1 one " Medicine	)Traveller
	4 Four " Mdze	6 Six box Sarsaparilla	)charges
C N Recd June	2 Two Bbl Crackers	3 Three Barrels Sugar	)\$54.19
12/59		Crackers)	
Recd	1 one box Mdze	3 Three Bales (3 coils	)480#
June 16/59	1 one Bundle	Ea Rope)	)charges
	pr S. B. Medora		)6.85
June 23/59	9 Nine box Boots & Shoes		
	1 one box Goods (pr Medora)	1191# chgs	\$24.04
Rec July 2/59	1 one box Mdze		
	9 Nine box Tobacco pr Medora	1295 chg	\$21.10

McKnett-Glk

Sam Houston

\$106.18

537
SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer ~~Viele~~ Muscogee whereof ~~Robert~~ Houston
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound
for Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto J Mc D Coody or Asigns, he or they paying Freight
for the said

75 cent pr 100 \$2.00 pr Bbl Molafses & charges Forty Seven
03/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

V Buren July 9th 1859

J Mc D Coody	12 Twelve bags Coffee	)	
Creek Agency	4 Four L <u>Matrafses</u>	)	4200#
C N	8 Eight Barrel Sugar	)	
	2 Two " <u>Molafses</u>	)	

.McKnettt-Slk

Sam Houston

\$47.03

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams on board
the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for
Norristown Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Norristown the
dangers of navigation and fire only escepted, unto Rev. C.
Washburn or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
& Charges .75 cents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 185

Marks	(2) Two Trunks	)	
		)	
H.E.A.Washbourne	(1) One Box	)	278

Care

Rev C. Washbourne

Sam Houston

Norristown

Arks

534
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co.,
on board the steamer ~~Violet~~ Muscogee whereof Robert Houston is
Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek
Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
G. W. Stidham or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
75 cents per 100# and Charges Thirty three 05/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 9 July 1859

G. W. Stidham 5 Cases Mdze (recd pr Medora June 23) 1555#
Creek Agency

~~McKnett-elk---~~

Sam Houston

\$33.05

538
SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof Lewis is Master, now
lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Creek Agency
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Wm. Whitfield or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
fifty cents per 100# & Molafses 1.50 pr barrell & charges One
Hundred & twenty five 04/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 5 Dec 1859

W Whitfield	(25) Twenty five Barrels Sugar	)	
Creek Agency	(5) Five Barrels Rice	)	
	(1) One Keg Soda	)	
	(25) Twenty five bags Coffee	)	13529#
	(12) Twelve Coils Rope	)	
	(6) Six boxes Soap	)	
	(3) Three " Candles	)	
	(2) Two Barrels <u>Molaf</u> ses	)	

John Lewis

36

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co on
board the steamer Muscogee whereof Lewis is Master, now lying
at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek Agency Landing
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency Landing
the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Jno. Barnwell or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
fifty cents per 100# & charges Forty Six & 93/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark Dec 5 1859

J Barnwell (3) Three Boxes Mdze

1270

C Agency

C N

John Lewis

frt pd Lady Walton 4294

Charges D.

Storage

& Drayage

399

4693

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound for
Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson
C. N. the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
D. M. Gunter or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Powder Fifty cents per Keg Molasses & C Vinegar per Bbl, Pound
Freight Fifty Cents & Chges Sixty Three & 51/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Dec 9 1859

D.M.Gunter	6 Six Sacks Rio Coffee	)	
	10 Ten Bbls Prime Sugar	)	
	6 Six Boxes Candles	)	
	1 One Bale contg' 5 Bags Shot	)	4998
	1 One Tierce Rice	)	
	2 Two Coils Rope (Manilla)	)	
	1 One Butt N A Tobacco	)	
	2 Two Barrels Molasses		
	1 One Barrel Vinegar (should be Hf Bbl)		
	2 Two Kegs Dupont Powder		

John Lewis

Pd freight 54.51
our Com 9.00
\$63.51

536

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Marshalls Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Benj. Marshall or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said at Fifty cents per Hundred & Chges Five Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Decr 10 1859

R.M.Loughridge Three Boxes Mdse

225

Burnet Osborne

Pd Little Rock

for J Lewis Capt

Freight	225
Chges	225
Our Chges	<u>50</u>

500

53

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and
bound for Mouth of Grand River Marked and numbered as in the
margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the
Port of Mouth of Grand River the dangers of navigation and
fire only excepted, unto John Nevins or Afsigns, he or they
paying freight for the said
Fifty cents per Hundred & Charges Two hundred Eighty Five & 22/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark Jany 24 1860 In the event the Boat cannot get up
they are to deliver the goods to
us free of charge

N M Holmes	22 cases Books & Shoes	
Creek Agency	1 Cask Mdze	
	25 Boxes "	
	1 Keg "	8123
	2 Bales "	
	2 Boxes Saddlery	
	1 Bdl Rope (2 coils)	

Pd charges	179.08
" frght	80.99
Storing	10.15
Advog	13.00
Drayage	2.00
	<u>285.22</u>

2 Reams Wrapping Paper	35	
1 Keg Lead	50	
1 " Powder	<u>30</u>	115

B. N. Brown Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry, Williams & Co. on board the steamer Muscogee whereof is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Mouth Grand River Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Mouth of Grand River the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto John Nevins or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Fifty Cents, Molasses 1.50 Bbl, Salt 1.00 per Bag & Charges Two Hundred Twenty One & 30/100 Dolls.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void. In the event the Boat cannot get up they are to deliver the goods to us free of charge.

Van Buren Arks Jany 24 1860

Geo W Stidham	20 Bags Coffee	2944
	2 Bales Domestic	370
Creek Agency	10 Boxes Soap	540
	1 " Yeast Powders	108
	2 " Mdze	140
		360
		500
	1 " Shoes	76
	1 Pckge Lead	100
	1 Tierce Rice	670
		5308

Nov 21st Chges as advised	110.25
Jan 14 " " "	138.45
	248.70
Less collected of Boat	27.40
	221.30

2 Bbls Molasses
50 Bags Salt Partly in bad condition

B. N. Brown Clk

54

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry, Williams &
Co on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Mouth Grand River Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Mouth Grand River the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto John Nevins or Asigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said
Fifty Cents pound Freight Vinegar 1.50 pr Bbl & Charges
Forty Six & 35/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.
Van Buren Arks Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get up
they are to deliver the goods to us free of chge.

J Mc D Cuddy	7 Bags Coffee	1145
	6 Bbls Sugar	1538
Creek Agecy	1 " Almonds	140
	2 Boxes Cheese	55
	2 " Candles	90
	1 " Rock Candy	44
	1 " Asst "	55
	2 " Soap	170
	1 " Starch	70
	1 " Mdse	228
	1 Pckge Raisins (4 Boxes)	115
		3650
	1 Barrel Vinegar	

B. P. Brown Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Benj. Marshall or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said Fifty Cents per Hundred

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get up
they are to deliver the goods to us free of chge.

A D V	1	Box Wool Cards	)	
	1	" Cotton Cards	)	244
	2	" Mdse	)	
	1	Case Books	)	
	1	" Shoes	)	260
	1	Box Mdse	)	
	1	" "		235
	2	" Tobacco		265
				<u>1004</u>

B N Brown

Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and
bound for Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Benjamin Marshall or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said Fifty Cents per Hundred

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of 3 Lading, one of which
being accomplished, the others to stand void
Van Buren Ark Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get up,
they are to deliver the same to us free of chge.

E.N.A.	1 Bale Domestic	)	
		)	
	5 Cases Boots & Shoes	)	1543
		)	
	3 Boxes Mdse	)	

B. N. Brown
Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
~~Fert-Gibson-G.-N.~~ the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto ~~D.-M.-Gunter~~ or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said

Mouth of Grand River Care John Nevins 50¢ per Hundred

In WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get up
they are to return the same to us free of chge.

D. M. Gunter 3 Boxes McLeans Cordial

120

Fort Gibson

B N Brown

Clk

54

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams &
Co on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Benjamin Marshall or Afsigns, he or they
paying Freight for the said

One & 50/100 Dolls for Lot

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which
being accomplished, the others to stand void.
Van Buren Ark Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get
up they are to deliver the same to us free of chg.

R. M. Loughridge 1 Tub

1 Bundle (2 Shafts))

1 Plat form)

1 Pounder)

1 Bundle Cord & Wood Pin)

65

B N Brown

Clk

546

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Muscogee whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of Navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Benj. Marshall or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said

Fifty Cents for pound Freight 2.50 for 12 Chairs 2.00 for 4 Rockers

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Jany 24 1860. In the event the Boat cannot get up they
are to deliver the same to us free of chge.

Moses Perryman	1 Barrel Sugar	286
	1 Bag Coffee	164
	12 Chairs (Cane bottom)	
	2 Rocking Chairs high top	
	1 Sewing Rocking Chair	
	1 Plain Bottom Rocking Chair	

B N Brown

Clk

549

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
 on board the steamer Danl B. Miller whereof
 is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
 for Fort Gibson C N Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
 are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek
 Agency Landing, Mouth of Grand River the dangers of navigation
 and fire only excepted, unto John Nevins or Asigns, he or they
 paying Freight for the said

Fifty cents per One Hundred lbs

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
 accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark, January 31 1860

	123	229	26		
J.Mc.D. Coody	1 Box Mdse,	1 Bbl Rice,	1 Keg pepper	lbs	378
	30		30		
Creek Agency	1 " Raisins	1 Box Candy			60
	1 Bdle Bar Lead 100,	1 Bdle (4 Bags Shot			
	25# Ea)	100			200
	2 Kegs Powder		30		60
					#698
W.M.Holmes	1 Box Mdse 35	2 Box Raisins 60,	1 Box		
Creek Agency	Candy 30				125
					#823
			M C Wells		
H	10 bags Salt to	be delivered to W.M. Holmes			
			M C Wells		

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Jenny Whipple whereof Capt Gray
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Creek Agcy Ldg Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek
Agency Ldg the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Jno. Nivens or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said goods at the rate of 50¢ per 100 lbs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren 23d April 1860

J Mc D Coody	2 Bags Coffee	327
	4 Bxs Raisins	)
Creek Agcy	2 " Asst Candy 1 Box Rock Candy	) 312
	1 " Sundries	)
	1 Hlf Bx Tobacco	76
	1 " Tierce Rice	324
	4 Bbls Sugar	1120
	4 Reams W. Paper	55
		2214
Jno Barnwell	1 Bx Mdse	70
Creek Agcy	3 Bbls Sugar	826
(of RSR)	1 box (of R S Robert) 230 1 Cook Stove & 1 Heater Stove with usual privileges	500

James A Gray Clk

540
SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno. Henry Williams &
Co on board the steamer Jenny Whipple whereof Capt Gray is
Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Verdigris
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto Benj. Marshall, or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for
the said goods at rate 50¢ per 100 lbs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren April 23d 1860

Benj Marshall 1 Hlf Tierce Rice

287

Verdigris Ldg

With usual priviledges

James A Gray Clk

Rev-R.-M.-Leughridge 1-Bbl-Tar (charges \$9.25)

Verdigris-Ldg-

550

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams on board
the steamer Jennie Whipple whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound
for Verdigris Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Rev. R. M. Loughridge or Asigns, he or they
paying Freight for the said

50 cents per 100 lb. Salt per bag Molafses per barrel
pr 1/2 Barrel & charges \$156.08

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 April 1860

R.M.Loughridge	4 bags Coffee 1 box	)	
	6 Barrels Sugar 4 barrels Rice	)	3233 lb
Charge 57.47	1/2 bl Crackers	)	
	15 bags Salt 3-Bbls-Molafses		

Charge 9.00	3 Barrels Molafses	
Charge 58.18	20 Boxes Mdze	4243
Charge 9.25	1 Barrel Tar	

J.M.Perryman	1 Bbl Rice 1 bag Coffee 1 Bbl Sugar	660
Charge \$10.80	1 bag Salt 1/2 Bbl Molafses	

David Winslett	1 Bbl Rice 1 bag Coffee 1 bbl Sugar	710
Charge 11.38	1 bag Salt 1/2 Bbl Molafses	

With usual priviledges

James A Gray
Ck

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co on
board the steamer Jennie Whipple whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for
Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Nevins ~~Creek-Agency~~ Landing the dangers of navigation and fire
only excepted, unto W. M. Holmes or Asigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said 50 cents per 100 # bedstead Each.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 April 1860

H. Shields	15 Bedsteads	30 Rails & 5 bundles	Slats	
	4 half barrels	Sugar	2 Barrels	Sugar
				951
17	Plough wings		1	Trunk Mdze
2	Trunks Mdze		1	box Pepper Sauce
$\frac{1}{2}$	dz Spades		1	" Cuba Sixes
5	" Buckets		2	" Medicine
1	bundle (6 nests)	Cannies	1	" En Peppermint
1	nest	Cannies	2	" Coffee Mills
1	dz Fry Pans		2	" Axes
1	Cask Corn Mills (1 dz)		$\frac{1}{2}$	" Tobacco
1	bundle twine		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Do
8	" Wrap Paper		2	box Mdze
1	box Matches		2	" Shoes
1	" Starch		1	bundle Picture frames
4	" Sundries		1	bundle bread bowls (10)
6	Mattrafses		1	box Pickles
1	Bbl Crackers		4	bags Coffee
1	dz 1h Shovels			4790
7	bars Iron			
3	Cannies			
1	dz Hv trace Chains		With usual priviledges	
$\frac{1}{2}$	" Waffel Irons			
1	Keg Ep Salts		James A Gray Ck	
1	dz Horse Collars			
1	box Cheese			
1	dz Hay forks			
1	Cask Q Ware			
2	box bar Soap			

552

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Jennie Whipple whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of
and bound for Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the
margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port
of ~~Jehn~~- Nevins Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto W. M. Holmes or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
50 cents per 100 lb Salt Melafs- & charges Nine 91/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished,
the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 23 April 1860

W M Holmes	21 Boxes Saddlery	415
------------	-------------------	-----

Creek Agency

C N

With usual priviledges

James A. Gray Clk

Charges

P Undine 8.91

Our Com 1.00

9.91

55

SHIPPED, in good order, by Jno Henry Williams &
Co on board the ~~steamer~~ Good Keel Boat whereof Garrett
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Creek
Agency Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency C. N. the
dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Geo. W. Stidham
or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods
at (75¢) Seventy five cents per 100#

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren May 8th 1860

Geo W Stidham	6 Bags Coffee		981
Creek Agency	1 Box Mdse	)	
C N	2 " Smoking Tob	)	
	6 Bal Tar Buckets	)	
	2 Boxes Mdse	)	384
	1 Keg Soda		<u>120</u>
			1485

John J Garrett

55

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co on board the steamer Alamo whereof Thomas is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto W. M. Holmes or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Seventy five cents per 100# three cents per Gall for Stoneware, Two Dollars for bbl molasses & charges \$230.34/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 26 February 1861

M Holmes	2 Two Barrels Sugar	489	30 Trunks (3 filled)	588
Creek Agency	1 One box matches		1 box Pipes	15
N.	1 One bbl Molasses bbl frt		7 Kegs Nails	700
	1 bag Coffee	163	1 bird cage	12
	2 Two Coils Rope	99	248 ps castings (248)	2540
	2 Child's Chairs		18 English Pots	)
	1 packg (5 box) Garden seed	11	36 Dog Irons	)
	$\frac{1}{2}$ tierce Rice	327		3855
	1 box Mdze			
	Total	1185	29 half Gal Jugs	)
			72 1 " "	)
	1 dz Harnes	40	12 2 " "	) Total
	3 Nests (8 ea) Tubs	155	12 half " Jars	) 266
	1 dz Brooms	26	27 2 " "	) gallons
	2 Nest Clothe Basket & Centers	38	47 1 " "	)
	3 " (4 Ea) W Baskets	18	16-3 gal Churns	)
	2 box Mdze	312	Charges 230.34	
	1 dz Well Buckets	78	Silcott	
	2 Nests (5 ea)	148	Ck	
	1 package (2 box) Mdze	30		
		845		
	1 box Tobacco			
	1 case Tobacco	498		
Weight not	2 bx Mdze			
at paid	1 bx drugs	185		

553
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof Thomas is Master, now
lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Creek Agency
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
John Nevins or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
three cents per Gallon

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 26 February 1861

H S	47 - half Gal Jugs	24 Gal
	40 - one " Do	40
for H Shields	22 - one " Jars	22
	40 - two " Do	80
	14 - three " Churns	42
	<u>163</u> pc.	<u>208</u> Gallons

Silcott

Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof Thomas is Master, now
lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark. and bound for Creek Agency
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
J Mc D Coody or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Seventy five cents pr 100# & charges---, and bedstead 75 cents
Each, 1.50 & Charges 42.98/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

185

Leon	J Mc D Coody	2 Two boxes Mdze from S. B. Leon <u>under protest</u>	117
ake City 1948		16 Bed Steads consisting of 32 bed Ends & 30 rail	
		1 Small package Mdze	8
		12 Kegs Nails (2 bad order)	1200
		1 Wash Stand 1 Lounge with 2 rails & 8 slats)	
		6 Windsor Chair 1 Rocking Chair 1 Child's Chair) <u>under protest</u>	
		1 buggy Whip	)

Silcott

Clk

559

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co
 on board the steamer Alamo whereof Thomas is Master, now lying
 at the Port of Van Buren, Ark. and bound for Fort Gibson
 Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
 in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson C. N. the
 dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto D. M. Gunter
 & Co or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
 Seventy five cents per 100 lb & charges Eighty 67/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
 accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 26 February 1861

		225	825	#
e City	D. M. Gunter & Co	3 boxes	Glafts 1 crate Queensware	1050
42	Fort Gibson			
25				
6	T-H-Weedward	1 box	Ink	22
	D M Gunter	1 package (3 box)	Garden Seed	6
			Silcott	
			Clk	

558

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Adams whereof Thomas is Master, now lying
at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Fort Gibson C. N.
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Fort Gibson C. N. the
dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Shaw &
Lanigan or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Seventy five cents per 100 # & charges Seven 52/100 Dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 26 Feb 1861

J D Alberty & Co	3 Cases Boots & Shoes	210	
	1 " Hats	55	
charges	1 Package (3 Coil) Rope	65	
five 37/100 Dolls	1 dz Hay Forks	30	
	1 crate Queensware	950	Lake City
crate bad	1 keg Nails	100	
order	1 dz Brooms	25	
	30 bars Iron	1085	3834
	1 Box Hardware	180	
	1 Cwt Soda (bad order)	120	
	1 Barrel Hardware		
	1 " Sugar	281	
	1 " Almonds	136	
	1 " Mdze	70	
	1 " Bells	82	
	2 bar Cast Steel	37	
T H Woodward	1 box Ink		22
Charges			
Two 15/100 Dolls			

Silcott

Clk

559

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof Thomas is Master, now
lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and bound for Creek Agency
Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be
delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Jno Barnwell or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
75 cents per 100 #.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark Feb 26 1861

<u>H</u>	174	180	ps Assorted Iron	)	
	4		" bull tongue Moulds	)	
	17		" Slab Iron	)	
	59		Plow Wings	)	7748
J. B.	10		" A B Steel		401

Silcott

Clk

56
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams on
board the steamer Alamo, whereof Thomas is Master, now lying
at the Port of Van Buren Ark. and bound for Webbers Falls
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
in the like good order at the Port of Webbers Falls the dangers
of navigation and fire only excepted, unto J. B. McDaniel
or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

One dollar

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 26 Feb 1861

Rev Walker Carey	One 30" Smith Bellows	1.00
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Webber Falls

Silcott

Clk

56

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Lady Walton whereof Thruston is Master,
now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for New Orleans
Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the
like good order at the Port of New Orleans the dangers of
navigation and fire only excepted, unto Cochran & Hall or
Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Barrels 75¢ Ea Bags 40¢ each & Charges

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to four Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 4 1861

C	Forty five Barrels Pecans	6998
H	Twenty Seven Bags Pecans	
	Twenty Eight Barrels Pecans	6601
B	One Hundred & fifty Eight Bags Pecans	13292
W	Three Barrels Pecans	<u>467</u>
		27358

S. M. Milton Clk.

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co on board the steamer Alamo whereof is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto Benjamin Marshall or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Seventy five cents per 100# & Charges Eighty Three & ⁶⁵99/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Apl 6 1861. Str. Alamo not for condition of Salt

R M Loughridge	Six Bbls Sugar	)	
Charges as	Four " Molasses	)	
advised 70.05	Four " Rice	)	
Extra	One Hf " Crackers	)	3288 lbs Exclusive of Molasses & Salt
Drayage 1.75	4 Bags Coffee	)	
71.80	8 " Salt	)	
	2 " Fine Salt	)	

David Winslett	One Bbl Sugar	)	
Charges as ad-	One Hf Bbl Molasses	)	684 lbs
vised 11.60	One Bbl Rice	)	Exclusive of Salt & Molasses
Extra Dray-	1 Sack Coffee	)	
age .25	1 Sack Salt	)	
11.85			

J M Perryman	One Bbl Sugar	)	
	One Hf " Molasses	)	685 lb
	One " Rice	)	Exclusive of molasses & Salt
	One Bag Coffee	)	
	One " Salt	)	

Charges-as-advised-11.11
Extra-Drayage-----25
11.36

Lanahan

Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and
bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port
of Fort Gibson the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto D. M. Gunter & Co or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said Seventy five cents per 100 lb & Charges
One Hundred fifteen & 53/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks April 6 1861 . Salt in Bad order

D.M.G. & Co	Twenty Bags Coffee	)	
	Two Boxes Tea	)	
	Six Boxes Candles	)	
	Four Butts Tobacco	)	
	One Box 4 doz 1/2 boxes Sardines	)	
	One Box 2 doz 1 lb Boxes Oysters	)	1 Box in Bad
Charges as	One Box 2 doz 2 lb " Oysters	)	Condition
advised	One Box Pepper Sauce	)	7439
111.66	Four Doz Cane Brooms	)	
Extra Dray	One Bbl S. S. Almonds in Bad condition	)	
3.87	Ten Bbls Sugar	)	
115.53	One Bucket Indigo	)	6 Boxes Mdse
	One Box Smoking Tobacco	)	
	Two rolls	)	
	Four Bbls S. H. Molasses		
	Thirty Bags Salt		

Lenihan

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren, Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Jno. Nevins or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Seventy five cents per 100 lb & Charges Thirty one & 65/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks April 6 1861

Geo W Stidham	One Bale Merchandize	)	
Creek Agency	Three Cases Mdse	)	
	Ten Doz Brooms	)	
	Two Doz Oak Buckets	)	2630
	Five Boxes Mdse	)	
	Three Boxes Mdse Yeast Powders	)	
	One Box Quinine, in Dispute	)	

Charges as
advised 30.90
Dray .75
31.65

Lanahan

Clk

265

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren, Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Jno. Nevins or Asigns, he or they paying Freight for the said
Seventy five cents per 100 lbs & Charges Four Hundred Two & 80/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said
Boat hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 6 1861

M. Holmes	Two Tierces Rice in Bad condition	)	
	Twenty Two Bbls Sugar	)	
Creek Agency	One Bbl Cr'd Sugar	)	
	One Bbl Figs	)	
	Four-Bbls	)	
	Fifteen Hf Bbls Sugar	)	
	One Hf Bbl Sugar Soda	)	
	One Keg Shot	)	
Charges	Two Boxes Boots & Shoes	)	
	Three Boxes Candy	)	
2.80	One Box Raisins	)	
	One Box Starch	)	
	Seven Coils Rope	)	15,795 lbs
	Two Pckges (6) Coils	)	
	One Box Sundries	)	
	Twenty five Bags Coffee	)	
	Four Hhds Queensware	)	
	One Bbl Queensware	)	
	One Bag Coffee	)	3219 lbs
	Seven Boxes Raisins	)	
	Three Hf Bbls Sugar	)	
	Four Bbls Molasses		
	Four Hf Bbls Molasses		

Lanahan

Ck

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
 on board the steamer Alamo whereof
 is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren, Arks and bound
 for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
 to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek
 Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
 unto Jno. Nevins or assigns, he or they paying Freight for the
 said Seventy five cents per 100 lbs & Charges One Hundred forty
 five & 91/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
 accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 6 1861

H Shields	Two Casks Queensware	
	Fourteen Bbls Sugar	
Deep Fork	One bbl Rice	
	Twelve Hf Bbls Sugar	
C. N.	Eighteen Qr Bbls Sugar	
	Two cases Mdse	
	One Box candy	
	One Box Candles	
Charges	One Box Raisins	
	Two Boxes Mdse	
145.91	One Coil Rope	
	One Pckge (5) Coils Rope	
	Twenty Bags Coffee	
	Two Kegs Powder	
	One Coil Rope	
	One Box Raisins	12,000 lbs
	Two Hf Bbls Molasses	

Lanahan
 Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
on board the the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren, Arks, and bound
for Fort Gibson C. N. Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto Jno. Nevins or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight
for the said Seventy five cents per 100 lbs & Charges
Seventy & 40/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks April 6 1861

J Mc D Coody	Five Bbls Sugar	
Creek Agency	Four Boxes Soap	
	Two Boxes Candy	
	Four Boxes Raisins	
70.40	One Box Mdse	
	Fifteen Bags Coffee	
	Two cases Mdse	
	Four Boxes Boots & Shoes	
	One Box Cheese	
	Two Bed Rails	5,585
	One Bbl Sugar	

Lanahan

Ck

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
 on board the steamer Violet whereof Roberts is Master,
 now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for Fort Gibson
 C N Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to be delivered
 in the like good order at the Port of Creek Agency Landing
 the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
 Geo. W. Stidham or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
 said at Fifty cents per 100 lbs

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
 hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
 accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren April 8 1861. To be paid by shippers on return of
 G. W. Stidhams receipt on Iron & Steel.

Marks	19 ps Bar Iron 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	745
	13 " Slab "	
B	135 Plow Moulds Assd	2497
	1 Bdle & 1 ps 3/4 round Iron	130
	3 ps 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ round Iron	137
		<u>3509</u>

Kelly

Marked	60 ps bar Iron 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ in	2385
A	13 " Slab "	
	91 Plow Moulds Assd	2000
	22 ps 3/4 in Square Iron	
	1 Bdle 3/4 in " "	551
	16 ps Amincan Blister Steel	528
		<u>5464</u>

Col W. Garrett 1 Hlf Bbl Mackerel & 1 Box Loaf Sugar 200

Kelly

SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and
bound for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of
Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto W. M. Holmes or Afsigns, he or they paying
Freight for the said Seventy five cts per 100 & Charges Six
& 75/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks Apl 13 1861

One Box Furniture	1.78
Chges as advised 6 50	J. E. Silcott
Ex Dray	<u>25</u>
	6.75

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark and
bound for Fort Gibson C. N. Marked and numbered as in the
margin, and are to be delivered in the like good order at the
Port of Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire
only excepted, unto George W. Stidham or Afsigns, he or they
paying Freight for the said Seventy five cts per 100 lbs &
Charges Eleven & 58/100 Dollars

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.
Van Buren Arks Apl 13 1861

Two Cases Mdse

960

Chges as advised
11 33

Ex Dray 25
11 58

J E Silcott

5711
SHIPPED, in good order, by J Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Fort Gibson Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are
to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Verdigris
Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Benjamin Marshal or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for
the said & Charges Thirty Nine & 35/100

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Arks April 13 1861

R.M.Loughridge	Twelve Boxes	)	
		)	
	Five Bales	)	
		)	3284
	One Cask in bad order	)	
		)	
	Two Kegs	)	

Charges as advised 38.60

Ex Dray to Alamo .75

39.35

J. E. Silcott

57

SHIPPED, in good order, by John Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Alamo whereof
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren and bound for
Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin, and
are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port of Creek
Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted,
unto John Nivens or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the
said goods, at rate (75) Seventy Five Cents per 100# & Charges
\$66.18/100.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren 15th April 1861

J Mc D Coody	4 Boxes Soap
	1 " Rock Candy
Creek Agency	4 " Raisins
	3 Bbls Rice
	1 Box Starch
	1 Bbl Vinegar
Charges	1 Bdle Twine
\$66.18	2 Boxes Candles
	3 Boxes Y. Powders
	4 kegs Powder
	4 pkgs Paper
	10 Bags Coffee
	5 Bbls Sugar

4891 lbs Exclusive of Powder
& Vinegar

470

5361 whole wt.

Silcott

Clk

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry, Williams & Co
on board the steamer Julia Roane whereof Danley is Master,
now lying at the Port of Van Buren Ark. and bound for New
Orleans La. Marked and numbered as in the margin, and are to
be delivered in the like good order at the Port of New Orleans
La the dangers of navigation and fire only excepted, unto
Beebe & Co or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight for the said

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark 8 May 1861

J H W & Co	(3) Three Coils Grafts Rope	1109
W M Holmes	(5) Five Coils Grafts Rope	590

J. W. Moon

SHIPPED, in good order, by J. Henry Williams & Co
on board the steamer Lady Walton whereof Pennington
is Master, now lying at the Port of Van Buren Arks and bound
for Creek Agency Landing Marked and numbered as in the margin,
and are to be delivered in the like good order at the Port
of Creek Agency Landing the dangers of navigation and fire only
excepted, unto John Nevins or Afsigns, he or they paying Freight
for the said at the rate of One Dollar per 100 lb.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Master or Clerk of said Boat
hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, one of which being
accomplished, the others to stand void.

Van Buren Ark April 22 1862

H. Shields	2 Hhds Sugar		2585
		1-130	
	2 Boxes Mdze	1-185	<u>315</u>
			2900 lb

E. R. Davis Clerk