SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Political, Economic, and Diplomatic 1789-1850

By

GEORGE DEWEY HARMON

CHAPEL HILL

The University of North Carolina Press

1941

Copyright, 1941, by The University of North Carolina Press

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY EDWARDS & BROUGHTON CO., RALEIGH, N. C., AND BOUND BY L. H. JENKINS, INC., RICHMOND, VA.

TO MY WIFE GERTRUDE McKAY HARMON

PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to examine the many phases of the federal Indian policy in their financial, political, and diplomatic significance. A factor of chief importance, involving the outlay of millions of dollars, was the legal title of the Indians to the soil and the transfer of this ownership to the white people and their government. In the course of time the tribes were removed and placed on reservations. To effect this change, numerous treaties were negotiated and vast land cessions obtained, presents and annuities were given, trust funds were established, and various attempts were made to regulate the Indian trade.

These activities of the national government involved huge expenditures and required skill and alertness to detect and prevent fraud. Despite the fact that most of the federal officials were honest and actuated by the best of motives, public opinion and prevailing conditions were conducive to the perpetration of wholesale fraud on the Indian tribes through the machinations of designing, avaricious, and land-hungry speculators of the frontier.

I have not attempted to write on all phases of Indian history. The individual looking for a romantic and adventurous history of wars and massacres will find little satisfaction in this treatise. Instead, I have confined myself in the main to the economic, financial, political, and diplomatic aspects of the entangling problems.

In the preparation of this study, I am gratefully indebted to Dr. St. George L. Sioussat of the Library of Congress for his constructive and invaluable aid. For stimulating suggestions I am indebted to Professor Roy F. Nichols of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Lawrence H. Gipson, Head of the Department of History and Government, Lehigh University, Professors E. B. Schulz and S. M. Brown of Lehigh University. I must not overlook the many courtesies extended to me by Mr. Howard S. Leach, Librarian, of Lehigh University. I wish to thank Professors Robert M. Smith, Head of the Department of English at Lehigh University, and Amos A. Ettinger, Head of the Department of History of Moravian College and Theological Seminary, for reading and

criticizing some of the chapters. I am further under special obligations to the former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles H. Burke, and the former Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Edgar B. Merritt, for making necessary materials available for my use. I wish to express my appreciation to Archivist R. D. W. Connor and Dr. P. M. Hamer of the National Archives, Washington, D. C., for courtesies extended to me. I am indebted to Dr. C. C. Crittenden, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, and to Dr. A. C. Cole, Managing Editor of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review for permission to use excerpts from articles of mine published in their respective Reviews. I wish to thank Mr. Malcolm Young, Reference Librarian, Princeton University Library, for his cooperation, and Mr. Frank A. Szabo, senior at Lehigh University, for his valuable aid in the reading of the galley proof. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Mrs. George E. Mowry of the University of North Carolina Press, for carefully editing this study. I wish also to recognize my indebtedness to the late Professors Herman V. Ames and Albert E. McKinley of the University of Pennsylvania, and William K. Boyd of Duke University. It was, after all, the sacrifices of my parents, Cynthia Jane and Joseph Carson Harmon, that made this study possible. At all stages of this work, I gratefully acknowledge the invaluable aid of my wife, Gertrude McKay Harmon.

GEORGE DEWEY HARMON

Lehigh University Bethlehem, Pennsylvania August 15, 1940

CONTENTS

Part I

The Formative Period, 1789-1825

Chapter		Page
_	Preface	_
I.	Introduction: The Indian Policy to 1789	1
II.	Federal Administration of Indian Affairs, 1789-	10
III.	Federal Relations with the New York Tribes, 1789-1796	20
IV.	Federal Relations with the Northwestern Tribes, 1789-1796	26
V.	The Southern Tribes, 1789-1796	41
VI.	The Indian Right to the Soil	54
VII.	Federal Economic and Political Relations with the Southern Tribes, 1796-1812	59
VIII.	Federal Economic and Political Relations with the Northwestern Tribes, 1796-1812	80
IX.	Federal Support of Trading Houses, 1795-1812	94
X.	Termination of the Federal Trading Houses, 1812-	124
XI.	Federal Financial and Economic Policy toward the	
	Northwestern Tribes, 1812-1825	134
XII.	Federal Financial and Diplomatic Policy toward the Southwestern Indians, 1812-1825	143
XIII.	Indian Education and Civilization, 1789-1825	
	PART II	
	The Coercive Period, 1825-1850	
XIV.	Administrative Reorganization and Federal Indian Policy Within the Western Territory	169
XV.	Federal Financial and Economic Policy toward the	182

XVI.	Federal Financial Policy toward the Creeks of	40
	Georgia and Alabama	197
XVII.	Federal Financial and Economic Policy toward	
	the Choctaws	226
XVIII.		
	New York Indians	260
XIX.	Federal Financial and Economic Policy toward the	
	Northwestern Tribes	270
XX.		
	Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, and Other Tribes	308
XXI.	Summary of Indian Land Titles and Land Ces-	
,	sions to 1850	320
	PART III	
\mathbf{T} he	Federal Government as the Guardian of the Indian	
XXII.	The Indian Trust Funds	329
XXIII.		351
XXIV.	,	001
	the United States	361
	Appendix: Tables	
	Bibliography	
	Index	415