

Kansas Memory



United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri. Volume 8, Correspondence

Section 6, Pages 151 - 180

Correspondence received by the Central Superintendency at St. Louis, Missouri. The majority of this correspondence is sent from Indian agents, including John Dougherty, Anthony L. Davis, Congreve Jackson, Richard W. Cummins, Stephen Cooper and Joseph V. Hamilton, to the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, including George Maguire, Joshua Pilcher, and David D. Mitchell. Topics discussed include nominations for tribal blacksmiths, reports of alcohol abuse, annuities from the federal government, and funds needed to uphold provisions of various treaties, including the Treaty with the Delawares (1818) and the Treaty of Castor Hill (1832). A searchable, full-text (PDF) transcription is available under "Additional Information" below.

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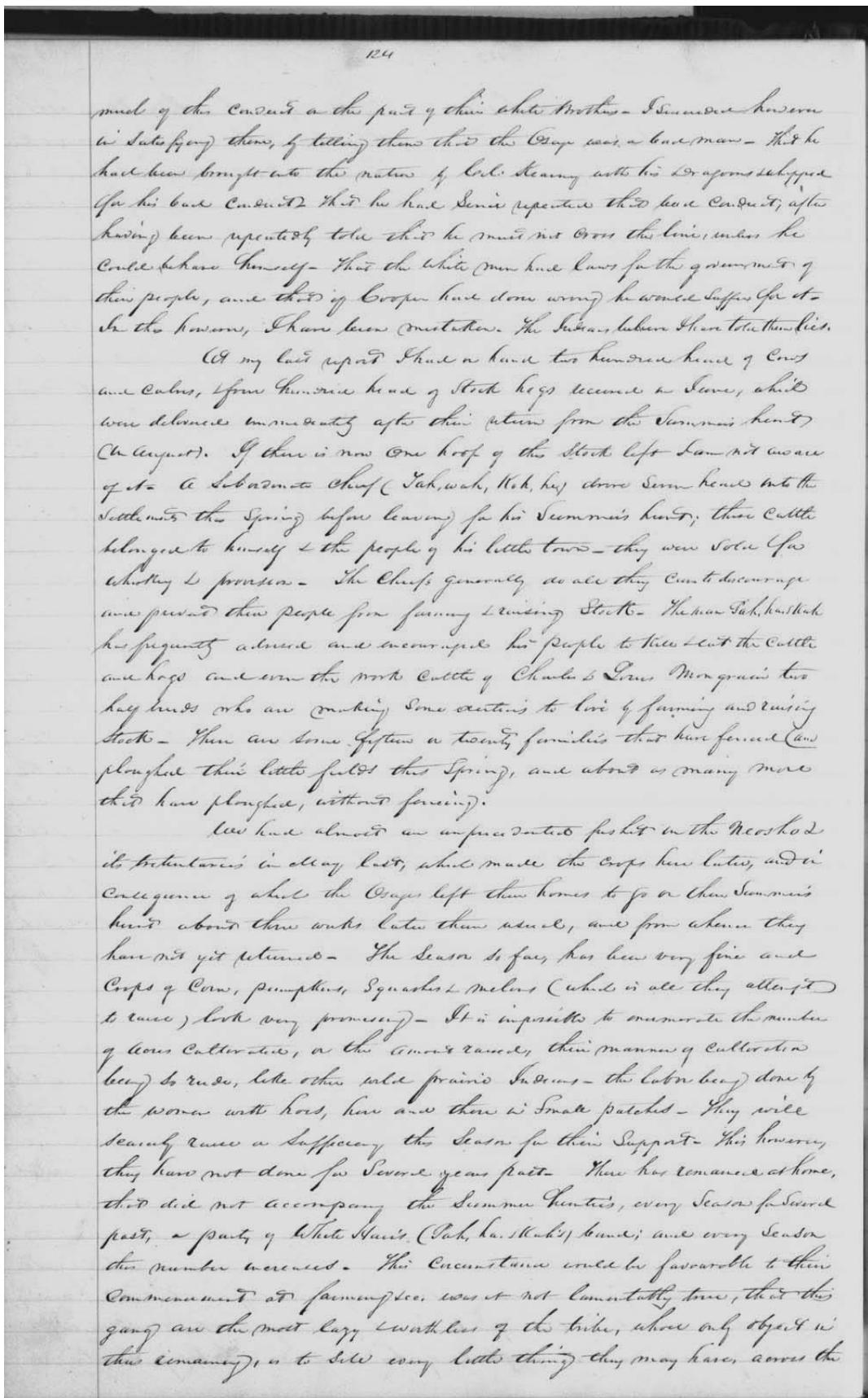
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line, for whiskey, and to buy & steal for their support. It may be asked why I do not call on the military to put a stop to this? I answer that the Dragoons have been sent out on the prairie from Fort Scott the spring and summer. Besides the whiskey is brought in by Small Wagons & the places where it is obtained, so numerous, and scattered along the line, that it would require all the Dragoons we have to patrol the country. It would be necessary to have an eye to our Cherokee & Potawatowee neighbors - they furnish Otoes occasionally with quantities of whiskey. I do not hesitate to say however, that a Company, or part of a Company of Dragoons to patrrol through this country, and along our borders, would have a very salutary effect.

I was directed in July Ultimo, by Capt. Armstrong to advertizing my proposals for building the first and San Mills, on under the treaty of 1839, the site and plan of which have been previously furnished. In the instructions the Captain has urged me to a close and careful examination of the sites and directed me also, not to exceed a certain sum appropriate for this object. Sheets of the proper size, and the costers to run most, or even one fourth of the season, are scarce in this country. A site was therefore selected on the Neosho, and in accordance with the Captain's instructions the houses for the millers have been built & secured so that sites at as early a day as I shall be able to procure the advice and opinion of two experienced millwrights already spoken to on the subject you shall be advised of all my doing in this matter.

(The trading for these people is, I have been done for many years, by a house of the American Fur Company thru their Agent Mr. P. M. Paper, who I esteem as an excellent man, well qualified to trade wth Indians having been their employee for thirty years. This house furnishes the Indians with such goods as these mountains require. I was applied to in the early part of June last by a Mr. Clymer of the firm of Ewings & Clymer, as were recommended as I could have desired any Gentleman, for a license to establish another house, and to carry on a trade with Otoes. This meeting took place at a point with the nation when it was impossible to make out the necessary papers, but I promised Mr. 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 necessary bonds etc. His Gentleman I have not seen since, probably in consequence of his, which are fifty per cent worse than for many years in this country - so as to make it entirely impossible to use here or in miles at night, over a dark one at that.)

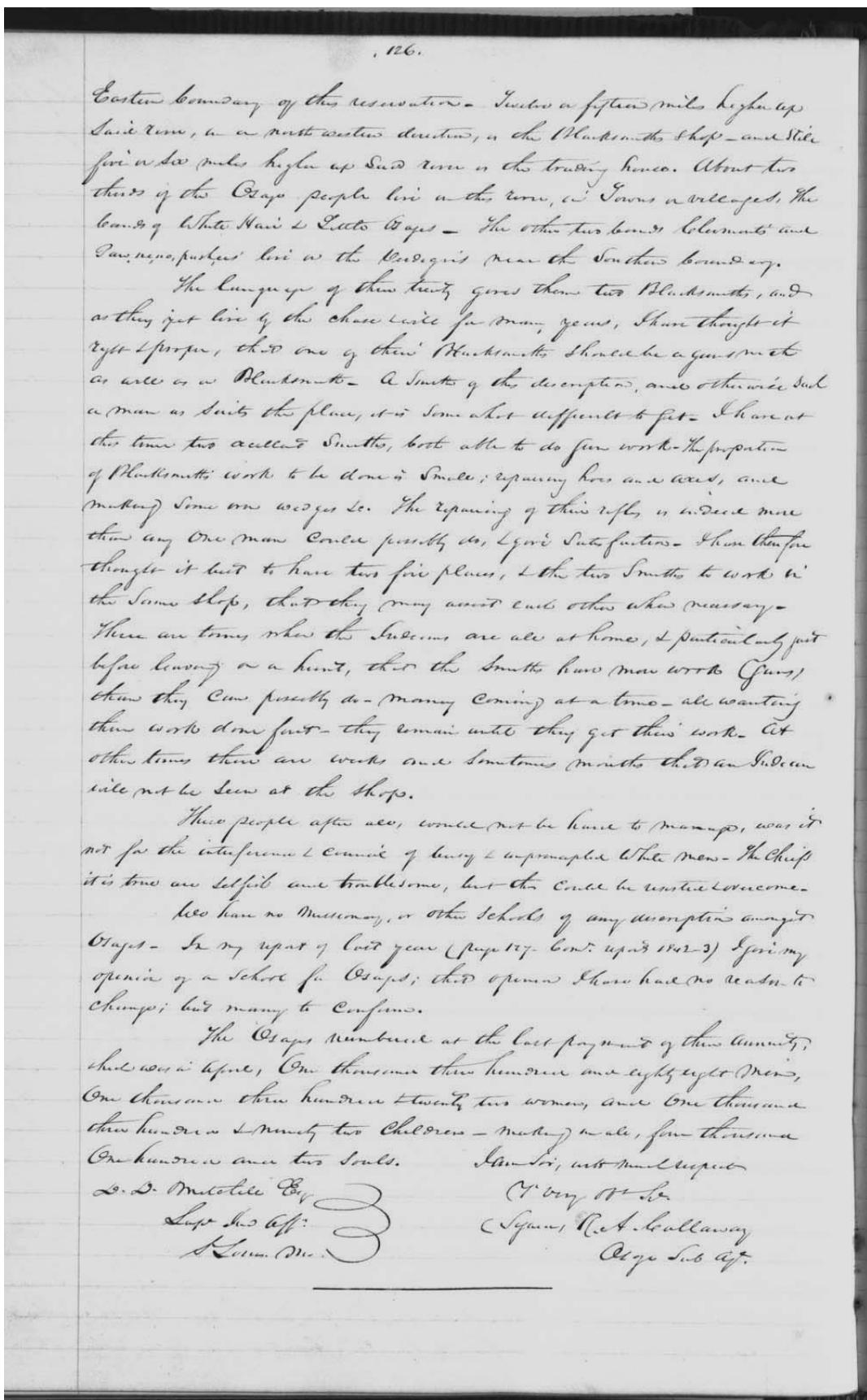
I will however give you as correctly as possible, the sites of the same buildings etc. The Agency is located on the river Neosho, about equidistant from the Northern & Southern boundaries and near the

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Statement of all persons employed within the Osage Sub Agency in the year
ending 1st September 1843.

Name.	Date of Service	Employment	Compensation per annum.	Remarks.
1 Robert A. Callaway	20 June 1840	Supt agent	750 00	Entitled to \$1000 per year for Osage 17 Sept. 40.
2 Charles Monogram	1 July 1839	Interpreter	300 00	for act of Congress 30 June 1834
3 John Matthews	18.3 1841	Blacksmith	600 00	Do " " Do
4 Elias N. Beauders	10 Nov. 1842	Do	600 00	Do " " Do
5 John Routhard	10 May 1843	Do	600 00	Do " " Do
6 William Chapman Davis	1 Aug. 1841	Cook Master	375 00	See & claim warrant G. H. And. 1839
7 Jacob (in Osage)	5 March 1841	Do	250 00	Do " Do

Note. Each Blacksmith employee, furnishes his own tools, price between \$100.

Attest. Me

September 1st. 1843

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you my bond for twenty thousand dollars, which you will see has been certified by Major Hadin who has been a witness of the same offered Springfield for some years, I am personally acquainted with most persons in the County & their circumstances. This is in consequence of Major Hadin (the Compt Officer at Fort Scott) being a stranger to this County, & acquaintances with the said circumstances of his past masters. The distance at which the Superintendent Judge & his law attorney reside are plain then, & a thought in the same situation I hope therefore that the procedure will be satisfactory.

I am so far more respect
D. D. Mitchell Esq.
Sup. Sec. left: Kansas

Lyman Rotch Colley
Osage Sub Agt.

- Bond -

Know all men by these presents, that we, Robert A. Callaway
James Wilson and G. Bartho, are held and firmly bound unto the
United States of America in the sum of Twenty thousand dollars, lawful
money of the United States, to be paid to the United States, for which payment
we are to make, we bind ourselves & each of us, and each of
our heirs, executors and administrators, for and in the whole, jointly and
severally by these presents. Sealing with our hands, done the 1st day of
September in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and
thirty, & of the independence of the United States the 1st day of Oct.

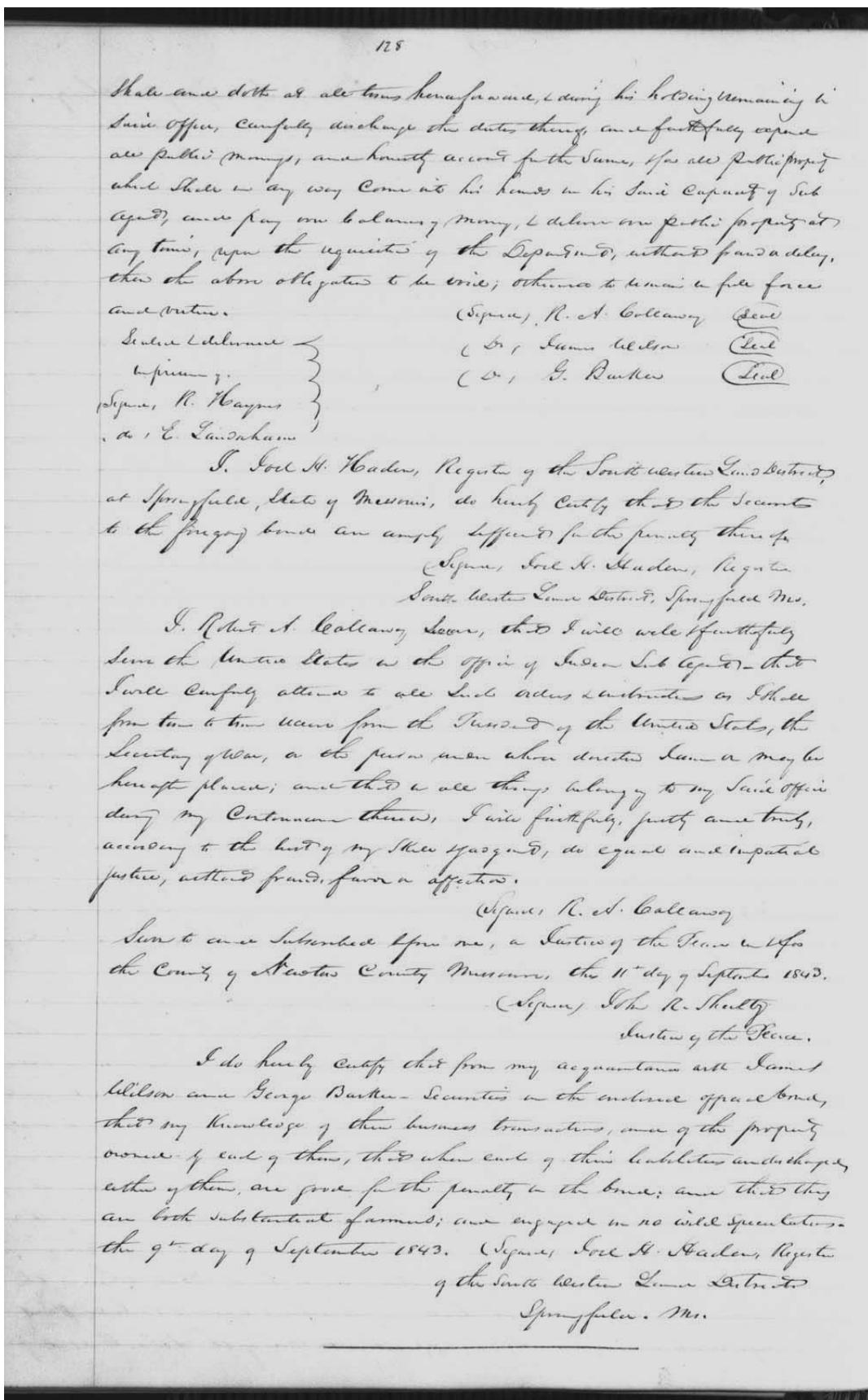
The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the
aforesaid Robert A. Callaway has been appointed Indian Sub
Agent & his accepted said appointment now of the said Callaway

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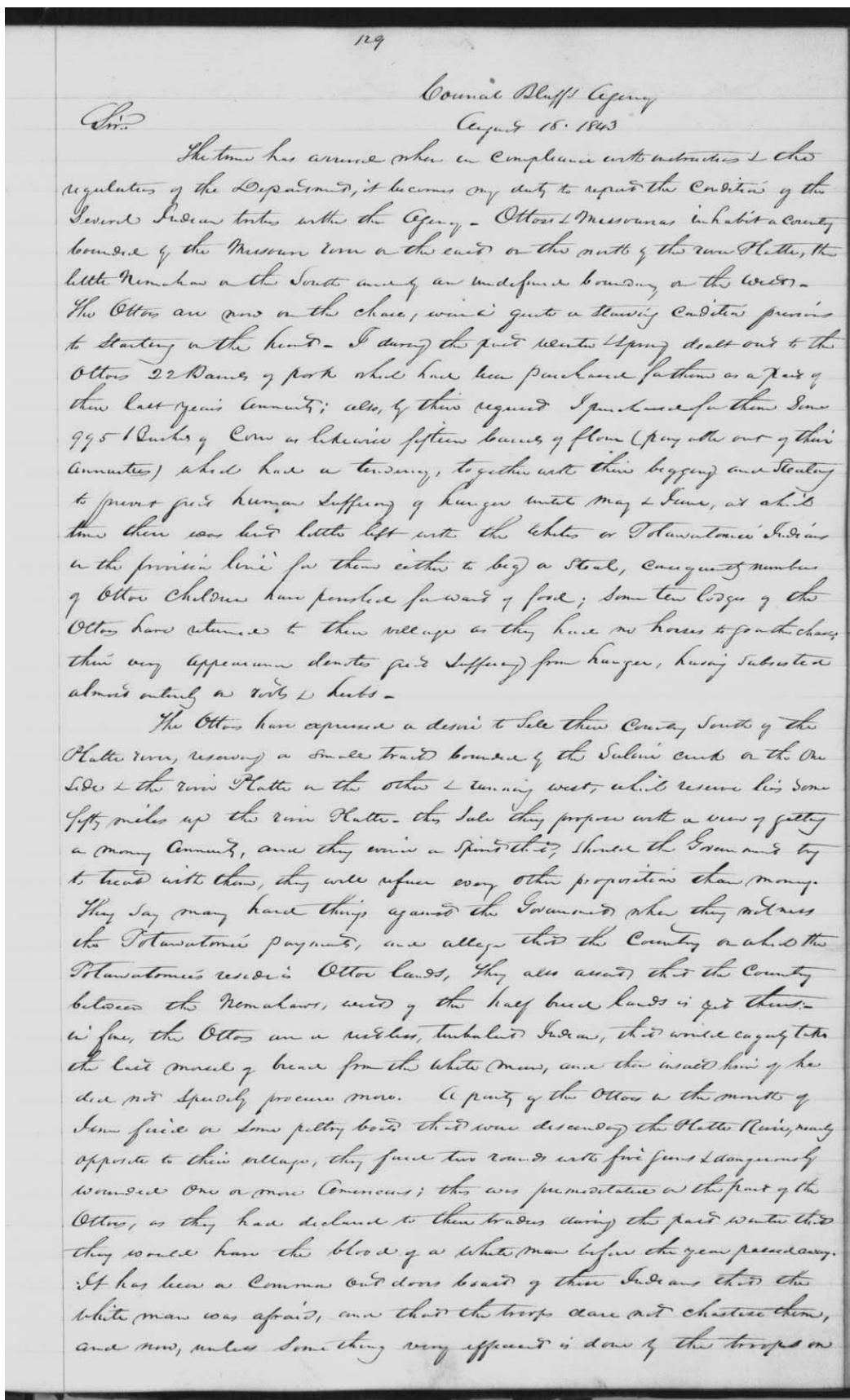


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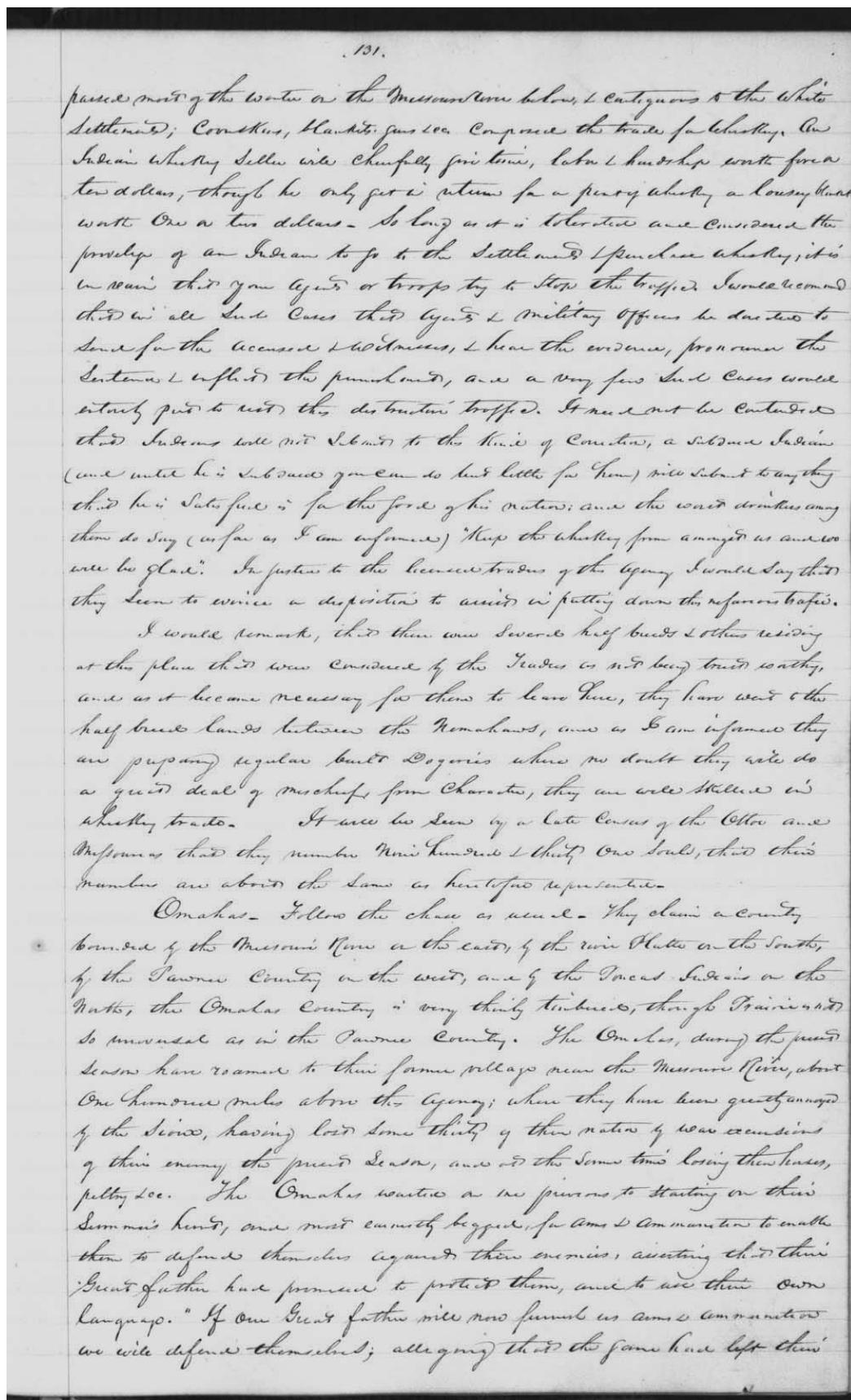
thin next to the Ottos; & what they shall be brought into enter subjection,
the lands and property of the American Citizens will be very insecure, who
are in, or contiguous to the Otto Country. The conduct of the Otto
tribesmen there Blacksmith & Arrestered (For more unexceptionable character
have not been in the Indian Country) became undeniably dangerous;
on several occasions drawing deadly weapons upon one a boat, and
wresting by violence property from those persons which have been left helpless
by other Otto Indians. This general demeanor toward those two young
men was bad (and the Am. could talk good Otto) that they considered
them less not safe whilst endeavoring to do their duty unto them, and
they both left in the midst of many lands. The depredations of the Indians
and frontier stock during the past season has been less than was anticipated,
yet some of the traders lost considerable stock loss of horses & cattle
whilst the Ottos were quartered upon us during the last winter (and
spring), as the animals did not live turned out amongst them starving
desperately, much of their stock perished for want of food - during
this time every exertion was made you to get them away, but all in
vain until they had accomplished their object of beggary and
stealing all that could be got hold of at a near the post.
or several occasions forcing horses and carrying away the property of
Citizens living here and in the vicinity. The property they are taking,
they claim as a right as they contend this is their land; and that
the Agent, traders & others must find them at their asking, further
possessing of remaining on it. They on several occasions during the
latter part of winter ordered the Omahas Blacksmith to leave the
Country unless he would find a work for them, and declare that
it would be at his peril if he did either find a home word or these
lands unless he fed them - The Country around the post is claimed
by the Omahas, and most likely when the title is investigated that the
rights will rest in the latter. It would be well, in order to avoid
innumerable difficulties with the Ottos, that the threatening difficulty
were adjusted at the earliest day practicable. The limited planting
of the Ottos bids fair the season than the last, but will do little
towards supporting this nation. Much complaint are made of traders
having cheap of frontier Indians of the illicit trade carried on with
whisky; but little trouble has fallen to my lot or third score since
I reached the post. I attribute it in part to the remissness of the
most of the Indians of the Agency, & to their poverty; as it is money
that the lawless frontier man is seeking, he finds that the Indians
of this Agency are not worth attacking to. Yet, during the past winter
an illicit trade was carried on with a small party of Ottos who

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country from which came they were so poor as not to be able to purchase either arms or ammunition. This kind of protection if it made the apprehension of the Government would seem to be altogether satisfactory to the Omahas. The Scourge from all that we can learn, an exterminating or extirpating this little band of Indians. In the month of May whilst on my journey to the Pawnee villages, I was met by the principal Chief of the Poncas Indians who was paying me a visit for the purpose of soliciting Government to purchase part of his Country by which to enable his people to purchase arms & ammunition to defend themselves against their enemies the Sioux. Some few days after the visit of the Omahas above spoken of, I was called on by an express from the Omahas Camp, asking for the assistance of the troops to defend them against their enemies, and to relate their遭受es while the Sioux had taken in a skirmish a few days previous.

The Omahas are wishing to sell the Southern part of their Country and are desirous that the Government would award them a compensation & pursue a The Government by treaty stipulations are indebted to the Omahas for the hunting ground of the Pawnee and Osage of Prairie, but, until the former & bloody war now prosecute by the Sioux their tribe will be unable to try to procure the Omahas a compensation & pension. After a short forming between the Omahas & Poncas to live together as one people; they speak the same language, and doubtless a day past were the same people - The Omahas Corn planting of this season is quite limited, though more extensive than in some previous years. A threatening difficulty is presenting itself between the Omahas and Ottos, about the right of the Southern part of the Omahas Country; the Ottos also claim it. I would recommend as best, nations want to sell, that the earliest opportunity be taken to settle this right of Soil.

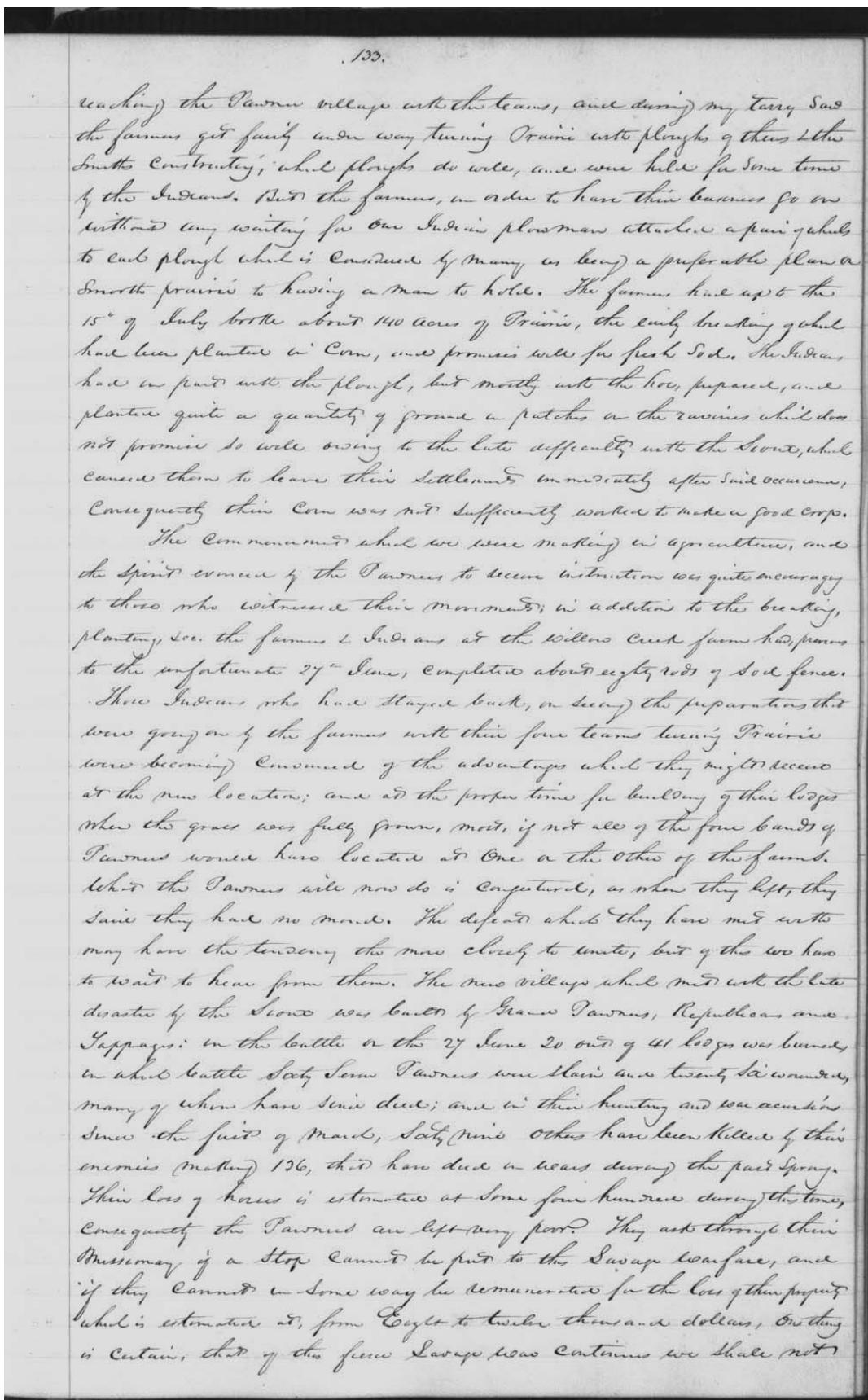
Pawnees - Follow the chase as here - They claim a Country bounded on the South by the Platte River; of three ends on the east, by undesignate limits on the north and west. Their Country except the Islands in the streams is almost entire prairie, the soil is of a fair quality with general, the latitude high & cold. The severity of the last winter caused the Indians of this region much suffering, and a scanty preparation of subsistence for the Spring; losing great numbers of their horses in the deep snows. Owing to the lateness of the Spring, the farming operations of the Pawnees was very much retarded; as the team that was with them was quite reduced by necessary use & the severity of a hard winter; and I was necessarily detained with the three teams which went down on to the farms the season until the coming of grass to subsist them on, and the general overflow of the County also added many days to the detention, and in the last days of May I succeeded in

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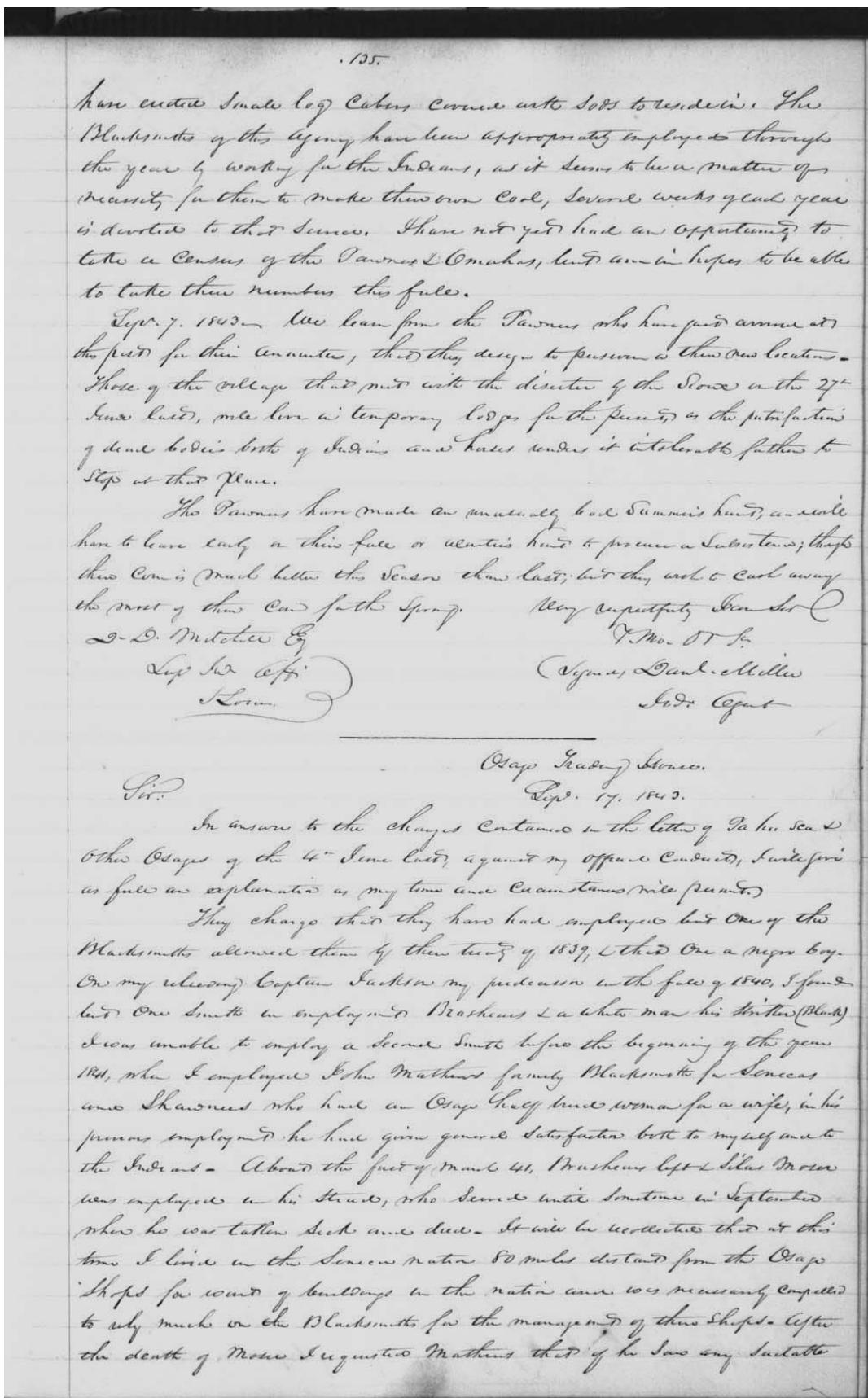
Succinctly in cataloging the Pawnees. We learn of the up Missouri tribes that the Sioux have declared themselves to be the lords of the Plains, and are resolved on exterminating the Pawnees & Omahas, if not all the border tribes: that the Sioux started the season from first to Seven thousand strong for that purpose, but owing to some dissensions amongst themselves, only a small number reached the Pawnee villages. Our border Indians frequently complain that their fathers will not permit them to retaliate; as it is, the Sioux seem to be waging a war with apparent impunity, and as thus has been no formidable retaliation for some years it gives the Sioux fresh confidence, and makes them more fierce. The particularity that is observed toward these semi-nomadic Indians is to all appearance making them worse (as is clearly manifested in the case with our Ottos, as they were sympathized with some three years ago, they have ever since been getting worse) and unless our border Indians in some way be protected, they in turn will be cut off. Would it not be humane to accommodate these border Indians that are so poor as not to be able to purchase Arms and Ammunition, to furnish them with the means of defense; when they say to the Government "furnish us the means of defense and we will defend ourselves" - have the Pawnees been provided with Arms and Ammunition to thus late fight, they would have succeeded in keeping off the Sioux. The Pawnees have learned the guns which were put into their hands as a means of defense, except those, there was probably not ten guns in the village - The School at the Pawnees to all appearance cannot succeed as teaching of letters. Mr. Allis who has been long a citizen of this Country, and has now quite a knowledge of their language, and who, owing to these advantages, together with naturally being a useful man to the Pawnee Indians. A School as teaching letters if ever the children could be kept at school that portion of the year that the Pawnees are at their village would be quite unavoidable - I had hoped, this so soon as we had something to submit a school or to be able to have a school the year round - but the Pawnees do not leave their children at school, when they leave the village, but the Sioux make them captives - The day may come, if we can continue our benevolent works with the Pawnees when teaching letters may be prosecuted to better advantage than at the present - I would advise (if it be consistent with the regulations of the Department) that the Teachers be directed for the present, to perform the duties of Operators & Instructors in Agriculture, the field is large and the instructors will be useful in this service. The men in the Government employed at the Pawnees

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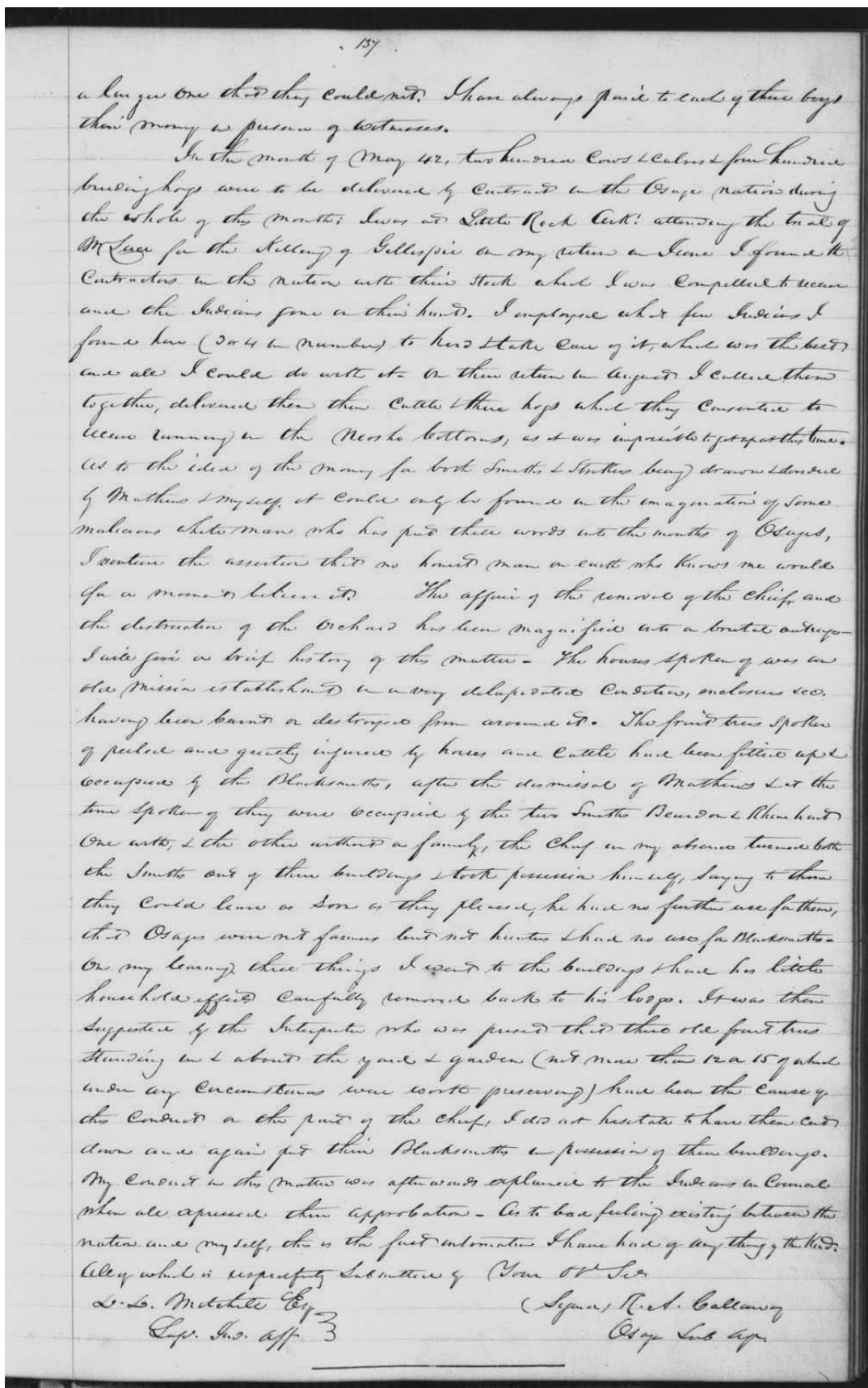
person wanting the situation to state to him the conditions of the Indians, and let him go to work, that when I returned to the shops I would show him the law on the subject and sign a contract with him. This was done for the reason that I was necessary compelled to be absent on business with the Delawares nation & at the office of the Superintendent with the Cherokees nation. When I returned to the shops I found Lowther at work and signed a contract with him covering the time for which Lewis paid him his money, & took his receipt. At the beginning of the year 1842, the two Smith Mathews & Lowther requested that I would find a black man who was an excellent boy & good suited to work under Lowther's contract, he Lowther holding himself responsible for the faithful fulfillment thereof, this I did find for a few months while we applied to Captain Armstrong by me and approved of - As neither of their brothers were able to work or earn it was my intention the first opportunity to employ such a one, which I was unable to do until the 1st of May 1842, when I employed Elias N. Beardon who remains unto the present time. Lowther left employment about the latter part of May 42. At the community payment in April last, the Indians for the first time complained of these Smith Mathews and he was promptly dismissed. As to my speculation of Mathews either with Indians or white men I am entirely ignorant. I was informed of Mathews that several of his family (Ozages) a young man and one of the strikers did purchase a few Ozaige cattle which gave him a considerable trouble, I had previously cautioned Mathews not to purchase any of the stock, his reply was that he did not wish to do so as he had stock of his own and it would only give him trouble. If he purchased any I now hear of it! After Mathews' dismissal Sam Rhinehart was employed as his striker. When I came to the nation, I found that my predecessor Capt Jackson had employed white men as strikers being unable to find Ozages that would do the work. I was determined, if possible, to comply strictly with the letter and spirit of this treaty, thus we therefore dismissed Ozaige boys employed as this striker. It is a fact well known to the country that four Ozaige men could not be controlled by the blacksmiths and kept at the shops; it was therefore thought best to employ two young boys such as the Smiths could control & clean their tools. One of these boys is somewhat smaller than I should have liked, being about 13 years of age but being a small boy & speaking the English and Ozaige languages well, being an orphan boy the son of Mathews wife (who is now dead) of a former husband. The Smiths who worked on guns not requiring a strong striker, it was believed he would be sufficient, the Smiths preferring a young boy that they could control.

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Sir:

Council Bluff Sub Agency
September 5. 1843.

I respectfully nominate Mr. Reuben Adderott to be Miller for the Neutral bands of Chippewas, Ottawas & Potawatomis in the Sub Agency. A contract with said Adderott's friends to include, among the Certificate of the books of the Contract as well as of the vouchers furnished with the Settlement of my account for the County quarter, it will be seen that I have recognized him as Miller since the 1st of April last, at which time he actually took charge of the mill under instructions from my predecessor. His wife fitted up the place, & I trust his nomination will be at Once Confirmed.

I. Hasty Crawford Esq
Com. Sec. App. B

Very respectfully, D. W. B.
Superior, Robt. S. Elliott
Sec. Sec. ap.

Sir:

Council Bluff Sub Agency
Sept 26. 1843

The regulations of the Department require of me, at this time, the preparation of a general report on the affairs of the Sub Agency -

I have charge of the Neutral nation of Chippewas, Ottawas & Potawatomis. They possess five millions of acres of land on the North side of the Missouri river, immediately north of the State of Missouri, & west of the land recently ceded to the United States by the Sac & Fox Indians in the Territory of Iowa. These lands are exceedingly fertile, but owing to the scarcity of timber, of rock, and indeed minerals of every kind, they are not so valuable for the purposes of the White man as one would be led to suppose by looking at the map, which shows this region to be the only western outlet to the Market for the vast territory of Iowa. Still, their value is sufficient to justify the Government in paying a very handsome sum for them, and it is manifest that they must be treated for at a very early day.

When the treaty of Chicago was concluded, by which these lands were set apart for the Indians who now own them, no one anticipated the great change which has since taken place in the condition of the Western Country, otherwise, a location further removed would have been selected. Although it is but two years to day since this treaty was concluded, yet in this short space of time (which would be but a day in the history of any other Country but ours) the tide of emigration has rolled onward to the far west, until the White are now crowded closely on the Southern line of these lands, and will soon swarm along the eastern side, to exhibit the very worst traits of the White Man's character, and destroy by fraud and illint' intercomm., the remnant of a powerful people, now exposed to

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their influence. This condition of things, and the fact that the territory of Iowa will soon claim her right to become a State, indicate that a treaty cannot long be postponed; and I would respectfully recommend that Commissioners be sent early next spring to enter into negotiations.

The great mass of the Indians are prepared to bind if they can be offered exchanging a Subtitle County, of less extent, as part of the consideration. But it will be a matter of delicacy and difficulty to arrange the details of the treaty. They will not only demand a high price, but the Commissioners will have the additional difficulty of adjusting many of claims against them, from license traders and others, who will endeavor to influence the Indians not to treat at all, unless provision be made for the payment of their debts;— and indebtedness is inseparable from the present system of Indian trade.

Although these Indians are originally of different tribes, yet no distinction is now recognized or observed among them. They all denote themselves "Potowatomies," by which name they are known among the neighboring Indians. If possible, when a treaty is made, they should be limited unto their brethren on the Osage River, but it will be difficult to effect this object. The Indians say the Osage River County is too far South for them, and they affect to believe it sickly; but the real reason is believed to be a peculiarity among the Cherokees, and an opinion entertained by our Indians, that their brethren on the Osage river already draw a larger share of annuities than they are entitled to, and that the injustice would be increased by any terms of the treaty.

It should also be an object with the Commissioners to supercede all the previous treaties under which these Indians have been treated, & give them a certain fund, clearly set off and described, as well as to ascertain our state clearly, what portion of the large funds provided by the treaty of Chicago for civilization purposes, is due to the Indians now in the Council Bluffs Sub Agency, who will most probably be the exclusive parties to the Treaty. An arrangement of this kind would so simplify the accounts as to relieve the Department of much labor and confusion, and give more satisfaction to the Indians.

To procure a Subtitle County to offer them in exchange, will be difficult. It has been suggested to me, that, if they should refuse to unite with their brethren on or near the Osage River, a County Subtitle further in their present condition— when this large fund for educational and industrial purposes could be advantageously expended, and to which they would be willing to remove might be provided for them by a treaty either with the Ottos or Omahas, or the opposite side of the river. This suggestion I think a good one. The Ottos are very destitute and very troublesome Indians, and if a treaty were made for them large

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communities, would at the same time secure their removal to a greater distance from the white settlements, too very desirable object would be accomplished. The lands of the Omahas are also good, and would suit our Indians well, if they would agree to accept them; but I am of opinion that they would not do so, unless a military post were first established upon the river, strong enough to prevent any incursions of the Sioux. There are no communions with any of the Indians concerning either the Otoe or Omaha lands. Some of them have stated to me, that the Kaw-haw Country, of it could be forsaken, would suit them.

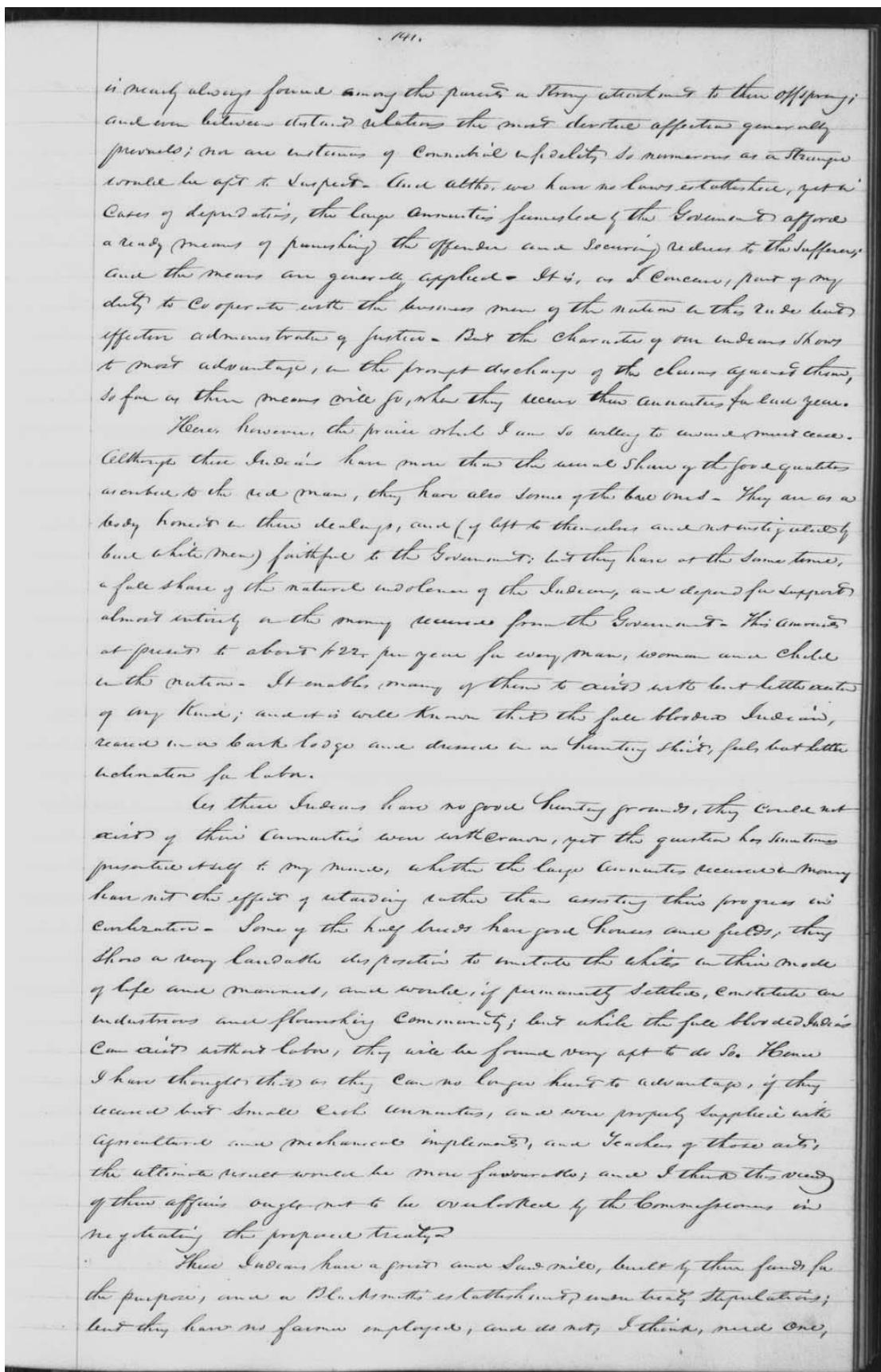
In every point of view, it is desirable that an early treaty should be effected with the people. They have large investments for civilization purposes, which they are very anxious to enjoy; but the Department, in the exercise of a foresighted discretion, and acting for their permanent good, has proper to withhold advances from these investments, until the Indians shall be so located that the money can be advantageously expended. Whenver this time comes, the improvement of the Potowatomies will be rapid. They are a wild savage people, already considerably advanced in civilization, and most of them have very kind notions of the Supreme Comfort and enjoyment of civilized life. As a general rule, I can satisfy that the dignity, magnanimity, generosity and frankness which have been ascribed by fanciful writers to the Aborigines of our country, are qualities which either do not exist at all, or have but a limited operation; but doubtless there are exceptions to the rule, and I think the Potowatomies may be looked upon as constituting one. Come their will rather a low estimation of the Indian character, and was not I think predisposed to form opinions more favorable than the reality would warrant; yet I have been led to believe, that among the comparatively uncultivated and neglected people, we have as great a proportion of integrity and honor, as can be found among the same numbers of our own race, even when under circumstances far more favorable to the existence of those sentiments. Without any laws but those which nature dictates, without any "moral reform" societies, without any pulpit exhortations, without any lectures from the press, without any prisons or work houses, (and even without any adequate notions of a future state of rewards and punishments) these Indians may nevertheless, be described as an upright and virtuous people. It is true that they are without the restraint, as well as without the comforts of civilized life, and that the commerce of the Sioux, for example, has got much of the license so common in Savage life (if not peculiar to it) but then

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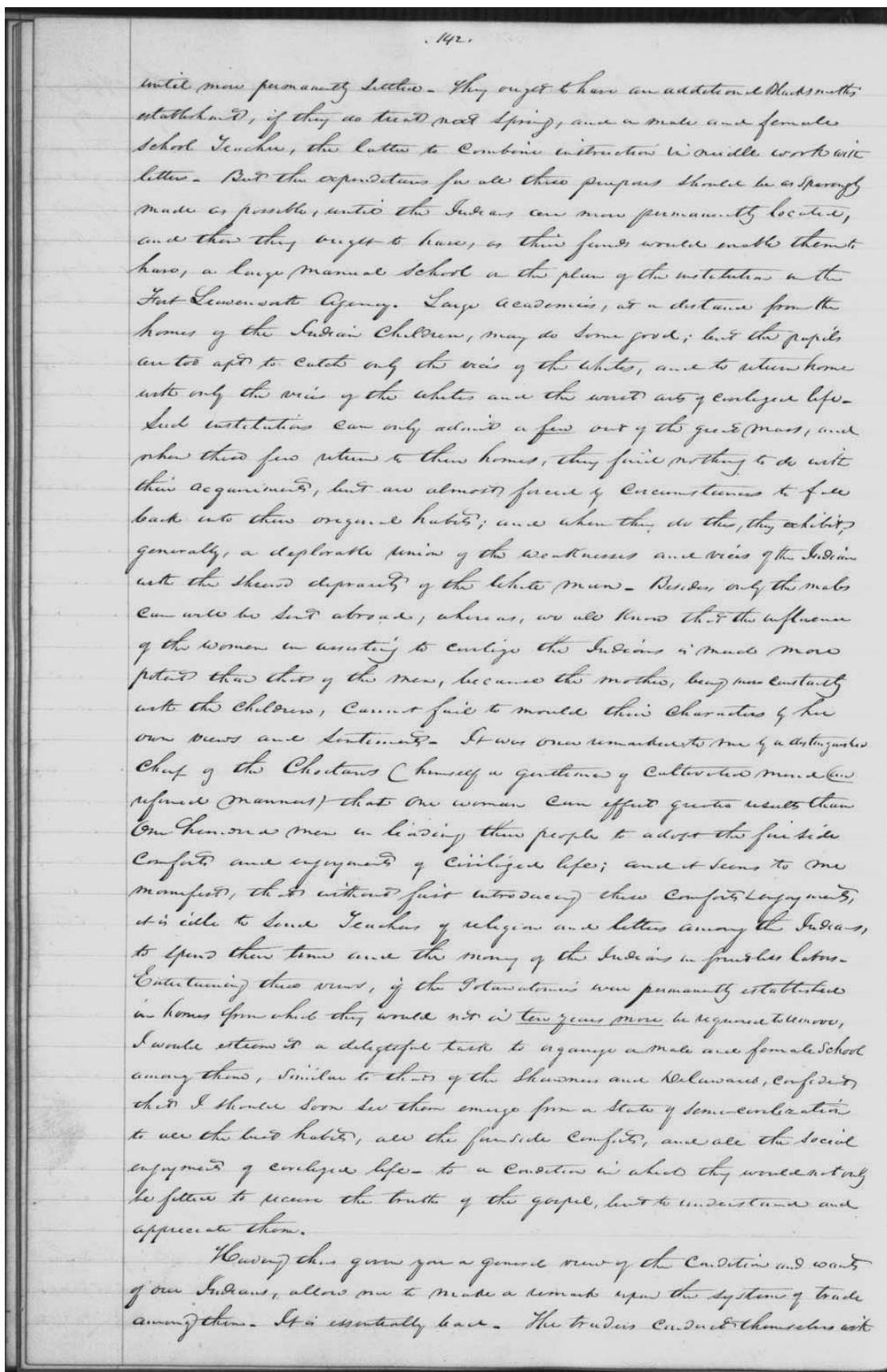


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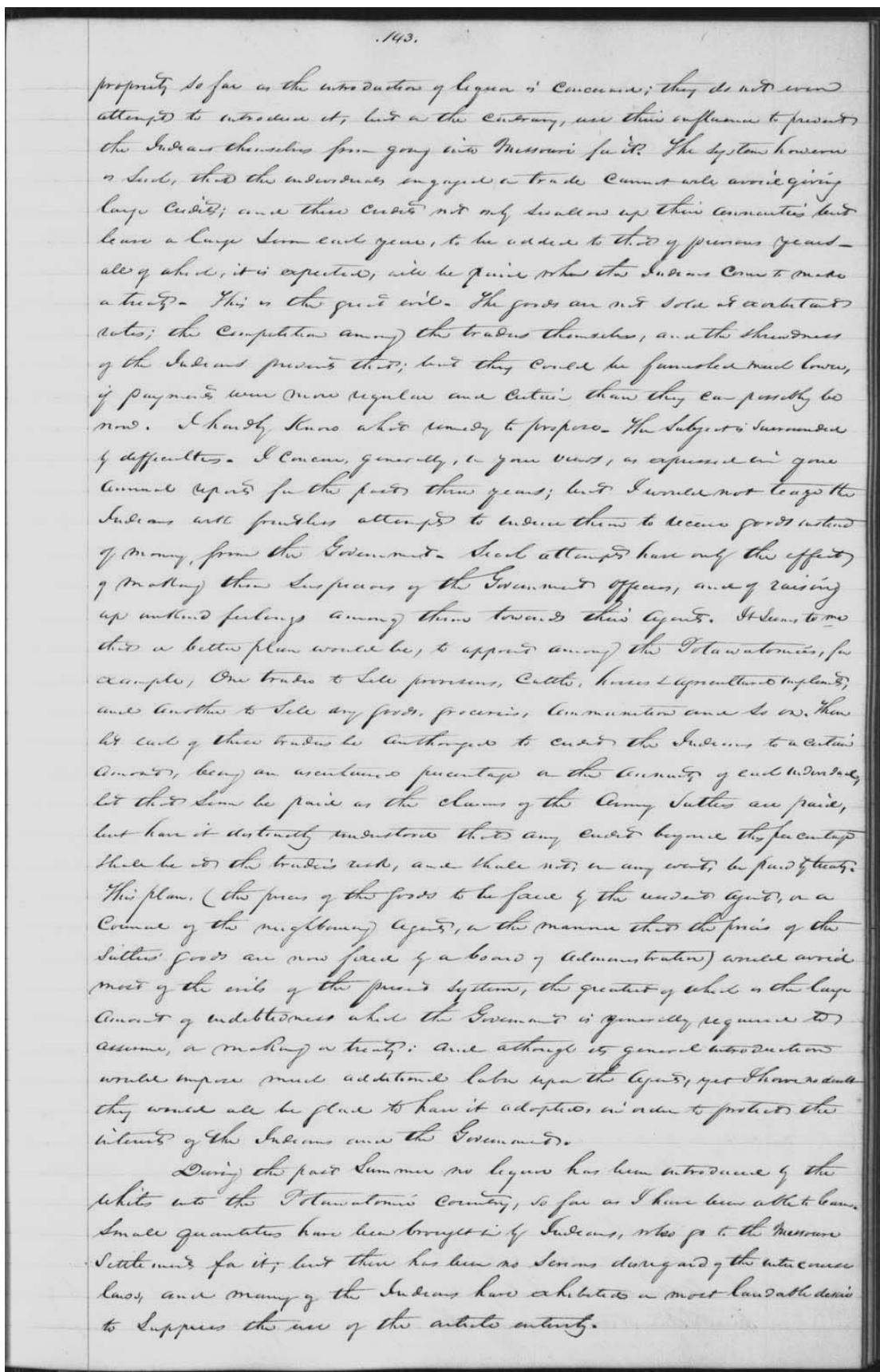
Having thus given you a general view of the condition and wants of our Indians, allow me to make a remark upon the system of trade among them. It is essentially bad. The traders conduct themselves with

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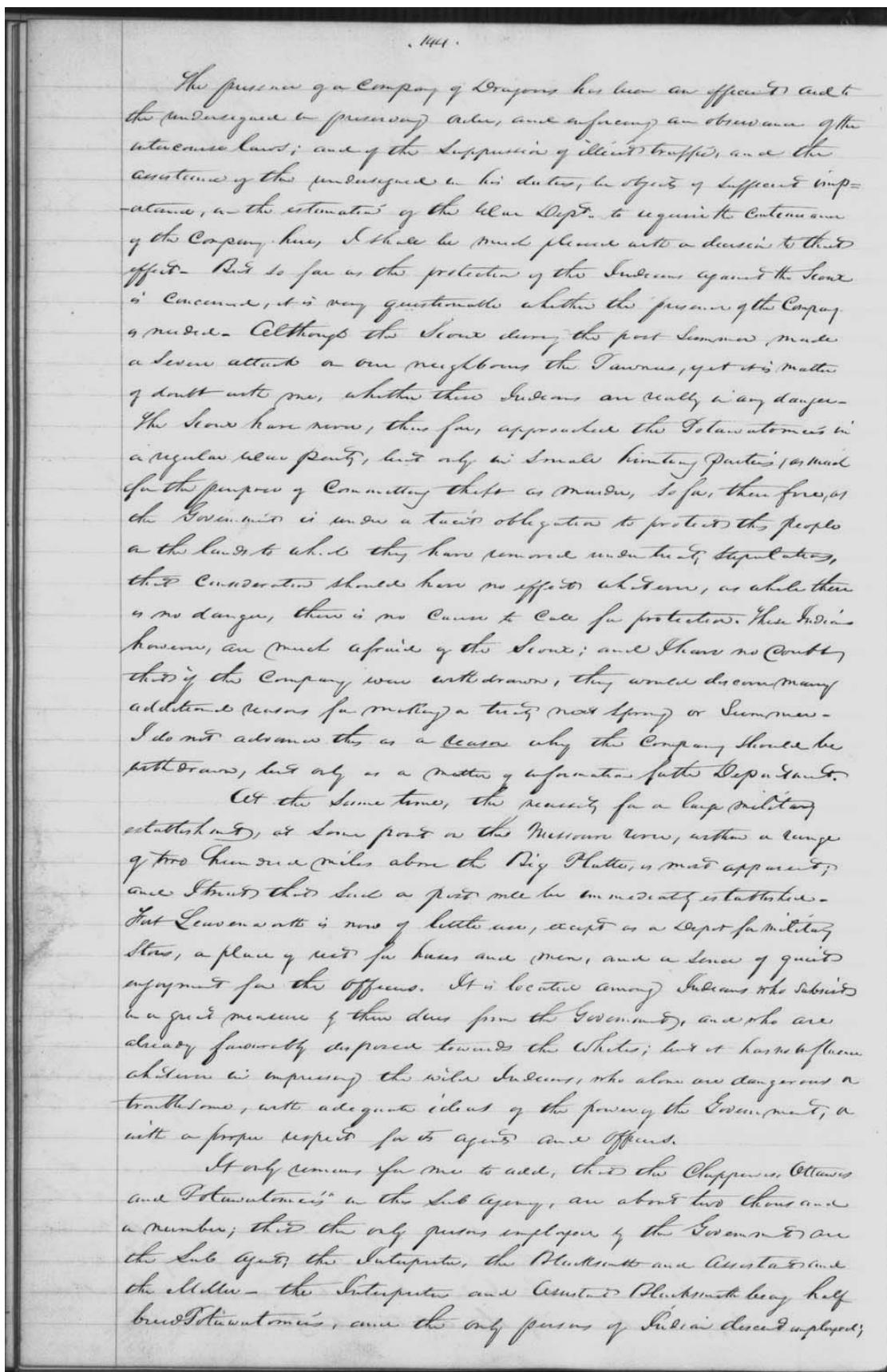


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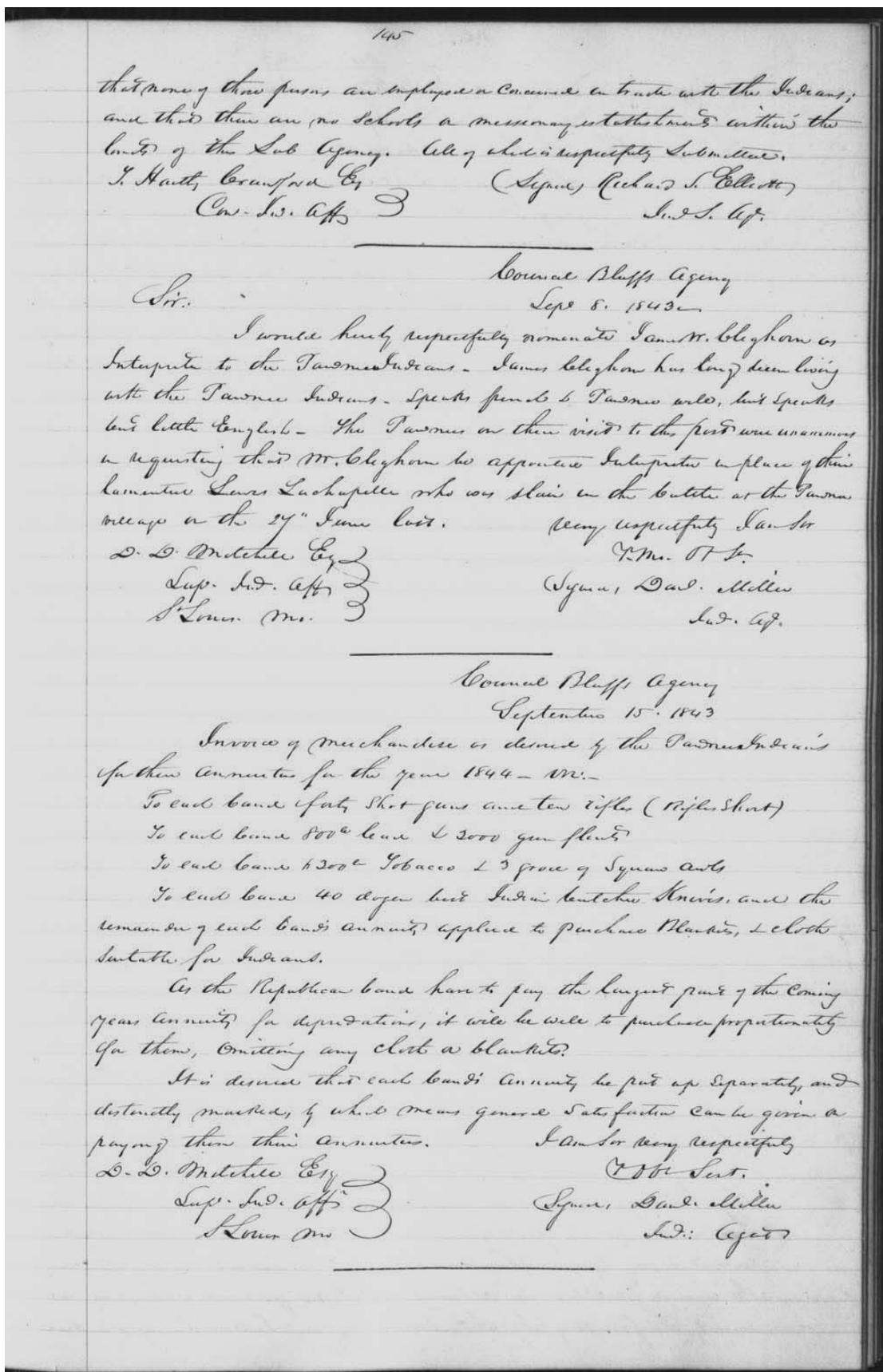


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United States Office of Indian Affairs, Central Superintendency, St. Louis, Missouri.
Volume 8, Correspondence

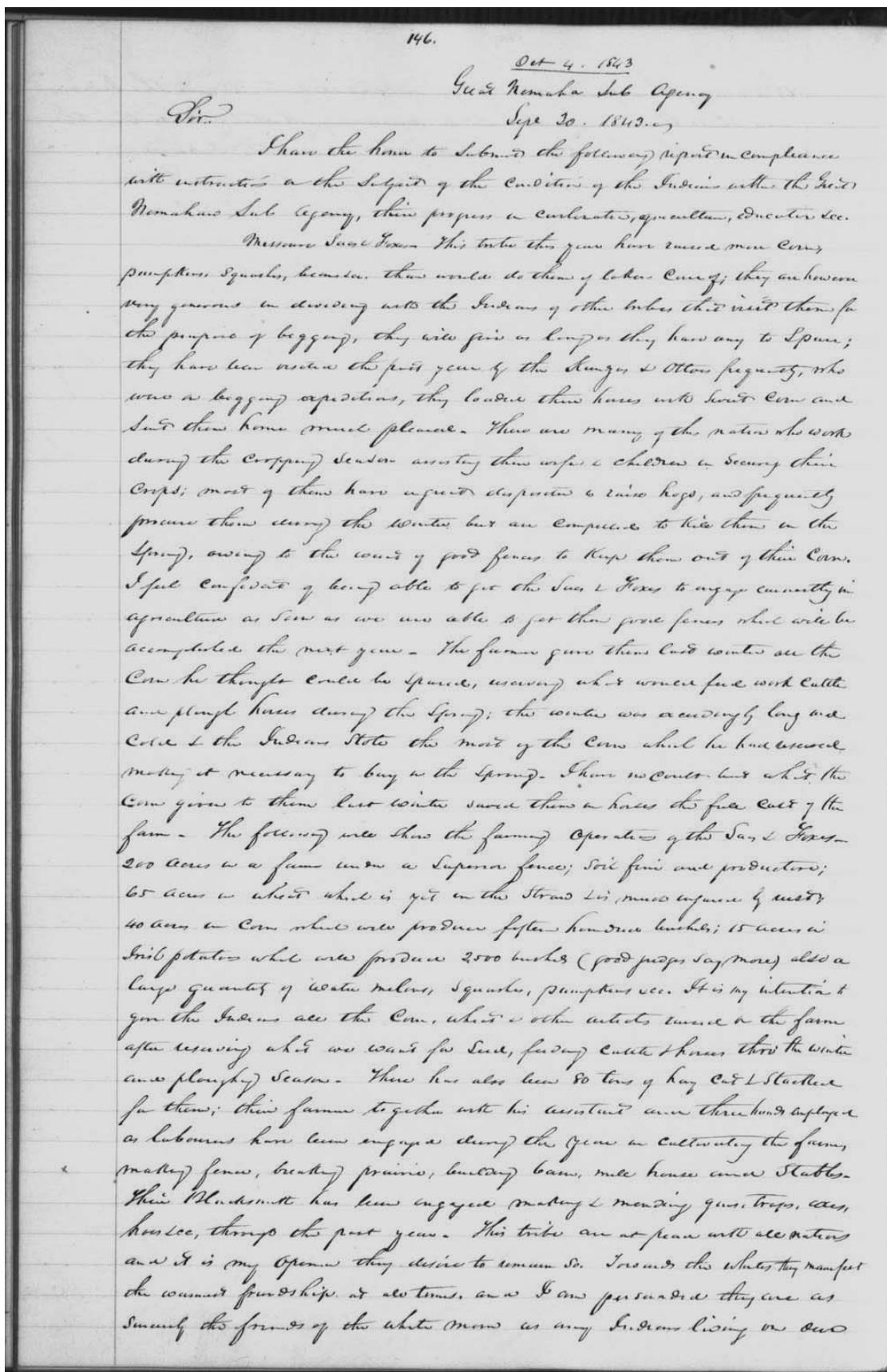


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Indians; they often boast of their neutrality during the war of 1812, between the Indians & Sac & Foxes and the whites, also the Black Hawk war. I have been desirous of them in relation to their sending their children to school promising when ever asked about it, that on a few weeks a days a teacher would be sent and begging me not to put these Indians away, and not to let their great father know they were not sending their children to school; it is needless however to describe the fact that they are anxious to having their children educated, with the exception of about twenty families; I have to make the resignation of the Rev. William Hamlin who has been the appendage of Teachers, now for two years; without being able to effect any thing in the way of education among them; he has despaired of succeeding and so have I, I do not think it unwise to make another nomination of Teachers.

I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed memorial signed by the Sac & Foxes and Sent to the President of the United States also to a letter hereof from the Sac & Foxes; I do not presume to give any opinion in relation to the fairness of their claim, set up to a part of the Mississippi Sac & Fox Indians; the history of the Missouri Sac & Fox is familiar to all Missourians and to more now than yourself; they should have a prompt & early answer from you to their prayer: the memorial in my opinion is a very important document as the Indians will make a proposition to appropriate their School funds to aid in erecting and supporting a manual labor boarding School at the place upon the Condition the Government pay their certain funds which evidently is their own and will be paid them worthily. I would most earnestly recommend that this proposition be accepted & the Condition complied with; so that the fund may be secured to aid in establishing a manual labor boarding School; it is the only remaining hope of these misguided people. Will not the Government come forward and help now that the Indians are asking donations, and many of them very solicitous on the subject; I will not allow myself to doubt it, I have had the matter much at heart though more fit to Sanguine to now; the Sac with all this aversion to sending their children to school, would send to whatever of the Kins - at least some would, & others would fall into it Dorothy - This tribe numbers this year 383.

The Sioux - This nation this year have taken more care of themselves, Squashes, potatoes, beans etc, than would do them of take care of, but like the Sac & Foxes nice fence in every way of getting rid of it things than be provided, neighbors the Shanes and Ottos, this tribe are the habitually exchange such articles as they raise with other tribes for whiskey; their crops this year are more abundant than they have been since their removal to the west side of the Missouri river; they have had the assistance this year of Mr Avery, a farmer who has been of great assistance to them in their farming operations;

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In whose family there are now, and have been for several years, four Ioway children, two boys & two girls, who are as far advanced in useful knowledge as white children of their age; one of the boys is the son of the principal chief of the nation and is a very promising child. In the family of Samuel Graw Teacher for the Ioways, there are two other Ioway children, who are about as far advanced in education as those of McCallums. They have informed me or you are Lee, or a Council recently held with them, that they did not wish a farmer another year; they have requested me to employ a Blacksmith for one year, what I have done; they set apart a thousand dollars for supplies of Blacksmith's establishment. The Smith is now engaged buying a Coal pit, & building a shop, will be at work a few days. I have presented to him, in view of the established relations, the Contractor agreeing to wait until next payment of annuities for the money.

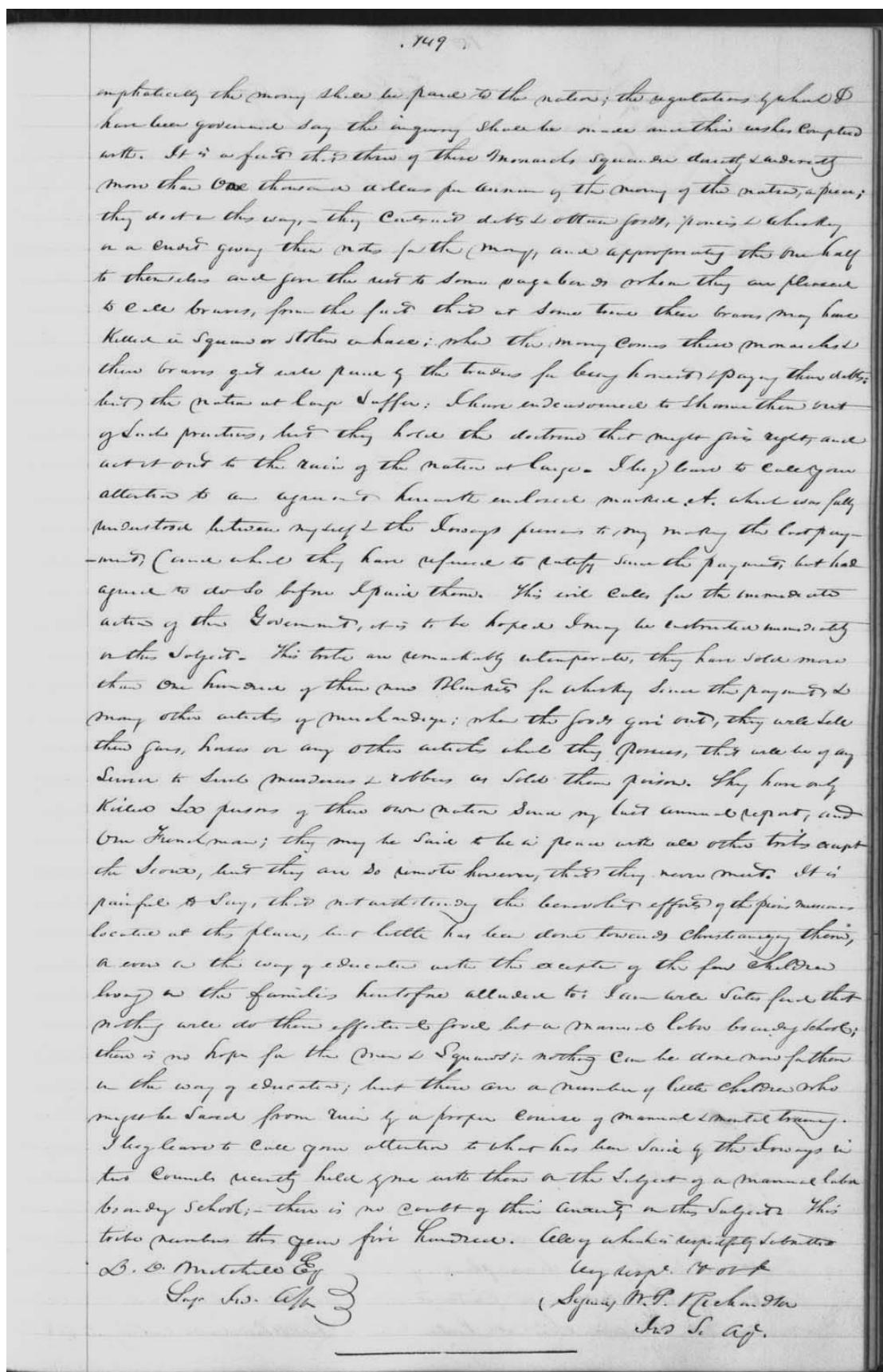
It is to be regretted that there is no provision made in this treaty for agricultural education, & mechanics, & projects. Such is the chief among the trades of all descriptions for the money of the tribe, that it is impossible when they are induced to do what will be of service to them to get them to continue it for any length of time. There is a remedy in my opinion at the hands of the Government for most of the evils which beset the people; I would most respectfully recommend a return to the old Indian System into modifications, let the Government furnish the funds to the Ind. Agent, and make it his duty to give the Indians presents twice a thousand dollars a year to the heads of families. I am well aware the Indians would be pleased with it, and receive it the way their entire community. It is important for me to exercise a greater influence over the trades so; there are many to bribe & corrupt a Chief to induce them to receive goods instead of money, and if I had, I should soon to acquire such an influence; I also doubt the propriety of giving them so many goods at once, for any surplus would be lost immediately for whistling notwithstanding these are my opinions, I made every effort to induce them to receive their entire annuity for the next year in goods, according to the instructions received from you. There is one other remedy in the hands of the Government for an evil which has brought this tribe to so low a state of degradation and misery, I allude to the manner of paying them their annuities; it has been the custom to pay the money to the Chiefs, the majority do worse if they were sober, drunk now, find they are as abandoned, drunken men as belong to the nation, and have little or no influence with the tribe. They are few, it is true, and a common man knows it might cost him his life, if a Council he was to object, consequently when I make this inquiry how they wish their annuity paid, I receive in answer, "pay it to our chiefs that they may pay our debts." Their treaty says

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For

Fort Leavenworth Agency
October 1. 1843.

In Compliance with the regulations, I make the following report of the condition of the Indians within this Agency.

Shawnees. - This tribe is gradually increasing in agricultural pursuits; their Blacksmiths have been constantly engaged during the year in making & repairing Agricultural implements; although they have two Blacksmiths they are unable to supply all this work; they have raised an abundance of grain to supply all their wants this year, will have a surplus left.

Sickapes. - This tribe like the Shawnees are greatly increasing in agricultural pursuits - they have no Blacksmiths nor farmers - a small part of them still follow the chase. I think about two thirds of the tribe are engaged in farming. I think they will have a large surplus of Corn which they can dispose of to the trade. They raise Irish potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, beans, melons etc. They also find marketing at Fort Leavenworth.

Otoes. - This tribe is gradually increasing in agricultural pursuits, they I think have raised a sufficient quantity of Corn to do them; they also raise potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, beans, peas (vegetables of various kinds). Their Blacksmiths mostly employed in making (reparing) Agricultural implements; they however have some work done on fine traps - a large number of young men still follow the chase.

Menomie & Christian Indians. - Three people live among the Delawares and may properly be included with this tribe.

Stockbridge. - This small remnant are located near the Missouri river, now and then below Fort Leavenworth in the Delaware Country, where they have been for the last three years, during this time they have been very industrious; they will raise this year a large surplus over & above home consumption; they raise Corn & potatoes in abundance, pumpkins, cabbage, beans, etc. See.

Kanges. - This tribe this year, will have Corn plenty to do them; they raised but little last year, they were almost in a state of starvation this spring; at this present regard I employed about eighty hands and cultivated about two hundred acres of Corn, I planted bushy bushes of Irish potatoes for them; tho' I agreed to do, provide they would turn up and plant & till as much Corn as they could, which they did; and to my surprise they raised themselves more than they have done for many years; I thought it almost impossible for them to do so, as they had no money nor nothing to buy with; fatality for them the Buffalo came in near their village; they also subsisted a part of the year on roots - upon the whole they will have plenty of Corn to subsist them th. year, if taken care of; their mill is in Contract and will soon be completed, I will remark however, that it looks like a hundred feet tall to get

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then to become complete a agriculturalists; they are the friends of all other tribes to make friends, they entice in the greatest numbers than any here (Osage captured). This Blackfoot is mostly engaged in robbery their foes, traps, &c. they depend mainly on the Buffalo for a subsistence, their former has been engaged this year in farming for them - This tribe & the Indians have been at war for many years; with the exception, and the tribes with the Sioux are all at peace and friendship with all other nations, the above statement is made the only remarks I have to make in addition to my last communication.

Temperance. - Must his law suit & write on the subject, I will just remark here, that if you will have a supplement to the present laws, to imprison as well as fine, for the crime of selling a hock former & the Indian Country into aided spirit or wine, and hold all offenders to trial for this appearance at Court when the suit is served, you again will be able to succeed to a great extent in putting a stop to the introduction of the article, which while you might almost as well have no laws on the subject who do not taste of the Indian whisky traders can fix your judgment of \$300, or a \$6,000. not a whit more than they would for so many bushels, you have all the trouble, to go through all the forms of law, recover a judgment, pay all the costs, & there is an end to it - Now Sir, this is no idle talk, I have lately known it to be a fact in the case of Mr. McGehee.

Sincerely herewith reports from the Superintendent and Teachers of the various schools within this Agency. I am very respectfully
A. D. Mitchell Esq
(Signed)
Lipps Sub Agent
Kearny Div.

Sgt. A. W. Crammer
Sub. Agt.

Osage Sub Agency
Oct 24. 1843

Mr.

In reply to your Enclosed letter of August 4th, I have to answer, that I have used all the persuasion arguments of what 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 annuity under the 1st clause 2nd art. Treaty of 11th January 1839, and after being able to effect this object - From the language of the Commissioners quoted in your letter, this may argue with him my unpopularity with Osages, and consequently my 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, and I never ready & willing to be advised by me, or almost every thing that comes out immediately in contact with the affairs of the Indians. That our present traders (Papin and Board) have a strong influence over the Osage people cannot be denied, having long intermixed with them

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as trader twenty and thirty years. Their influence on this Subject however, I have not seen exceed. The I have lately seen yet their influence exceed in such a manner, that the most influential Agent would have been unable to beat, without closing them down and driving them out of the Country, and in this they have boasted of their Smartness. It is not my purpose here to make suggestions, but to execute my instructions. I do hope however, that I shall be pardoned for exposing this Open, that it would be better for the Osages, tho' they should pay higher price, for their goods, th. d they should receive from Government the whole amount of their annuities in money rather than goods. This being one of the incipient steps toward Civilization by causing each Indian to trade for himself. Beside the amount of money would invite Competition with traders, and make goods something like fair price. While more civilized as Osages are, I think I know many of the Common people, who would have good fine stock, and perhaps Cobs built. Already some in the immediate neighborhood of Charles & Lewis allonge river (the half breeds who are cattle farmers) after having had two or three crops taken & destroyed of the stock have gone to work, & made tools & founds themselves. It may be possible for, th. d this Open is an enormous One, but it is given w/ the honesty of my heart.

I do so, with much respect

A. D. Mitchell Esq.

V. M. W. F.

Symas R. H. A. Callaway

Ind Sub Agent

A list of such goods as Osages say they wish sent in their
annuities of next year 1844 -

Rifle guns with flat steel locks	Hamm & Calico Shirts
Powder	Sewing sets
Lease	Woolen Gartering
Rifle flints	Auto. Ribbons
Wool Knives - 6 and blades	Clothing & fancy pipes
Tobacco	White Muslin blankets - 1 to 3 ft. Squrs.
Indigo Blue Stones	3 ft. Scalloped Green Blankets
Scallop — 50	Blue & white annular Squrs.
Fringy & grey bird Indigo blue Cloth	Scissors & Shears
Sure last blue Cloth	Squaws awls
Sure last Scarlet 50	Beaded eye needles
Worsted Yarn	House hold eye forks or a deck a hand of betting hook
Black sets Gunstocks	Cow Star awl
Domestic, English & French Calicos	50. Navy awl
Blankets and pullether Cotton Sheetings	50. Squaw awl
Domestic Checks	50. Hatchets

I humbly certify that the foregoing is a copy made up list of such

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goods as the Osage people say they will let them in their amounts for the year 1844 - Done & General Council, Osage Nation, 27 Sept. 1843.

(Signed) Robert Callaway
Ind Sub A/c.

Sir.

Council Bluffs Agency
October 16th 1843.

I have hereby respectfully nominate Abram King as appointed
Supt to the Pawnee Indians. Mr. K. is a young man from Andrew Co., Mo.,
somewhat familiar with Indian business. He takes the place of Michael Dorages
who gave the service of the Department with due of the last quarter,
owing to well founded Suspicion that the life of his wife was very insecure
at the Pawnee village, she being a half blood Potowatomie, I must have
shame as some few with Michael Dorages wife of on the Sioux land
eyes on her.

I am Sir, very respectfully, D. D.

D. D. Mitchell Esq. *3*
Supt Ind. Aff. S. Louis

(Signed) Daniel Miller
Ind: C. A/c.

Sir.

Greet Nomaha Sub Agency Sept 15 1843

I have this enclosed a Contract with Mr. Benjamin Edwards and
Elisha Dorow - They leave to nominate Thos. Edwards or Blackfoot
and Elisha P. Dorow as Ass't. for the Sioux tribe of Indians
with this Sub Agency.

Very respectfully
D. D. Mitchell Esq.

Supt Ind. Aff. *3*
S. Louis

(Signed) W. F. Richardson
Ind. Sub A/c.

Sir.

Greet Nomaha Sub Agency Nov. 18 1843

I have this enclosed a contract entered into with Samuel Swindley
as Interpreter for the Sioux, Jeffry Dorow having left - They leave most
respectfully to recommend Mr. Saml. Swindley to fill the Vacancy occasioned
by his absence.

Very respectfully
D. D. Mitchell Esq. *3*

Supt Ind. Aff. *3*
S. Louis

(Signed) W. F. Richardson
Ind. Sub A/c.