

Kansas Memory



United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri. Volume 34, Correspondence

Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

This volume of received correspondence from the Central Indian Superintendency at St. Louis, Missouri, includes holograph copies of letters received primarily from agents providing information about agency operations and contacts with various Indian nations, requests, and answers to questions of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Included in the correspondence are reports of Indian warfare and murders, alcohol abuse, conflicts between employees, the treaty with and emigration of the Potawatomi, supply requisitions, and smallpox. A searchable, full-text version of this volume is available by clicking "Text Version" below. Partial funding for the digitization of these records was provided by the National Park Service.

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Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

A Treaty with the upper Medawakanton Sioux may be had
for the following Annuity for fifteen yrs.

Annuity in goods	5,500 per Ann.
Support of Smith Shop	1,000 " "
Agricultural cattle &c	800 " "
For 4 Hammers	960 " "
Education of Children	350 " "
Pay for Medical care	144 " "
and	8,754 " "

A Treaty with the Lower or Watshaws band of Medawakontos
may be had for the following Annuity for fifteen years.

Annuity in Money or Goods	1500 per Ann.
Support of Smith Shop	1000 " "
Agricultural implem'ty.	300 " "
For 2 Hammers	440 " "
Ann.	3240 " "

It will be perceived that out of the first Treaty proportion
there remains a floating sum of \$15,596. for the purpose of
meeting any contingency in the way of claims of the half
Blood who have been from their infancy identified with
the Indians, and who are entitled to the favorable Cons-
ideration of the Government.

It may perhaps be proper in explanation of the just claims
of each band, to state that the upper Medawakanton Sioux consist
ing of six villages claim all the Country from the Chippewa river
including the Hills on the Minonomee & by their line, border-
ing on the Chippewa Nation, to the first river above Sauk river
on the upper Mississippi. And the lower Medawakanton or
Watshaws band from a point opposite the upper Loway river &
following a line of Bluffs to the Mouth of Black river and
thence to half a days march below the falls of the Chippewa
with an intrack also in the Hills on the Minonomee river
a tributary of said stream. The Country which it
is proposed to obtain on the most reasonable terms for the
United States, is an extensive district, and if purchased
would forever end all disputes as well as collisions, between
the Lower Sioux and Chippewas.

If the fact be generally known that any Treaty was in
contemplation with the Sioux - a swarm of persons of a
certain description, would be prepared to thwart the best
intentions, unless paid to be quiet - I beg leave to
apprise the President, through you sir, that my influence
is such, that I can and will answer his views, in defiance
of the combined efforts of any man or set of men in this
Country - The foregoing is respectfully submitted

Sgd. W. Clark
Supl. in chf. St. Louis

I have the honor to be. Your Mo. Ob't Servt
Law Taliaferro
In a bldg at St. Louis

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

7 Rock Island 9th June 1836

Sir I have received your letter of the 2d Inst with a large
Book containing Indian Treaties and Laws of Congress in Relation to Indians
to 1831 and a Law of Congress (intercourse and organization acts) of
1834. for which I am greatly obliged to you. The small Book
mentioned by you containing Laws and Treaties from 1826 to 1834
was brought by me from Washington now can I account for its
disappearance from amongst the Books of my office, yet it has disappeared
and I am unable to procure one, and consequently Labour under
serious inconvenience from the want of it. At a late Council
with the Indians, I had a copy of the Treaty of 1832 in the hands
of Rockuck, but had not at the time an opportunity of copying it,
The losing the Book has not been so much an act of Negligence
when I inform you that the only piece of Furniture I have is a writing
desk with Pigeon-holes, but no shelves, and consequently no
way of locking up books or papers. There is a small drawer
with lock, but too small to contain much more than writing
materials and the letters under consideration at the moment.
Could I have obtained these Books, I would not have
troubled you on the subject, but as I cannot, and am much
in want of the Treaty of 1832, I will be greatly obliged if the
little Book containing Treaties and Laws from 1826 to 1834. can
be obtained for me. I have the honor to be with
great respect your Mo. Obedt

Geo W Clark
Asst Secy of S. D.

Geo. M. Shantz. A. S. In agt

Rock Island 9th June 1836

Sir
Your letter of the 1st Inst on the Subject of the latitudinal and
construction given at Washington to the Law of 1834. Organising
the Indian Dept is rec'd. I only wrote to have your views in relation
to absence without leave, from my post on official business &c
am obliged by your early attention to the subject. In the
mean time being kept at my post by the presence of all the
Chiefs and a large body of the Sac & Foxes, I had the Indian
reside at Loway examining. There is only one whitman
remaining on it permanently, a Mr Garrison, who has got
into a house belonging to the Black Hawk, and declines
giving paper or money off. Many claims have been
made. Some logs cut & piled up, and trees marked, expecting
an early sale, when the persons will come on their claims & paper
themselves of their choice situations.

Until the necessary force is directed to remove Garrison & convince
the strong headed squatters that, the Government means what it
directs its agents to say, I can do nothing more - very obs' your mo. Obedt
Geo W Clark. G. D. agt

(Signed) Geo M. Shantz. A. S. In agt

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

8 York Leavenworth Upper Mo. Agency
Gen W Clark 3 Sir

8 June 1836

After landing my family at this port I proceeded on immediately up the river in company with Dr. Swords for the purpose of paying the annuities to the Pawnees, Otoes and Omahas in which we succeeded much to the satisfaction of all the Indians - I have never seen them better or even so well pleased at any previous payment - They experienced some little inconvenience for want of provisions I had calculated aporely on the A.B. Diana for the transportation of such provisions as might be wanted, but this however I was disappointed, the Captain declined taking one single pound I immediately apprised the Indians of this difficulty and left it to their own choice, to come in and bring such provisions as they might have among themselves, or wait until I could procure the usual and necessary supplies - They chose the former and came in immedately, bringing corn sufficient to supply their wants during the payment. we returned to this port on the 28th inst.

The Otoes have completed one of the best Indian villages at their new site on the Platte that I have ever seen, This site with the finest for farming and stock raising that could be found in the upper country. I firmly believe that if spirituous liquors can be kept from them they will soon do well.

Under instructions of 24th July 1835. from the Commissr of Indian affairs relative to breaking up Prairie Grounds for the Otoes & Missouris forwarded to me through your office, I made an arangement last fall, to have one hundred and fifty acres of First rate Prairie ground well fenced and broken up. The fence is complete and a good one it is, well staked and tied, and about one fourth of the ground broken up and planted, owing to the very early, severe and unusually long winter, it was impossible to complete the breaking up of the whole fields in time to plant this spring - The ground was hard frozen from the 20th October until the last of April. So soon as it was discovered that the whole field could not be completed in time to plant, the squaws went to work in their usual way planting in small patches, scattered about in the ravines, some two hundred acres, all of which was up and doing finely at the time I left (on the 26th ult) - So far their prospectz, the present year, for a good crop of Corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons and some Potatoes is very good - The balance of the breaking up, will be completed, sometime in August or September, at which time the undatates will expect to recieve his pay, His script and contract will be forwarded so soon as the work shall be completed -

The Rev. Moses Merill has located himself with his family in the Otoe village, he appears to be a man of good feeling, honesty

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

personage and industry, and I entertain no doubt that his example will soon have a good effect with the others. The difficulties he has had to encounter in procuring unknown and provisions, so far removed from the settlements, has been the cause of blighting him very much in building & to make his family comfortable. I mention this on account of his having failed to complete the other school house at the time specified in the contract. Two of the men he had employed in building were taken sick during the winter and returned to the settlements. He has all the materials on the ground, and as well I have no doubt complete the house by the last of this month. I hope the Department will grant him this indulgence.

The Indians of my agency generally have conducted themselves towards the whites as well as could be expected since my last report. The Sioux and Poncaus, are constantly hanging around the Pawnee villages in small war parties, stealing horses and occasionally, taking or losing a scalp — since last fall about ten Sioux had been killed in this way, and some twenty Pawnees, and lost by the latter two hundred horses. The Pawnees thus harassed and desirous (many of them) of moving their villages up the Platte, one hundred miles higher than their present location, which others wish to remain. Thus divided there is little probability of their making a location with the view to receiving the aid of the Government in forming &c. agreeably to treaty stipulations. They complain bitterly of the intrusion of the Delawares on their hunting grounds. Their young men and those of the Kansas, have for some time back been committing outrages on each other, and I fear notwithstanding, they have both been warned of the treaty stipulations binding them to peace, that before the summer is over, we shall hear of their killing each other — from the best information I have been able to obtain the origin of these difficulties was, the Kansas fleeing and cutting off the hair of a Pawnee, whom they caught out by himself in pursuit of some wild horses, after which the Pawnees stole horses from them and so on alternately two or three times.

I have the honor to be Sir

very respectfully

Yours very truly

(Signed) Jno. Daugherty
Ind. agent

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

10.

Fort Leavenworth June 9th. 1830

Genl W Clark No 3

Capital City Sir On my return to this post from the upper Country, I learned that the Sac's of Mo were engaged in drinking I immediately repaired to their village for the purpose of talking to them on the subject, They made fair promises and it is their principal men will be at this place tomorrow for the purpose of holding a talk which shall be communicated, should it be of sufficient importance

On my arrival from the Sackies, the night before last, I was informed that a report had reached St. Louis, that the Indians in this vicinity, had held a war dance and shown other signs of a hostile attitude. I therefore conclude you would expect something from me on this subject.

My own opinion is that all the ungrating tribes that have been located on our borders are at heart the bitter enemies of the whites, (with the exception perhaps of a few individual chiefs) and that they would be ready and willing to commence hostilities upon us tomorrow could they but have the slightest hope of success - How far the conduct of the Seminoles (of which they seem to be well informed) may influence them remains to be seen - I have just returned from a visit to the several Pawnee, Otoes, Omahaws, Sioux, and Missourie Sac's, tribes, and have been unable to discover any change in their friendly feelings towards us, but notwithstanding this, I entertain no doubt what many of them will ~~not~~ ^{be forced to} depredate largely on the stock and other property of our frontier settlers between the Osages and the north west corner of the state of Missouri, unless the most vigilant measures are taken by our mounted troops to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits - I find we have some eight or ten whisky distilleries along the state line, The most of the owners of those dens of poison make a business of sending out Reg. after Reg. to the Indians for the purpose of buying up their guns, Ammunition, hoes, axes, blankets, cloths, Knives, Kettles, Horses, Skins &c &c. When it is not convenient to send to the Indian Camps a runner is sent out and the Indians invited into the settlements - This traffic is continually multiplying the Indians have no exchanges - this horrid trade has increased during the last winter and spring threefold, and the ungodly passion of the Indian for ardent spirits, has increased in little manner I consider it time and labour lost, to advise an Indian to refrain from drink when whisky is within his reach, & unless we can devise some plan to keep it beyond his grasp, I think the better plan would be to open all the sluices and let the scene be closed at once

The Otoes, Sioux and Missourie Sackies made but few skins last winter owing to the scarcity of game, They have not been able to pay one half their debts to the traders. Consequently it will be out of their power to credit the Indians next fall.

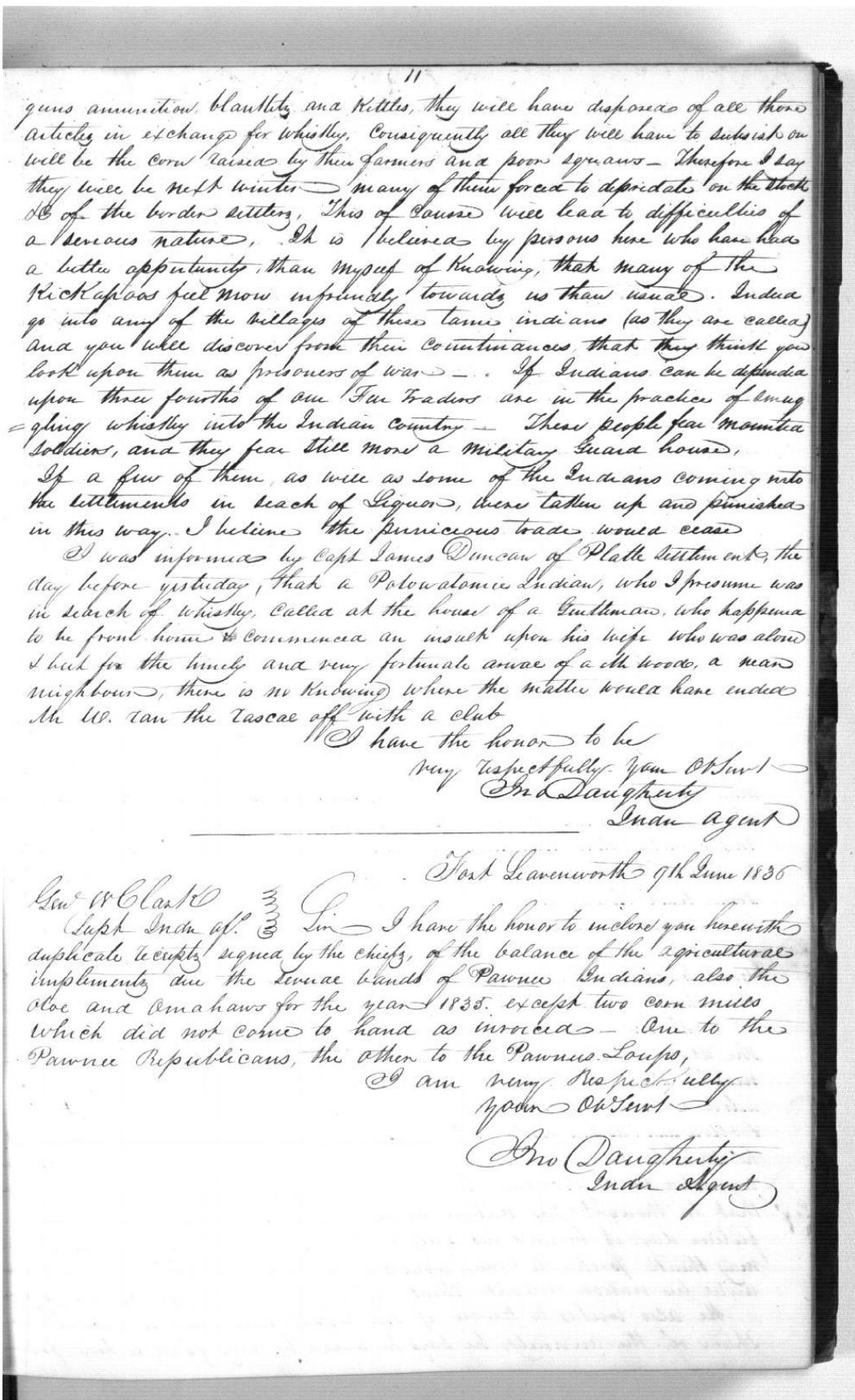
They have already received their annuities, and by the time the cold and hunting season comes on when they will stand in need of

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence



Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

128 Rock Island June 1836

Sir. I avail myself of the suggestions (in answer to my inquiries) in yours of the 1st Inst. and herewith give an estimate for Provisions for the Sac & Fox Indians for the balance of 1836.

The allowance hitherto has been 3000 Rations at the payment of each annuity allowing three or four days to do it in. This might do for Indians paid within or on the borders of their country, but is evidently insufficient for the Sac & Fox who are compelled to pass through white settlements for from 50 to 150 miles. This 3000 Rations is the whole amount issued to the Sac & Foxes in 1835, and to the 1st June 1836. During this time these Indians have expended upwards of two thousand dollars of their own money for provisions on their visits to their shop and agent here. The Indians desire me to state this to their G. R. the President, and say they did expect they would be fed when visiting their agent, returning their money, and visiting their shop.

Under this view of the subject I have made the estimate accompanying

I am very Respectfully
Yours Mo O'Sullivan

Asst. Secy. Clark
Sup't In agt.

Asst. Secy. Street
Mo S. In agt.

Northern Agency. West Party June 8. 1836

Sir. Three Wyandot Ind. have been here for some days, the head man among them is known by the name of Wyandot John, they reside at this time among the Senecas & Shawnees. They say they feel lost in this country, that they have no home here, and that they do not wish to return back to Ohio, he says that there are 58 Wyandots besides some half bloods west of the State of Missouri, he says that if they had a home, and that their annuity could be sent to them, that a great many more of his friends would move here, he says they are kept back by their chiefs, who tell their people if they leave there, that they shant draw their annuity.

John & his party came here to explore the country between the state of Illinois and the Missouri river, I told him that he might stop, that, that country here would be given to Indians. I advised him to explore the country south of the Piney River. Perias & allways, as far south as the resume of the Seneca & Shawnee & allways he said he would do so and return to this place in eight weeks, he requested me to ascertain from the Government that if he found a place that he thought his nation would be willing to move to at some future day, if he and his party that are now here & any others that may think proper to come, would be permitted to reside on the same until his nation might think proper to come west of Missouri. He also wishes to know if the Deptt. will send to them their share of the annuity, he says he would be very glad to hear from

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

15

the Government when he returns to this place, which will be in fifty or
sixty days from this time, so that he may write to his friends who are
daily expecting to hear from him. *Very Respectfully*
Yours etc. J. S.

Gen W Clark
Sept 1st 1833

Rich W Cumming Esq.

Northern Agency. Western Territory June 1830

Dear Sir

I dare not my duty to apprise you of a speech made to me a few
days since by the Peankishaw tribe in Council. They said that the Osage
have been for several years in the habit of passing through their village on their way
to the white settlements on grand River (Mississippi) to buy whisky. That they
seldom pass without stealing some of their horses, they passed a few days since
stole half of their horses and killed one work ox. the property of the Peairas
about the same time stole five horses from the Ottoway, they say the Osage
are now threatening to kill them because they are friendly to the whites
they said that their One Father had promised to protect them & their property
and that he now begged for protection. I said he did not want to
have any difficulty with the Osage, that all he wished was to live in
peace & for the Osage to let them and their property alone.

As I know these tribes were very much alarmed, I sent a
copy of this speech to Capt. Duncans, Commanded Fort Leavenworth,
as there was a Detachment of Dragoons under the command of Col
Moore, ordered south, he directed him to pass through the villages
of the Peankishaw, &c, and assure them that they should be protected
so long as they behaved themselves. Also to pass through the villages
of the Osage and enquire into the cause of their conduct towards these
tribes, since the detachment left the fort they issued orders to return
from the Osage village. I accompanied the command, as far
as the village of the Kues - on my arrival at home this day I receive
your letter of instruction of the 27th ult, relative to the hostile feeling
towards our citizens, said to have been manifested in a war
dance by the Kickapoos of the upper village near Fort Leavenworth.

Since this dance was said to have taken place, the Kickapoo
chief (Palsahe) who is well known to you, visited me. as I had
heard of the dance the day before he came. I inquired of him
respecting the particular, he immediately replied that the report
was false, & Chango Rianakuck, as being the author of the report
he said it was true that they had had a dance, not a war
dance, that some time since one of their chiefs died, Pemoguaga,
that it was a custom among them, to adopt some person in the
same family, the friends of the dec'd. chief made choice of him
(Palsahe), collected their property, appointed the time and went through
the usual ceremony & dance, this he said was the dance & all the dance
they had & that Rianakuck was there and understood it as he did.

I have known this man for a long time and have never known him
to swerve from the truth yet, I think his statements were turn out-

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

14.

to be true, If I should discover among any of the Tribes within my agency, an unfriendly disposition towards our City, I will immediately inform you. In compliance with your instructions, I shall start tomorrow to St. Louis with the purpose of holding the Council with the Kickapoos, in conjunction with Capt. Duncane. I am very respectfully
Yours Ob. Wm T

Genl W Clark
Sept 1st A.D. 1835

Recd W. Cummings. En a/c

Office of Indian Agency G. Peters
Upper Mississippi June 14. 1835

General.

Agreeably to the demand made under the orders of the Department for the Indians within the Sioux nation accused of hostilities committed in April and July 1835, on the Chippeways of Rock Sandy Lagoon, the Mandan & Arikara Sioux delivered up three of their people, on the 3rd Inst who were confined in the Guard houses at this Post on the 1st. The Yankton ~~Sioux~~ Lakota, Scisitow and Wahpeton tribes from Sac. River, Big Stone, Lake Traverse & the Cheyenne of Red River, with one hundred & thirty of their people, delivered to me five Indians of their respective tribes who have remained the Chippeways. In consequence of the non appearance of the Chippeways at this Post and the rapid approaches of the Small Post era of the peculiar situation of the country generally south of us. I have from motives not to be disregarded deemed it to be both expedient and proper to cause the various tribes of Sioux to enter into a convention, for the delivery of their people at a future day & whenever the President might require of them to do. At this agency, and have released the prisoners, and returned them for the present, again to go to their respective tribes.

A great object has been accomplished, that of bringing those remote and wild tribes, into certain measures without, using any thing beyond the moral influence held over them by a residence of over seventeen years in their country.

I have the honor to be
Your Mo. obt: Servt.

Law. Taliaferro
Indian agent
Sep 1st 1835

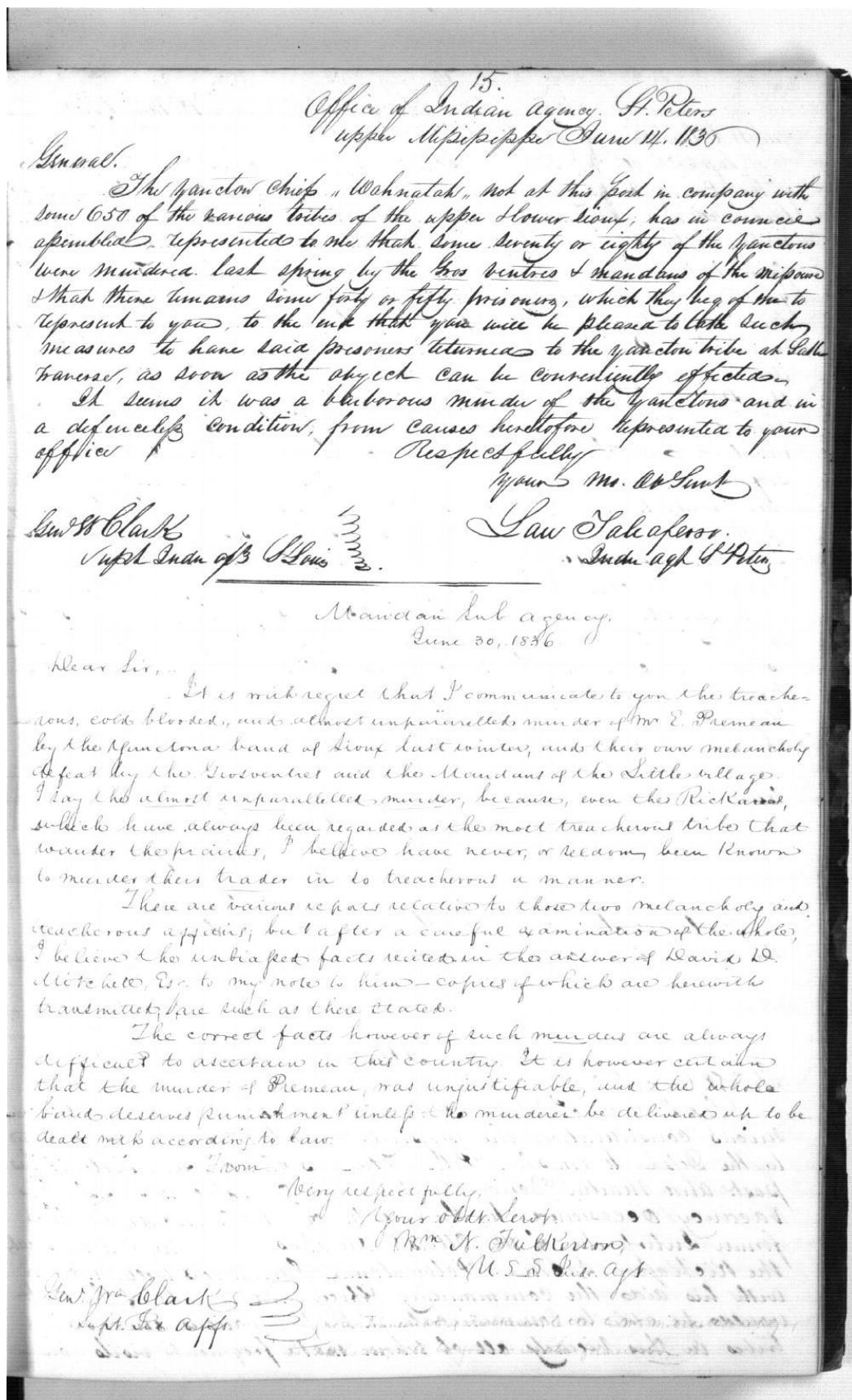
Genl W Clark
Sept 1st A.D. 1835
St Louis. Mo.

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence



Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

16. Govt Sub. agency 15th May 1830.

Genl W. Clark Esq. Sup't Ind. off. Sir In Consideration of the peculiar situation of the Pumca Indians, a small tribe that were transferred to this agency last fall and who inhabit the country between two powerful and hostile nations (the Pawnee & Sioux) and speak a language entirely different from both, I have found it necessary to employ an Interpreter properly for them and in accordance with the regulations of the department I have the transmission to be made with the following agent the engagement of Pierre Preucce, who I beg leave to recommend for that service. Owing to the frequent difficulties that arise between the Pawnees and Sioux, and the local situation of the Pumcas, it is found extremely difficult to prevent the latter tribe from becoming involved in them, and being much the weaker tribe are always sufferers, and as the Sub agent cannot have much personal intercourse with them, and the said interpreter is almost constantly necessary at the post particularly the present season as some of the Ottawas said have assumed rather a threatening attitude, a subject which will be reported, so soon as my information is such as to enable me to report facts, it has been thought advisable to employ this man, who remains with the Pumcas, & whose presence as he will act under the instructions of the Sub agent, & is well known to the Sioux & Pawnees, may be the means of preventing difficulties, that would otherwise occur and with this view of the subject is submitted to your consideration & through you to the Secretary of War whose confirmation it will require to continue him in service.

Very respectfully Sir I have the honor to be

Joshua Pilcher

W. O. Ind. Sub. agt.

I also inclose herewith the engagement of Antoine Cheneau the nature of which will appear upon its face

I.P.

Sub agent

Fox Leavenworth July 2. 1830

Genl W. Clark

Sup't Ind. off. Sir I would respectfully recommend to your serious consideration the propriety & necessity of my being authorized by the Deptl to employ Both Cadue as Indian Interpreter at the post also Martin Dorion in the same capacity, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the Death of Charles Monbrun, the former Interpreter of the Ottos & Omahas. Mr Cadue speaks the Kickapoo, Sac & Fox, & Potowatomie Languages well, indeed with his aids the Commanding Officer and Agents of the Govt would be able to communicate with the various emigrating tribes in this vicinity, all of whom make frequent visits on

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

business at this important military post, he is I believe, a steady, wise
desposed man, and would no doubt render great service towards keeping
up a good understanding, so desirable at this particular moment, between
the Compt and the several Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of this place.

Mr Dorian speaks the Ottos & Missouris, Ioways, Omahaws, Sioux's
languages fluently, understands all their characters well, and has much
influenced over them, and if employed as no. 1. Interpreter, he could I would
I think, effect a great ear towards completing the conciliation and
- early commenced, between the Ottos and Ioways & when the Potowatamies
occupy their own lands in the neighbourhood of the lower Sioux, his services
might be made valuable in preventing misunderstandings between
these two tribes, but above all his services would be necessary with
the Ottos at their new village, in aiding the farmers & others to
instruct & encourage them in Agriculture &c.

I have placed this communication in the hands of the comm^d.
officer Col^d Kearny with a request that he would give his own
views on the subject, and forward it to you.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Obedt Servt
J. Daugherty. Jr. adj.

As there are no interpreters at this post, I consider them indispensably
necessary to carry into effect the views of the Govt in relation to the Indians;
knowing that it will not do to trust interpreters brought here by the
Indians themselves, or those hired for each particular occasion, and
as no one interpreter can be found here who speaks the language
of all the Indians, named by Mr. Daugherty, I fully coincide in opinion
with him, as to the interpreters he has mentioned & recommend to the
Secretary of War, that he be permitted to engage them forthwith.

Head D^r Regt Dragoons.

Fort Leavenworth, July 5. 1830.

S. W. Kearny
St. Col. Dragoons
Com-

Fort Leavenworth July 5. 1830

Genl St. Clark

Sup^r Indⁿ off^r

Sir

It is with much sorrow & regret, I
find myself compelled to report the death of Mr Hannibal Daugherty
Family to the Otto & Missourie Indians. He departed this life
on the 25th ulto. The Indians for whom he was employed, have
great cause to regret his death also, he was highly esteemed by them
and was conducting their domestic affairs to great advantage
for them —

As it is desirable that this vacancy should
be filled without loss of time, I respectfully nominate Mr Joseph
Daugherty of Pitt^r County Mo, for the office, he is a brother of the
deceased, a very industrious and sober man, in every way well qual-
ified to fill the place —

I would also respectfully nominate

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

18

Mr James Case, for the appointment of the other Farmer to the Otoe & missource. Mr C is a very Moral, Religious, & able bodied man, is a new York Farmer and in every respect well qualified to fill the station he desires. Himself and family have been engaged since last fall in farming &c. with the Revd Moses Murell at the Otoe village. He is much interested for the welfare of the Indians and is highly esteemed by them considering the short time he has been among them. Hoping these nominations will meet your approbation I have the honor to be very respectfully
*your Obedient
Chas Daugherty
India Agent*

Frank Leavenworth 6th July 1836

Div I have the honor to inform you that the "White Plumb" a Kaw chief arrived at this Post last Saturday and stated that a war party of his people en their way against the Pawnees, had fallen in with a small band of Otoes, near the grand Pawnee Village and stolen from them twelve horses, he further stated, some others of his people had also stolen two horses from the Delawares, and some fine mules from some whitemen on the Santa Fe road.

The Plumb says that he does every thing in his power to induce his people to bring in all the stolen horses, and give them up, that they might be returned to their proper owners, but all was in vain. They immediately set out with the horses to the plains on the Buffalo hunt, saying they would give them up, on their return from the chase.

What aught in your better judgment be done to correct the mischievous course of these foolish people.

Something would seem to be absolutely necessary. How would it answer to establish a general rule among all the tribes that have annulled due terms, and who have entered into written treaties of peace with each other, to oblige the offending party to return all stolen horses, or others in lieu of them, and to pay besides the cost of their theft an indemnity payment the full value of each horse to the proper owner. I am aware this mode of adjusting differences, would do great injustice to innocent individuals.

The suggestion is respectfully made for your consideration.

I repeat to you this place last week, that some of the Ponay Indians, had got into a difficulty with some of our citizens on Grand River, which resulted in the death of two whitemen and one Indian; And on the 14th Inst. while we were at dinner a Potowatomy Indian rushed into the mess room, apparently quite out of breath, and stated that 200 of his people on their way to join the potowatomies now located opposite this ~~place~~ post, got into a difficulty with some whites on Grand River, which ended in the death of two Indians and one white man. This summer was not

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

19

of the Party I could give nothing of the Particulars. I am of opinion however
that the two reports are one and the same. - Several of the Potowatamies
chiefs are looking for at this place to day or tomorrow, when we shall
no doubt hear every thing concerning their reports.

Respectfully I am Sir

Yours Obedt

Dr Doughty

Indian Agent

Genl W Clark
Sup't Ind'n aff.

Fort Leavenworth 6th July 1836

Sir.

Owing to the unsettled state of the affairs among the Otoes & Missouris
relative to a change of location from their old Town to this river, nothing has
been done as yet towards erecting the horse mill to which they are
entitled by treaty; but as they have settled down and built few earthen
houses with a view to permanency, I am of opinion that it would
be proper to have that part of the treaty fulfilled as soon as prac-
ticable. - The difficulty of procuring workmen so far beyond
the settlement, and of transporting provisions & other articles necessary
to complete a good horse mill are so great, and a cost so high from
the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject, the
building and furnishing may cost, Stones, Irons &c &c. in about the
same proportion. Cannot be had for less than seven or eight hundred
dollars. - I mention these facts because I am aware that
mills have been built in the south for much less, but, to build any thing
but a well and strongly built to other mills for these ignorant Indians,
who reside beyond the reach of a messenger to repair, when out of
order, would be of very little service to them, and a bad expenditure
of public money. - Please instruct me on this subject at an
early date, that I may be enabled to take measures to have the mill
finished in the course of the coming fall.

I remain Sir with great respect

Yours Obedt

Dr Doughty

Indian Agent

Genl W Clark

Sup't Ind'n aff.

Fort Leavenworth, 21 June 1836

Genl Wm Clark Sup't Ind'n aff.

Sir. - I have the honor to enclose to you, her-
eto, a communication from Mr. E. Lykins, agt. for Bapt B, soliciting the
appointment of the Rev. Chandler Curtis to fill the place declined by Mr.
Lewis McCay, as teacher for the Omaha Indians.

I have seen & conversed with this Rev^d gentleman and consider
him well qualified for the office & accordingly nominate him for that
station, which I hope will meet your entire approbation.

I am very resp'y &c

Dr Doughty

Ind'n Agent

Note - Note does not contain a record of Lykins' commissⁿ 3
& being merely a communit^y of 3 or 4

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

20
Northern Agency Western Territory,
July 4, 1836

Sir,

I nominate for the appointment of the Dept. of Int. Affairs Nelson A. Warren as a blacksmith for the Kansas Indians under the 4th art. of their treaty of June 3^d 1835. Jas M. Walker requested. It is a hard matter to get a good blacksmith for the Indians, there is no buildings for one to live in, a good smith that has a family is unwilling to go there and put up buildings at his own expense and furnish them at a salary of \$1180. per annum. I am clearly of the opinion that he would be a fit agent to procure such a mechanic as the Government is in good faith bound to furnish under treaty stipulations with the Indians, that suitable buildings should be furnished for them to live in. When a blacksmith pays out of his salary for his provisions, clothing &c. and the transportation of the same ninety or one hundred miles, keeps up a carriage of some kind, and a team to haul his coal wood which he is compelled to do, at the end of the year, his earnings will be insufficient to induce a good mechanic to despise himself and family of good society and live in the Indian country, and as to mechanics who have no families, I have tried several, and have never yet found one to answer a good purpose.

(Not quite signed, Jr. & Doc.)
Richd. W. Clemmins, Adj't

Law. Mr. Black
Dact. Int. Aff.

Leavenworth July 14th 1836

Genl Wm. Clark
Supr. Ind. aff. Sir. I returned to this place last night after traveling 7 days for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the recent difficulty between some white men and a party of Potowatony Indians to which I alluded in my letter of the 6th inst. The Indians concerned in the affair came in without delay to this place, told their story to the Col^r. Commanding which was in substance this, That they were traveling through Carroll County in the state of Missouri on their way to join the band of Potowatomies residing opposite this post, that five white men stole eight horses from them, and five of their party followed & overtook them the next day in a grove of timber on Medicine Creek, the whites discovered them crossing the prairie & concealed themselves until the Indians came up within a few steps, when they suddenly rose and fired wounding two Indians, one mortally, the Indians immediately returned the fire and rushed on the whites who fled leaving one of their party dead on the ground and having another wounded (who is since dead) The Indians recovered all their horses, but one, are brought them in, with the white men

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

21

bridles on them, they offered to give themselves up to Col Kearney as prisoners but the Col. declined ~~confining~~ ^{keeping} them until he could ascertain something definite on the subject, they offered to surrender themselves at any time called on. From all the information I have been able to obtain, I am fully of thy opinion that the statement made by those Indians is substantially true, every person with whom I conversed regarding it agree that the five white persons in question, were in the practice of stealing horses and trading whisky to the Indians Mr H. Hetherly ~~in his~~ ^{in the} states made contractor, residing in the Town of Canotow, informed me that three of these men (brothers) by the name of Hetherly, had some time since fled from Justice from Kentucky, to Linnepa, and from Linnepa to grand river Mo. where they have continued their old trade of horse stealing &c up to the present affair, James Thomas one of the Kicca was a notorious gambler, and of general bad character, add to this the improbability of Indians traveling through the settlements with their women and children, and all their baggage, in a strange country, being so foolish as to make an attack, and kill two white men, without the possibility of escape, I think no man would doubt the correctness of this story as reported to Colv Kearney. The day before yesterday I mounted Colv Allen with two hundred volunteers under orders from the Governor to drive all the Indians out of the state, the total number of volunteers ordered out is 600. Hearing some difficulties might arise between these troops and the Indians, Gen Hughes and myself despatched a white man and two Indians, one an Poway, and one a Sack, to warn all their people, that they found within the limits of the state, to cross over immediately. I also sent Capt Duncan, with his company, who has been sent out by Colv Kearney to keep order on the frontier. The citizens of Clay and Carroll counties complain very much of the Potowatomies, going into the settlements drinking, then turning in and killing their hogs & cattle. I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of their removal as soon as possible. I have the honor to be with respect your obt Servt

John Daugherty. Dr agt

3rd Flork of Platte July 14. 1830

Lv.

Since my last communication to you I have been engaged in traversing the country with a view to ascertain the facts connected with the late affair between the Indians & whites on Medicine Creek in Carroll County Mo. From all the information I have received I am satisfied that the Indians fought in self defense against a party of horse thieves and whisky dealers, who had stolen eight of the Indians horses. It was a party of Emigrating Potowatomies that were attacked by the

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

22

—whites. The Indians have subsequently offered, and still offer them
selves up to the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth. The chiefs
of the Iowas & Sac's, have had a friendly council with Col^o Allen
who is in command of the Regt volunteers. All seems to be
peace and quietness with the Indians on this frontier, you
shall at the proper time be more fully advised of the state of
Indian affairs on the north western frontier.

Very respectfully
John W. Clark
your Obedt^t
Supt Ind aff^t John S. Daugherty
Indu. S. Daugherty

Dear Leavenworth 19th July 1830
I am at this time occupying public quarters erected at
this post for the officers of the Army, but as it is very uncertain
how long the commanding officer may have it in his power to continue
this indulgence, I would most earnestly beg leave to suggest for
your consideration the propriety of Government authorizing the
erection of the necessary buildings for the Indu Dept. at this place
Fort Leavenworth is certainly one of the most important
military posts on our frontier, and I feel safe in saying, that
ever since its establishment much inconvenience to the officers
of Government and great injury to our Indian relations in this quarter
have resulted from a want of the necessary lodgings, such as
Agents house, Indian council house, Store room and Interpreters
house. — The post is situated in the neighbourhood of nine
or ten Indian tribes, and all the Indian traveling between the
various and numerous tribes north & south of this place
from the Arkansas river, to the upper Mississippi has to pass
directly here. — It being the first wish and sound policy
of the Government to prove to all Indians, the desire of being
on friendly terms with them, so long as they conduct themselves
well, it would seem proper to show their chiefs and braves, when
they visit the officers of Government on business, some marks of
respect and friendship, a meals ritual, and a comfortable
roof to cover them during their stay, without something of this
kind it would be very difficult to convince an Indian
of your friendship for him, I could say much more on this
subject, were I adding up acquaintance with these matters
than yourself. — I have the honor to be Sir with
Great Respect

John W. Clark
Supt Ind aff^t

John S. Daugherty
Indu. S. Daugherty
Indu. aff^t

Considering the Post of Fort Leavenworth, as one of the most
important on our Indian frontier & that the policy of the Govt
is settled in maintaining it; that we have many and powerful
nations of Indians around it, & that if an Agent is necessary

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

23

at any place, he is at that post, I think it indispensable that quarters should be furnished him, over which he alone should have the control (At present the agent is living in officers quarters & liable to be turned out of them at any time they may be wanted by the military) a room to be used as a council room, and where Indians when they reach the post may be quartered and cook such provisions, as may be given them, a small room for an Interpreter, and a store room for such annuities as may be sent here, I consider all necessary and actually required for the good of the public service that they should be erected without delay, as such points as the command office of the Post may select for them.

S. W. Kearny
St. Louis July 20. 1830
St. Col Draft Com. D.

At Leavenworth July 26. 1830

At Leavenworth 26 July 1830

Gen. W. Clark

Asst. Ind. of P. 3 Div. On the 22 Inst. I recd information that the Missouri Sac's, had brought into their village, four Sioux prisoners two squaws, and two small boys— I immediately reported the circumstances to Col. Kearny who instantly offered to afford me any aid I might want, for the purpose of demanding and bringing them in to this post. Accordingly in company with Lt. Thompson, and his command of 28 men, we set out & reached the Sac village on the 23rd, Assembled the chiefs and principal men of the tribe and demanded the captives. They were surrendered to us with out the least hesitation, and the next day I returned with them to this place, accompanied by three U. S. Dragoons. Lt. Thompson proceeded on towards Grand River, in obedience to orders given him by Col. Kearny relative to escorting a band of Potowatomies who were on their way to join Caldwell's camp.

The prisoners are in good health, and the cold will, in the course of from six to nine days dispatch an officer and about 30 men to see them delivered safe to their friends & relatives at the mouth of the Niobrara. They belong to the little Sioux band of Marclous, and were taken captives by a small band of no Sac's who were out on a hunting excursion on the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines. The party consisted of four men and the four persons above alluded to. When the Sac's were discovered approaching their camp, three of the men fled, the other one remained with the squaws & children, and was killed by a young Sac, contrary to the wishes of the party, all of whom seem to regret the circumstance very much. The man that killed the Sioux, gave for excuse, that the Sioux had killed three of his people last spring.

I found it necessary to purchase a few articles of clothing for these prisoners, amounting to thuly one dollars & 75 cents, which I hope will meet your approbation.

I have the hon' to be my respectfully your obtst
Jno. Daugherty. In agt's

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

24, St Louis University August 9. 1836

Gen William Clark

Supern't Ind aff. General. I recently received a letter from the Governor Mr van quickenborn, which contains the painful intelligence that owing to some remarks made by Major Cummins Agent of the Kickapoo nation, their infant establishment which was in fair progress in that quarter has been considerably checked. Authorised by a letter from the War Dept which he communicated to you, General. The said Gentleman made every possible preparation to accomplish his desired object, His expenses amount already to upwards of Two Thousand Dollars, and the building which he commenced to erect were to be completed within a few weeks. The unanticipated check to which I allude, General arose in my opinion from a misunderstanding, which I believe it is in your power to remove. The Major seems to be of opinion, that the consent of all the Indians is to be obtained, before the Catholic establishment can be formed. It appears strange to me, General, that such a consent should be required after the chief and a number of the principal men of the nation have so explicitly expressed their sentiments on the subject, and so cordially welcomed our missionaries. I cannot conceive General, how the Indians, so much divided on every subject, should be required to be unanimous in expressing a consent of the kind, & I cannot hardly believe, that such a course, has ever been pursued with regard to the several establishments now in operation among the various tribes of the Indians. You Genlre, cannot be ignorant of the usual proceedings in such affairs. As supervisor of the Catholic Missionary Society of Missouri. It grieves me exceedingly General, that five of our members, for fear of displeasing & offending the agent, have been obliged to stop their work, until they receive a favourable decision from you. The winter is not very far off, they live at present in a small uncomfortable cabin, and they have with them a large quantity of effects. You can conceive how unpleasant their situation must be. Major Cummins after hearing the sentiments of the chief and others, sentiments which they express'd at the late council, held at Fort Leavenworth, denied the consent of the Indians, insufficient, how could he distinctly answer "No" to the following question put by Mr van quickenborn "of course major there is no longer any objection, to my commanding to build".

I do not know, General, by what motives the agent is actuated in opposing the execution of what the Department has kindly & explicitly granted us leave to undertake; but whatever his motives may be, the reflection that you, as the Interpreter of the will of the War Department, will not fail to do us justice & remove every unjustifiable obstacle that may be thrown in our way, affords me comfort & inspires me with the confidence that the important controversy will soon be decided in our favour.

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

25.

I have the honor to remain with the highest consideration — General.

Your Obedient Servt
P. J. Verhaegen

Northern Agency Western Territory August 2nd 1835

In compliance with your instructions of March the 9th and January 9th 1835 and May the 29th 1835 I enclose into two separate contracts for & in behalf of the United States for enclosing with a good fence, stalks & timber, breaking up & planting in corn, two hundred & eighty two acres in four separate farms, for the use and benefit of the Kansas Indians, amounting in all to \$2795. the appropriation for this subject for the year 1834. (\$1450 was placed in the hands of the Military Disbursing at Fort Leavenworth) the sum remaining balanced for the year 1835 & 1835 has not as yet been placed in the hands of that officer, as suggested in your letter of March the 9th 1836, as these farms are all completed I must trouble you of the necessity of having the latter sum sent me immediately, for I do assure you that is no pleasant thing to have to make a contract & not be prepared to comply with the conditions contained therein at the time appointed.

I am very respectfully
your servant
Rich^r W. Cummings.
Indian agent

West Park Jackson County Mo.
Sept 16. 1835

Genl. W. Clark Sept 16th 1835 Sir:

According to instructions from you date Sept 20. 1835 to survey the Northern boundary of the Osage and Kansas ^{lands}, reservations, and the privilege you subsequently allowed me under date of April 19. 1836 to employ my son to do the work, the said surveys have been made, Duplicate full notes and plats of which, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you.

My son entered upon the work as soon as possible after receiving his instructions, and no time has been lost in preparing the field notes and plats. I trust that all will prove satisfactory.

I beg leave respectfully to say ^{that} as the surveyor has been obliged to advance his own funds in meeting the expense of making the surveys, it will be a favor if I can be allowed to draw for the amount due for the work as soon as this report shall be approved.

Most respectfully
Sir
Your obest
Isaac M. McCoy

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

26.

Superintendence of Indian Affairs

Northern Agency Western Territory Oct 1. 1835

Sir

I enclose herewith Estimates of buildings for the Kansas Blacksmiths I striking. The amount for such buildings may appear to you high taking into view the Distance from the white Settlements, the time lost going and coming, say eighteen or twenty days with a of team a sufficient number of hands must be taken from the Settlements to value the buildings as they cannot be had among the Indians &c, I think it reasonable.

You wish me to state whether the amount required for the erection of these buildings can be spared from the appropriation of \$1000 for agricultural purposes for the present year for the Kansas Indians. I am of the opinion that it can without inconvenience.

I am very Respectfully

John W. Clark

Rec^d. W. Cummings

Indn agt.

Jno W. Clark

Mrs

Super Intd of? Lbs m

Belle Vue upon Missouri

October 15. 1835

Jno W. Clark

Super Intd

Sir

We have the honor to transmit here with a convention this day concluded with the Otoes, Missourias, Omahas and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux Indians, by which the said tribes relinquish to the United States all their claims to the small strip of country lying between the State of Missouri and the Mississippi River. To accomplish this desirable object it has been found necessary to give the Tribes above mentioned, presents amounting to Four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars, which has been distributed among them in proportion indicated by the second article of the Convention. In making this expenditure we have been governed more with an eye to the sacrifices made by the Indians at this particular season (being the time for them to separate as a commerce their fall hunts) than with any regard to the liberality usually manifested towards Indians who are assembled with no other view, than to ask something from them; otherwise the amount would have been considerably increased. But as we were in manner limited to a "few hundred dollars" which we found it somewhat difficult to define, it has been thought advisable to keep within the bounds before mentioned, not dreading but it will meet your approbation and that of the Deptt. In due time we will forward an account of all other expenditures attending the transaction.

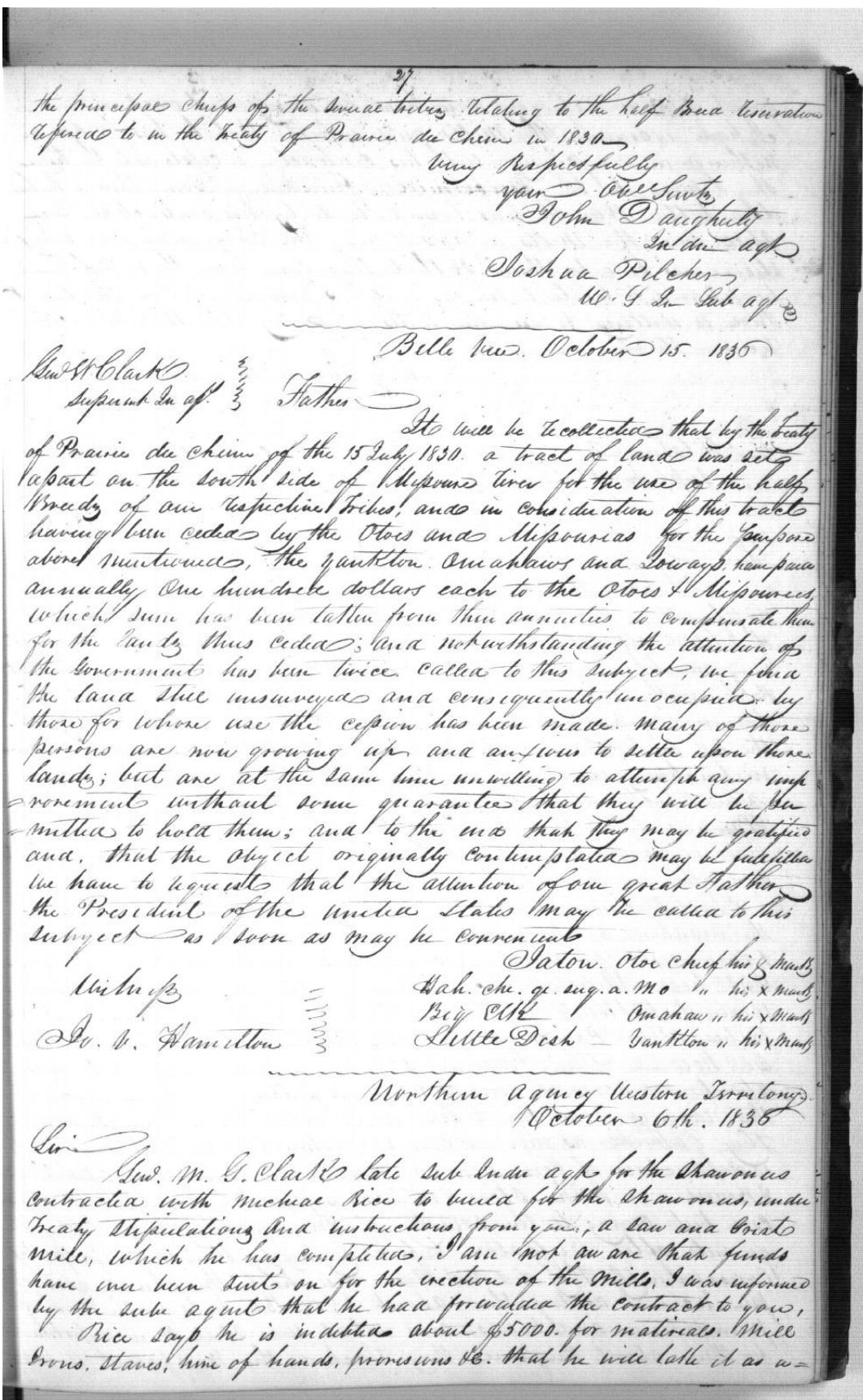
Herewith inclosed you will find also a letter from

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence



Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

28.

great favour if you can have the Money sent on soon,
I have examined the Mills and expect that he has failed in
nothing, in complying with his contract, except as to the time
they were to be performed finished, some things he has
done better than he was bound to do by his contract, Rice
still has the Mills in possession, the Shawnees are very
desirous to get them, & that they can have the use of them
be pleased to write to me as early as convenient on this subject
Rice is willing to give the Mills up any day that we will
acquire them ~

Very Respectfully
Yours O. G. Scott

Geo W Clark
Supl in off. May 3

Ric. W. Cummings.
Indian agt.

Fort Leavenworth 5th Novr 1836

To I have the honor to report that Mr James Case the person
employed in the capacity of Farmer under instructions from the Comt.
of Indian affairs bearing date the 24 July 1835. has completed his Contract
very much to my satisfaction. as will appear more fully by his account
he herewith incloses, he has since been employed as one of the other
farmers. agreeably to instructions from Comt. Indu. off. under date of
the 4th Augt 1836. Mr Joseph Daugherty has been under the same
instructions employed as the other Farmer to the Otoes & Missourias
The Blackmths & Shetlings for the Otoes Omahaws. Missourias Sac.
& Pawnees, have been constantly employed during the present
year in making, hoes, axes. Tom Hawky. Pipe de. Knives. arrow point
and other small articles & in mending guns. Kettles. Traps &c &c.

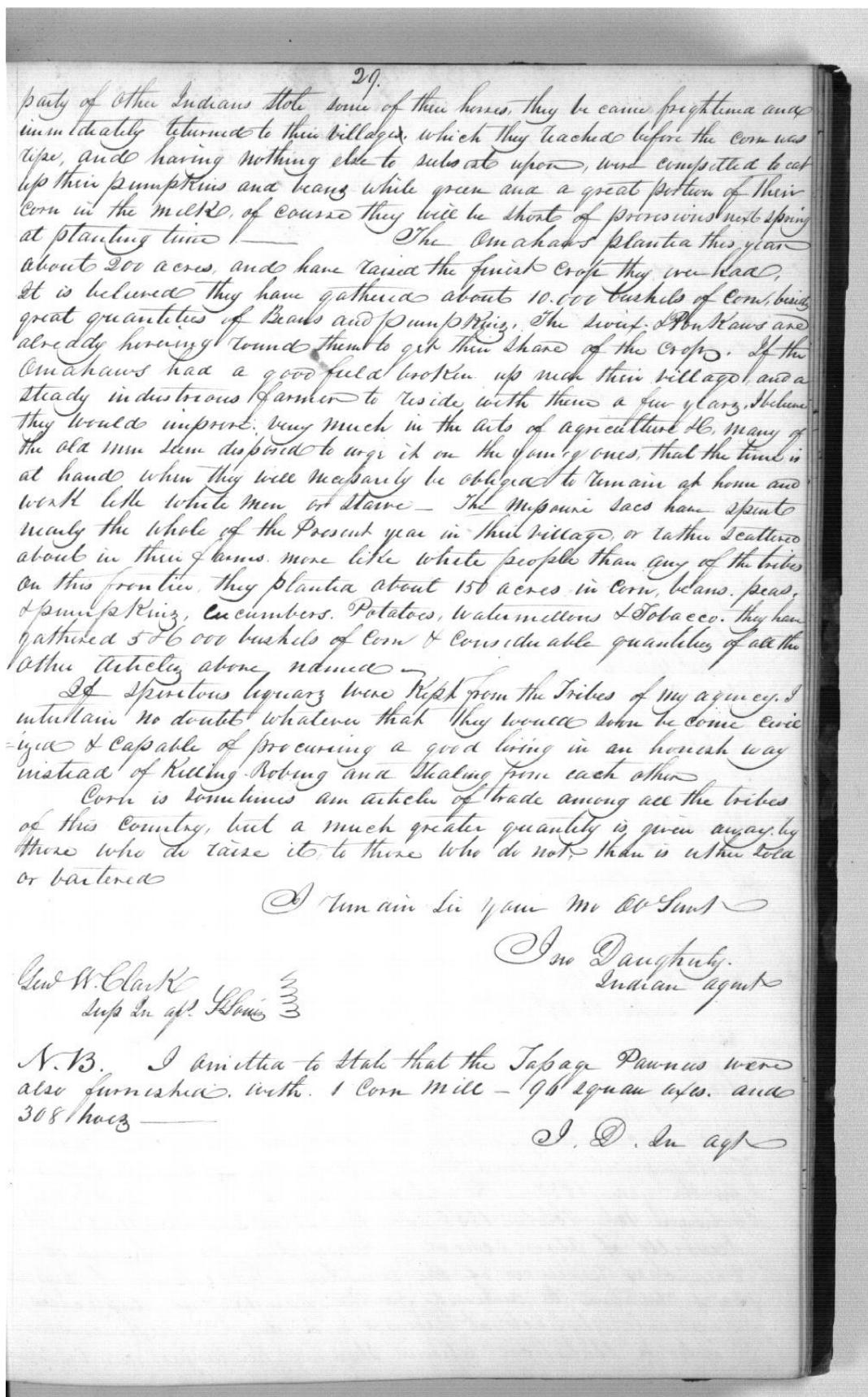
The Otoes have been furnished the present year with 367. hoes.
the Omahaws 372. hoes and an ox East. The Grand Pawnees
1 Corn mill. 96 squaw axes. 308 hoes. Republican Pawnees. 96 axes
4308 hoes. Missourias Sac. nothing. All the articles of husbandry
were distributed by the chiefs, to the squaws of their respective
tribes. The Pawnee Loups have also received 96 squaw axes
308 hoes. The Pawnees planted in corn the present year
about 400 acres. of ground in small patches. scattered about in
the ravens from one to ten miles distant from their village.
They gathered as near as can be estimated without measuring
10,000 bushels of corn, besides considerable quantities of pumpkins
& Beans. The Otoes & Missourias planted about 200 acres.
corn but owing to the scarcity of provisions they were obliged
to go out after Buffalo, before laying by their crops properly.
Consequently, they did not raise one half the usual quantity
per acre. altogether about 2500 bushels with some few
pumpkins and beans, and what was still more unfortunate
for them, about the time they reached the Buffalo. A war

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence



Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

30.

Fort Leavenworth, Novr 5. 1835

Sir I have the honor to enclose herewith a report relative to the operations of the Otoe & Missouria School during the present year, also a statement of the physical aspects of the country both of which were made out by Mr. Moses Merrill. I would here most respectfully beg leave to make the following suggestions for your consideration. The Otoes & Missourias are as I am informed, entitled to \$250. their proportion of \$6000 for education under Treaty stipulations of 15 July 1833. The \$250. under Treaty of 1833 is sufficient for the pay of a Teacher. I would therefore recommend that the \$250. be expended as an experiment for one or two years at least in furnishing provisions & clothing for such of the children as might be willing to become regular scholars, a good tradey industry while woman might be employed for a few dollars & placed under the direction of the teacher to instruct the female scholars in sewing, spinning weaving &c &c a portion of each day, and a small field near the school house nights be set a part for the males, in which they should be employed a part of each day under the direction of their fathers, the whole of the product of their labor should go to their respective parents.

In this way I am of opinion they would be induced to let their children go to schools, and they themselves be encouraged both to study and work, and in a short time it would be discovered by all, that the boys could raise the materials and the girls make it into clothing. Some plan of this kind should be adopted without delay, else the Otoes & Missourias will ere long find themselves in a most wretched condition, they can no longer depend upon the chase for food and raiment, all of which is submitted for your consideration.

I am with great respect &c.
Your affec'tt

Jed W. Clark
Supl. In off 3

J. Daugherty
Indian agent
Fort Leavenworth
November 6. 1835

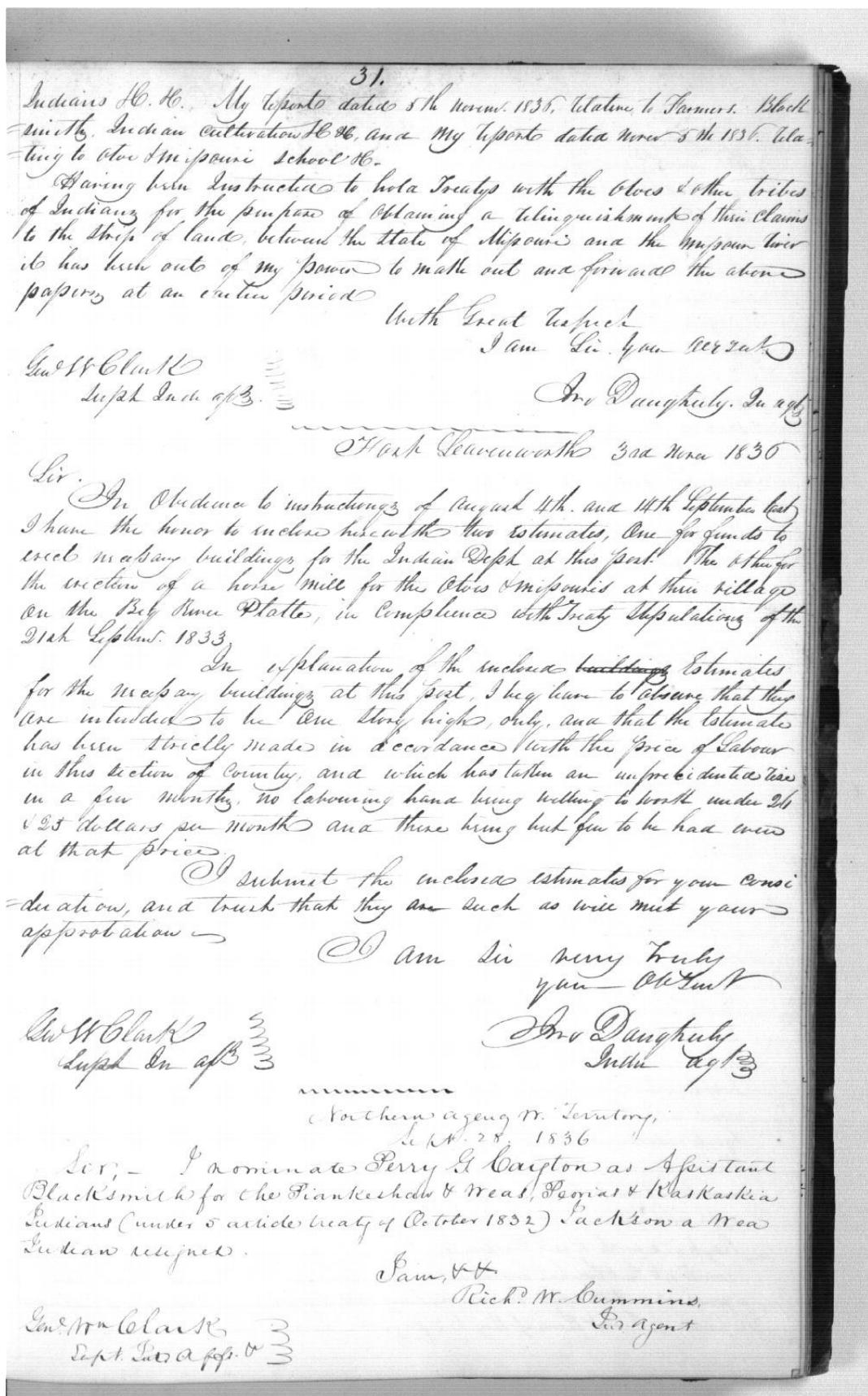
Sir I have the honor to enclose herewith the following described documents, viz— Duplicate abstracts of legislation for the quarter ending the 30th Septemr 1835— Duplicate Estimate for the year 1837— Duplicate lists of persons employed between 1st October 1835 and the 30th September 1836— Moses Merrill's statement of the physical resources of the country— Decision of Missouri Sales relative to authority for the year 1837 in duplicates— Duplicate abstracts of Licenses to Trade with Indians, also Duplicate Statistical returns showing the names, number of

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence



Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

32.

Ree Kapoor Village
August 19th 1836

Sir

The Claim of Francois Lescure for Five horses alledged to have been stolen from him - by his letter dated 1st Decr 1835 -

Northern Agency Western Territory
November 15. 1836

Sir

I enclose herewith the balance of my return estimate &c. for the year 1836. If it had not been for my ill health and that of my family you would have received them at the proper time on my return home from the Kansas Annuity Payment. I was sick for five days and nights. I lay two nights & part of three days under bound at the Walkarusa and have not been well since. Four of my children has been very sick, one of which was given out by Dr. Fellows of Fort Leavenworth.

I am very Respectfully

your Obedt Servt

Genl W Clark

Superintendent of Indians No 3

Puch & V. Cummings

Indian agent

Northern Agency Western Territory
December 23. 1836

Sir

On the fourth inst. I started to visit the Delawares, Fort Leavenworth & the Kickapoos. On my way on the banks of the Kansas River I met part of the Delaware Chiefs. They informed me that they were waiting for some others that they had started to pay me a visit or business, enquired when I would return. I agreed to meet them on tuesday the 6th inst. While at the Fort I was asked by some of the officers what the Delawares were going to Washington for with Maj. Morgan. J. T. Hamilton also mentioned to that the Delawares were going to Washington with Maj. Morgan. I believed I replied that he Morgan had better let the Delawares alone, that the Deptt. would not thank him for carrying them there and then stated that the Agents were instructed to let the Indians know that if they went to Washington, without they were called there by the Deptt. of War that the Deptt. would refuse to transact business with them, or pay any part of their expences. When I met the chiefs on 6th inst. they stated to me in council that they had a wish to go to Washington, that they wanted to procure a deed for their country, & that they had a salt spring on their land & wanted to get the Government to assist them in making sale, respecting which they wanted my opinion. I asked them if they had forgotten the order that I had made to them

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

33

that if any of the Indians went to Washington without being called there by the Deptt, that the Deptt would refuse to transact any business with them or pay any part of their expenses. They said no. That they recollect very well what I told them. I then told them that I thought that they had better wait and write a letter to the War Deptt; state their business and their wish to go to Washington and prepare themselves and go next fall if they were determined to go, that it was now winter & very cold &c. The chiefs all appeared to be pleased and satisfied with my reply except Capt Swannack and his two brothers. The object of these three I knew very well was not to procure a deed &c & their object I knew was unknown to the rest of the chiefs. They claim a private annuity of \$100 each for life, which may be found in the last lines of the supplemental Treaty concluded on James Fork of White River Sept 14, 1824. which claim I always believed and still believe that they are honestly entitled to from the time of the ratification of the Treaty; but, Sir, if the War Deptt goes on to transact business with these young chiefs it will be unnecessary hereafter to instruct me to make known to the Indians within my agency, an order from the Deptt. For your further information on this subject, I herewith enclose copies of letters from the Delaware chiefs dated 13th inst & from Maj Morgan dated 6th inst. The principal chief informs me that Capt Swannack and his brother & two interpreters had started with Capt Morgan. That part of Maj. Morgan's letter which has reference to the statements made by Genl Black to Capt Swannack I believe to be untrue. I do not believe that General Black ever made such a statement to Capt Swannack. Maj. Morgan has not identified the claim which has been withheld in consequence of my negligence. I suppose he means the private annuity claimed by Capt Swannack and his brothers. I wish you to look at my estimate for the years 1832 3. 4 & 1833 & whenever of remarks, be pleased also to look at the comm^r letter of Dec 1st 1834 to me in answer to one sent to him by Capt Swannack & his brothers which was wrote by me for them, date unknown. The Delaware chiefs applied to me some time last summer to give Maj. Morgan permission to settle on or near the road leading from their village to Fort Leavenworth to establish a trading post, make a farm, raise stock &c. They stated they had agreed to let him have the use of 640 acres of land, which permission I refused to grant giving them several reasons why it would be wrong to do so. My refusal appeared to make Sankocksa very mad. The Rev Isaac W^boy is now on his way from this to Washington City, as he has some knowledge of this visit of the Chiefs of the Del & can tell you some things which I have not mentioned. I beg leave to refer you to him.

I am very respectfully

Your Obed Servt.

Rich. W. Cummins.

Jud. Agent.

C. A. Davis Esq.
Comm^r Ind Apps

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HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

34. Fort Leavenworth Decr. 6. 1836

Sir
I was informed this day, by Mr. J. B. Hamilton that you were under the impression that I was using my influence with the Delawares of your agency to go to Washington City and that you should have made use of the impression that Morgan had better let the Delawares alone.

I wish to assure you in this letter that I have never interfered with you or your duty as an Indian agent nor do I affect or wish any of the Delawares to go with me to Washington, and that your impression alludes to above was altogether gratuitous. Should I ever interfere with matters relating to your agency, I have to request that you will be pleased to inform me personally or by letter of your disapprobation of my conduct.

Capt. Swannack came to my store several days ago and stated that the Delawares had understood that I was going to Washington City, and that it was the wish of himself and the other chiefs to go with me. I am sorry that I had no objections to any of the Delawares accompanying me, but that I must decline exerting any agency in the matter, relating to their visit to Washington.

For your further information, Capt. Swannack stated that during Gen. Clark's stay at this post, he, Gen. Clark had promised the chiefs funds to enable them to settle some claims, which had been withheld from them by the negligence of their agents Major Cummings.

In justic to my feelings, I feel myself under the necessity of addressing you in relation to my supposed influence with you Indians.

It is neither my wish nor can I promise any person to attribute to me motives, or a line of conduct that are so much at variance with my life and services hereto.

Respectfully yours,

A. G. Morgan
Capt. W. Cummings
Capt. for Delawares Etc.

(Signed) A. G. Morgan

Delaware Baptist Mission Decr 13. 1836

(Copy) Major W. Cummings. Inde agh

Sir - We have met together to say a few words to you which we send on paper. We wish to inform you that four days ago we received words from Major Morgan, we met together and heard them, and what Swannack had to say. The words that Swannack brought were very long so that we can not tell them to you now, he still wanted some of our men to go with him, and the day was all he gave us to think of it, for he said that he would wait no longer for us he sent down an order for on the 20th of Nov for \$1600 for us to sign to bear the expenses of those who should go, we did not know any better way to get us of the matter than to sign it, and so we did. This was all the words of Swannack, his disposition to put himself before us in many things, but not in that which is good, for we never see him

Kansas Memory



KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 34, Correspondence

35.

bying to stop the drinking but rather helping it out. we truly wish that our great Father would do something to help us to put down Intemperance, even as the whites are putting it down among themselves, but our young brother is not the ones to run over this business. we wrote to Mr Clark wishing him to help our men to get a patent for our country but we are now ashamed of this, we still wish that our country could be secured to us & hope that our friends will help us in this matter, when we heard the words such as we remember these words were not spoken to us by the agent or superintendant at tho we have lately seen them both, and that we did not know where Major Morgans authority comes from, it is true that for a little we listened to the double tongue words, but we kept them among ourselves and have not let them into the ears of our nation, and we are now ashamed of all that we have done in this matter.

We wish you not to regard what we have done as even our own act much less the act of the people, for it was all done before we had time to think of it & the people are all opposed to the taking of their money for this purpose. we send you this word so soon so that you can send it to St Louis, before they get away from there, when this word reaches them they will know our real wishes. we wish you to take such measures as your good judgments will direct.

Witness,	(Signed.)	Capt Nat. Koomin his x mark
J.D. Blanchard		Kitchum " x "
Charles Kitchum. his x mark		Nonindogomim .. x ..
		Kockatawhas .. x ..
		Tittingman .. x ..

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original
R. W. Cummins
Indian Agent.

Superintendent of Indian affs.
St Louis Jan'y 9. 1837.

Sir

Within a few days past I rec'd your letter of the 20th Mra and the
Muster roll of Shawnees from Neosho (under stand or swan) together
with the Contract for supplying them with Provisions for one year
entered into with Robert H Johnson - In the letter of the 18th
July from the office of the Commissioner of Subsistence authorizing
the supplies to these Indians it was informed that "as soon as
the contract is rec'd here (at Washington) the requisite funds shall
be remitted." I have forwarded the Contract & Muster roll to
the Comr. Indian affairs & called his attention to the deficiency of
funds being early remitted to pay for the Provisions in question. It
is likely he will be heard from before the first quarter ends
the contract expires. so soon as he is. I will inform you where
the contractor will receive his money

R. W. Cummins. In agt 3. Respectfully yours Ob:nt. A. B. Clark