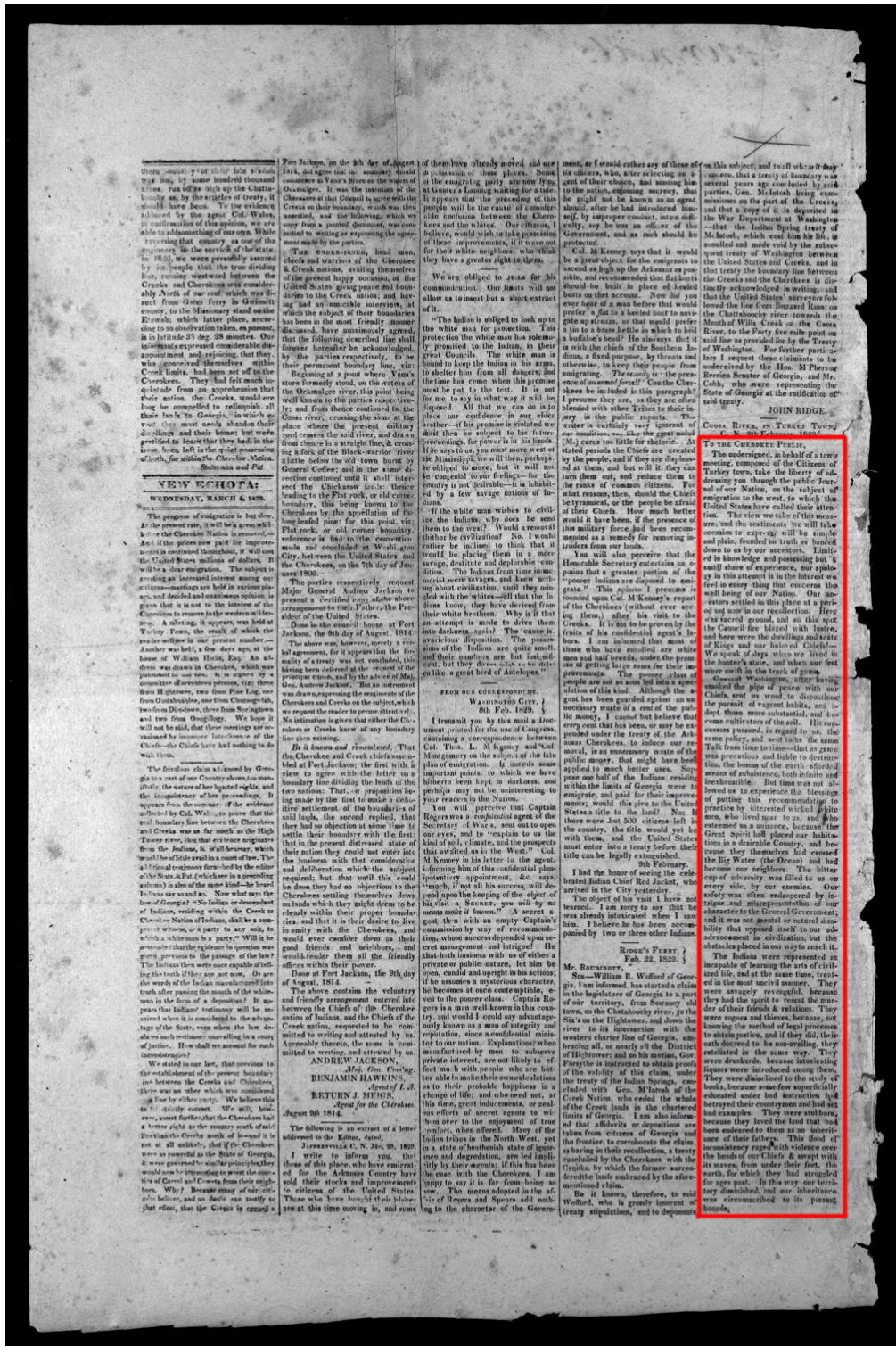


Tribal Newspaper Article about Cherokee Nation and White Settlers in Georgia, March 4, 1829

(Pg. 1)



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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1829.

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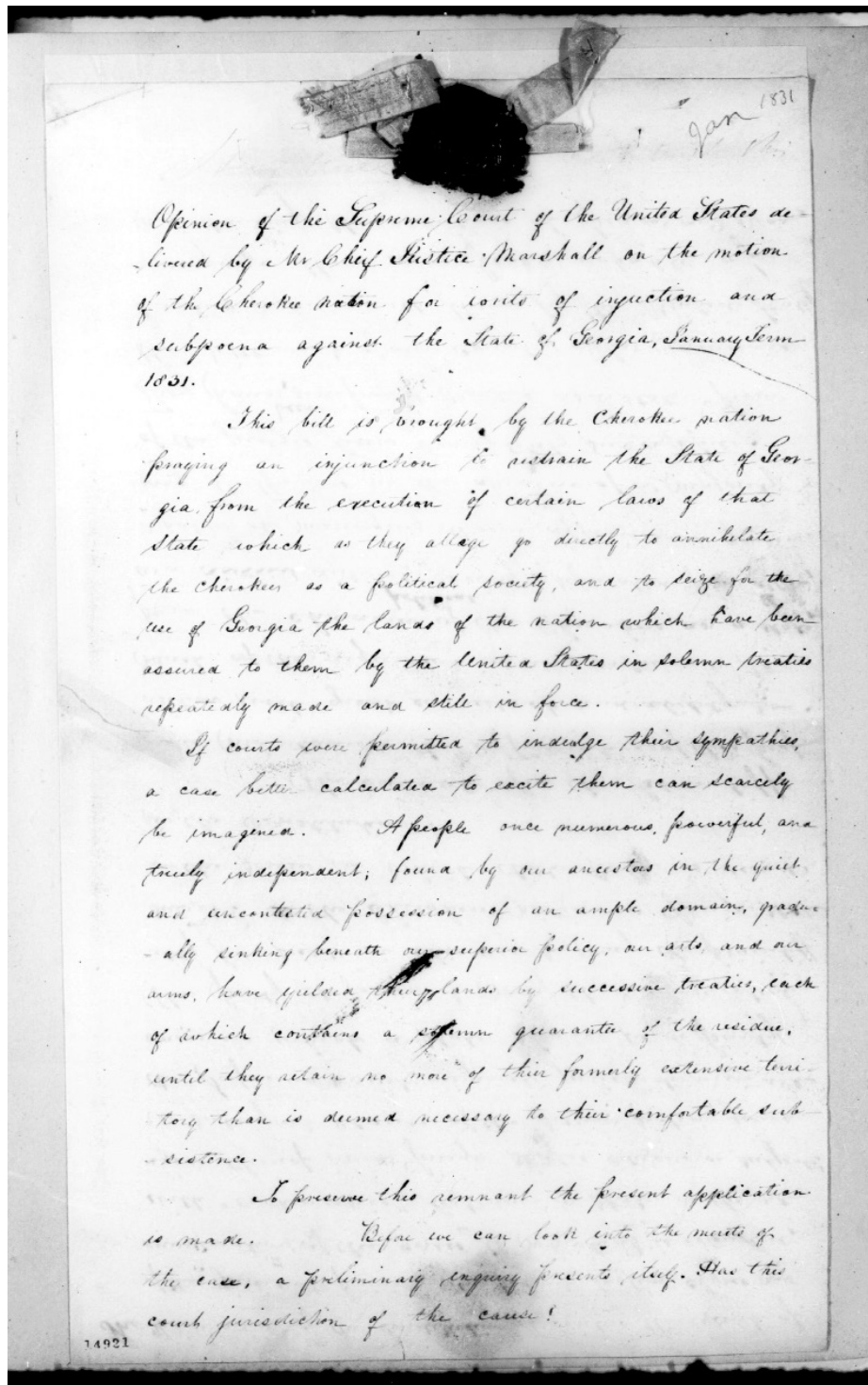
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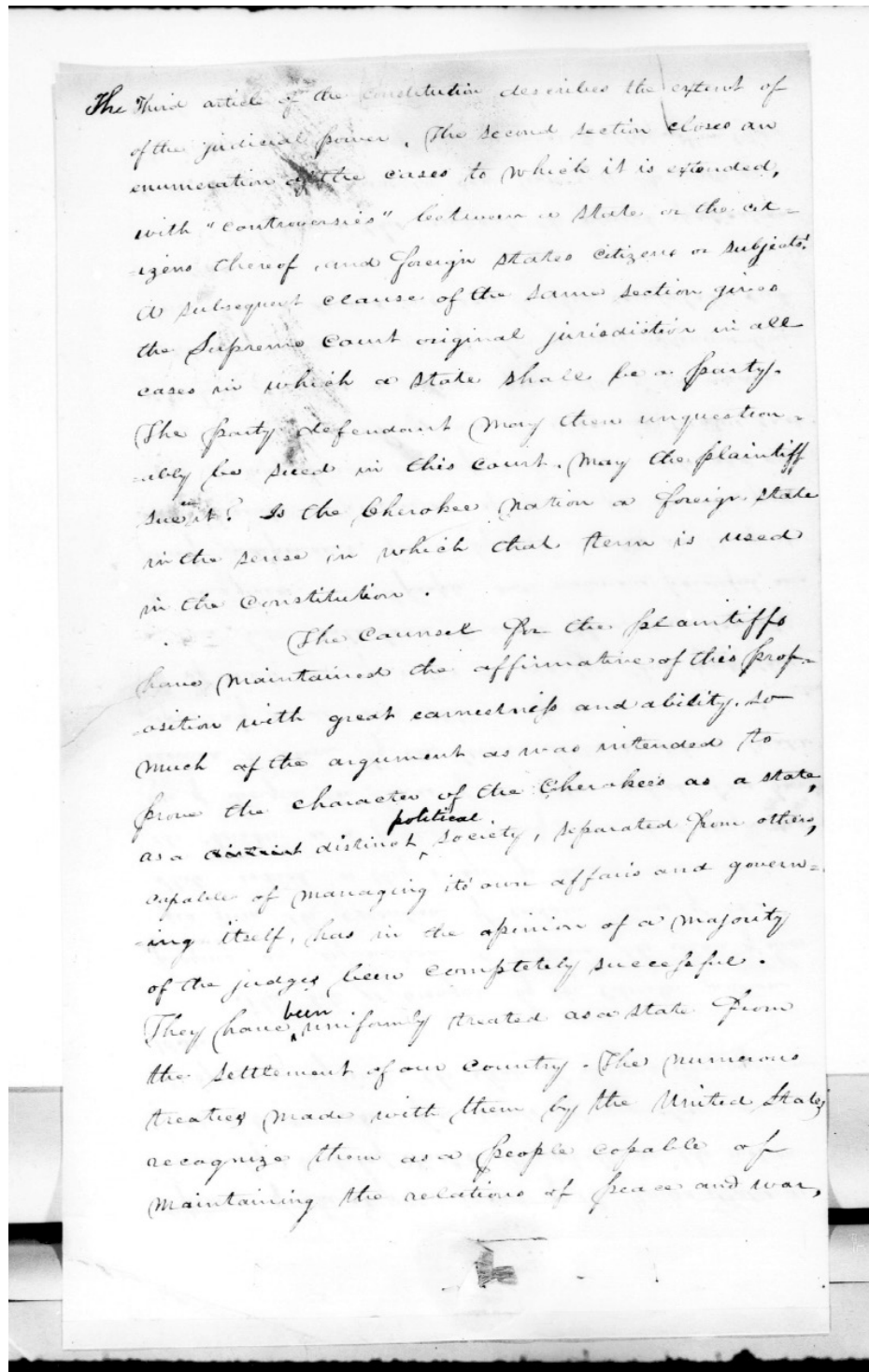
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U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.1)



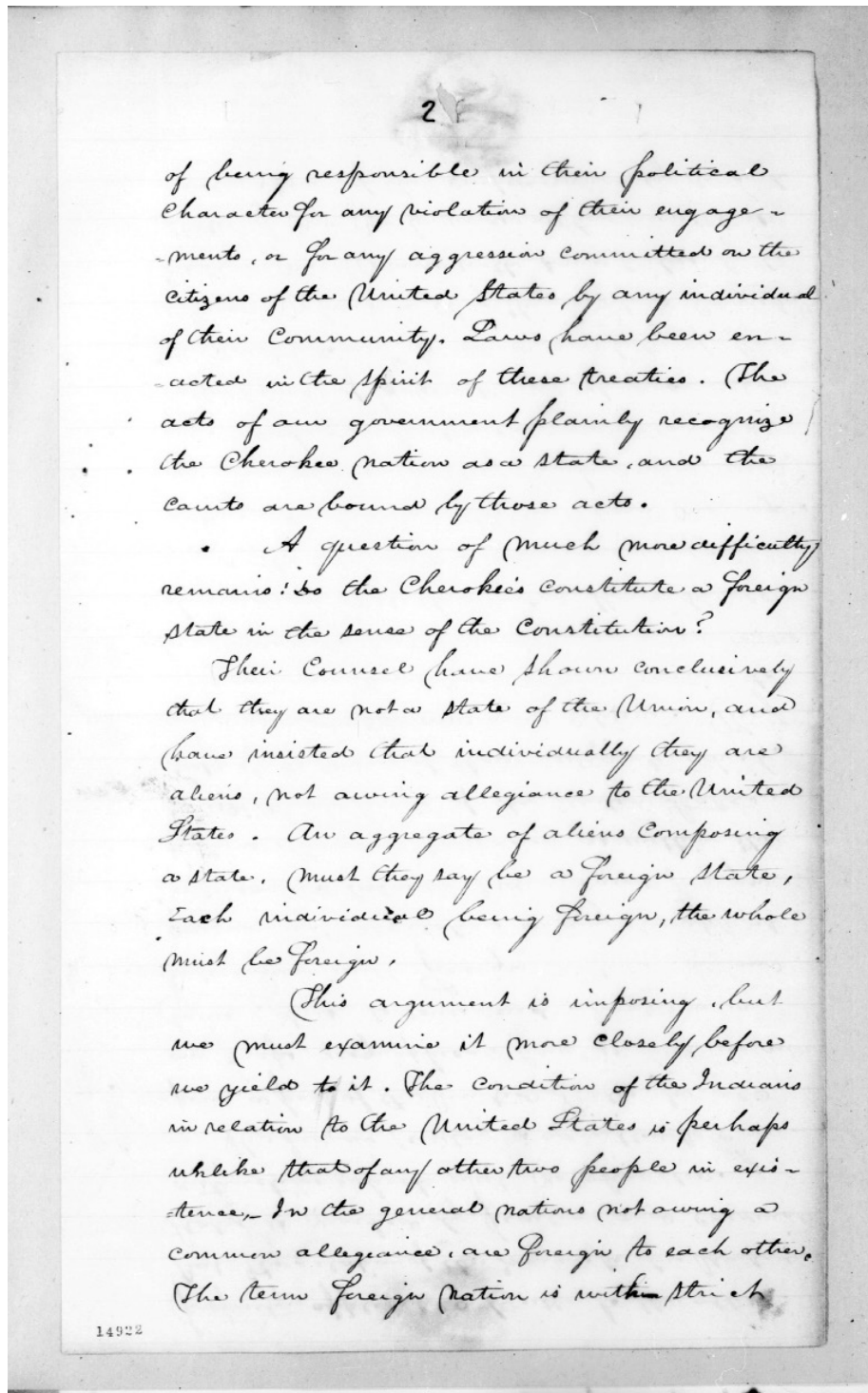
Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.2)



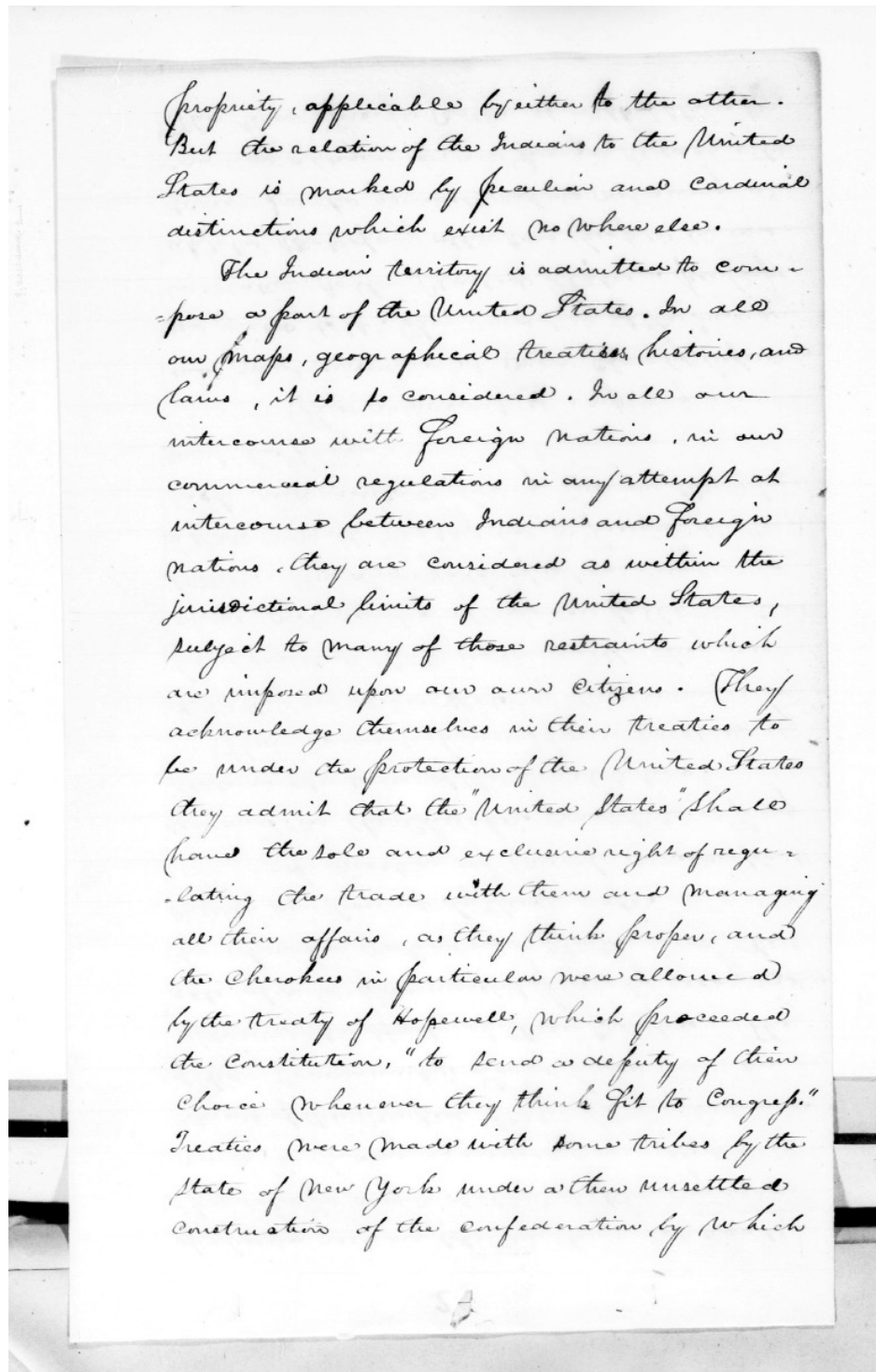
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U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.3)



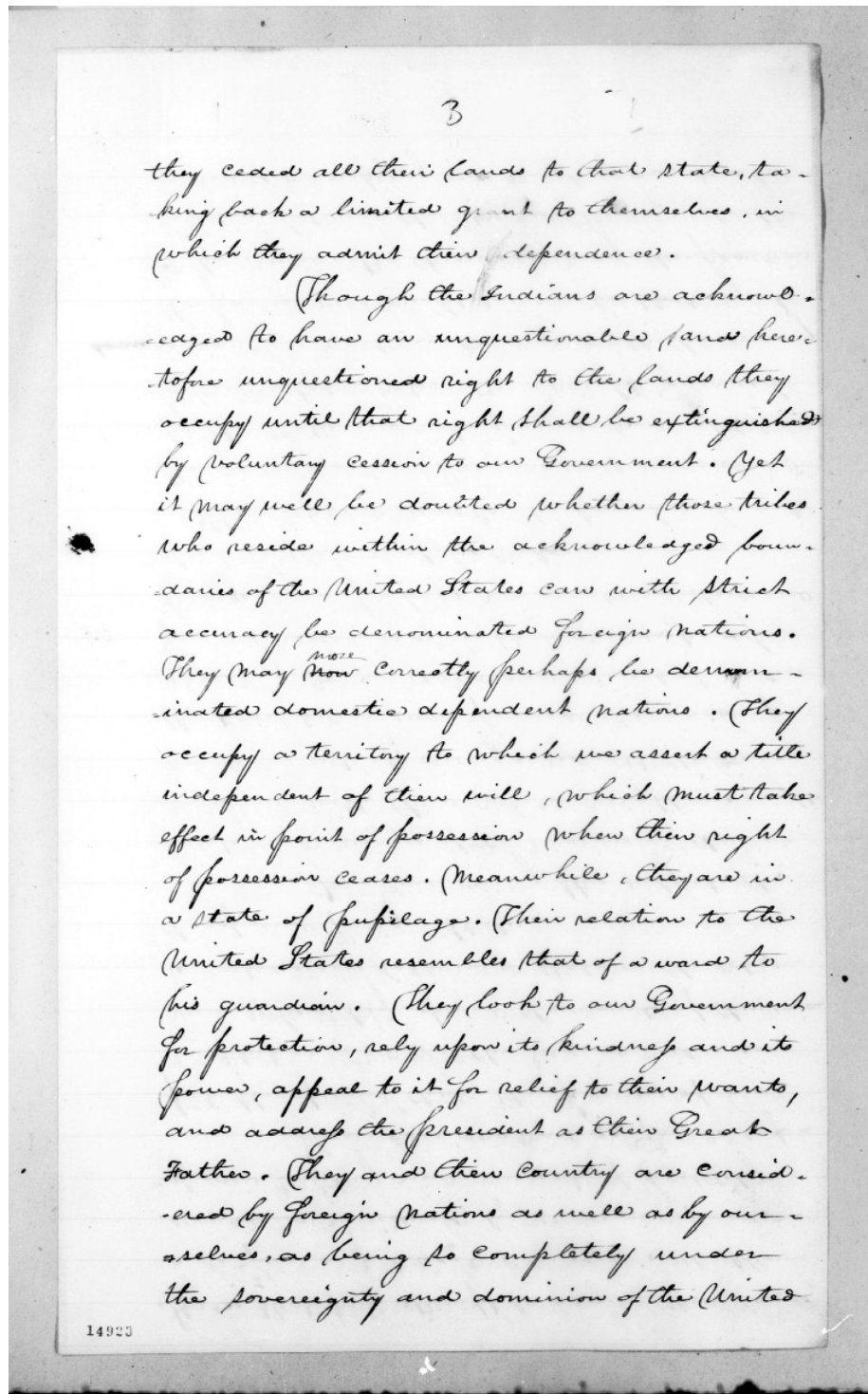
Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.4)



Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.5)



Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.6)

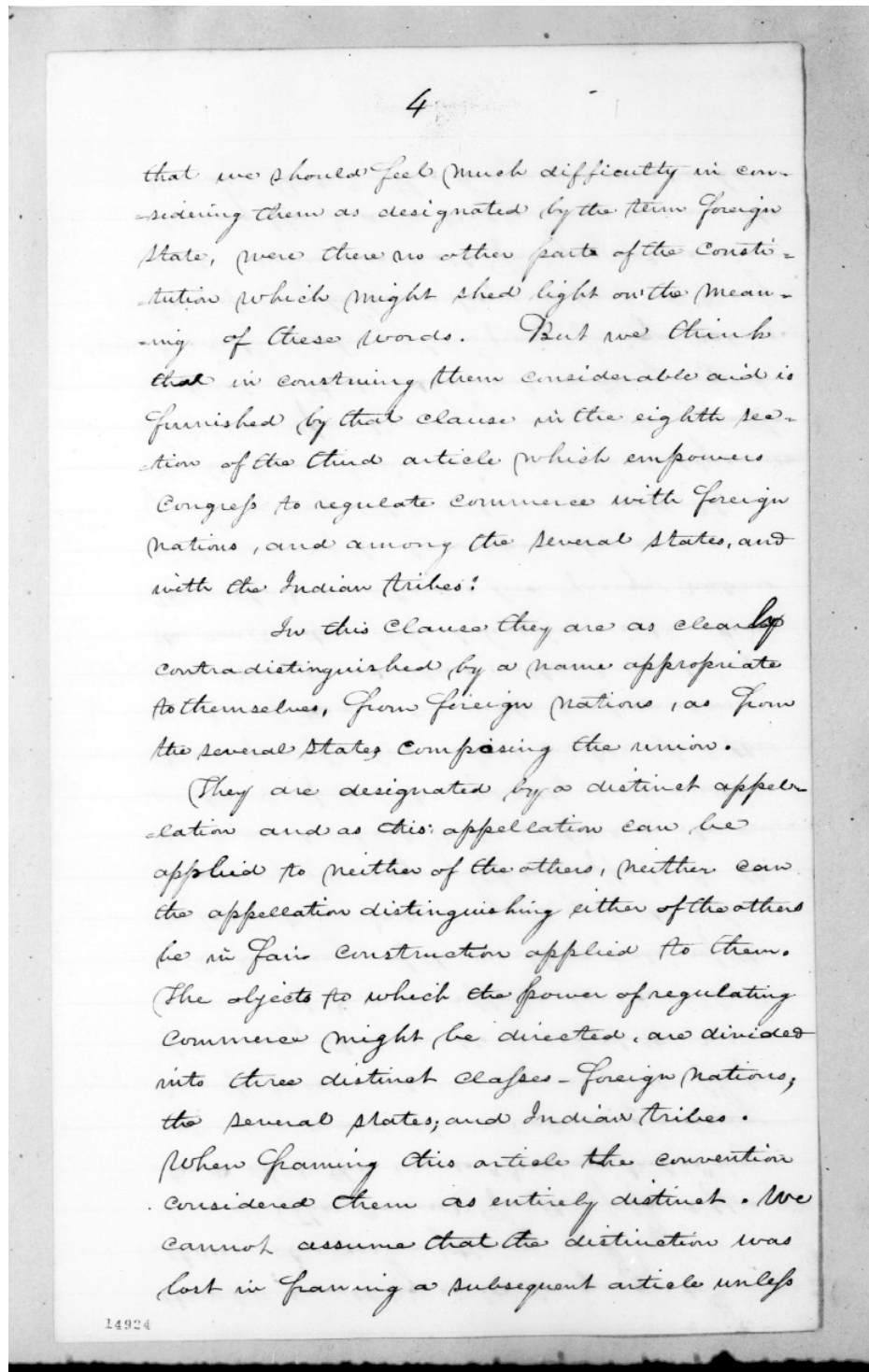
States that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form a political connexion with them would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory and an act of hostility.

(These considerations go far to support the opinion that the framers of our Constitution had not the Indian tribes in view when they opened the Courts of the Union to controversies between a State or the Citizens thereof and Foreign States.

In considering this subject, the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbours ought not to be entirely disregarded. At the time the Constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to an American Court of Justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrong had perhaps never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe.

Their appeal was to the tomahawk or to the government. (This was well understood by the Statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States - and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the State Courts of the Union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the United States and the Indians occupying our territory are such

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.7)



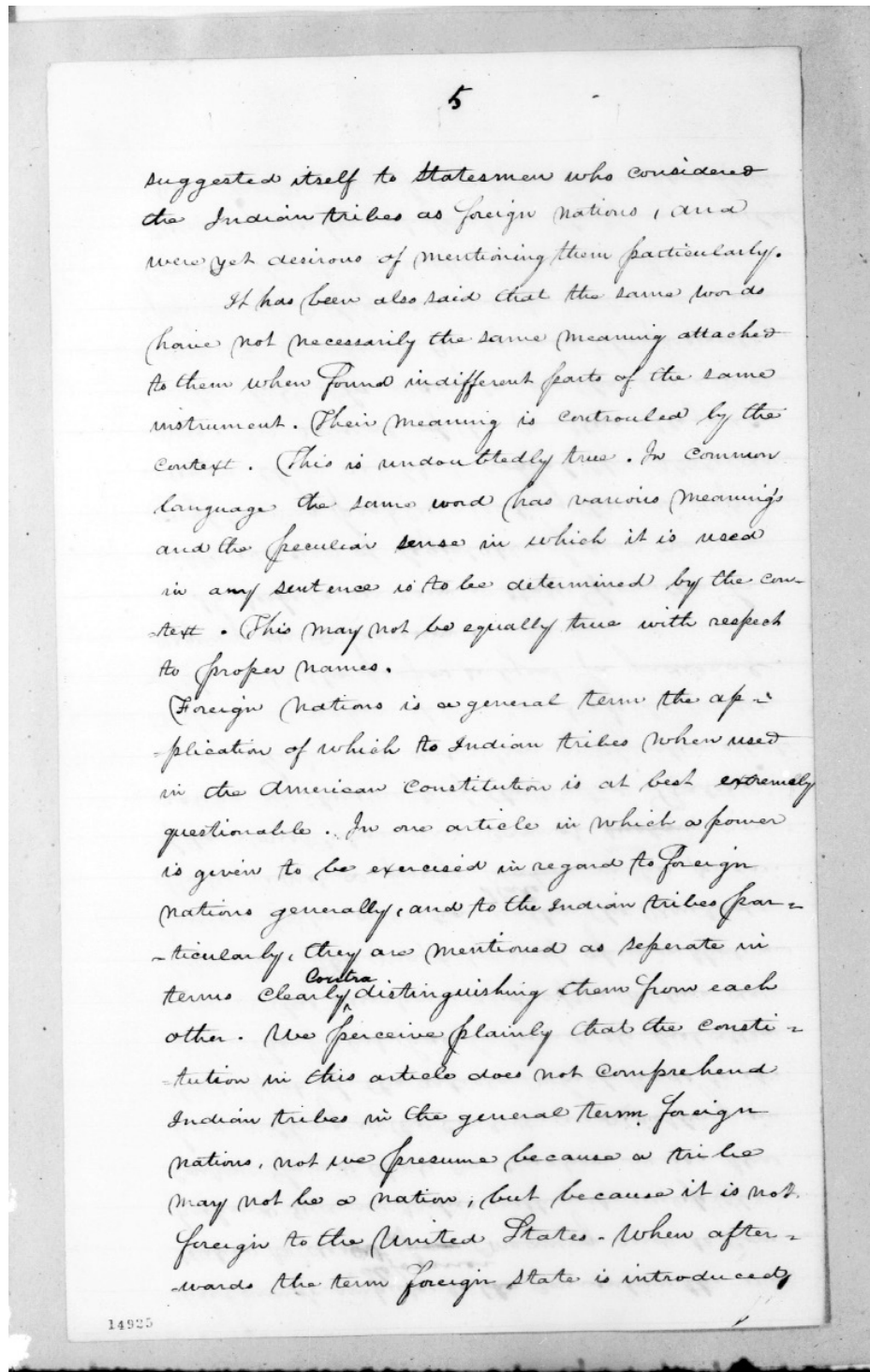
Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.8)

there be something in its language to sustain
these assumptions.

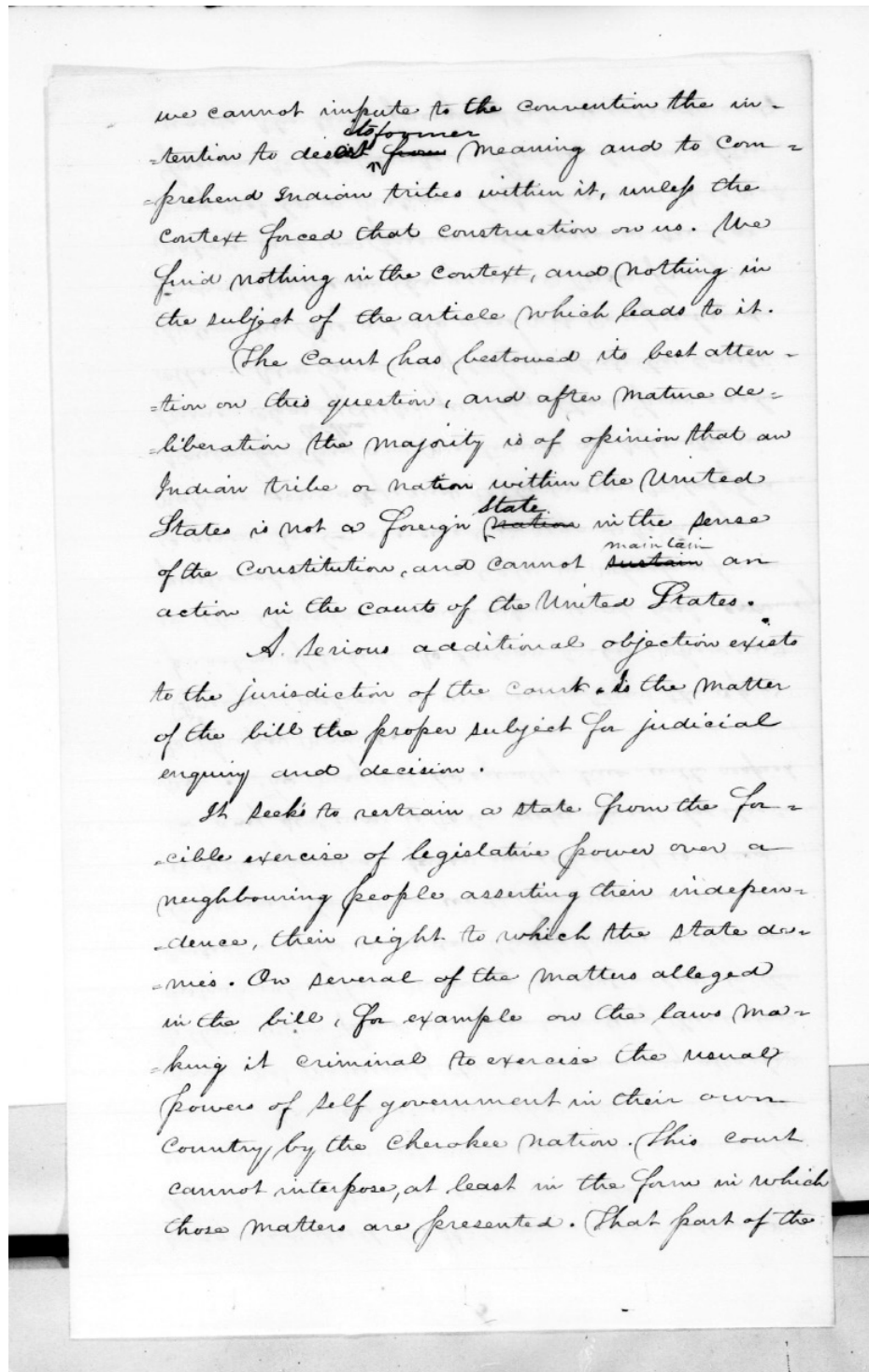
The Counsel for the plaintiffs contends that the words "Indian tribes" were introduced into the article empowering Congress to regulate Commerce for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs was involved by the language of the ninth article of the Confederation. Intending to give the whole power of managing those affairs to the Government about to be instituted, the convention confirmed it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it granted in the Confederation. This may be admitted without weakening the construction which has been intimated. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the Convention this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been and most probably would have been specifically given in language indicating that idea, not in language contradicting them from foreign nations. Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations including the Indian tribes, and among the several States." This language would have

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.9)



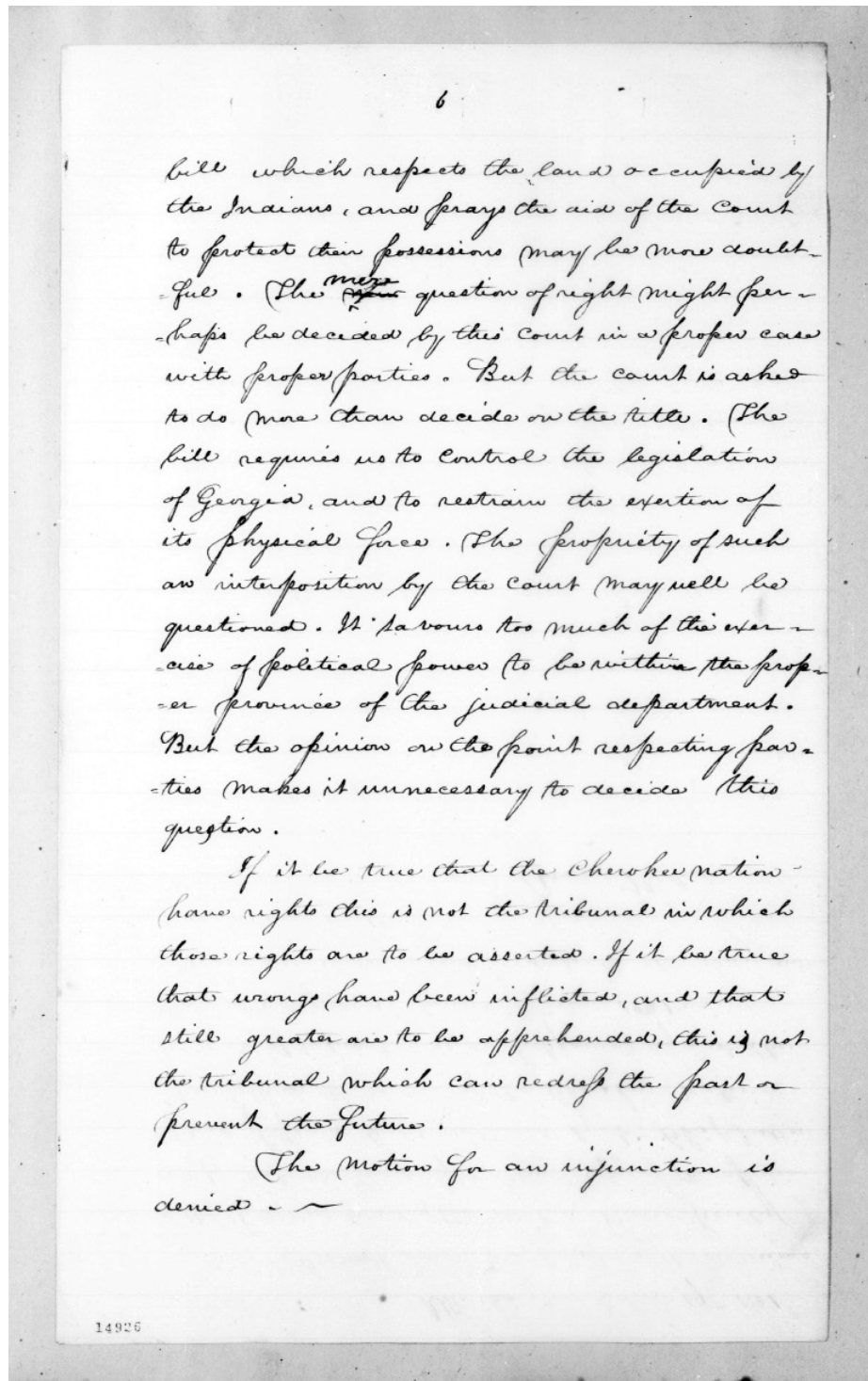
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U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.10)



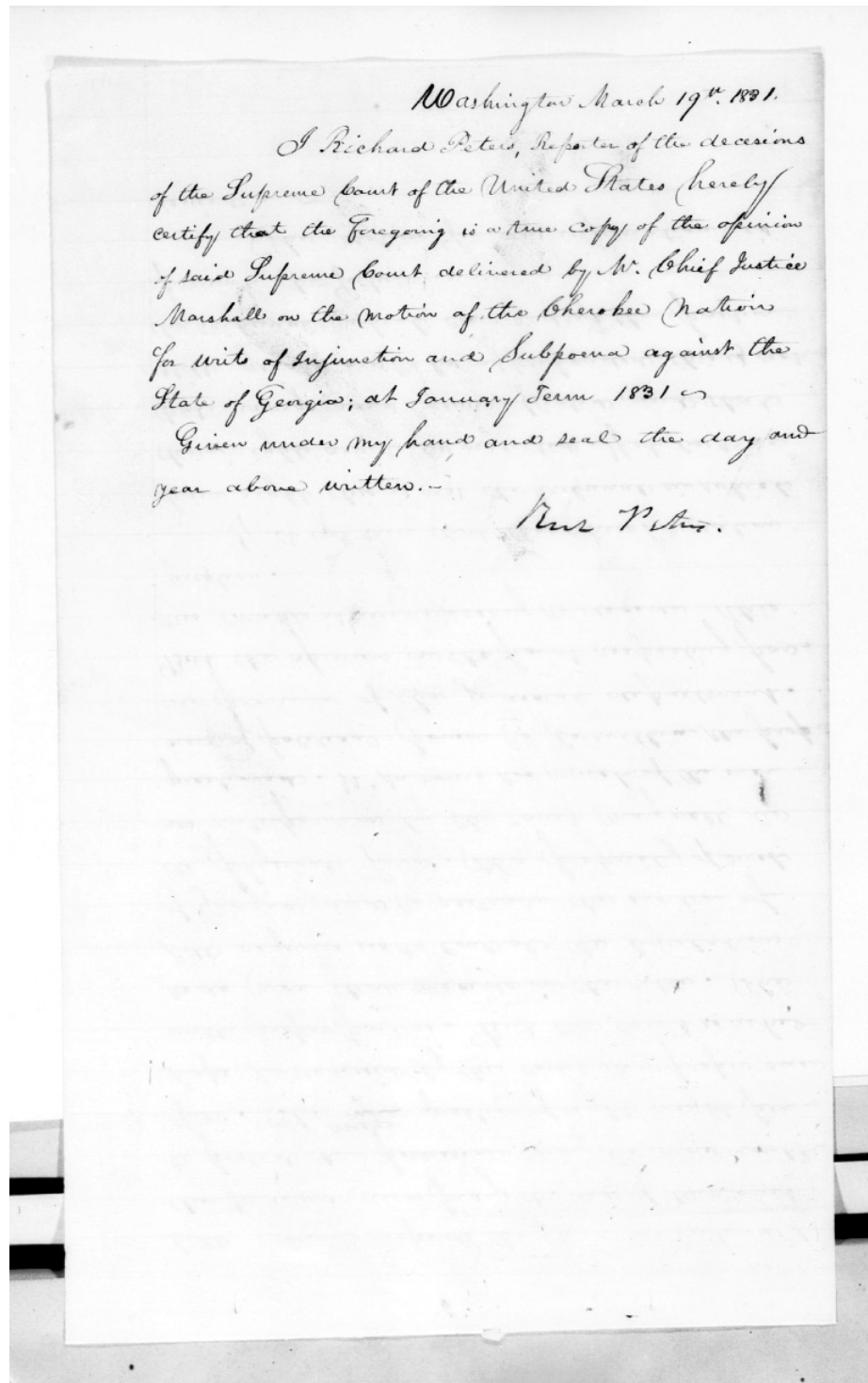
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U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.11)



Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. Supreme Court Majority Opinion on Cherokee Nation's Case Against Georgia, January 1831 (Pg.12)



Marshall, John, "Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered by Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia," January 1831. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

"Orders No. 25" Report from Gen. Winfield Scott on Removal of the Cherokee from Georgia, May 17, 1838

ORDERS. No. 25. Head Quarters, Eastern Division. Cherokee Agency, Ten. May 17, 1838.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the United States' Army, announces to the troops assembled and assembling in this country, that, with them, he has been charged by the President to cause the Cherokee Indians yet remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, to remove to the West, according to the terms of the Treaty of 1835. His Staff will be as follows:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. J. WORTH, acting Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff.
MAJOR M. M. PAYNE, acting Inspector General.

LIEUTENANTS R. ANDERSON, & E. D. KEYES, regular Aids-de-camp.

COLONEL A. H. KENAN & LIEUTENANT H. B. SHAW, volunteer Aids-de-camp.

Any order given orally, or in writing, by either of those officers, in the name of the Major General, will be respected and obeyed as if given by himself.

The Chiefs of Ordnance, of the Quartermaster's Department and of the Commissariat, as also the Medical Director of this Army, will, as soon as they can be ascertained, be announced in orders.

To carry out the general object with the greatest promptitude and certainty, and with the least possible distress to the Indians, the country they are to evacuate is divided into three principal Military Districts, under as many officers of high rank, to command the troops serving therein, subject to the instructions of the Major General.

Eastern District, to be commanded by BRIGADIER GENERAL ESTES, of the United States' Army, or the highest officer in rank, serving therein.—North Carolina, the part of Tennessee lying north of Gilmer county, Georgia, and the counties of Gilmer, Union, and Lumpkin, in Georgia. Head Quarters, in the first instance, say, at Fort Butler.

Western District, to be commanded by COLONEL LINDSAY, of the United States' Army, or the highest officer in rank serving therein;—Alabama, the residue of Tennessee and Dade county, in Georgia. Head Quarters, in the first instance, say, at Ross' Landing.

Middle District, to be commanded by BRIGADIER GENERAL ARMISTEAD of the United States' Army, or the highest officer in rank, serving therein:—All that part of the Cherokee country, lying within the State of Georgia, and which is not comprised in the two other districts. Head Quarters, in the first instance, say, at New Echota.

It is not intended that the foregoing boundaries between the principal commanders shall be strictly observed. Either, when carried near the district of another, will not hesitate to extend his operations, according to the necessities of the case, but with all practicable harmony, into the adjoining district. And, among principal objects, in case of actual or apprehended hostilities, will be that of affording adequate protection to our white people in and around the Cherokee country.

The senior officer actually present in each district will receive instructions from the Major General as to the time of commencing the removal, and every thing that may occur interesting to the service, in the district, will be promptly reported to the same source. The

Major General will endeavour to visit in a short time all parts of the Cherokee country occupied by the troops.

The duties devolved on the army, through the orders of the Major General & those of the commanders of districts, under him, are of a highly important and critical nature.

The Cherokees, by the advances which they have made in christianity and civilization, are by far the most interesting tribe of Indians in the territorial limits of the United States. Of the 15,000 of those people who are now to be removed—(and the time within which a voluntary emigration was stipulated, will expire on the 23rd instant—) it is understood that about four fifths are opposed, or have become averse to a distant emigration; and altho' none are in actual hostilities with the United States, or threaten a resistance by arms, yet the troops will probably be obliged to cover the whole country they inhabit, in order to make prisoners and to march or to transport the prisoners, by families, either to this place, to Ross' Landing or Gunter's Landing, where they are to be finally delivered over to the Superintendent of Cherokee Emigration.

Considering the number and temper of the mass to be removed, together with the extent and fastnesses of the country occupied, it will readily occur, the simple indiscretions—acts of harshness and cruelty, on the part of our troops, may lead, step by step, to delays, to impatience and exasperation, and in the end, to a general war and carnage—a result, in the case of those particular Indians, utterly abhorrent to the generous sympathies of the whole American people. Every possible kindness, compatible with the necessity of removal, must, therefore, be shown by the troops, and, if, in the ranks, a despicable individual should be found, capable of inflicting a wanton injury or insult on any Cherokee man, woman or child, it is hereby made the special duty of the nearest good officer or man, instantly to interpose, and to seize and consign the guilty wretch to the severest penalty of the laws. The Major General is fully persuaded that this injunction will not be neglected by the brave men under his command, who cannot be otherwise than jealous of their own honor and that of their country.

By early and persevering acts of kindness and humanity, it is impossible to doubt that the Indians may soon be induced to confide in the Army, and instead of fleeing to mountains and forests, flock to us for food and clothing. If, however, through false apprehensions, individuals, or a party, here and there, should seek to hide themselves, they must be pursued and invited to surrender, but not fired upon unless they should make a stand to resist. Even in such cases, mild remedies may sometimes better succeed than violence; and it cannot be doubted that if we get possession of the women and children first, or first capture the men, that, in either case, the outstanding members of the same families will readily come in on the assurance of forgiveness and kind treatment.

Every captured man, as well as all who surrender themselves, must be disarmed, with the assurance that their weapons will be carefully preserved and restored at, or beyond the

Mississippi. In either case, the men will be guarded and escorted, except it may be, where their women and children are safely secured as hostages; but, in general, families, in our possession, will not be separated, unless it be to send men, as runners, to invite others to come in.

It may happen that Indians will be found too sick, in the opinion of the nearest Surgeon, to be removed to one of the depots indicated above. In every such case, one or more of the family, or the friends of the sick person, will be left in attendance, with ample subsistence and remedies, and the remainder of the family removed by the troops. Infants, superannuated persons, lunatics and women in a helpless condition, will all, in the removal, require peculiar attention, which the brave and humane will seek to adapt to the necessities of the several cases.

All strong men, women, boys & girls, will be made to march under proper escorts. For the feeble, Indian horses and ponies will furnish a ready resource, as well as for bedding and light cooking utensils—all of which, as intimated in the Treaty, will be necessary to the emigrants both in going to, and after arrival at, their new homes. Such, and all other light articles of property, the Indians will be allowed to collect and to take with them, as also their slaves, who will be treated in like manner with the Indians themselves.

If the horses and ponies be not adequate to the above purposes, wagons must be supplied.

Corn, oats, fodder and other forage, also beef cattle, belonging to the Indians to be removed, will be taken possession of by the proper departments of the Staff, as wanted, for the regular consumption of the Army, and certificates given to the owners, specifying in every case, the amount of forage and the weight of beef, so taken, in order that the owners may be paid for the same on their arrival at one of the depots mentioned above.

All other moveable or personal property, left or abandoned by the Indians, will be collected by agents appointed for the purpose, by the Superintendent of Cherokee Emigration, under a system of accountability, for the benefit of the Indian owners, which he will devise. The Army will give to these agents, in their operations, all reasonable countenance, aid and support.

White men and widows, citizens of the United States, who are, or have been intermarried with Indians, and thence commonly termed, *Indian countrymen*; also such Indians as have been made denizens of particular States by special legislation, together with the families and property of all such persons, will not be molested or removed by the troops until a decision, on the principles involved, can be obtained from the War Department.

A like indulgence, but only for a limited time, and until further orders, is extended to the families and property of certain Chiefs and head-men of the two great Indian parties, (on the subject of emigration) now understood to be absent in the direction of Washington on the business of their respective parties.

This order will be carefully read at the head of every company in the Army.

By Command:

W. J. Worth
Chief of the Staff

Winfield Scott

Deed of Land Sale to Meskwaki, July 13, 1857

DEED - JULY 13, 1857

This deed of Bargain and Sale made and executed the Thirtieth day of July AD 1857 by and between Philip Butter David Butler and Eliza Butler guardian for William Butter and Agnes Butler minors all of Same County and State of Iowa parties of the first part and James W. Hume Governor of the State of Iowa and his successors in office in trust for the following named persons Indians and their heirs forever viz with a sixth "was" in an "oh" that a man me hath a quarter Pole cats of the second part witnesses that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand Dollars to them paid by the said party of the second part the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged and sold and do by their present agent Bargain Sell Convey and Confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his successors in office in trust for the said Indians their heirs forever the certain tract or parcel of Real Estate situated in the County of Tama of Iowa to wit the west half of the southeast fourth of Section Number thirty (30) Township Number Eighty three (83) North of Range fifteen (15) West of the 5th P.M. containing Eight (8) acres according to Government Survey and the said David Butler sells the intrest of his assigns the said William Butter and Agnes Butler Infants aforesaid in and to said tract or parcel of land by virtue and authority of an order of the County Court of Tama County aforesaid made granted and issued and adjudged to him as Guardian of the property of said Infants upon an application to said Court made by said David Butler as Guardian aforesaid together with a copy of the Petition for such sale having first been legally made in fact the parties interested and the said Eliza Butter having given a Bond as required by law and conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty and the just and true application of and accounting for all moneys by him received which said Order was made by the County Court at the may term thereof held on the first Monday in July AD 1857 and duly recorded in the Book of Records of said Court Co. Tama and to hold the premises above described with all the appurtenances thereto belonging unto him the said party of the second part and to his successors in office in trust for the said Philip Butter David Butler and the said Eliza Butter as Guardian for said minors hereby covenantee for themselves their heirs Executors and administrators that the above described premises are free from all encumbrances that they have full right power and authority to sell the same and they will warrant and defend the title unto the said party of the second part their heirs or assigns and assigns against the claims of all persons whomsoever lawfully claiming the same in witness whereof the said parties of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

In the presence of
 Allen Dungee
 State of Iowa
 County of Tama

Philip Butter
 David Butler
 Eliza Butter
 Guardian of William & Agnes
 Butter minors

Be it Remembered that on this thirtieth day of July AD 1857 before me Allen Dungee a Justice of the Peace in and for Tama County came Philip Butter David Butler and Eliza Butter as Guardian of William Butter & Agnes Butter to me personally known both the identical persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing deed as grantors and as acknowledged Philip and David Butler in their own right and Eliza Butter as Guardian aforesaid the instrument to be their voluntary act and deed and that they executed the same for the purpose herein mentioned witness my hand the day and year last above written

Allen Dungee Justice of the Peace
 July 13th AD 1857

The County Court of Tama County Iowa approves of the sale of the above land by Eliza Butter as guardian for the Infants of William & Agnes Butter witness my hand and seal of said Court this 13th day of July AD 1857

Allen Dungee
 Justice of the Peace
 County of Tama
 Recorder

"Meskwaki Deed," 13 July 1857. Courtesy of Tama County Courthouse

Indian Removal Act, May 28, 1830 (Pg.1)

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. I. CH. 148. 1830.

411

owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods shall be annexed thereto.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks, and all other persons employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Compensation of assistant appraiser, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers shall, in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture: *And provided also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Forfeitures.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

Proviso.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture, or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Additional bond.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron manufactured for railroads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs: *Provided, however*, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane by any state or incorporated company, has been actually and permanently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane, that then and in that case he may allow to such state or company, a drawback of the duty on such railroad iron so laid, or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same: *Provided*, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

Iron—duty.

Proviso.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 28, 1830.

STATUTE I.

May 28, 1830.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any state or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided

Districts to be laid off.

"An act to provide for an exchange of land with the Indians residing in any of the state or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi, May 28, 1830." U.S. Congress, 28 May 1830. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

Indian Removal Act, May 28, 1830 (Pg.2)

412

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Sess. I. Ch. 148. 1830.

into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

President to exchange, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the states or territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the states or territories, where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians, is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the state within which it lies to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

Title secured to Indians.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided always*, That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Proviso.

Improvements to be appraised, and paid for.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements. And upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

Aid in moving, &c.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Protection.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

500,000 dollars appropriated.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, May 28, 1830.

“An act to provide for an exchange of land with the Indians residing in any of the state or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi, May 28, 1830.” U.S. Congress, 28 May 1830. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

U.S. President Andrew Jackson's Message to Congress "On Indian Removal," December 6, 1830 (Pg.1)

uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power and the weakness of its possessor will admit, — I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years in relation to the removal

U.S. President Andrew Jackson's Message to Congress "On Indian Removal," December 6, 1830 (Pg.2)

of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians, themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government, are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of

Marion Resolution in Response to Indian Removal Act, February 5, 1852 (Pg.1)

TO THE HONORABLE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, YOUR PETITIONERS,

respectfully represent that they are citizens of the State of Iowa and residence on the lands formerly held and owned by that tribe of Indians called Musquaque, composed of the Sacs and Fox tribes. That, many of the Indians since they were removed by the government have returned to their old hunting grounds among us, that they all unite in representing that the country to which they have been removed by the government is to them unhealthy, that they are fast wasting away, that their children die off rapidly, that they have not sufficient force to sustain themselves against their more powerful neighbors by which they are surrounded, and they represent also that they are disposed to turn their attention to agriculture, and are particularly anxious to be allowed a grant of land sufficient for that purpose some where on the waters ~~xxx~~ of the Red Cedar in Iowa, and your memorialist ~~sympathising~~ with their condition respectfully ask that they may be gratified in this behalf, and that the government extend to them all the favour which their necessity demand, and particularly that they be allowed to have on some terms a residence within the limits of the State of Iowa, on the unsold lands of the U.S. and that the favorable consideration of their necessities may be had at an early day, while the same will yet be of avail to them; as in duty bound they will ever pray.

Marion Resolution in Response to Indian Removal Act, February 5, 1852 (Pg.2)

Marion June 23, 1852.

We take pleasure in saying to the Public that these Indians have been in this County for some time and we can recommend them as Good Civil Indians, and the majority of the citizens of this County have no objection to their remaining in this country and are willing to assist them all they can.

James M. Berry.

Marion Resolution in Response to Indian Removal Act, February 5, 1852 (Pg.3)

Marion Resolution - 1852.

At a meeting of the citizens of Marion held on the 5th day of February, A.D. 1852, We the undersigned would Recommend to the Citizens Generally, that these Indians be permitted to Remain in the Contry unmolested until such times as they can Petition the Gov.. for Release or that Some action be taken in their behalf..

James M. Berry

Alpheus Brown

Neil C. Gageby

A. T. McDaneld

Wm. J. Carson

A. W. Glover

N. R. Stephens

John Bakeroe

M. L. Parsons.

C. W. Hollenbeck

M. H. Nickerson.

Eimoel P. Wickham

Morris Howe

James Parker

C. E. Smith.

Amory Keys

Hiram Thompson

E. M. Nickerson

Alexander Speer

Daniel Carmichael

T. S. Bardwell

H. G. Homas

N. R. Wickham

Chas. Wickham
Nathaniel Chapman

Nathaniel McBride

H. H. Welch

Joab R. Shinn

Samuel Miller

Joseph J. F. Gunn

Joseph Mentzer

James Hoyt

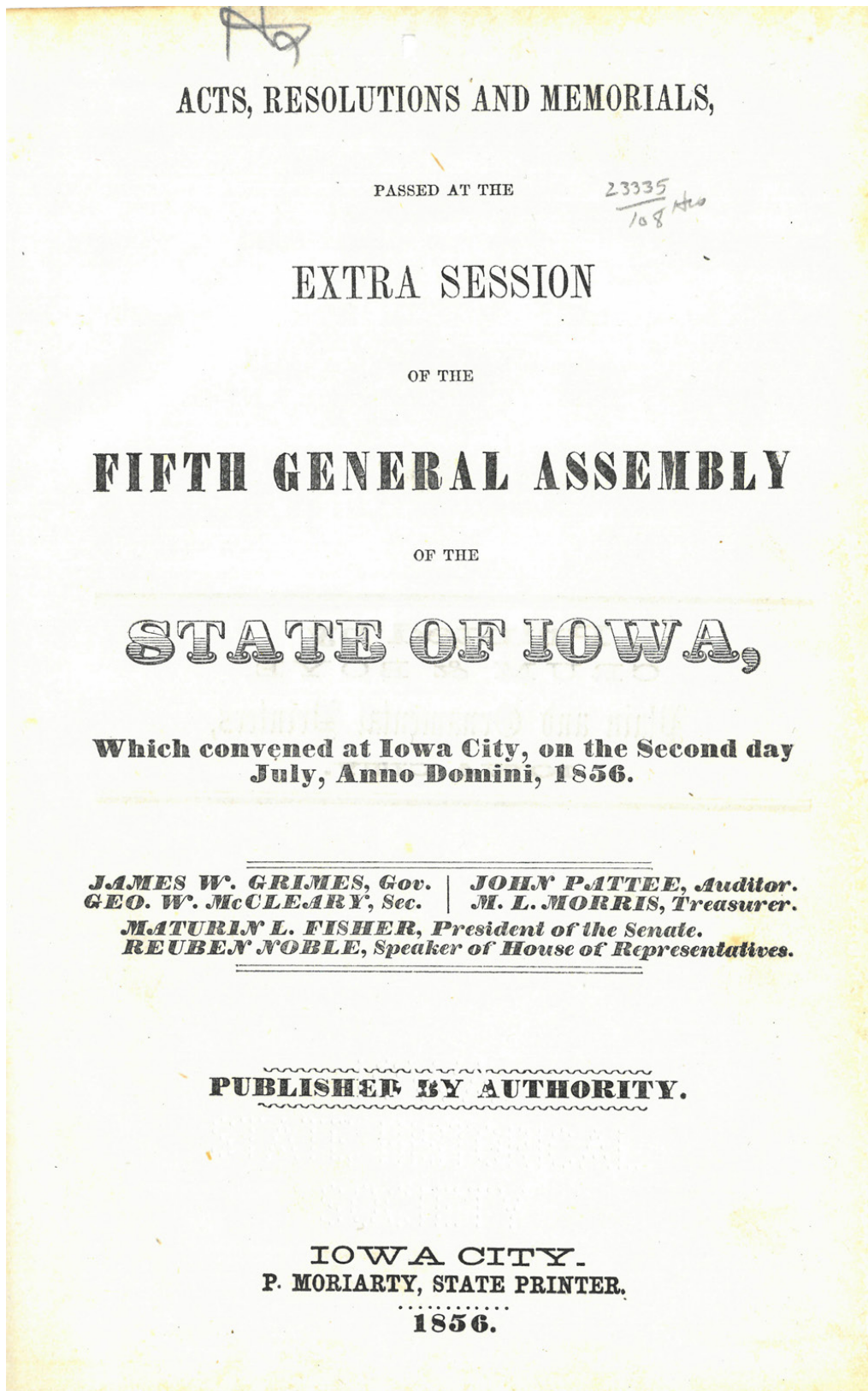
Elison D. Marsh

E. S. Bryan

A. H. Jones

Jas. Green

Iowa Law to "Allow Meskwaki to Purchase Land and Live in Tama, Iowa," July 15, 1856 (Pg.1)



Iowa Law to "Allow Meskwaki to Purchase Land and Live in Tama, Iowa," July 15, 1856 (Pg.2)

LAWS OF IOWA.

77.

CHAPTER 30.

INDIANS.

AN ACT permitting certain Indians to reside within the State.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the consent of the State is hereby given that the Indians now residing in Tama county known as a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, be permitted to remain and reside in said State, and that the Governor be requested to inform the Secretary of war thereof, and urge on said department, the propriety of paying said Indians their proportion of the annuities due or to become due to said Tribe of Sacs and Fox Indians.

Consent of the State given.

For Sacs and Foxes, to reside in the State.

Annuities.

SEC. 2. That the Sheriff of said county, shall as soon as a copy of this law is filed in the office of the County Court proceed to take the census of said Indians now residing there giving their names, and sex, which said list shall be filed and recorded in said office, the persons whose names are included in said list shall have the privileges granted under this act, but none others shall be considered as embraced within the provisions of said act.

Census.

List filed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the Iowa Capital Reporter and Iowa City Republican published at Iowa City.

Take effect.

APPROVED July 15th, 1856.

I certify that the foregoing act was published in the Iowa Capital Reporter July 30th and in the Iowa City Republican July 23d 1856.

GEO. W. McCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

American Indian Reservations in Oklahoma, 1889

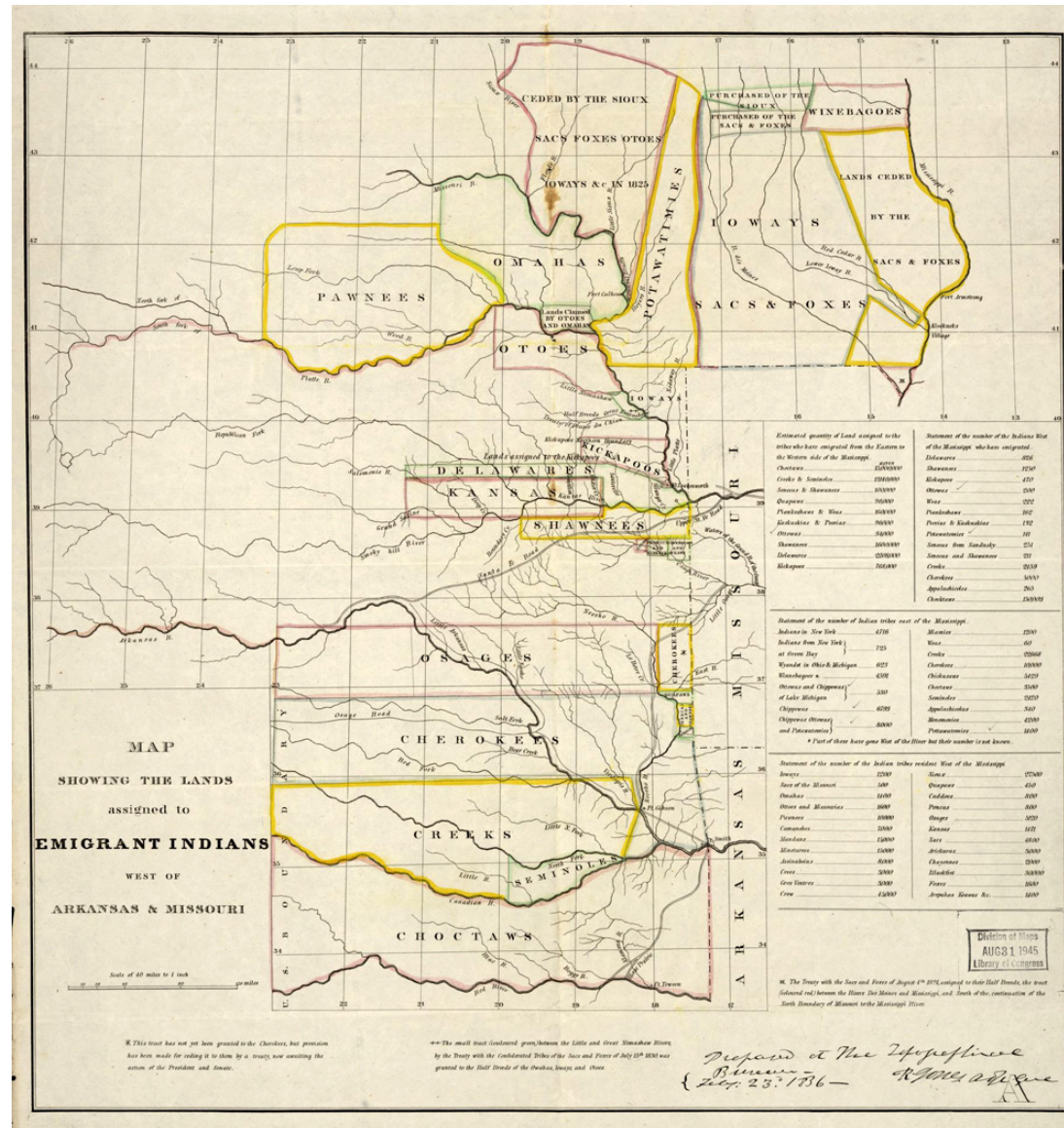


Maxwell, Charles A., "Indian territory: compiled under the direction of the Hon. John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by C.A. Maxwell," 1889. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

“Evolution of Homes on Sac and Fox Reservation,” Date Unknown



Lands Assigned to American Indians West of Arkansas and Missouri, 1836



“Map showing the lands assigned to emigrant Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri,” 1836. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

"The Musquakas of Tama County" The Annals of Iowa Article, 1870 (Pg.1)

1870.]

THE MUSQUAKAS OF TAMA COUNTY.

363

THE MUSQUAKAS OF TAMA COUNTY.

BY JOHN DOE, M. D., IOWA CITY.

I thought it might be well to sketch a few incidents in the early history of Tama county.

On the south bank of the Iowa river, near the western border of the county, where bluff, bottom, river, and timberland all blend into a beautiful landscape, is now the somewhat dilapidated village of Indiantown. Here, upon the interval near the bank of the river, was a settlement or colony of Musquakas, that gave name to this settlement of the white man. These Indians, according to certain treaty stipulations, were required to leave for the more distant west, and to enforce their removal, a company of United States troops were sent out, who, on arriving at the place, planted their cannon on a neighboring bluff, ready to enforce their order.

Here was real trouble for the poor Indians. It was true, such a treaty had been gotten up, somehow, but they did not consider themselves a party to the contract. They were innocently there, where game and fish were plenty, where springs of pure water flowed from the sides of the bluffs, where the tortuous Iowa ran silently by their cabins, where a broad belt of timber furnished poles and bark for their wigwams, and fuel for their fires, and where were a healthful climate, fertile soil, and a variegated landscape scarcely surpassed in the west. On the north side of the river was an opening in the timber, where the squaws had raised several acres of excellent corn, which was now in the milk, ready to be gathered and dried for winter's use. It was sad to leave all these, but a power greater than they compelled submission. A few white men settled in that vicinity about the time the Indians left, and the writer has heard them say, that, although it was for their interest to have them go, yet they could not help pitying them as they went. The corn-field they so reluctantly

"The Musquakas of Tama County" The Annals of Iowa Article, 1870 (Pg.2)

left, became the great rendezvous of game the following winter, and it was there the settler bagged many a wild turkey with which he supplied his otherwise scanty table.

In September, 1855, the writer first visited this settlement. The Indians had returned, and for some time had been occupying their old camp-ground on the banks of the river; while the whites had commenced their town at the foot of the adjacent bluffs. Here the two races were living in peace, and while the white man seemed to be a protection to the Musquaka against his inveterate enemy, the Sioux, the Indian afforded some variety to the incidents in the life of the few pioneers.

Sometimes the Indians would be greatly alarmed at the supposed approach of the Sioux. An instance of this kind occurred in the fall of 1854. Hon. P. Helm, the hotel-keeper of the settlement, was awakened in the small hours of the night by his old friend Pat-a-ka-too, who whispered to him that the Sioux were coming, and requested him to explain matters to his comrades, so that they need not be alarmed should they hear discharges of musketry; intending by this to assure the whites of their friendship, and the danger threatened both parties by their common enemy. In his true Indian manner, he had entered the house, climbed a ladder to the chamber, whose floor was loose boards, and delivered his message without awakening any one but Mr. Helm, though many travelers were lying on the floor promiscuously, as was usual in the early days of immigration. On the next day, a few whites and many Indians, all mounted and armed, set out in search of the formidable Sioux, and after scouring the prairie for some thirty miles around, and finding no foe, they returned to the settlement, led by the redoubtable T. D. H. Wilcoxon, Esq., resolving that they "would have peace." From that time forward, so far as I can recollect, peace reigned within their borders.

In those days, the majority of the Musquakas living on their reservation in Kansas, received the annuities awarded to their tribe by the government, while those living in Tama

"The Musquakas of Tama County" The Annals of Iowa Article, 1870 (Pg.3)

1870.]

THE MUSQUAKAS OF TAMA COUNTY.

365

county received nothing, but in their yearly visits to and from Kansas, they are said to receive many valuable presents from their Kansas brethren.

Though the Sioux were a source of great fear to them, as previously stated, yet they really did not disturb their colony, so far as I know; while their friends the Winnebagoes, from the north, would occasionally visit them, express much friendly feeling, and then steal many of their ponies as they left.

About the year 1859, the Indians purchased eighty acres of land lying on the Iowa river, about five miles below their old ground. To this place they removed, built their village of bark cabins, and make it, to this day, their summer residence, while the winter is chiefly spent on the Cedar river. They have recently had an agent appointed by government, which, I suppose, entitles them to annuities, so long and so much needed. They are fast passing away; the braves that Black Hawk led on to battle have disappeared, and the whole tribe will soon be extinct. Their number has diminished more than half in the last fifteen years; and I am pleased to see that my friend J. A. Wetherby, artist, at Iowa City, has commemorated on canvas, Tama (Taihoma), Appanoosa, and others. But of all their braves, Pat-a-ka-too was the most to be admired — noble in action, strong in his influence for peace and temperance, he gained friends wherever he was known.

Mr. Wheaton Chase,* who was Black Hawk's interpreter when he went to Washington, is now living in Tama county, I suppose, and is better informed respecting the history of this remnant of a tribe than any other person.

I will finish this sketch by a few words respecting their manner of burying the dead. Sometimes, in their haste, they would hang the body high up in a tree, and there leave it to decay; but generally they buried them with some funereal ceremony. The writer has often looked from his house, situated on one bluff, to an Indian burying-ground on

*Since writing the above I have learned of the death of Mr. Chase.

"The Musquakas of Tama County" The Annals of Iowa Article, 1870 (Pg.4)

another bluff, some half mile distant, to see the squaws perform their rites over the graves of their friends, at their annual visitations.

After fitting up the graves and shaping the turf, they would place some little memorial on the mound, and then sit down with their heads bowed, like the captive women of Judea, and remain in this position for an hour or more.

What could be the thoughts of such a rude daughter of nature, as she sat there? She could see that the last resting place of her deceased friend was in the corner of a white man's plow-field; that all the country around was fast filling up with strangers, and that soon there would be no place left for her and her people; and then her thoughts would wander naturally away to the hunting grounds of the dimly-distant spirit land, and as she recalled the memory of her friends that had gone before, she would pray that she, too, might soon be there, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

HISTORY OF MARSHALL COUNTY.

BY NETTIE SANFORD, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

Prior to the settlement of Marshall county by the whites, it was inhabited by the Sacs and Foxes, remnants of powerful nations presided over by the far-famed Black Hawk. Their descendants are still living a nomadic life, roving over Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, but receiving their annuities from the government upon their reservation in Tama county, near the western boundary. They now call themselves the Musquaquas.