

Stone Hunter

Boone County Section Corners And a History of Hoosier Ground

Presented by James S. Swift, PS

ISPLS Annual Convention

January 15, 2016

Indianapolis Marriott East

Indianapolis, Indiana































Why?



The Old World



Source: Google Earth

The New World



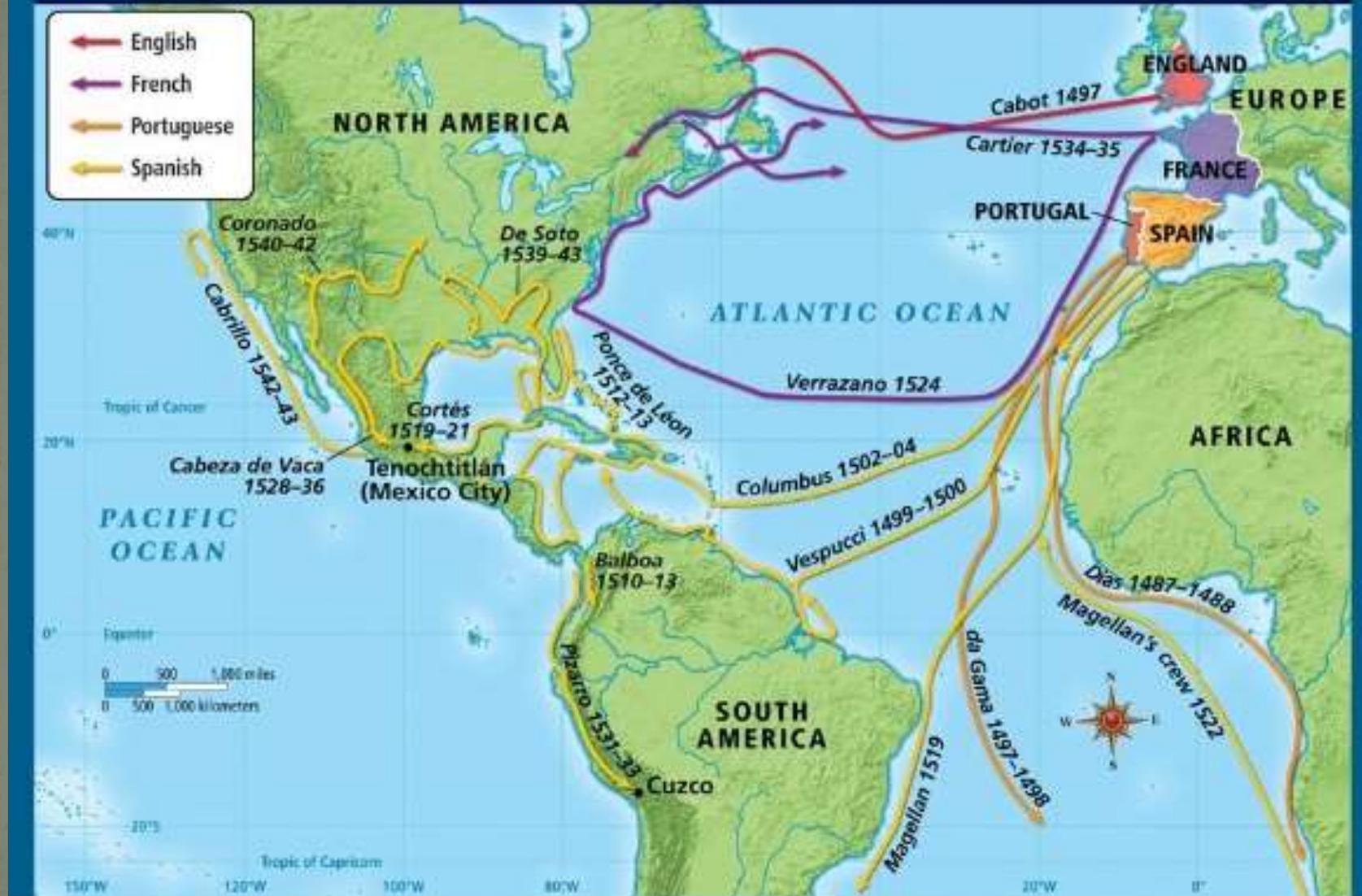
Source Google Earth

The New World



Source Google Earth

European Exploration of the Americas 1500-1550



New World Resources



Precious Metals,
Fine furs, and
Sugar Cane.

Source: Wikipedia Commons



In the early days of Indian and European interaction, did the natives treat the newcomers as the existential threat which they ultimately proved to be?

NO! Generally not.

They accepted the Europeans gifts of pots, pans, knives and trinkets. And, when offered, GUNS.



Source ebay – image of belt buckle available on ebay

Rather than fighting the newcomer, the Indians generally used the new weapons to fight each other.

Old tribal rivalries, fought with new weapons.

Armed with guns provided by the Dutch, the Iroquois federation proceeded to rampage across the territory we now call the Mid-West, displacing the inhabitants and disrupting ancient tribal claims.

The **Beaver Wars** were mostly an intra-Indian set of campaigns which disrupted and displaced many natives in this area.

Iroquois Expansion 1638-1711

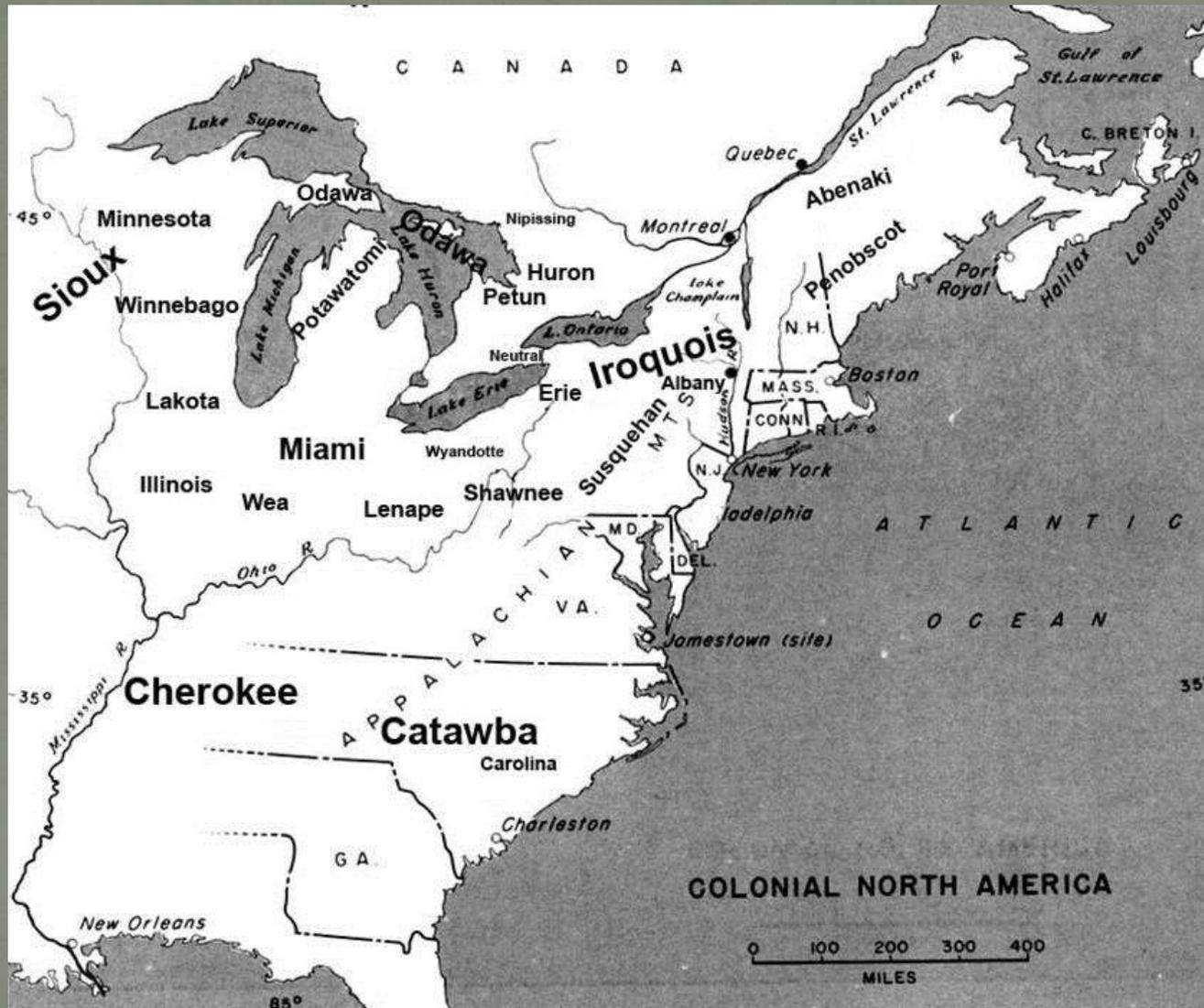


Source:
wikipedia commons

Only when the French gave firearms to tribes such as the Miami were the Iroquois pushed back towards the east.

As a result of the Beaver Wars, tribal claims were disrupted and the area we now call Indiana was not densely populated by natives in the late 1600s.

Before – or after – Beaver Wars?



Source: wikipedia commons

Meanwhile, the French continued to explore, map, and claim the heart of North America.

In 1663, King Louis XIV, the Sun King, took control of French operations in North America from private companies and officially made Nouvelle France a province of the Kingdom of France.

French Map 1681



Source:
Wikipedia commons

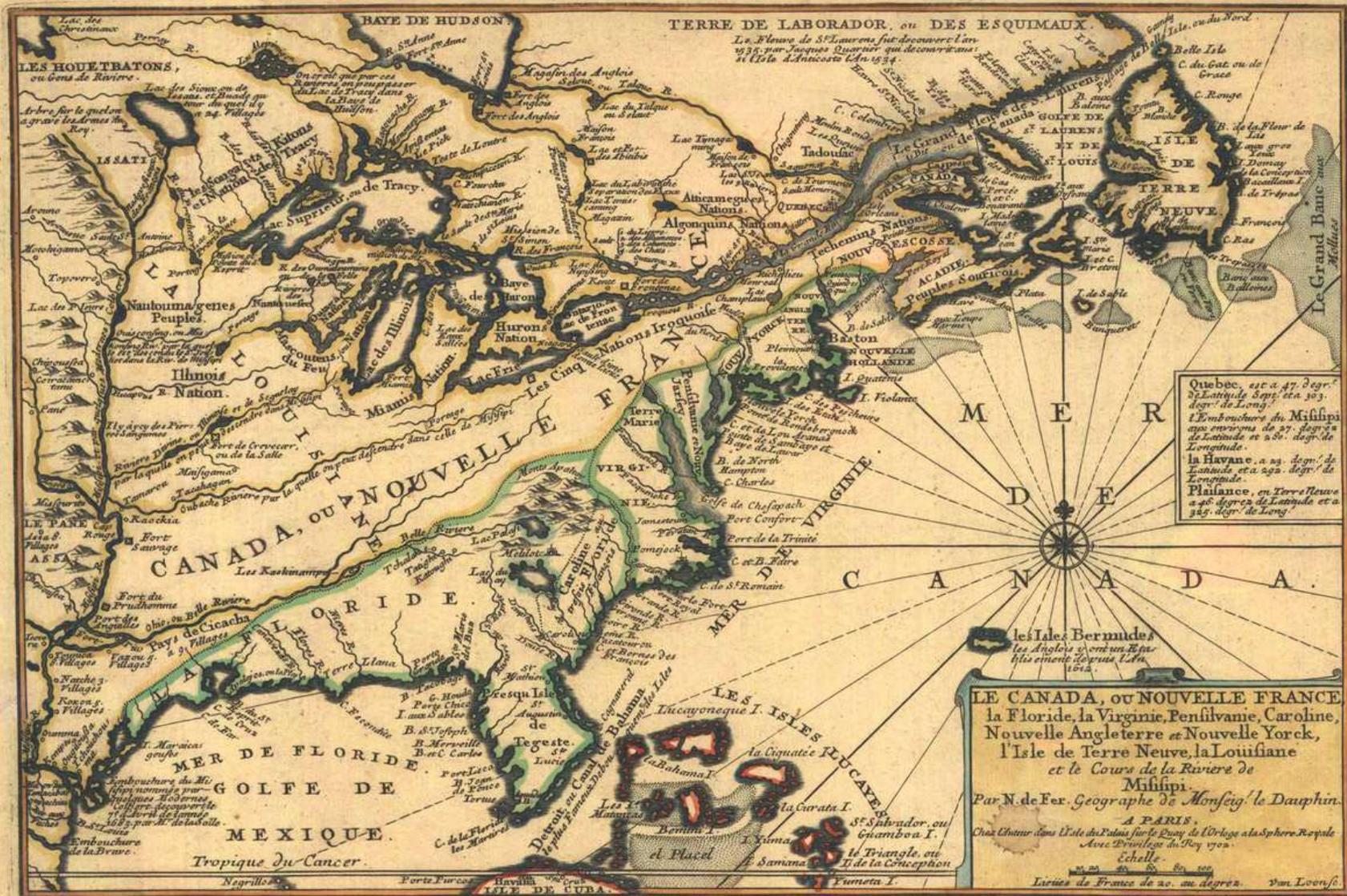


ANNO MDCCXIII

CARTE
DE L'AMERIQUE
SEPTENTRIONALE
ET PARTIE
DE LA MERIDIONALE

D'après l'ordonnance de la Reine, par Louis de La Hire, avec les nouvelles
découvertes de la Reine d'Espagne, par C. de la Harpe,
et de la Reine de France, par J. de la Harpe, Principaux

French Map, 1702



1612.

LE CANADA, ou NOUVELLE FRANCE,
la Floride, la Virginie, Pensilvanie, Caroline,
Nouvelle Angleterre et Nouvelle Yorck,
l'Isle de Terre Neuve, la Louifiane
et le Cours de la Riviere de
Missipi.

Par N. de Fer. Geographe de Monseig^r le Dauphin.

A PARIS.

Chez l'Autheur dans l'Oratoire du Palais sur le Quay de l'Orloge a la Sphere Royale
Avec Privilege du Roy 1707.

Echelle.



Laues de France de 20. au degrez.

Van Loon sc.

Monseigneur
Le Dauphin

Louis of France
Son of Louis XIV



Source:
Wikipedia commons

Nicolas de Fer
1646-1720

French
Cartographer
and Geographer

Source:
Wikipedia commons





IS SATI

Kitons Tracy

Lac Supérieur, ou de Tracy.

Nautoumages Peuples

Illinois Nation

Lac des Illinois
Miamis Nation

Baye de Huron
Hurons Nation

Lac Erie
Les Cinq Nations

FRANCOIS

CANADA, OU NOUVELLE

FLORIDE

MER

IS SATI

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FRANCOIS

CANADA, OU NOUVELLE

FLORIDE

MER

European Claims in North America, mid 1700s



Source wikipedia commons

Relations of the French and Indians

The French and Indians were generally sympathetic.

French forts acted as trade centers for Indians.

French Jesuit Priests learned the Indian languages.

Some French fur traders intermarried with the Indians.

Relations of the French and Indians

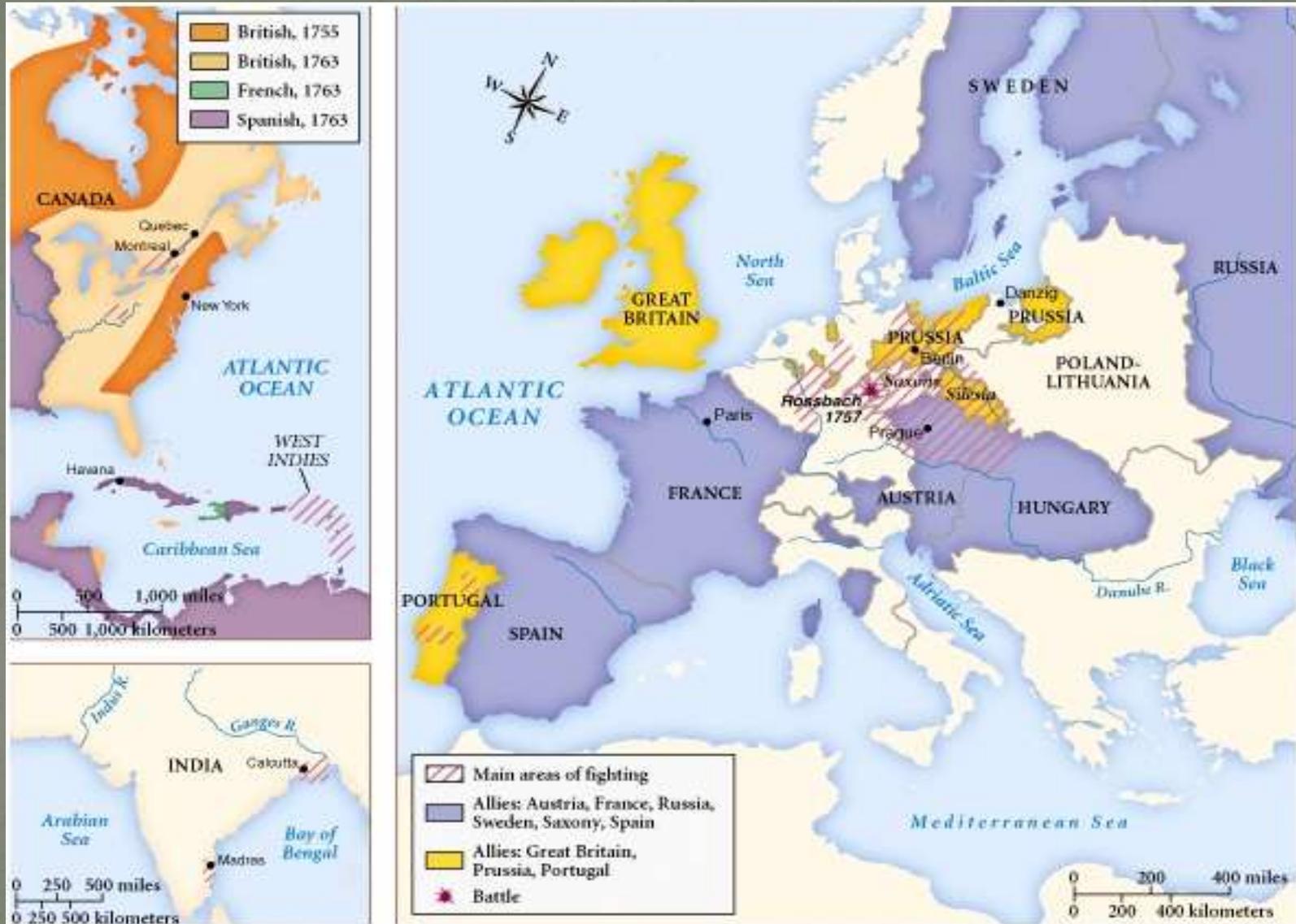
Generally, unlike the British, who came with their families to settle and farm the land, the French fur traders were single men who were here working, ultimately in service of the King.

The French trade was primarily in beaver skins. Most of the French were trappers, not farmers. It was in their interest to keep the forests whole and intact. Hence, the Indians did not perceive a fundamental threat from the French trappers.

Meanwhile, back in Europe.....

- In the 1750s much of Europe became embroiled in a grand conflict known as the **Seven Years War**.
- The North American Theater of this war is commonly referred to as **The French and Indian War**.
- France and Britain were on opposite sides in this conflict.
- The war was not particularly about North America but was fought here, in part. The results of the war had huge implications for the future of European descendants in North America.

The Seven Years War



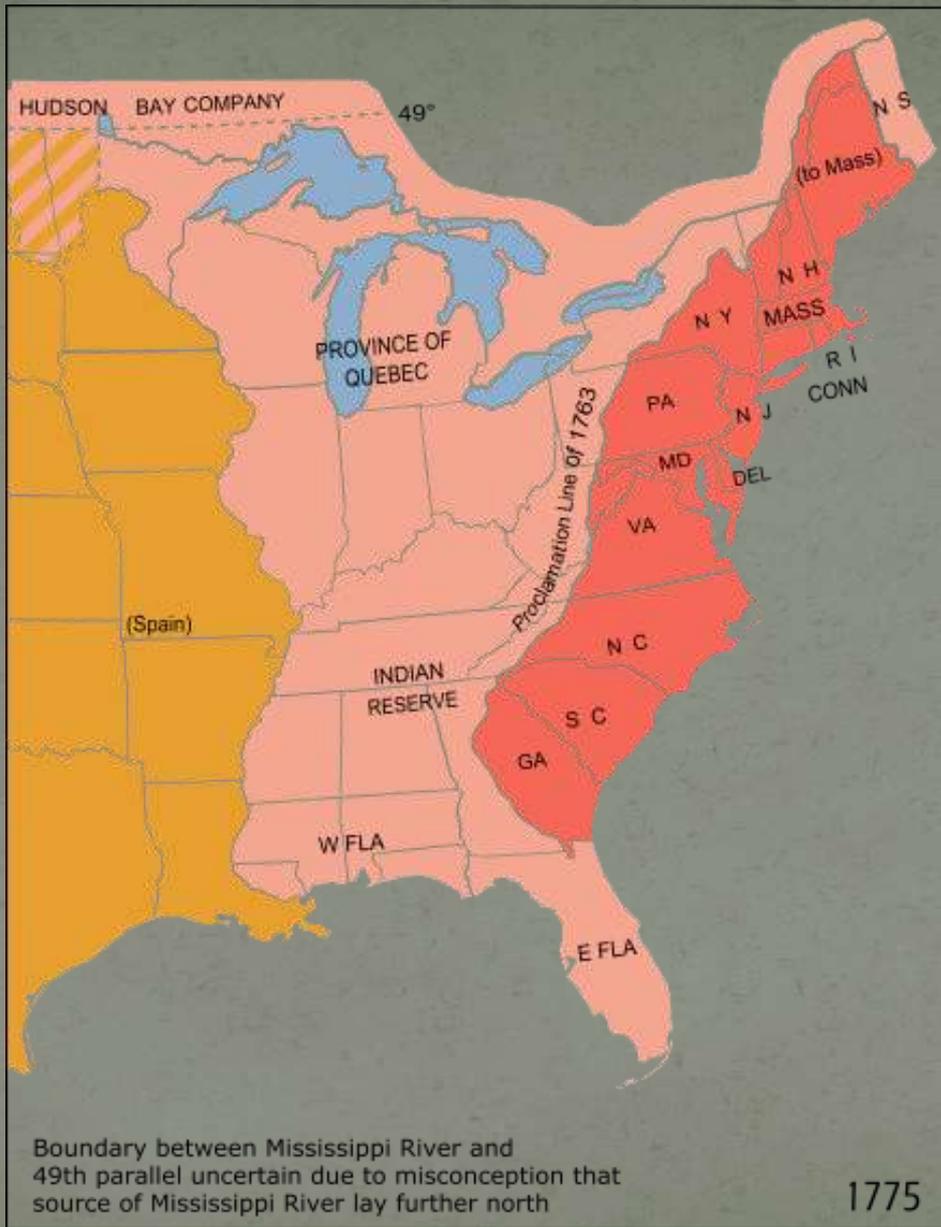
Source: slideshare.net

Results of the Seven Years War

- Great Britain and her allies win.
- France cedes most of its North American territory to Britain. The end of Nouvelle France (New France).
- France keeps the lucrative sugar trade in the West Indies but gives up the North American fur trade.
- The war nearly bankrupts the British Government.
- Great Britain begins to levy heavy taxes on the Colonies to help pay for the war.

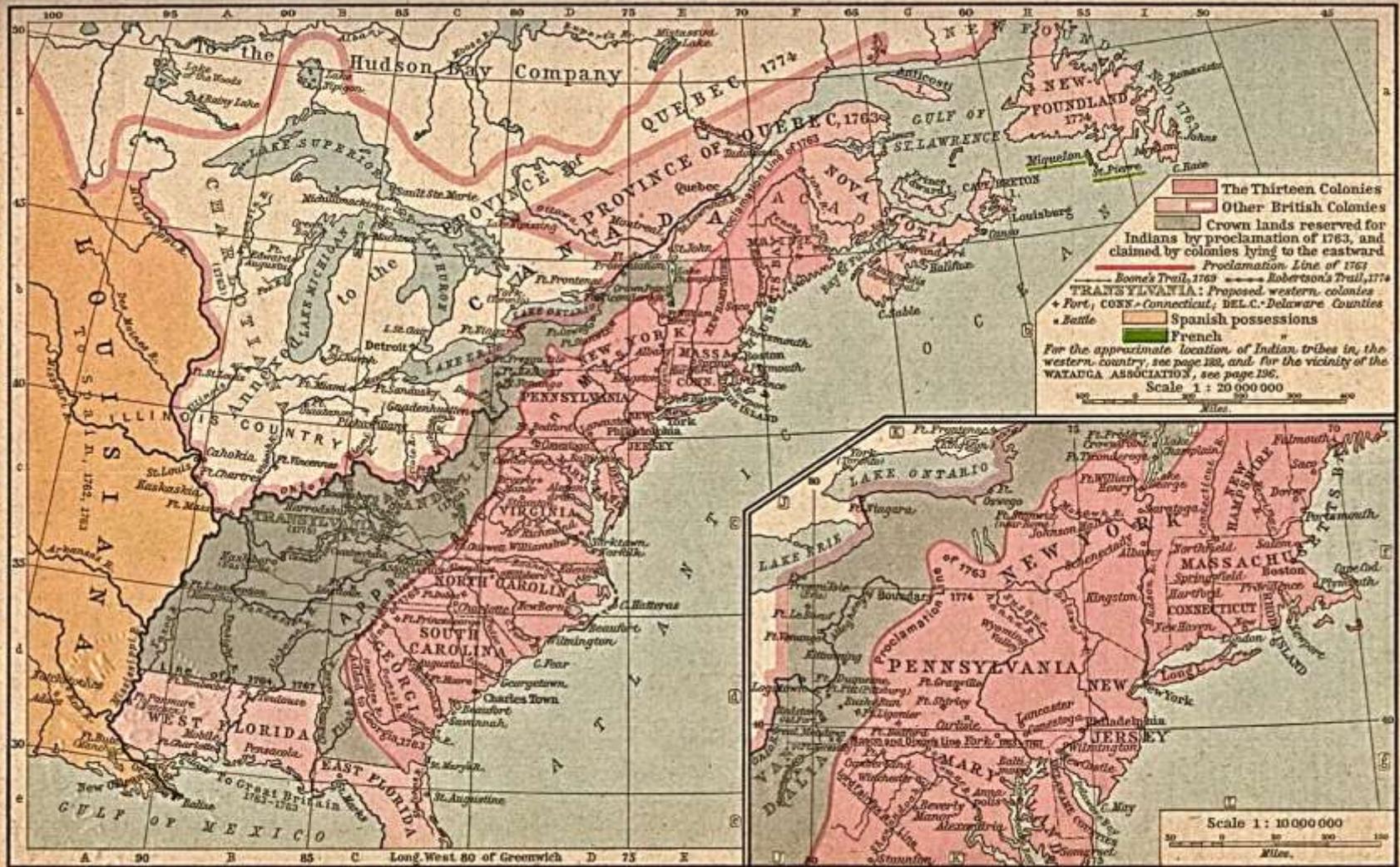
Great Britain's post-war strategy for North America

- Britain follows a development strategy of promoting the growth of coastal cities in the American Colonies for the purpose of fostering a strong market of export goods from English factories.
- Britain perceives the newly gained territories west of the Appalachians as an opportunity to foster trade with the Indians and is not interested in promoting settlement by the colonials in this area.
- By the Proclamation of 1763 Britain reserves the territory west of the Appalachians for the Natives.



British Territories as of 1763

Source wikipedia commons



Source: Historical Atlas, William R. Sheperd, New York, Henry Holt and Company, image shared compliments of Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas at Austin.

What was the effect of this war on the American Colonists?

- The French and Indian War, as we called it, saw the rise of a Colonial, we-are-one, can-do spirit.
- George Washington rose to prominence as a military leader.
- Colonials were resistant to the increased tax burden.
- Colonials, desirous of land, were outraged at the Proclamation Line of 1763, reserving the west for the natives.

What was the effect of this war on the American Colonists?

- The 1763 Proclamation Line did not hold and colonists continued to flood west.

Nonetheless....

The stage was set for the American Revolution!

The American Revolution



America Fights!



America Wins!



HOORAY
FOR THE
GOOD GUYS!

But what about that business with
George Rogers Clark in the west?



George Rogers Clark

Epic march through flooded ground to take Vincennes (Ft. Sackville).

Major disruption to British operations in the west.

Many historians believe that the trouble caused by G.R. Clark in the west caused the British to cede the “Northwest Territory” in the Treaty of Paris.



Seriously, Dudes!

If not for George Rogers Clark and his incredibly tough soldiers, the Northwest Territory might have ended up being part of Canada.



Source wikipedia commons

Now for the grand experiment called the
United States of **America**



We were Young.

We were Victorious.

We were Broke!

We had borrowed the money with which to fight the war (sound familiar?)

The fledgling federal government seriously needed money!!!!!!!!!!

But fret not, for the stars were aligned with US.....

Though we lacked cash, we had land.
Lots and lots of land.

And we had citizens who really wanted to own
their little piece of that land.

And it was in the fledgling government's interest
to promote settlement on those lands.

Hence, after the Revolutionary War, the United States Government commenced perhaps the greatest land development project in the history of the World.

Sounds like a
great time to
hire a good
Surveyor



Image courtesy of
rvtowster.com

But first, the ground Rules.....

The Northwest Ordinance

Proposed 1784, passed 1787, modified 1789.

Defines the Northwest Territory.

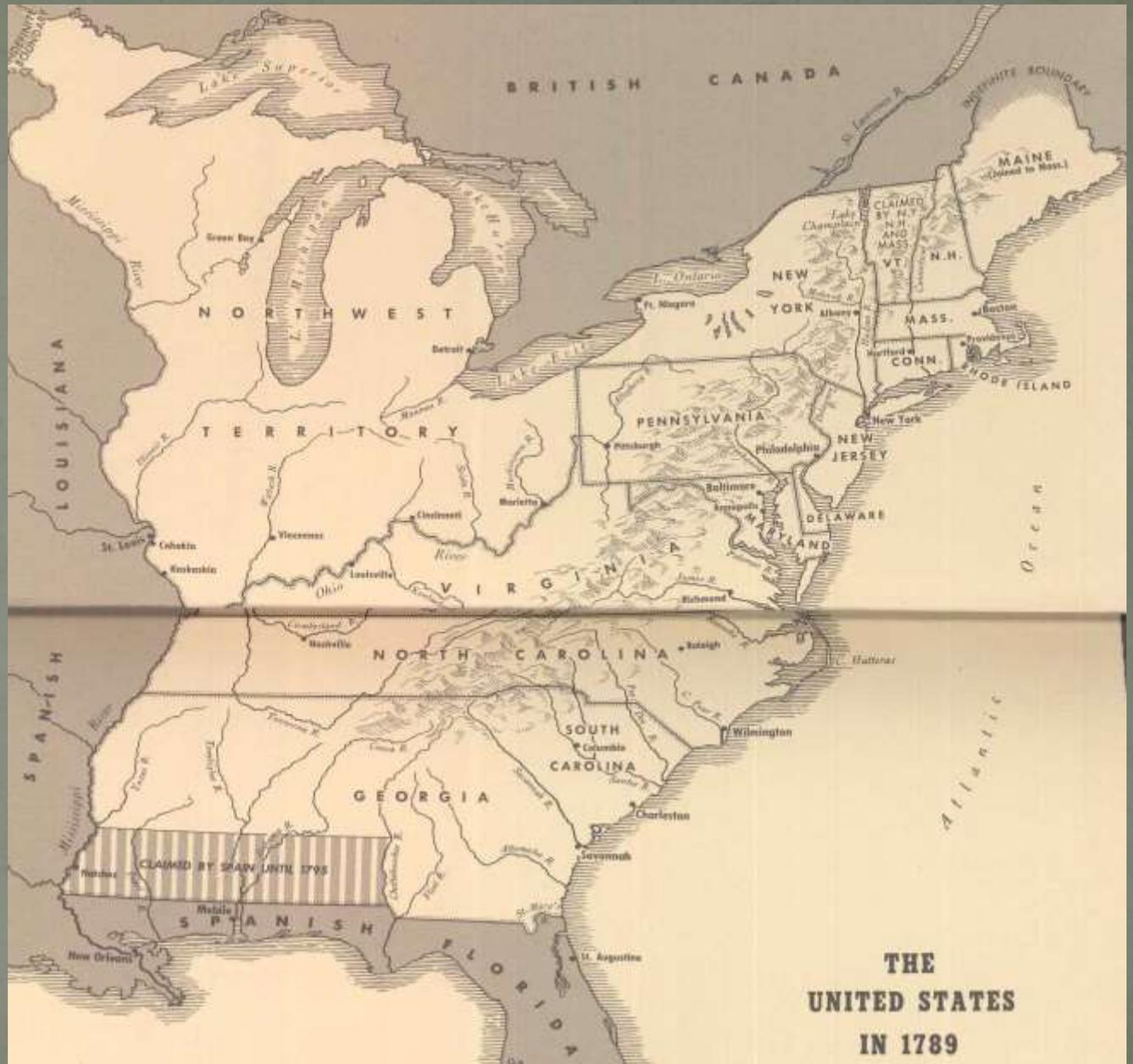
Establishes mechanism for admission of new states, rather than expansion of existing states.

Prohibits slavery within N.W. Territory, functionally establishing the Ohio River as the northern boundary of slave holding areas.

Promotes education and natural rights.

States that the property of Indians may not be taken away from them without their consent.

The U.S.A. 1789



Source:

The Land Office
Business,

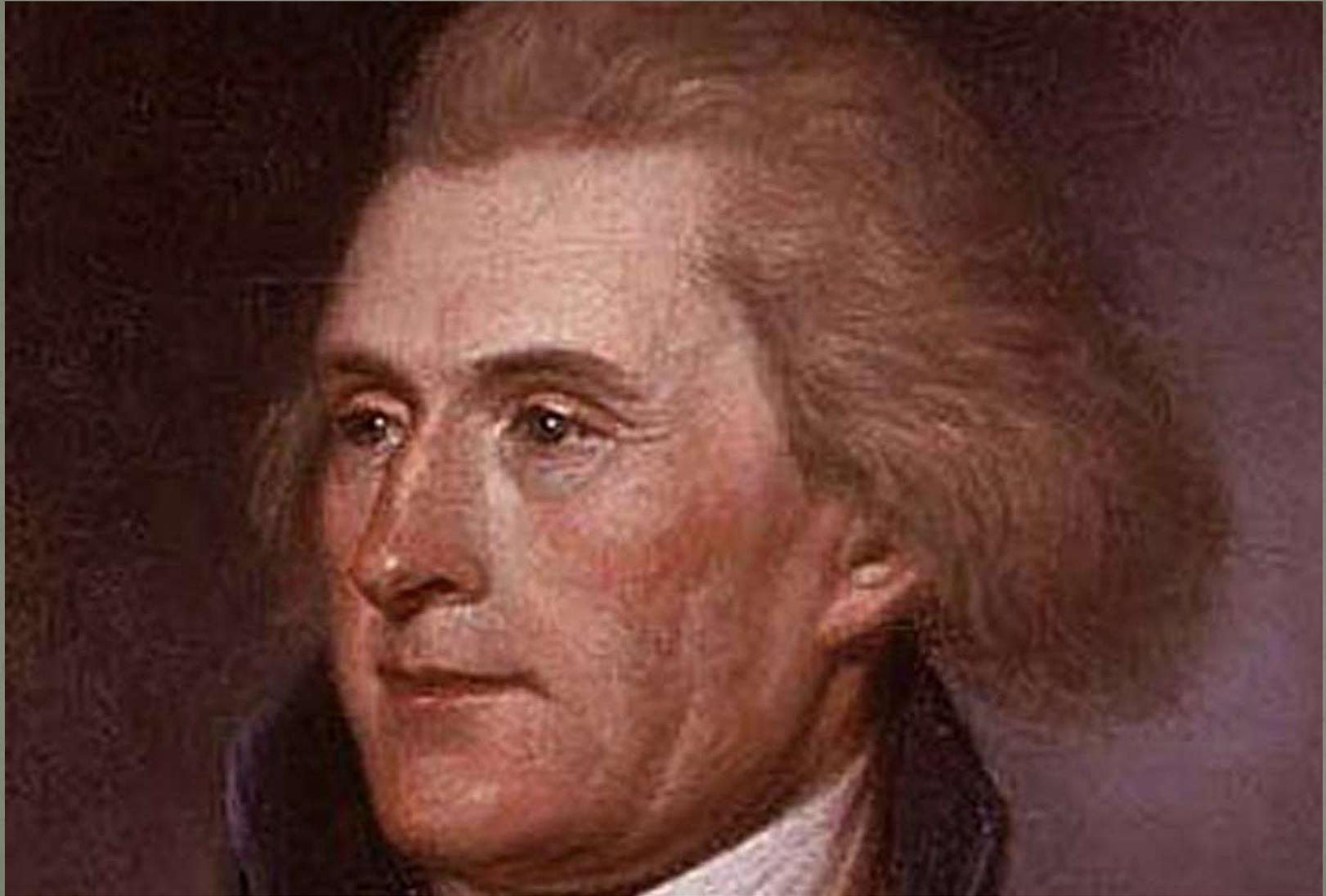
Malcolm J. Rohrbough,
Oxford University Press,
1968

With the zoning laws established,
we need someone to be in charge.....



And a good plan for the survey.....

Thomas Jefferson



Led by Thomas Jefferson, an orderly system of survey and settlement was proposed resulting in the

Ordinance of 1785

Regular six mile square townships

Survey prior to sale

Sale by auction

No gaps or overlaps between parcels

Reservation of section 16 for schools

The Public Land Survey System

Six mile square tracts called Townships

Subdivided into 36 square mile Sections (640 acres)

Each section may be further subdivided into 160 acre quarter sections or 80 acre half-quarter sections.

In Indiana parcels were generally auctioned as 160 acre quarters or 80 acre half-quarters.

Further subdivision by private land owners is common.

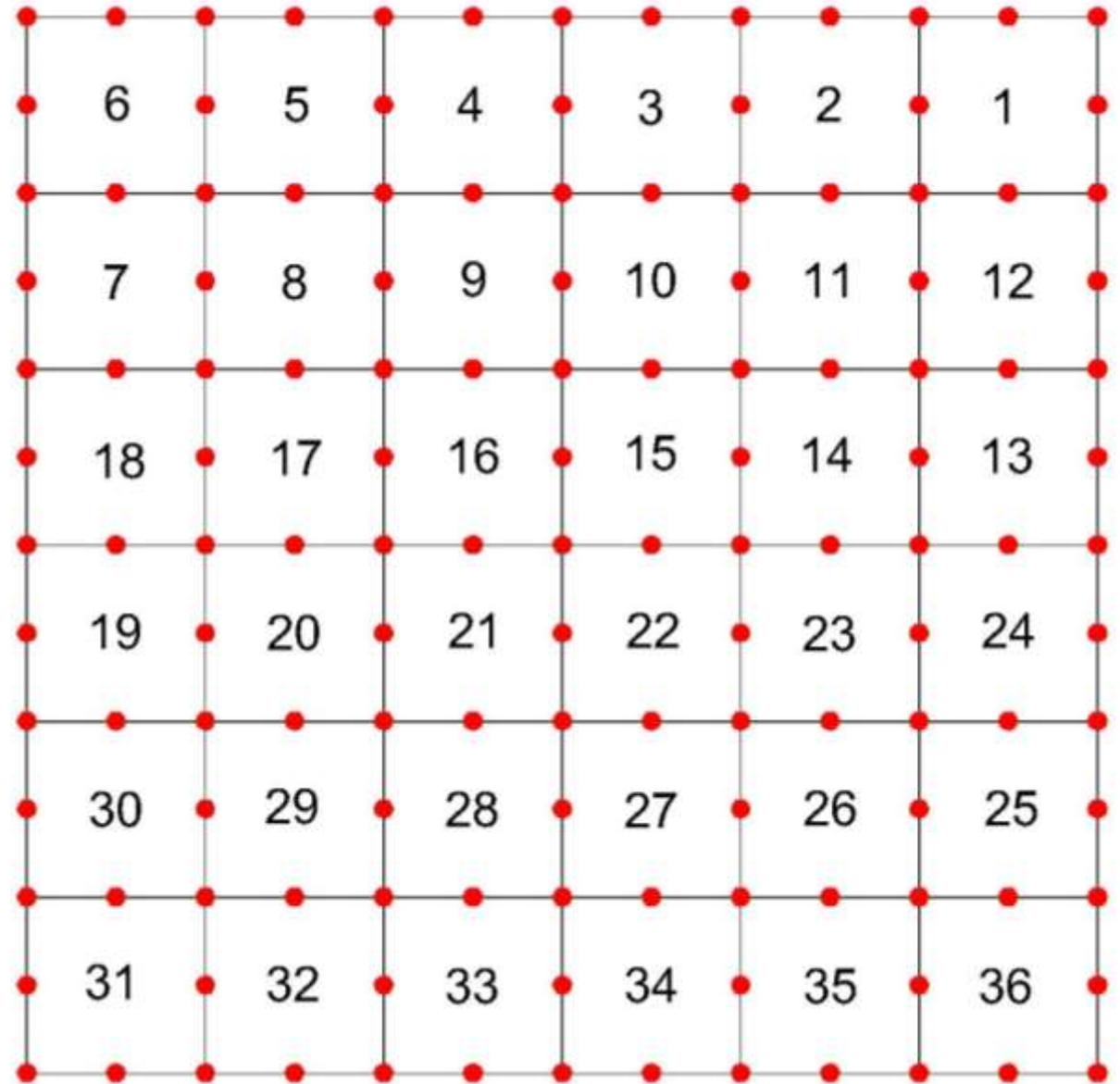
Every hear of the “back 40?”

(That would be a quarter-quarter section.)

Sections in a township

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Original federal corners

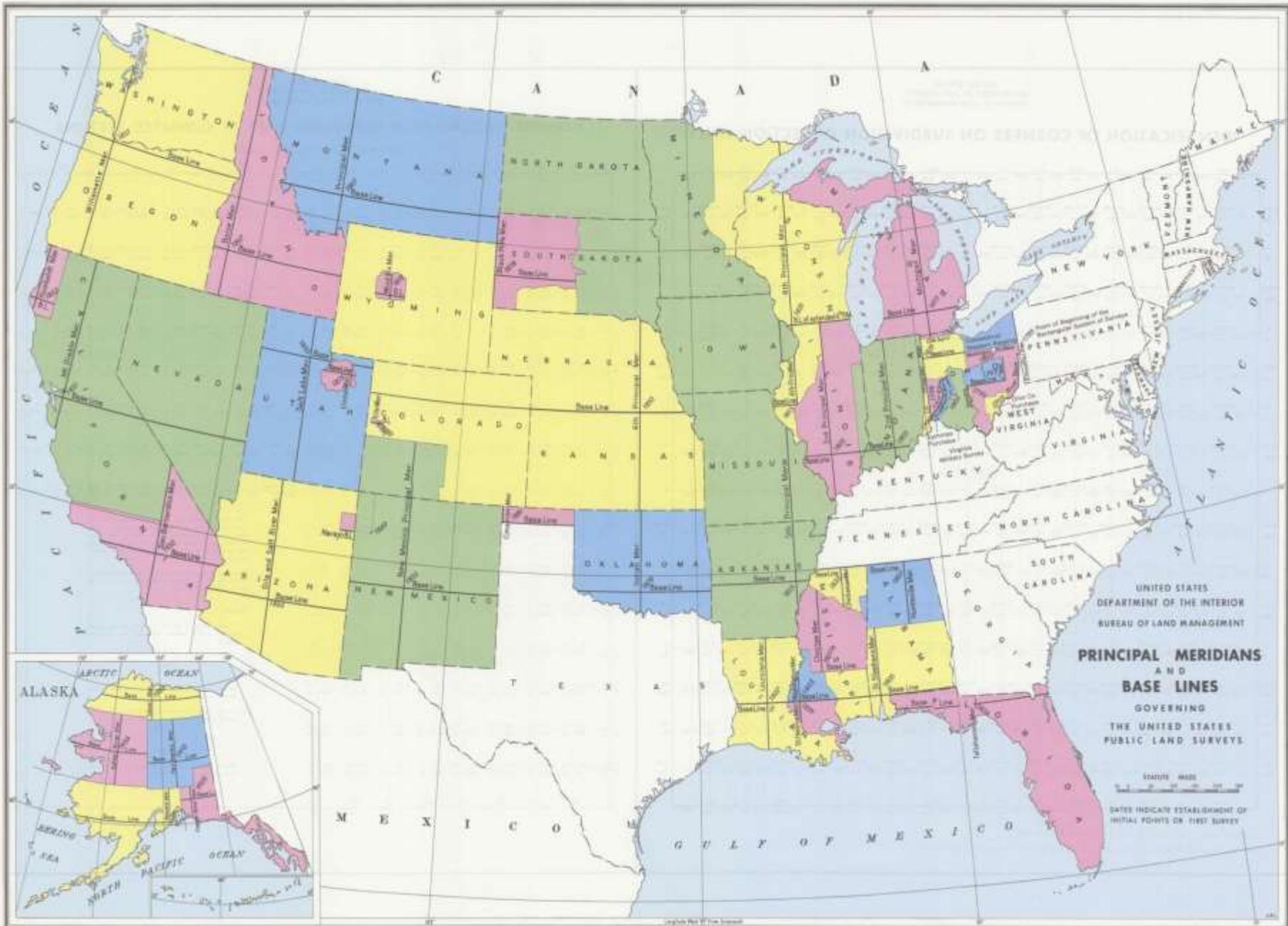


Ohio early efforts at PLSS



Indiana
early
survey
of vast
area





However.....

Prior to survey, the U.S. Government was compelled to “Extinguish the Indian Title.”

Our legal concepts of possession and ownership dictated that we must gain written title to the land from its native inhabitants prior to surveying, sale or settlement.

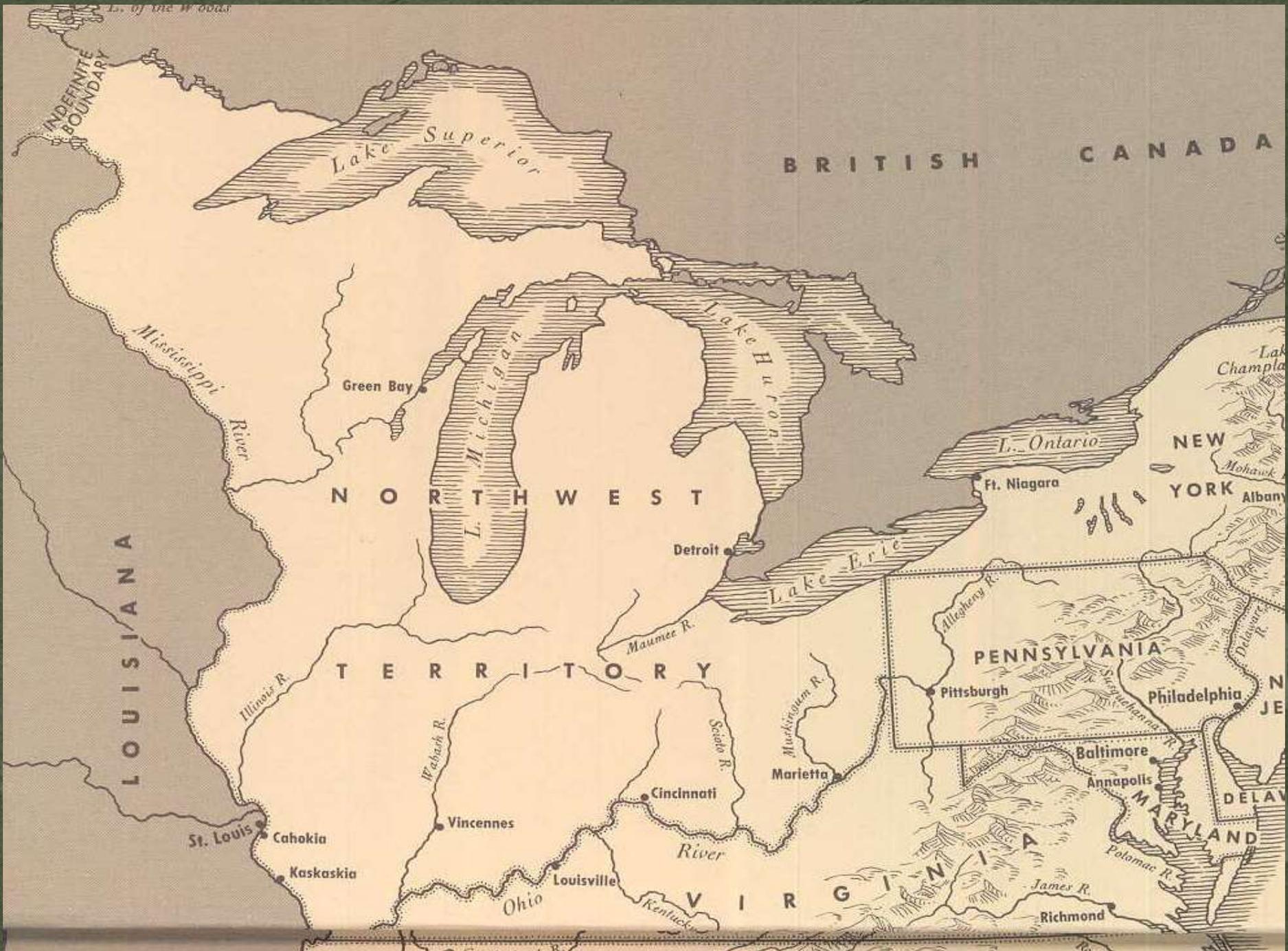
As dictated by the Northwest Ordinance, land could not be taken away from the natives without their permission.

In the early days of the Indiana Territory,
this job was wholeheartedly embraced by
William Henry Harrison.



Quick Review

- The Indians had generally cooperated peacefully with the French.
- In general, the Indians did not get along as well with the British as they did with the French, and could perceive threats to their way of life from the influx of white settlers lead by the ominous sign of “Surveyors marking trees.”
- Conflicts in the Ohio River valley had become common by the time of the American Revolution.
- After the Revolution, the Indians perceived the British as a much better alternative to the Long Knives, or Americans. In retrospect, they were right all along!



L. of the Woods

INDEFINITE BOUNDARY

Lake Superior

BRITISH CANADA

Mississippi River

Green Bay

L. Michigan

Lake Huron

NORTHWEST

L. Ontario

NEW YORK

Ft. Niagara

Detroit

LOUISIANA

Lake Erie

TERRITORY

PENNSYLVANIA

Illinois R.

Maumee R.

Pittsburgh

Philadelphia

Wabash R.

Scioto R.

Marietta

Baltimore

St. Louis

Cahokia

Vincennes

Cincinnati

Annapolis

Kaskaskia

Louisville

Ohio River

Kentucky

VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

James R.

Richmond

Lake Champlain

Mohawk

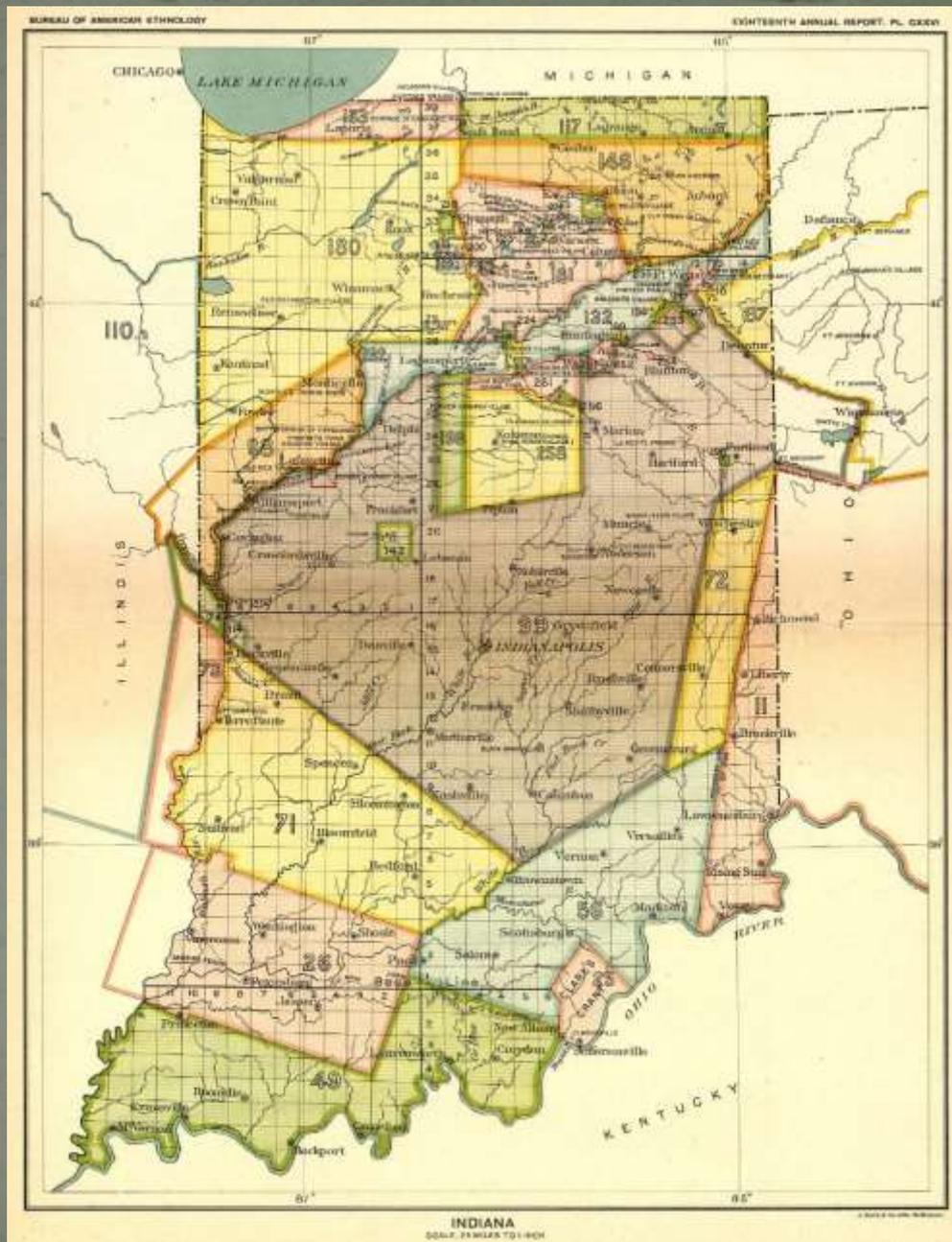
Albany

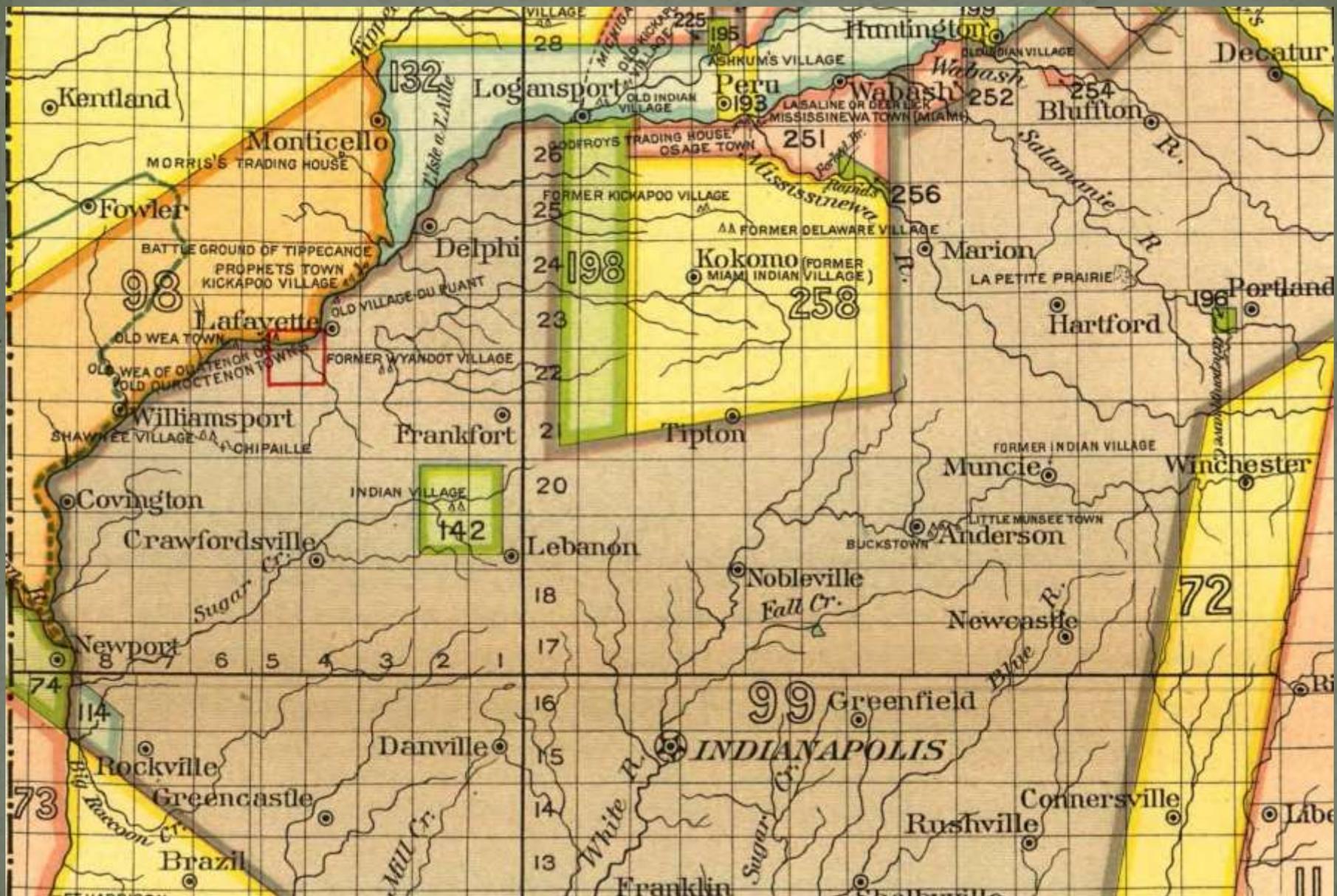
NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE

Indiana

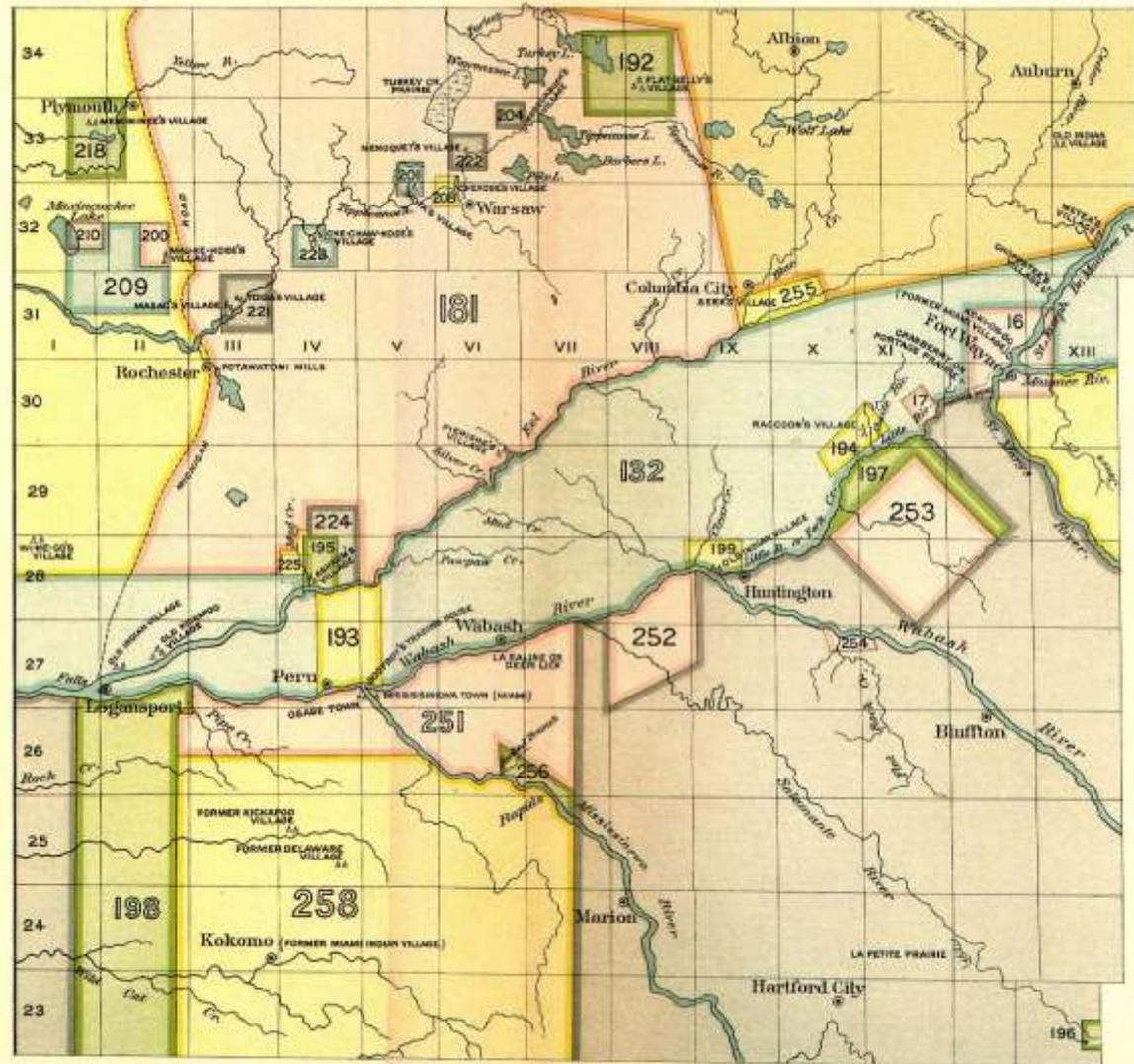
map by
Charles C. Royce
Bureau of American
Enthnology



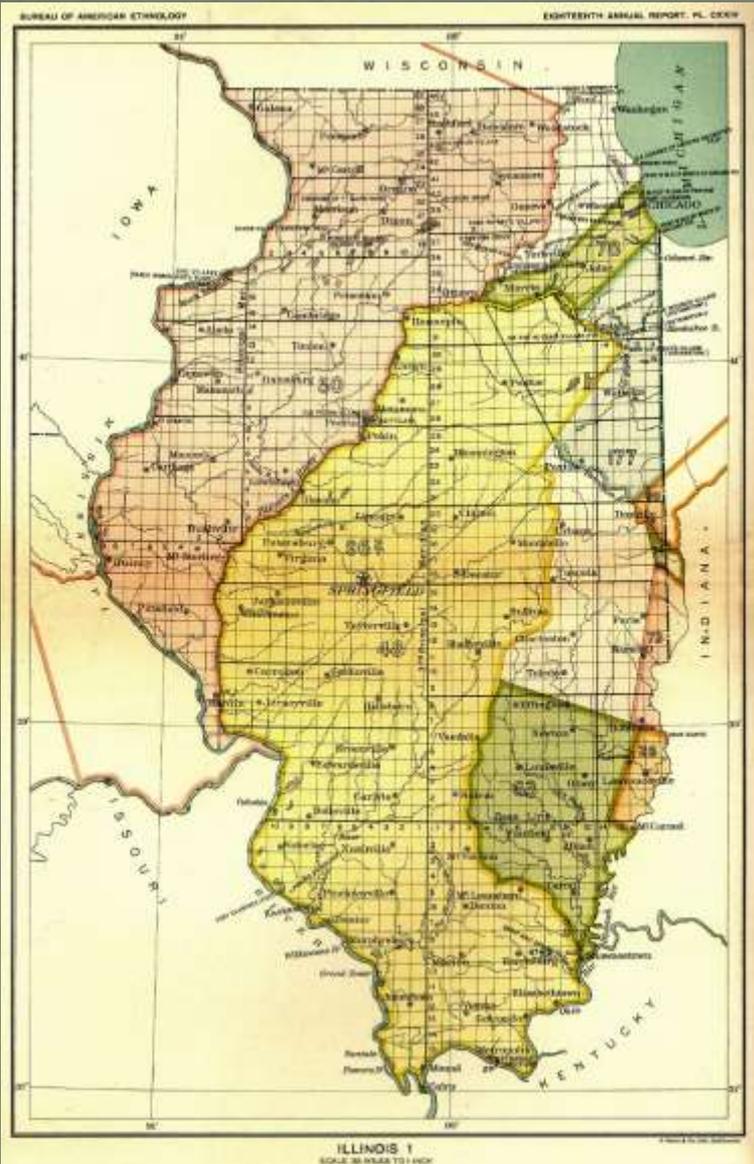


Royce Detail

N.E. Indiana



INDIANA (DETAIL)
SCALE, 10 MILES TO 1 INCH.



Charles C. Royce – Illinois maps

TRAILS AND SURVEYS

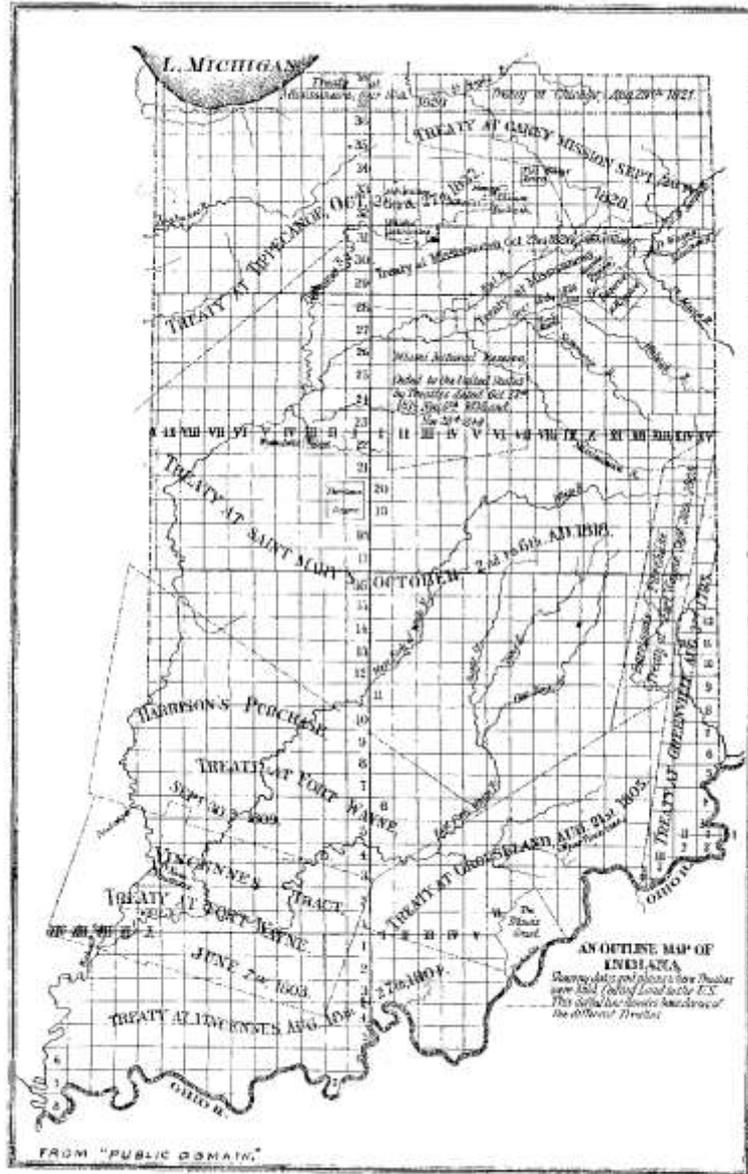


PLATE 9.

Map of Indiana showing the 6-mile square townships and the boundaries defined by the Indian treaties.

Source: Early Indiana Trails and Surveys by George R. Wilson, 1919

Originally published by the John Collett, Indiana State Geographer; 1882

Blue lines on subsequent slides by James Swift

Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Result of U.S. victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

This is the critical treaty which established practical, physical U.S. control over the Northwest Territory.

Preamble, as written in the treaty:

“To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United States, and Indian tribes....”

Treaty of Greenville, 1795

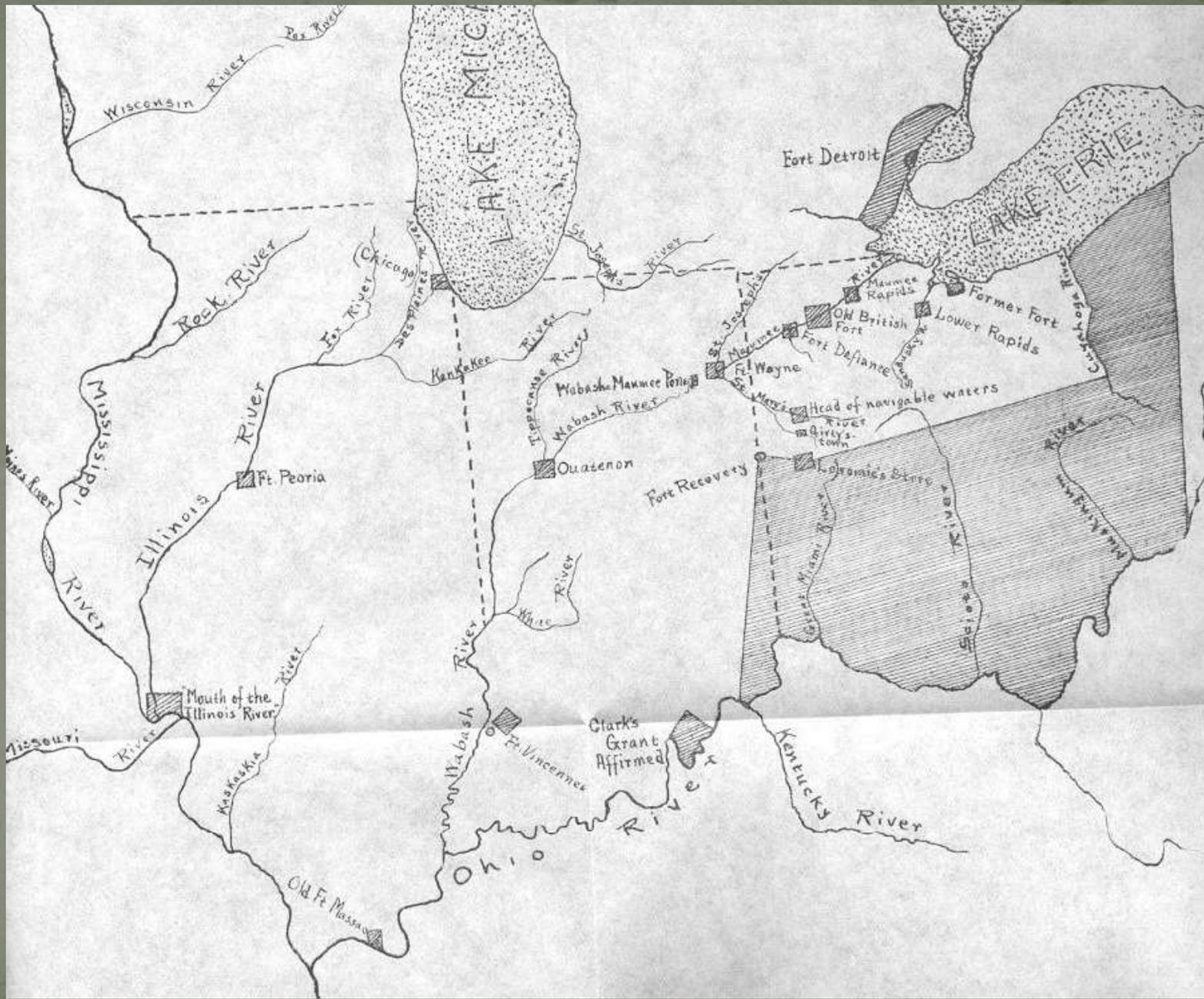
- Natives relinquish rights to Fort Wayne, Detroit, future site of downtown Chicago, and numerous other places.
- Natives relinquish rights to several critical portages, including Fort Wayne, and U.S. secures rights to passage on certain waterways.
- Issues of previous French claims in the vicinity of Vincennes are addressed.
- Native relinquish 6 miles around Fort Quiatenon.
- U.S. releases all other claims to the lands North of the Ohio River, East of the Mississippi, and South & East of the Great Lakes.

Treaty of Greenville, 1795

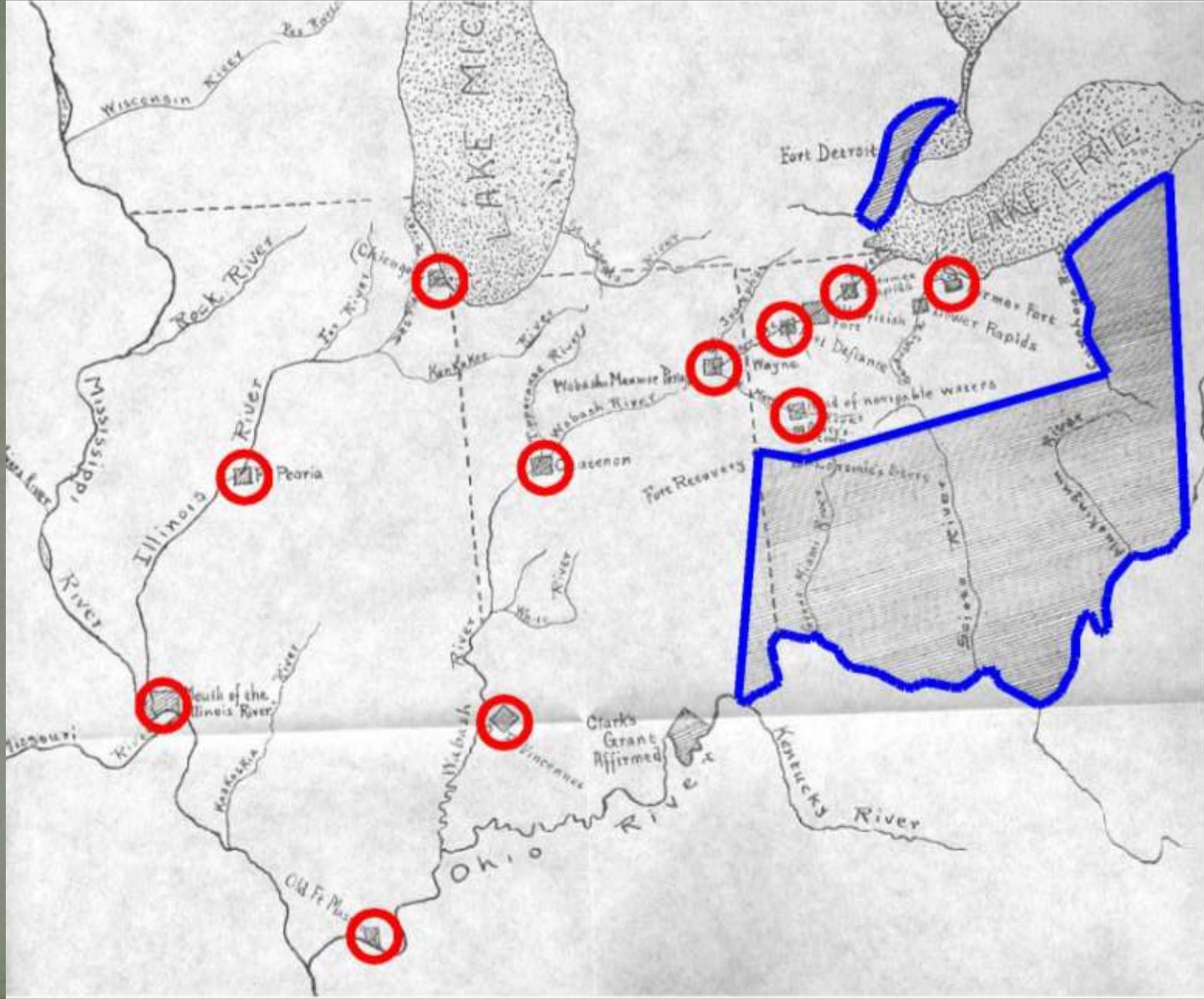
Signed by General Anthony Wayne and marked by representatives of the *Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel-river, Weea's, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias* (spellings per the Treaty).

Officially witnessed by William Henry Harrison and others.

Source: http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/treaty_greenville/



Source:
http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/score_lessons/treaty_greenville/
Colored highlights by Swift



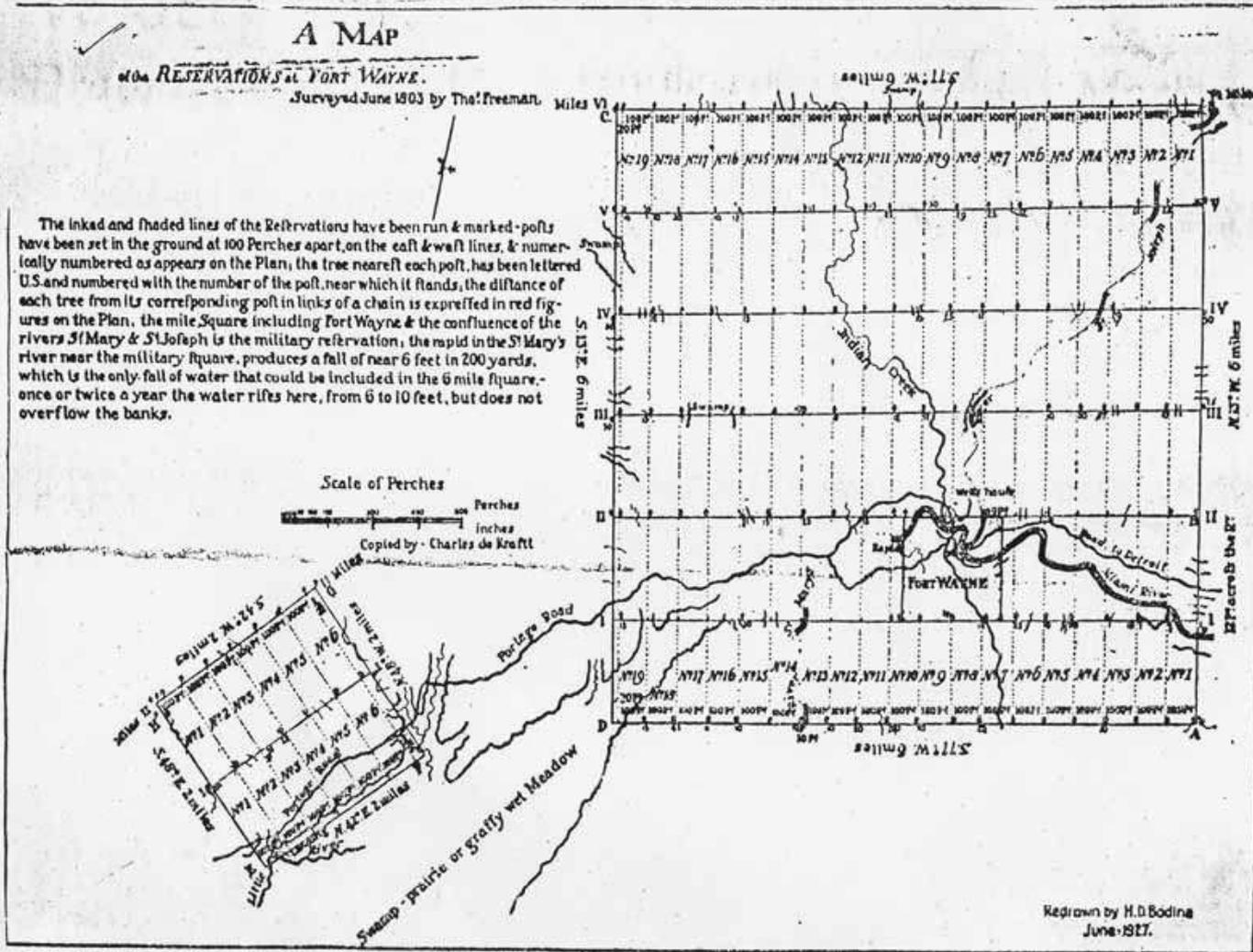
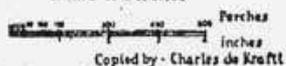
A MAP

of the RESERVATIONS at FORT WAYNE.

Surveyed June 1803 by Thos. Freeman.

The inked and shaded lines of the Reservations have been run & marked—posts have been set in the ground at 100 Perches apart on the east & west lines, & numerically numbered as appears on the Plan; the tree nearest each post, has been lettered U.S. and numbered with the number of the post, near which it stands, the distance of each tree from its corresponding post in links of a chain is expressed in red figures on the Plan, the mile Square including Fort Wayne & the confluence of the rivers St Mary & St Joseph is the military reservation, the rapid in the St Mary's river near the military square, produces a fall of near 6 feet in 200 yards, which is the only fall of water that could be included in the 6 mile square, once or twice a year the water rises here, from 6 to 10 feet, but does not overflow the banks.

Scale of Perches



MAUMEE-WABASH PORTAGE—First map of the military reservations at the ends of the Maumee-Wabash Portage ceded by the Miami Indians at the Treaty of Greenville in August, 1795. The portage served as an important part of the early trade routes, and was located on the most direct route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

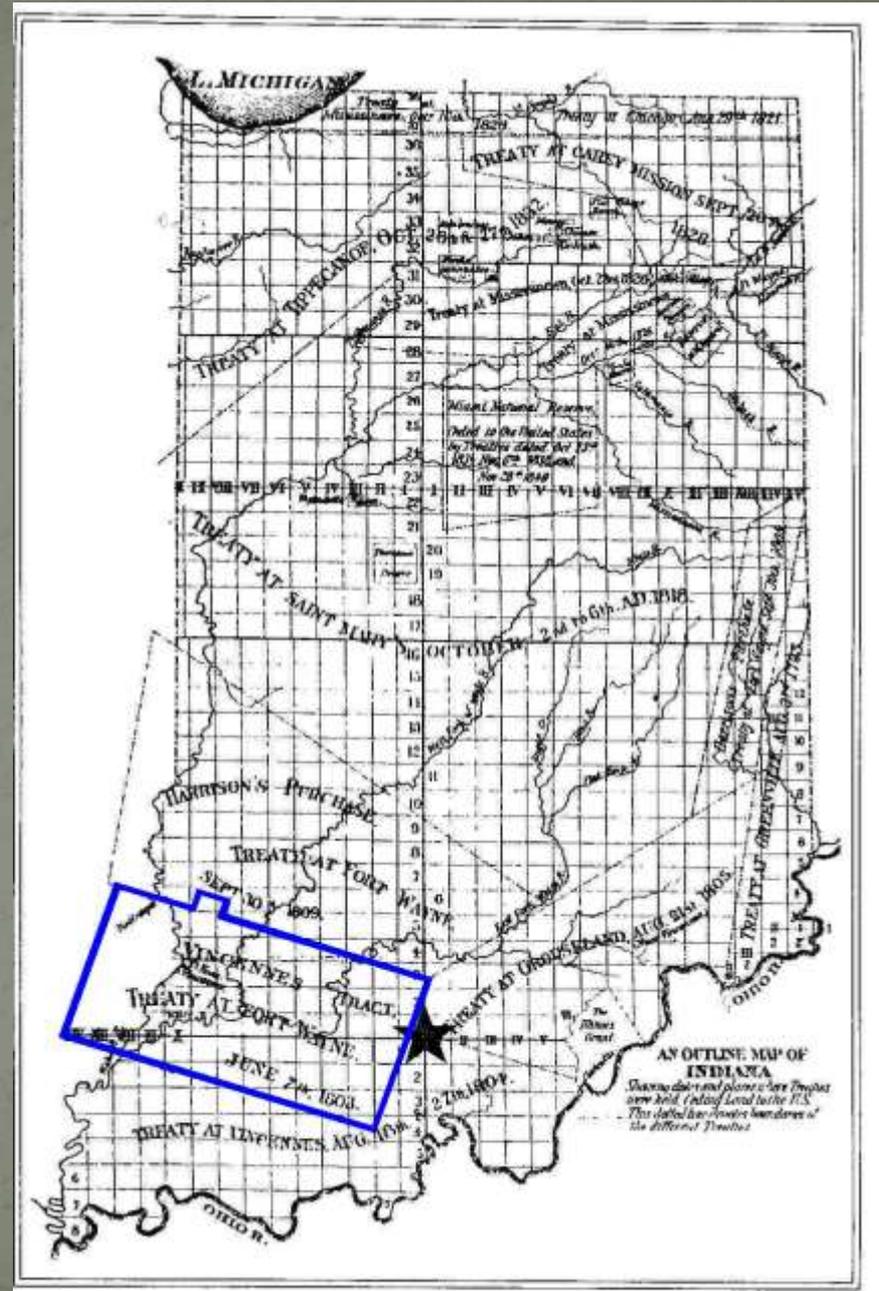
minihaha.org 11/22/2002

Plat of Fort Wayne, 1803. Redrawn 1927.

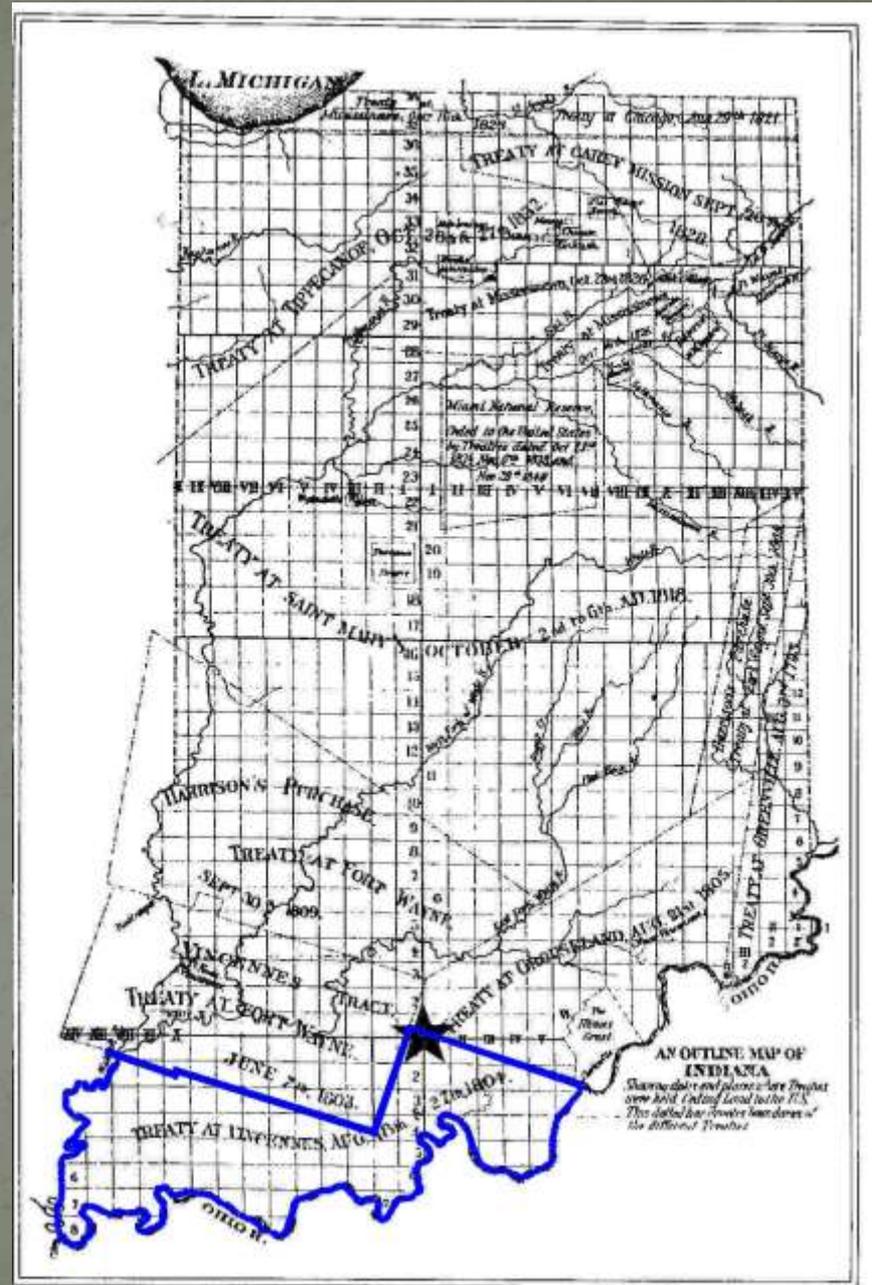
1803

The Vincennes Tract.

Confirmation of vague wording in Treaty of 1795



1804 Treaty of Vincennes

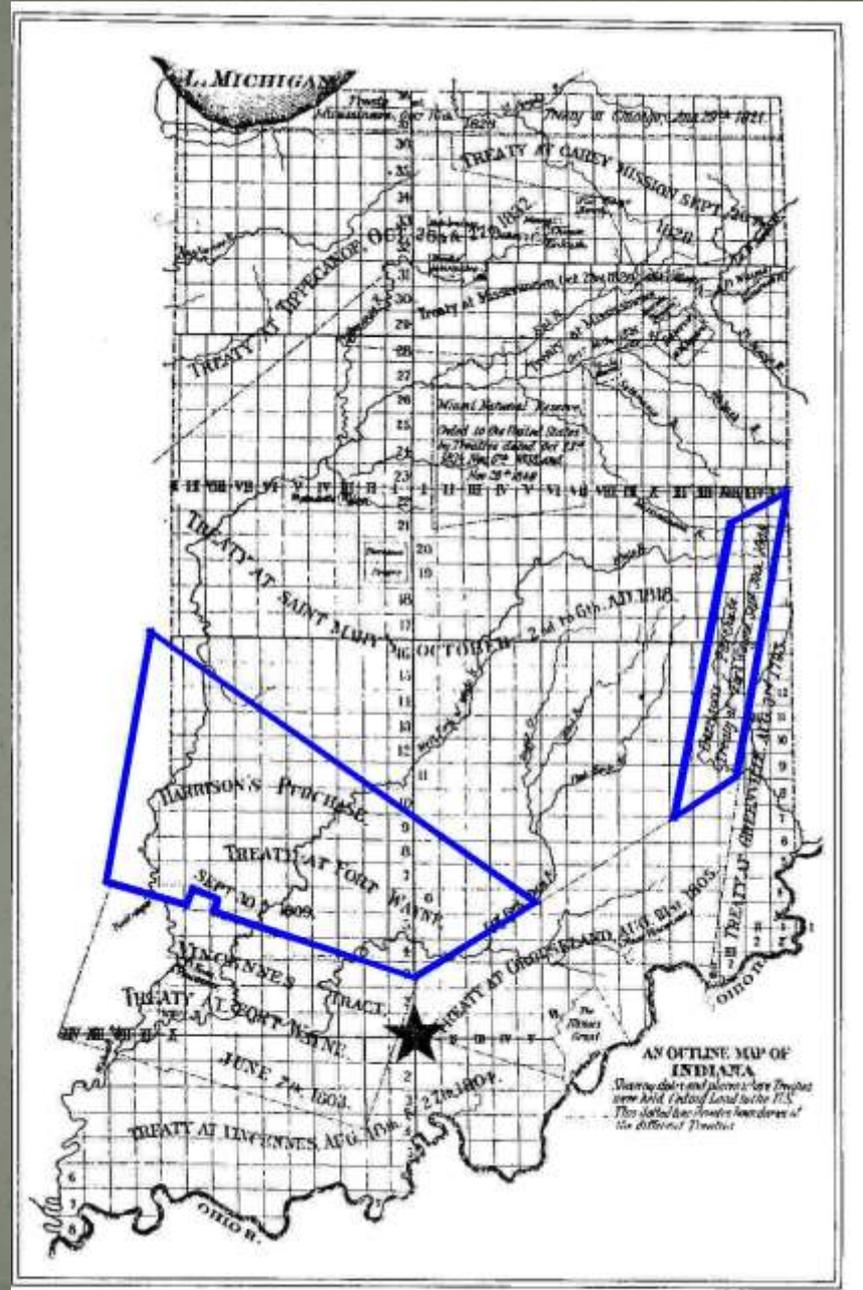


1809

Treaty at Fort Wayne

also called
Harrison's Purchase.

Includes the
Ten O'clock Line.



Governor Harrison



Chief Tecumseh



Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet

- Harrison appointed first Governor of the newly formed Indiana Territory in 1801.
- In 1803, President Jefferson grants him authority to negotiate treaties with the natives.
- Tecumseh rises to prominence within the Shawnee world for his personal charisma, intellect, natural leadership skills, and remarkable skills as a warrior.
- By the early 1800s the Shawnee are a displaced tribe.

Tenskwatawa - AKA The Prophet



Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet

- Tecumseh's brother, Tenskwatawa, has spiritual visions which begin in 1805, rejects the white man's whiskey, and rejects his clothing and way of life.
- Self-proclaimed "The Prophet" Tenskwatawa leads a pan-Indian spiritual revival based on returning to the native ways.
- The Prophet establishes a village of his followers along the banks of the Wabash River, Prophetstown.
- Unlike most Indian villages, this village had followers from a variety of tribes, bonded together by a spiritual movement rather than traditional tribal identification.

Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet

- Meanwhile, Tecumseh attempts to create a pan-Indian confederation, bonding tribes together politically.
- Tecumseh travels widely, encouraging Indians to unite in rejecting the white man.
- Tecumseh advances the legal argument that all Indians own the land in common – native land cannot be sold without the permission of all tribes.
- Harrison adheres to President Jefferson's argument that only tribes which inhabited the land when it was "first discovered" had authority to sign the treaties. Other tribes may sign as a courtesy.

Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet

Isn't it interesting that this activity was centered in Indiana?

The Shawnee were recently from the Ohio region.

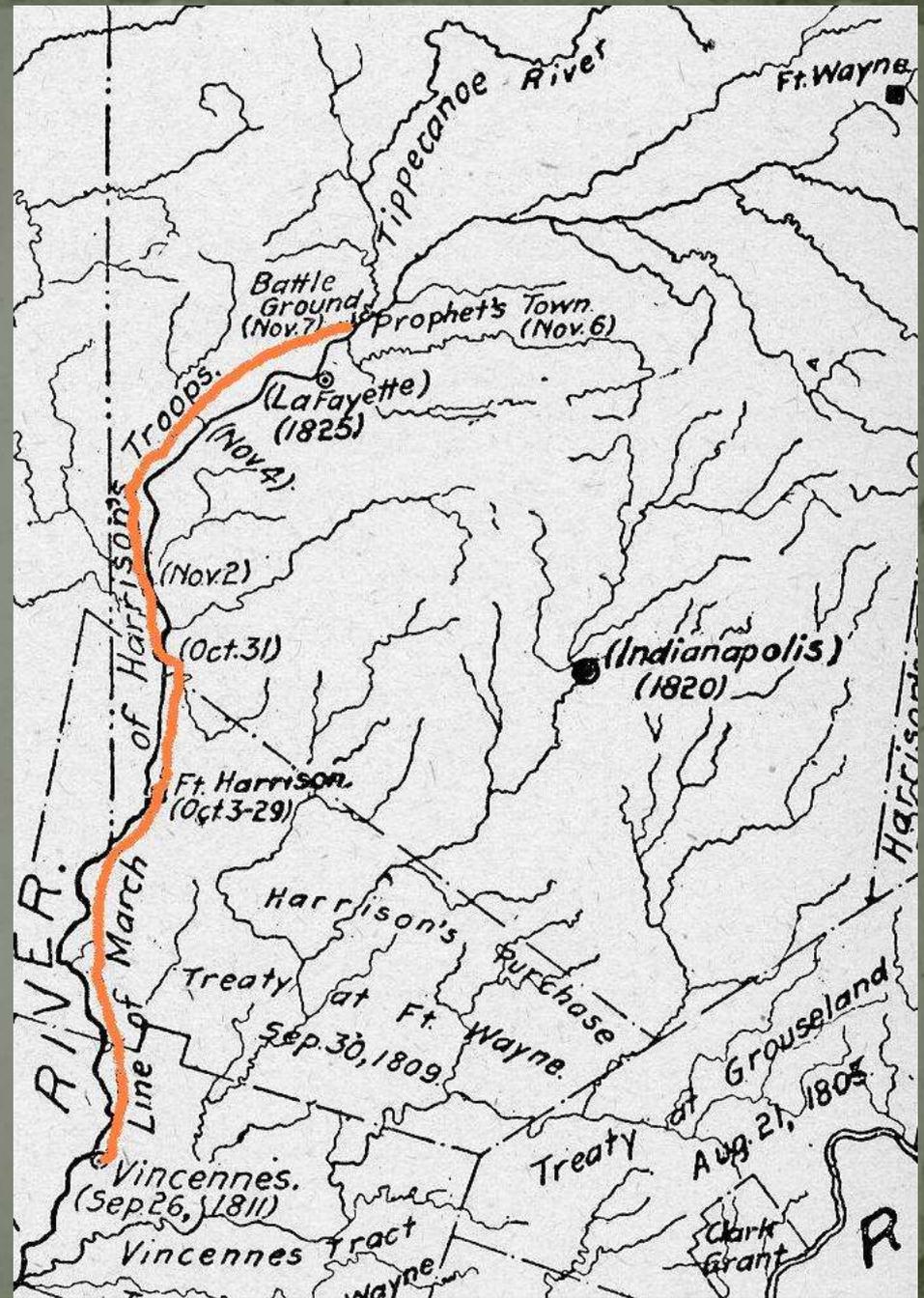
Why the did the pan-Indian revival happen in the heart of the Indiana Territory?

Harrison, Tecumseh and the Prophet

Aware that Tecumseh was away to the South and concerned about the agitation being stirred up by both the Prophet and Tecumseh, William Henry Harrison and a large militia force (600 to 1,000) march to Prophetstown under orders to intimidate or disperse the natives camped out there.

1811

Harrison's march on Prophetstown



Source: Wikipedia Commons



The Battle of Tippecanoe, depiction by Alonzo Chappel

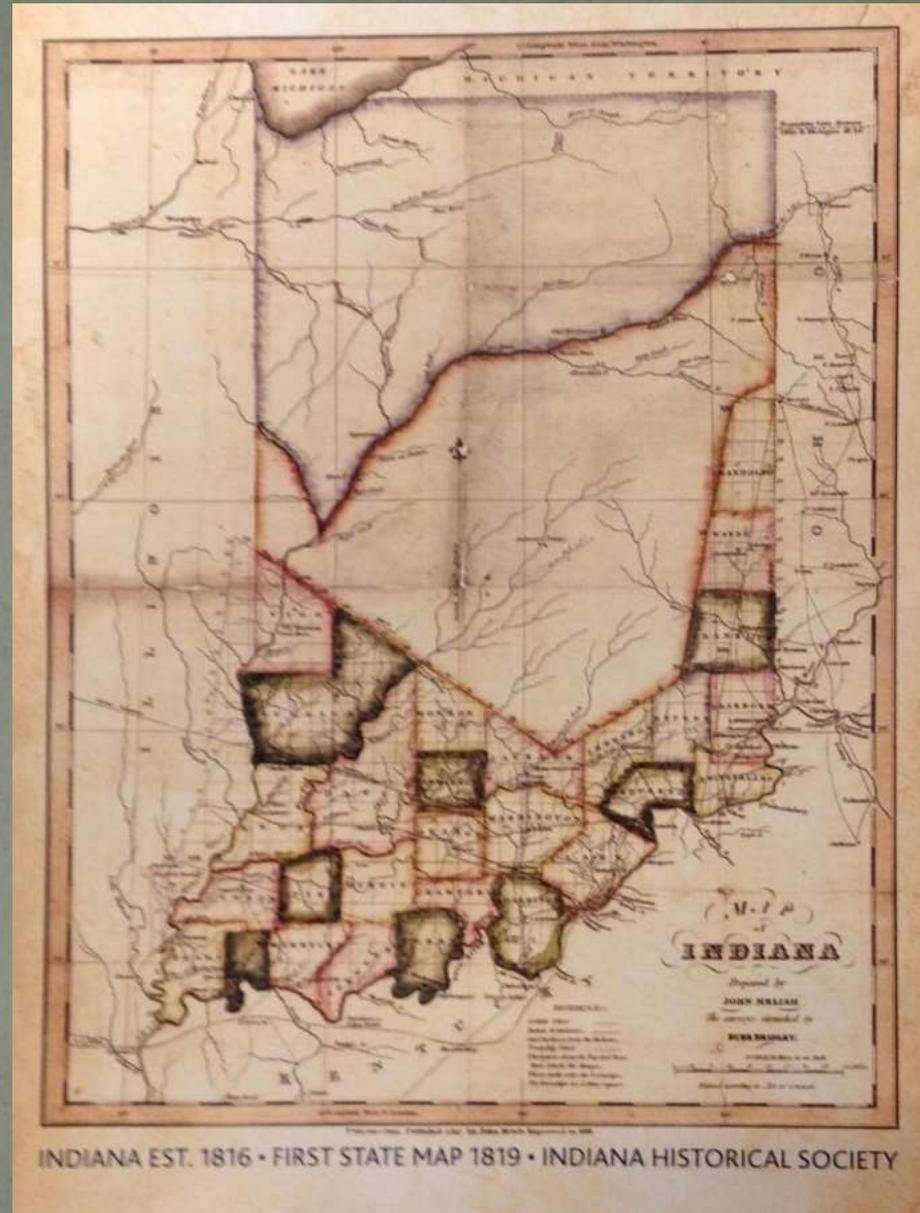
Indiana Time Line

- 1809 – Harrison's Purchase
- 1811 – Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1812-1814 – War of 1812 between U.S. and Britain
- 1813 – Tecumseh killed in battle
- 1816 – Indiana statehood
- 1818 – Treaty at St. Mary's (the New Purchase)

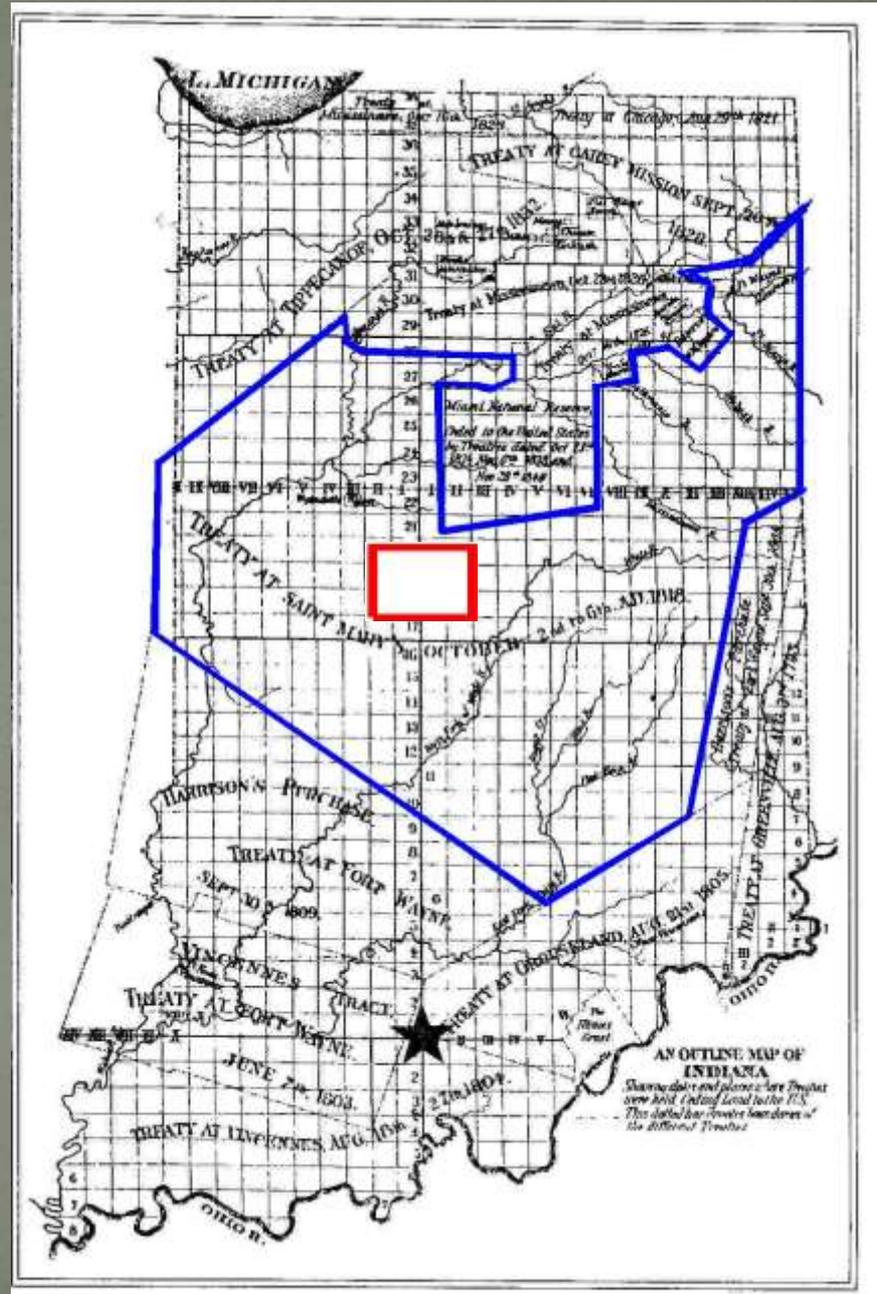
First Map of the State of Indiana

1819

At the moment of admission to the union, the northern 2/3 of Indiana was not yet under treaty.

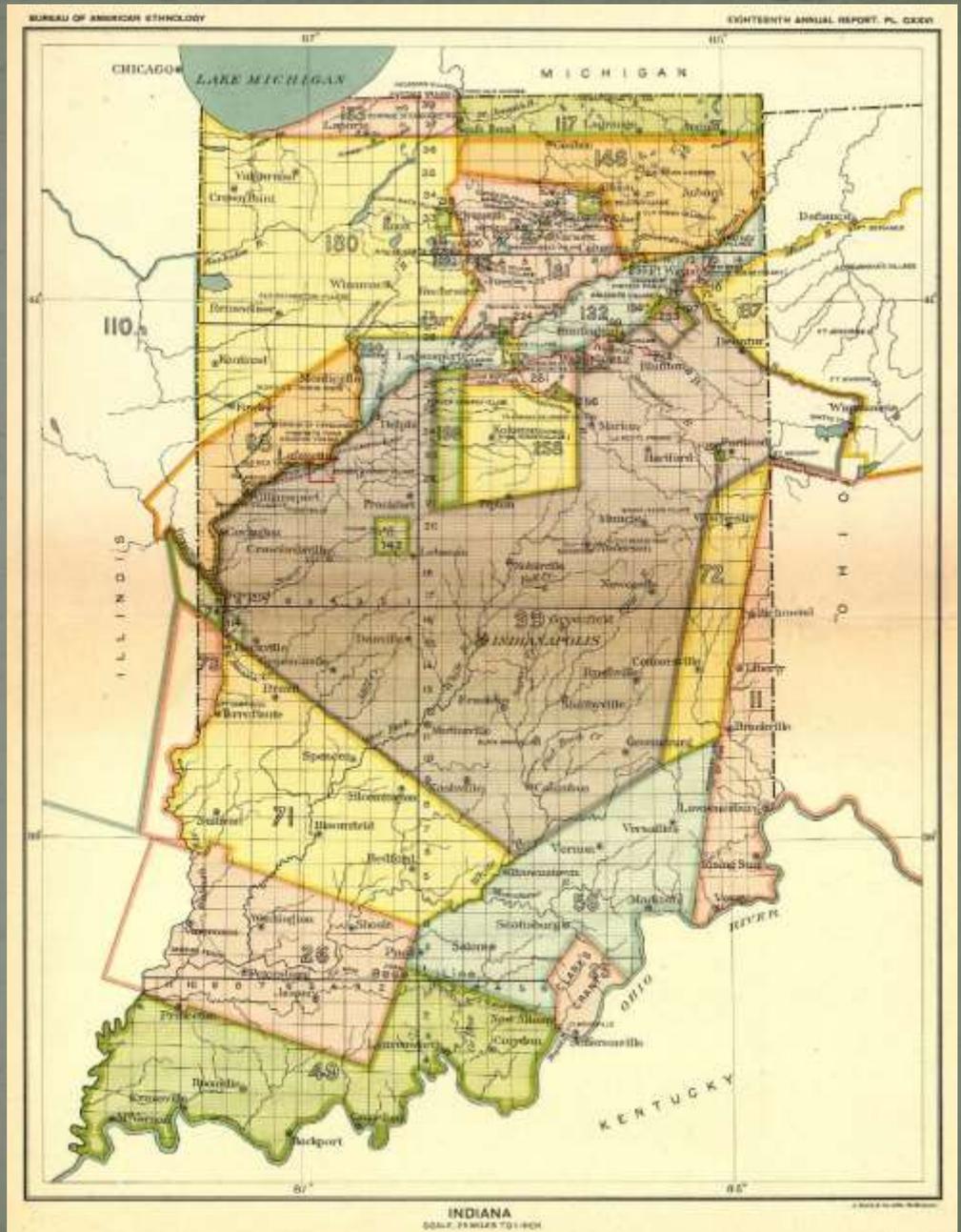


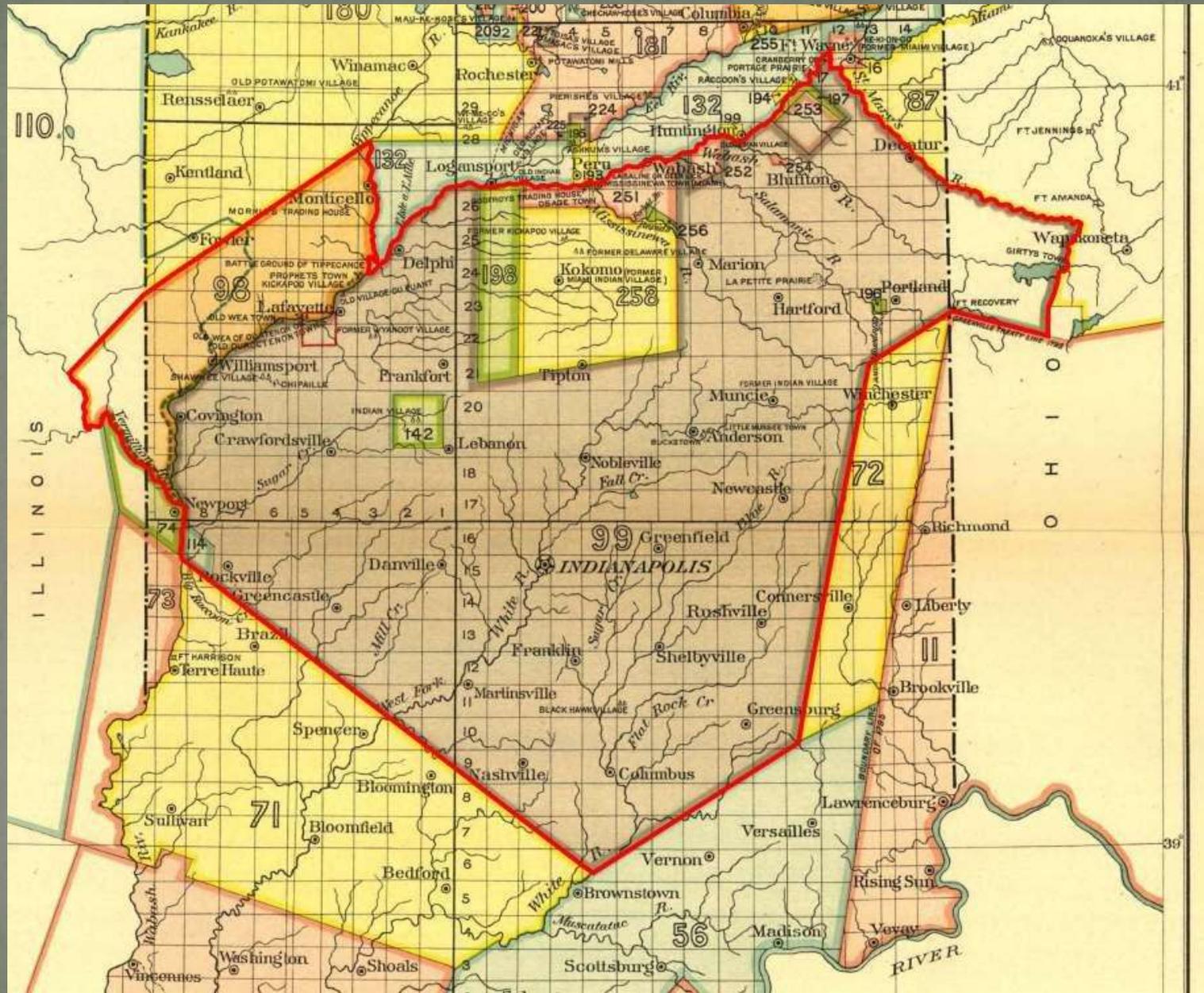
Boone County shown within the New Purchase



Indiana

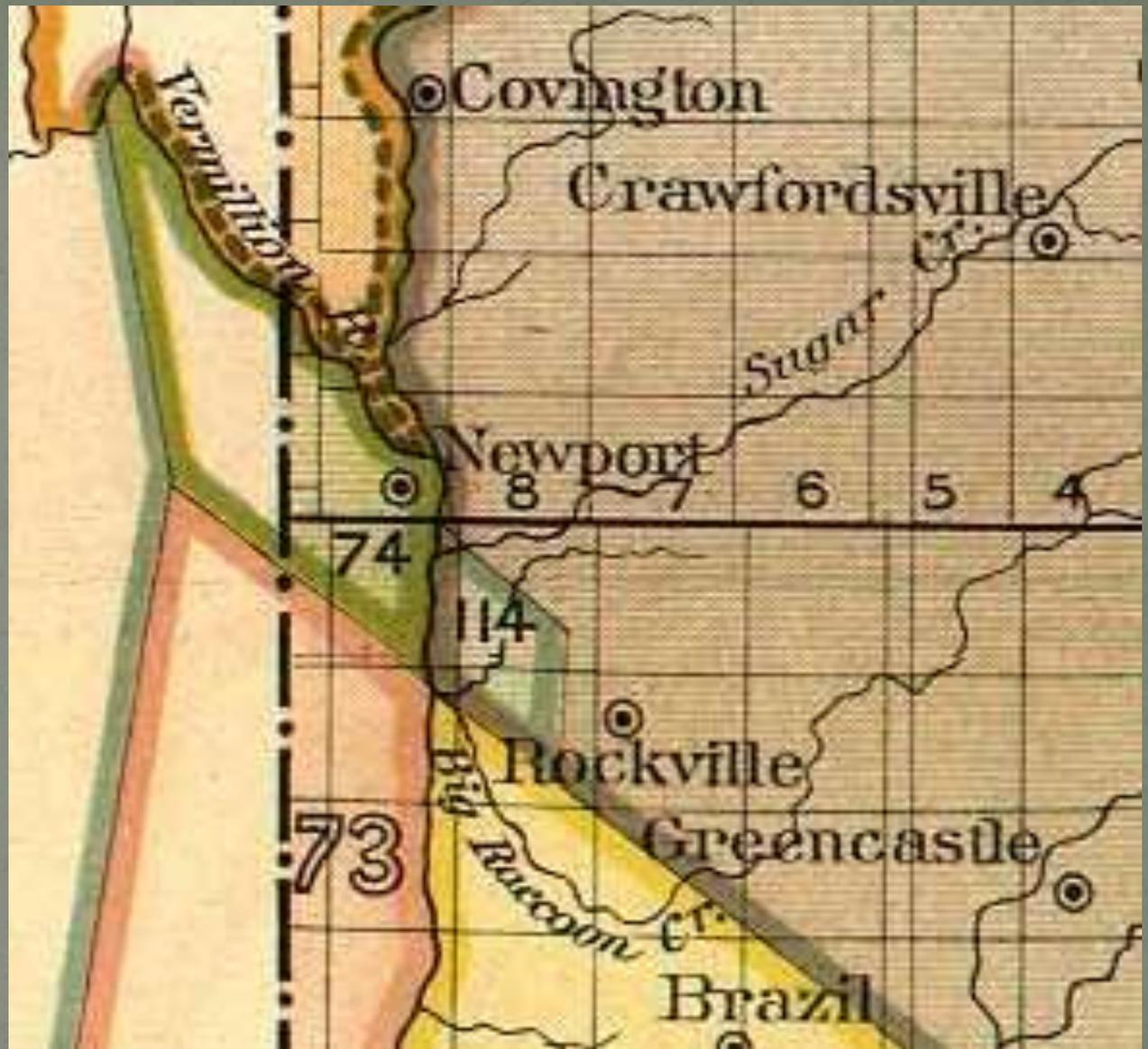
map by
Charles C. Royce
Bureau of American
Ethnology





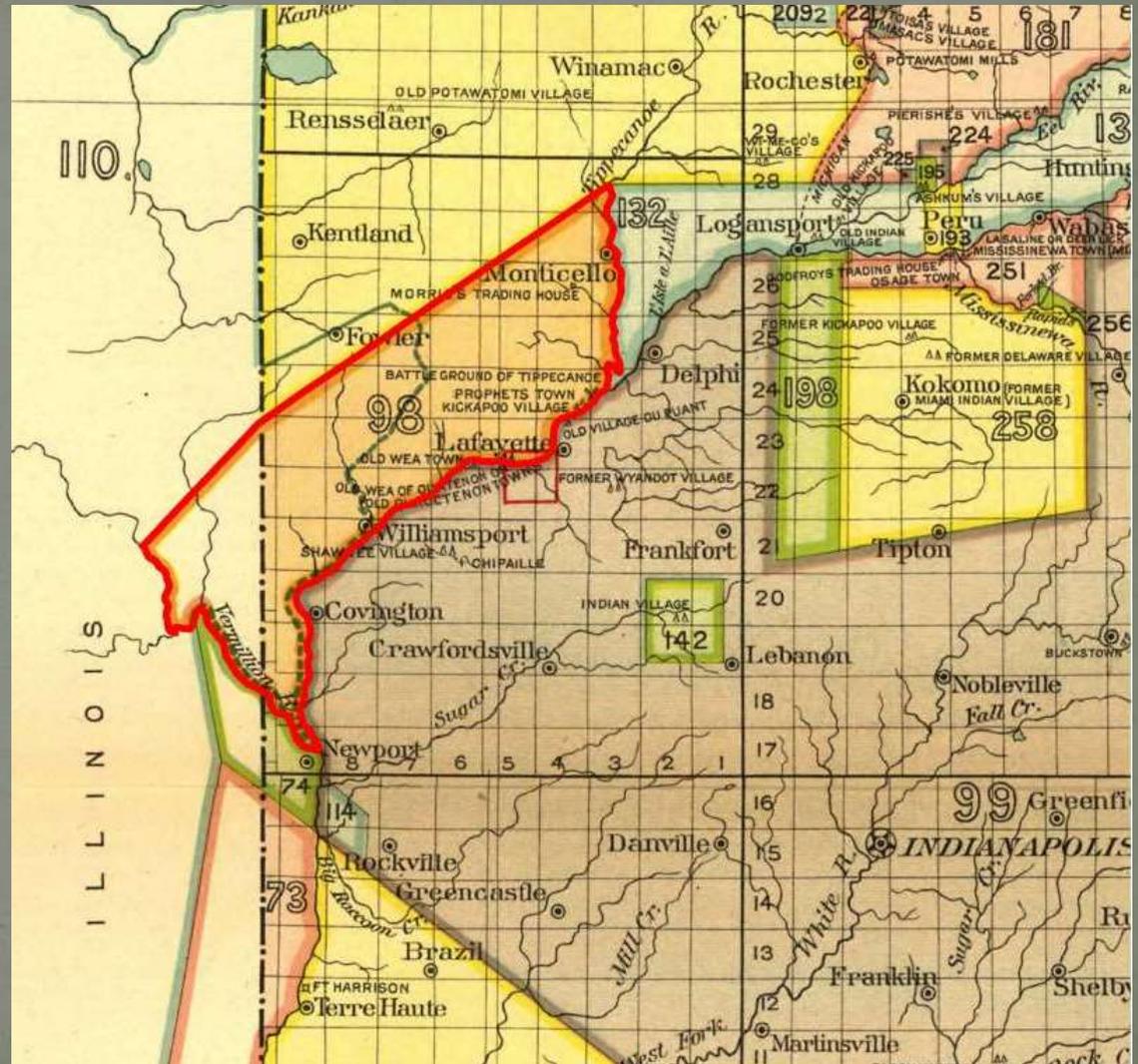
Parcel 74
Kickapoo

December
1809



Parties to the New Purchase

October 2, 1818 -
Potawatamie



TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1818.

Oct. 2, 1818.

7 Stat., 185.
Proclamation, Jan.
15, 1819.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Potawatamie nation of Indians.

Cessions of land by
the Potawatamies.

ART. 1. The Potawatamie nation of Indians cede to the United States all the country comprehended within the following limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash river—thence, on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash river as practicable, to a point on the Vermilion river, twenty-five miles from the Wabash river; thence, down the Vermilion river to its mouth, and thence, up the Wabash river, to the place of beginning. The Potawatamies also cede to the United States all their claim to the country south of the Wabash river.

United States agree
to purchase Kickapoo
claim.

ART. 2. The United States agree to purchase any just claim which the Kickapoos may have to any part of the country hereby ceded below Pine creek.

Perpetual annuity
to Potawatamies.

ART. 3. The United States agree to pay to the Potawatamies a perpetual annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars in silver; one half of which shall be paid at Detroit, and the other half at Chicago; and all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the Potawatamies, shall be hereafter paid in silver.

Grants not to be
conveyed without
consent of United
States.

ART. 4. The United States agree to grant to the persons named in the annexed schedule, and their heirs, the quantity of land therein stipulated to be granted; but the land so granted shall never be conveyed by either of the said persons, or their heirs, unless by the consent of the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Pattawatima tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's in the State of Ohio, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lewis Cass,
B. Parke,
Tuthinepee, his x mark,
Cheebaas, his x mark,
Metamice, his x mark,
Winemakoos, his x mark,

Meetenwa, his x mark,
Scomack, his x mark,
Chewago, his x mark,
Jowish, his x mark,
Checalk, his x mark,
Eshcam, his x mark,
Pesotem, his x mark,

- Title
- Land Description
- Agreements
- Annuities
- Reference to schedule
- Signatures or X marks

Schedule:

Note the Burnetts, children of a French trader who married Indian woman, sister of the principal chief. Established Trading post on the Wabash River. Burnett's Reserve.

Mescotnome, his x mark,
Wabmeshema, his x mark,
Shawano, his x mark,
Chacapina, his x mark,
Menomene, his x mark,
Wogaw, his x mark,
Metea, his x mark,
Metchepagisa, his x mark,
Nautchegno, his x mark,
Osheochebe, his x mark,
Keesis, his x mark,
Conge, his x mark,

Onoxas, his x mark,
Petcheco, his x mark,
Shepage, his x mark,
Sheackackabe, his x mark,
Peaneesh, his x mark,
Macota, his x mark,
Mona, or Moran, his x mark,
Mocksa, his x mark,
Nanouseka, his x mark,
Wistea, his x mark,
Mowa, or Black Wolf, his x mark.

In presence of—

James Dill, secretary to the commissioners,
William Turner, secretary,
Jno. Johnson, Indian agent,
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.,
William Prince, Indian agent,
John Conner,
William Conner, interpreter,

R. A. Forsyth, secretary of Indian affairs,
Isaac Burnett,
Benedict Th. Flaget, Bishop of Bardstow,
G. Godfroy, Indian agent,
John T. Chunn, major Third Infantry.
P. Hackley, captain Third Infantry.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty.

There shall be granted to James Burnett, Isaac Burnett, Jacob Burnett, and Abraham Burnett, two sections of land each; and to Rebecca Burnett and Nancy Burnett, one section of land each; which said James, John, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Rebecca, and Nancy, are children of Cakimi, a Potawatamie woman, sister of Topinibe, principal chief of the nation; and six of the sections herein granted, shall be located from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, down the Wabash river, and the other six [five] sections shall be located at the mouth of Flint river.

There shall be granted to Perig, a Potawatamie chief, one section of land on the Flint river, where he now lives. There shall also be granted to Mary Chatalie, daughter of Neebosh, a Potawatamie chief, one section of land, to be located below the mouth of Pine river.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lewis Cass,
B. Parke.

Schedule of grantees.

Burnett's Reserve

Partial plat T24N, R4W

Note Prophet's Town and site of Battle Ground.



Image of plat page compliments of Tippecanoe County Surveyor's Office.

Note: Burnett's Reserve extends further east and only a portion of the reserve is shown hereon.

Parties to the New Purchase

October 2, 1818 - Wea

TREATY WITH THE WEA, 1818.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at St. Mary's, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, and the Wea tribe of Indians.

Oct. 2, 1818.

7 Stat., 186.
Proclamation, Jan. 7, 1819.

ART. 1. The said Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United State all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe, within the limits of the states of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

Cession of land by the Weas.

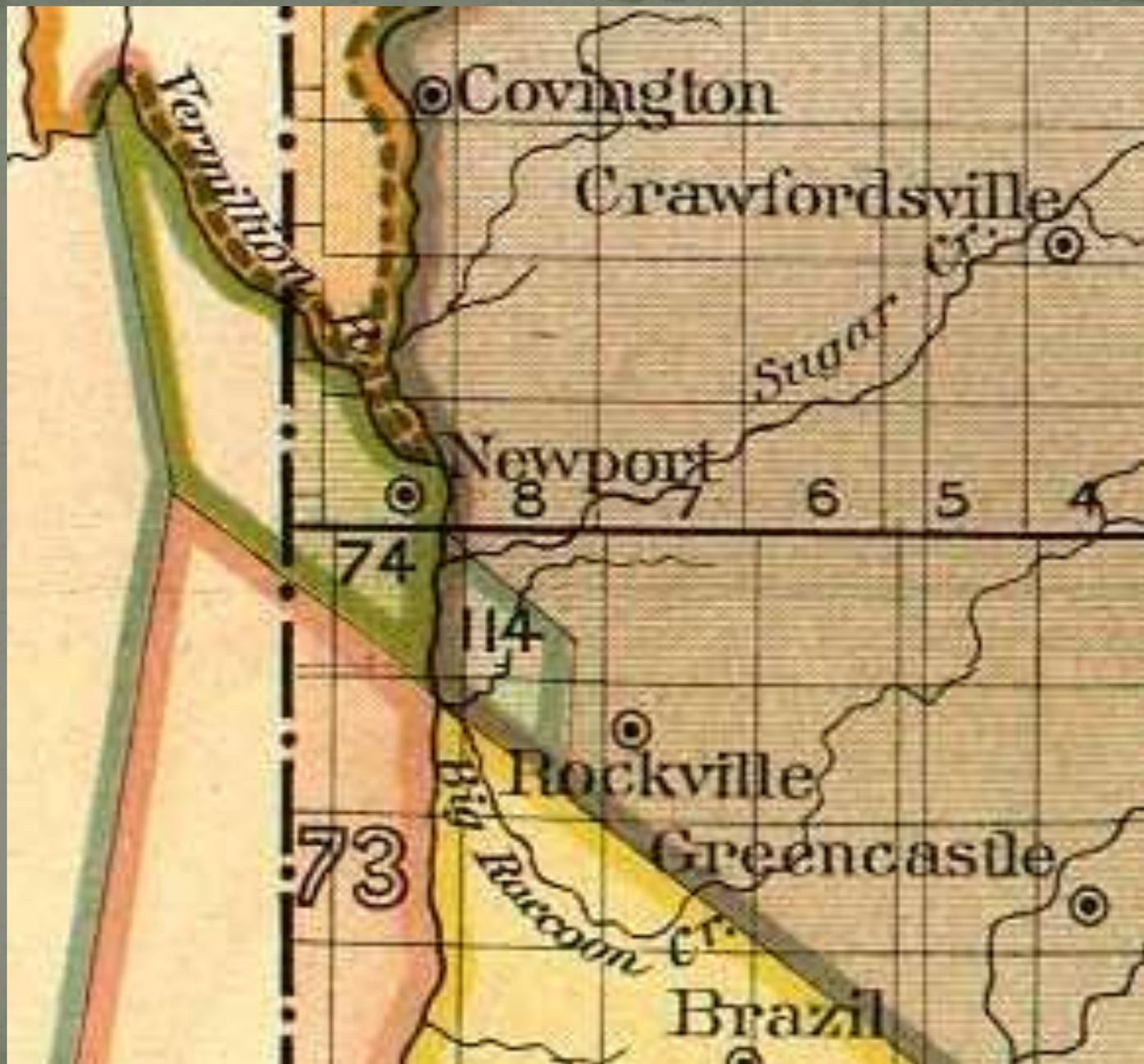
ART. 2. The said Wea tribe of Indians reserve to themselves the following described tract of land, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence by the present boundary line, seven miles; thence, northeasterly, seven miles, to a point seven miles from the Wabash river; thence to the Wabash river, by a line parallel to the present boundary line aforesaid; and thence, by the Wabash river, to the place of beginning: to be holden by the said tribe as Indian reservations are usually held.

Reservation.

ART. 3. The United States agree to grant to Christmas Dageny and Mary Shields, formerly Mary Dageny, children of Mechinquamesba, sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe, and their heirs, one section

Grant to C. Dageny and Mary Shields.

Note – Wea cede all lands in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois except one reserve and several individual grants.



Wea also accede to and sanction previous Kickapoo treaties.

Payment of annuities to be paid in silver.

The Weas sanction cession of land by the Kickapoos in 1809.

Payment to Weas.

of land each; but the land hereby granted shall not be conveyed or transferred to any person or persons, by the grantees aforesaid, or their heirs, or either of them, but with the consent of the President of the United States.

ART. 4. The said Wea tribe of Indians accede to, and sanction, the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in the second article of a treaty concluded between the United States and the said Kickapoo tribe, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ART. 5. In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wea tribe of Indians, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars annually, in addition to the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, (the amount of their former annuity,) making a sum total of three thousand dollars; to be paid in silver, by the United States, annually, to the said tribe, on the reservation described by the second article of this treaty.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wea tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, this second day of October, 'in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lewis Cass,
B. Parke,
Jacco, his x mark,
Shamana, his x mark,
Shequiah, or Little Eyes, his x mark,
Quema, or Young Man, his x mark.

Pequiah, his x mark,
Shingonsa, or Mink, his x mark,
Shepaqua, or Leaves, his x mark.

Kickapoo chiefs:
Metagekoka, or Big Tree, his x mark,
Wako or Fox, his x mark.

In presence of—

John Dill, secretary to the commissioners,
William Turner, secretary,
John Johnson, Indian agent,
William Prince, Indian agent
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.

John Conner,
Joseph Barron, interpreter,
John T. Chunn, major, Third Infantry,
J. Hackley, captain, Third Infantry,
Benedict Th. Flaget, Bishop of Bardstown.

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 - Delaware

TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES, 1818.

Oct. 3, 1818.

7 Stat., 188.
Proclamation, Jan.
15, 1819.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware nation of Indians.

Delawares cede all claim to land in Indiana.

United States to provide a country for them west of the Mississippi.

Full compensation for improvements of Delawares.

Delawares allowed to occupy improvements for three years.

ART. 1. The Delaware nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the state of Indiana.

ART. 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guaranty to them the peaceable possession of the same.

ART. 3. The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded: which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each, and a sufficient number of perogues, to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions, proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

ART. 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years from the date of this treaty if they so long require it.

The Delawares agree to cede all claims in Indiana and resettle west of the Mississippi River.

They are granted horses, payments, provisions for the journey, and a perpetual annuity of \$4,000.

They are also to be provided a blacksmith after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

ART. 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars; which, together with all annuities which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay to them, shall be paid in silver, at any place to which the Delawares may remove.

Perpetual annuity to Delawares.

ART. 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

A blacksmith to be provided.

ART. 7. One half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely; Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, and Jacob Dick; and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely; Solomon Tindell, and Benoni Tindell; all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White river, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States.

Grants of land to individuals—not transferable without consent.

ART. 8. A sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation; and shall be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

United States to pay certain claims on the Delawares.

ART. 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Treaty binding when ratified.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lew. Cass,
B. Parke,
Kithteeleland, or Anderson, his x mark,
Lapahnihé, or Big Bear, his x mark,
James Nanticoke, his x mark,
Apacahund, or White Eyes, his x mark,
Captain Killbuck, his x mark,
The Beaver, his x mark,
Netahopuna, his x mark,
Captain Tunis, his x mark,

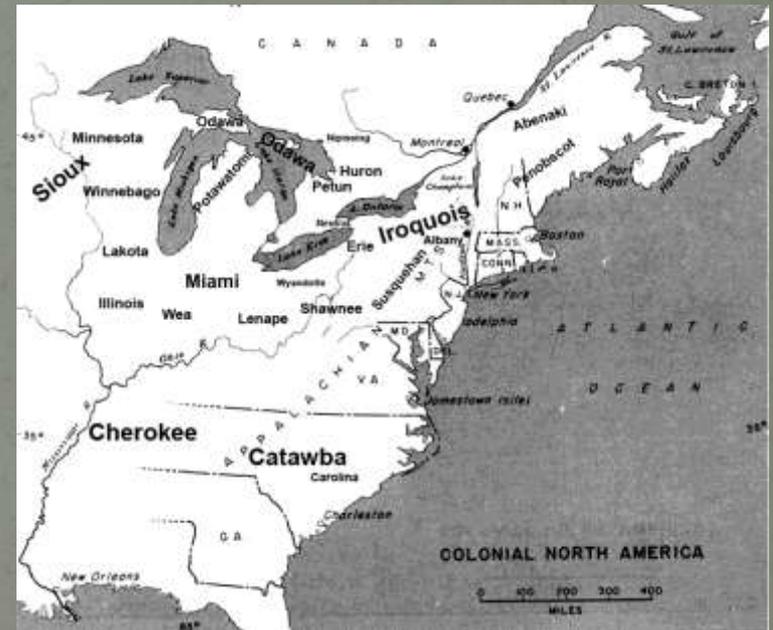
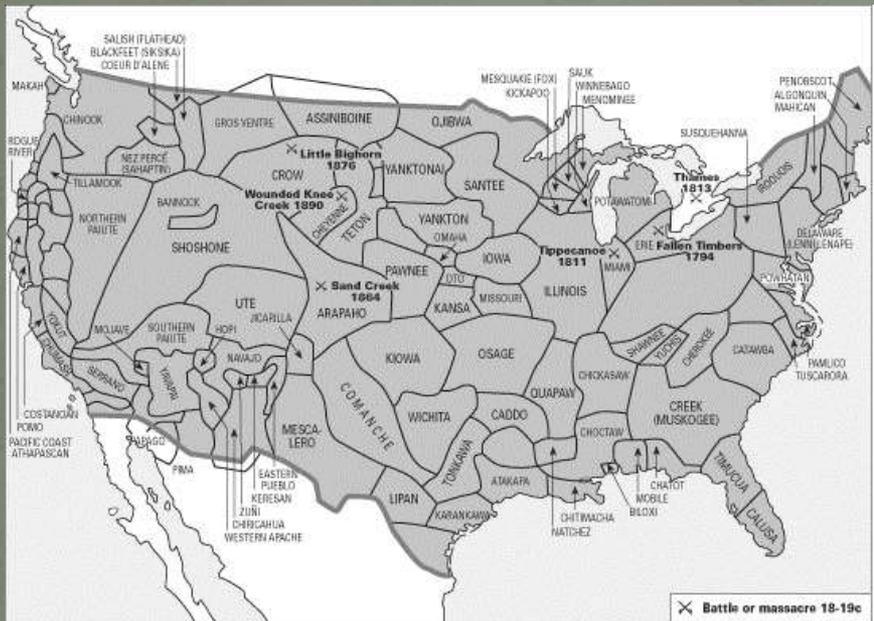
Captain Ketchum, his x mark,
The Cat, his x mark,
Ben Beaver, his x mark,
The War Mallet, his x mark,
Captain Caghkoo, his x mark,
The Buck, his x mark,
Petchenanas, his x mark,
John Quake, his x mark,
Quenaghtoothmait, his x mark,
Little Jack, his x mark.

In the presence of—

James Dill, secretary to the commissioners,
William Turner, secretary,
Jno. Johnston, Indian agent,
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.
John Conner,
William Conner, interpreter,
John Kinzie, sub-agent,
G. Godfroy, sub-agent

John T. Chunn, major, Third U. S. Infantry,
J. Hackley, captain, Third Infantry,
William Oliver,
Hilary Brunot, lieutenant, Third Infantry,
David Oliver,
R. A. Forsyth, jr., secretary Indian Department.

The Delawares, AKA the Lenape, had moved from the East Coast, through the Ohio Valley Region, eventually settling along the White River in central Indiana.



Though the dominant local tribe, the Miami, did not appreciate the presence of the Delaware, finding them to be excellent hunters and depleting the local game resources, in 1809 the Miami had officially acknowledged “the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White River.”

ART. 2d. The Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other; and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends the Mochecans, shall be theirs forever.

Equal right of the Delawares acknowledged.

Compensation.

A mere nine years later, the Delaware agreed to leave the area entirely and resettle West of the Mississippi River. It is said that the primary Delaware chief was tired, frustrated, racked with the ravages of alcoholism, and simply gave up.

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 - Miami

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 - Miami

Now here is an Indian Chief who knows how to negotiate.....

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 - Miami

And I'm not talking about the prominent Miami Chief

Pacanne



Source wikipedia commons

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 - Miami

I'm talking about the son of Pacanne's sister, Taucumwah,
and her husband, the French Fur Trader,
Joseph Druet de Richardsville....

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 – Miami

Jean Baptiste de
Richardville



Source: Allen County/Ft. Wayne
Historical Society

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 – Miami

Jean Baptiste de Richardville

- Half Miami, “Miami Métis”
- Fluent in French, English, and Miami languages
- Shrewd businessman
- Straddles the divide of “Indian” and “White” worlds
- Rises to prominence among Miami tribe and negotiates treaties on their behalf.





HOME OF
CHIEF RICHARDVILLE

Jean Baptiste 'Richardville
(Pe-she-wah), 1761-1841.

last great chief of the Miamis,
made the forks of the Wabash his
principal residence. His mother
was the influential Tau-cum-wah,
sister of Chief Little Turtle.

ERECTED BY INDIANA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1948

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 – Miami

Jean Baptiste de Richardville

Called Peshawa (Wildcat) by the Miamis and called Richardville by the Americans, he was THE MAN. He was smart, industrious, and shrewd.

He fully comprehended how much the American Government wanted title to the central part of the fledgling state of Indiana.

He negotiated to the benefit of his fellow tribesmen and also to the benefit and enrichment of himself.

Parties to the New Purchase

October 3, 1818 – Miami

Jean Baptiste de Richardville

Eventually becoming “The Richest Man in Indiana” in part due to his monopoly over the portage between the Maumee and Wabash Rivers at Fort Wayne, along with countless other beneficial business dealings, Richardville shrewdly made sure that the Miami were the last tribe to sign off on the New Purchase.

TREATY WITH THE MIAMI, 1818.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners of the United States, and the Miami nation of Indians.

Oct. 6, 1818.
T State, 199.
Free Edition. J. B.
18, 1919.

ART. 1. The Miami nation of Indians cede to the United States the following tract of country: Beginning at the Wabash river, where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of

Cession of lands by the Miami.

The Miami negotiated the treaty with favorable terms including numerous reserves – one of which is referred to in the treaty as “one other reserve, of ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree Creek” which became commonly referred to as the Thorntown Reserve, located primarily in Boone County.

Raccoon creek; thence, up the Wabash river, to the reserve at its head, near Fort Wayne; thence, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines thereof, to the St. Mary's river; thence, up the St. Mary's river, to the reservation at the portage; thence, with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence, with the present Indian boundary line, to Fort Recovery; and, with the said line, following the courses thereof, to the place of beginning.

Reservations from the cession for the use of the Miami.

ART. 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reservations, for the use of the Miami nation of Indians, shall be made; one reservation, extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river, and from those points, running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river. One other reservation, of two miles square, on the river Salamanie, at the mouth of Atcheponggwawe creek. One other reservation, of six miles square, on the Wabash river, below the forks thereof. One other reservation, of ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the river A Bouette. One other reservation, of ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree Creek. One other reservation, of two miles square, at the mouth of a creek, called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same.

Tracts granted by United States to J. B. Richardville.

ART. 3. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians, the following tracts of land: Three sections of land, beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the river St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence, at right angles with the course of the river, one mile; and from this line, and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity. Two sections, upon the east side of the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence, from that line, and from the river, for quantity. Two sections, on the Twenty-seven mile creek, where the road from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Other grants to persons named.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described.

To Joseph Richardville and Joseph Richardville, jun. two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's river, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

To Wemetche or the Crescent, one section, below and adjoining the reservation of Anthony Chesne, on the west side of the St. Mary's river, and one section immediately opposite to Macultamunqua or Black Loon.

To Keenquatakqua or Long Hair, Aronzon or Twilight, Peconbequa or a Woman striking, Aughquamauda or Difficulty, and to Miaghqua or Noon, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be the Wyandot village, below the mouth of Tippecanoe river.

To Francois Godfroy, six sections of land, on the Salamanie river, at a place called La Petite Prairie.

To Louis Godfroy, six sections of land, upon the St. Mary's river, above the reservation of Anthony Shane.

To Charley, a Miami chief, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's river, below the section granted to Pemetche or the Crescent.

To the two eldest children of Peter Langlois, two sections of land, at a place formerly called Village du Puant, at the mouth of the river called Paucaupichoux.

To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land, on the border of the Wabash river, opposite a place called l'Esle a l'Aille.

To François Lafontaine and his son, two sections of land, adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's river.

To the children of Antoine Rivarre, two sections of land, at the mouth of the Twenty-seven mile creek, and below the same.

To Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land, opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawnese village.

To Peter Labadie, one section of land, on the river St. Mary's, below the section granted to Charley.

To the son of George Hunt, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's river, adjoining the two sections granted to François Lafontaine and his son.

To Meshenoqua or the Little Turtle, one section of land, on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

To Josette Beaubien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's, above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

To Ann Turner, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land on the northwest side of the Wabash river, to commence at the mouth of Fork creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct line, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horse shoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of the Fork creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash river on the northwest bank one mile; thence, back one mile; thence, east one mile, to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of Stoney creek, on the southeast side of the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof, up and down the Wabash river, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

To Jane Turner Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, on the northwest side of the Wabash river, to commence on the west bank of said river, opposite the old lime kiln; thence, down the said river one mile and back for quantity.

ART. 4. The Miami nation of Indians assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Vincennes, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Miami assent to the cession by the Kickapoos.

ART. 5. In consideration of the cession and recognition aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami nation of Indians, a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the said Miami nation of Indians, shall be paid in silver.

Payment to Miami.

The United States will cause to be built for the Miamis one grist-mill and one saw-mill, at such proper sites as the chiefs of the nation may select, and will provide and support one blacksmith and one gunsmith for them, and provide them with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent may think necessary.

A gristmill, sawmill, etc., for the Miami.

Many private grants were included, along with large annuities and the promise to construct a grist mill and a saw mill. The treaty also promised to provide a blacksmith, a gunsmith, agricultural tools, and salt.

The United States will also cause to be delivered, annually, to the Miami nation, one hundred and sixty bushels of salt.

ART. 6. The several tracts of land which, by the third article of this treaty, the United States have engaged to grant to the persons therein mentioned, except the tracts to be granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, shall never be transferred by the said persons or their heirs, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ART. 7. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parks, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Jonathan Jennings,
Lewis Cass,
B. Parks,
Peshaws, or Richardville, his x mark,
Osas, his x mark,
Ketanga, or Charley, his x mark,
Metché Ketata, or Big Body, his x mark,
Notawas, his x mark,
Wapaxoies, his x mark,
Tathenoqua, his x mark,

Papsisecbs, or Flat Belly, his x mark,
Mehema, his x mark,
Santutshka, or Sun, his x mark,
Keokungas, his x mark,
Kochema, his x mark,
Sasamahon, or Stone Eater, his x mark,
Cabins, his x mark,
Amoghqua, his x mark,
Newashes, his x mark.

In presence of—

James Hill, secretary to the commission,
William Turner, secretary,
John Johnson, Indian agent,
B. F. Steikney, S. I. A.
John Kenzie, sub-agent,
G. Godfrey, sub-agent,
John Conner,

John F. Swan, major Third U. S. Infantry,
Wm. Brimot, lieutenant Third Infantry,
Wm. P. Rathbone, army contractor,
Wm. Oliver,
Joseph Benson, sworn interpreter,
Wm. Coater, interpreter,
Antoine Pride, interpreter.

Chief Richardville did well for himself in the treaty.

Note the words “grant, by patent, in fee simple” i.e. not a “reserve” which does not mean fee simple.

Tracts granted by
United States to J. B.
Richardville.

ART. 3. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians, the following tracts of land: Three sections of land, beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the river St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence, at right angles with the course of the river, one mile; and from this line, and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity. Two sections, upon the east side of the St. Mary's river, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence, from that line, and from the river, for quantity. Two sections, on the Twenty-seven mile creek, where the road from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

Other grants to persons named.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described.

To Joseph Richardville and Joseph Richardville, jun. two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's river, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville, in 1795.

To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land, on the border of the Wabash river, opposite a place called l'Esle a l'Aille.

To François Lafontaine and his son, two sections of land, adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's river.

To the children of Antoine Rivarrie, two sections of land, at the mouth of the Twenty-seven mile creek, and below the same.

To Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land, opposite the Chipaille, at the Shawnese village.

To Peter Labadie, one section of land, on the river St. Mary's, below the section granted to Charley.

To the son of George Hunt, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's river, adjoining the two sections granted to François Lafontaine and his son.

To Meshenoqua or the Little Turtle, one section of land, on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

To Josette Beaubien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's, above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

To Ann Turner, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land on the northwest side of the Wabash river, to commence at the mouth of Fork creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct line, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horse shoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of the Fork creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash river on the northwest bank one mile; thence, back one mile; thence, east one mile, to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of Stoney creek, on the southeast side of the Wabash river, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof, up and down the Wabash river, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

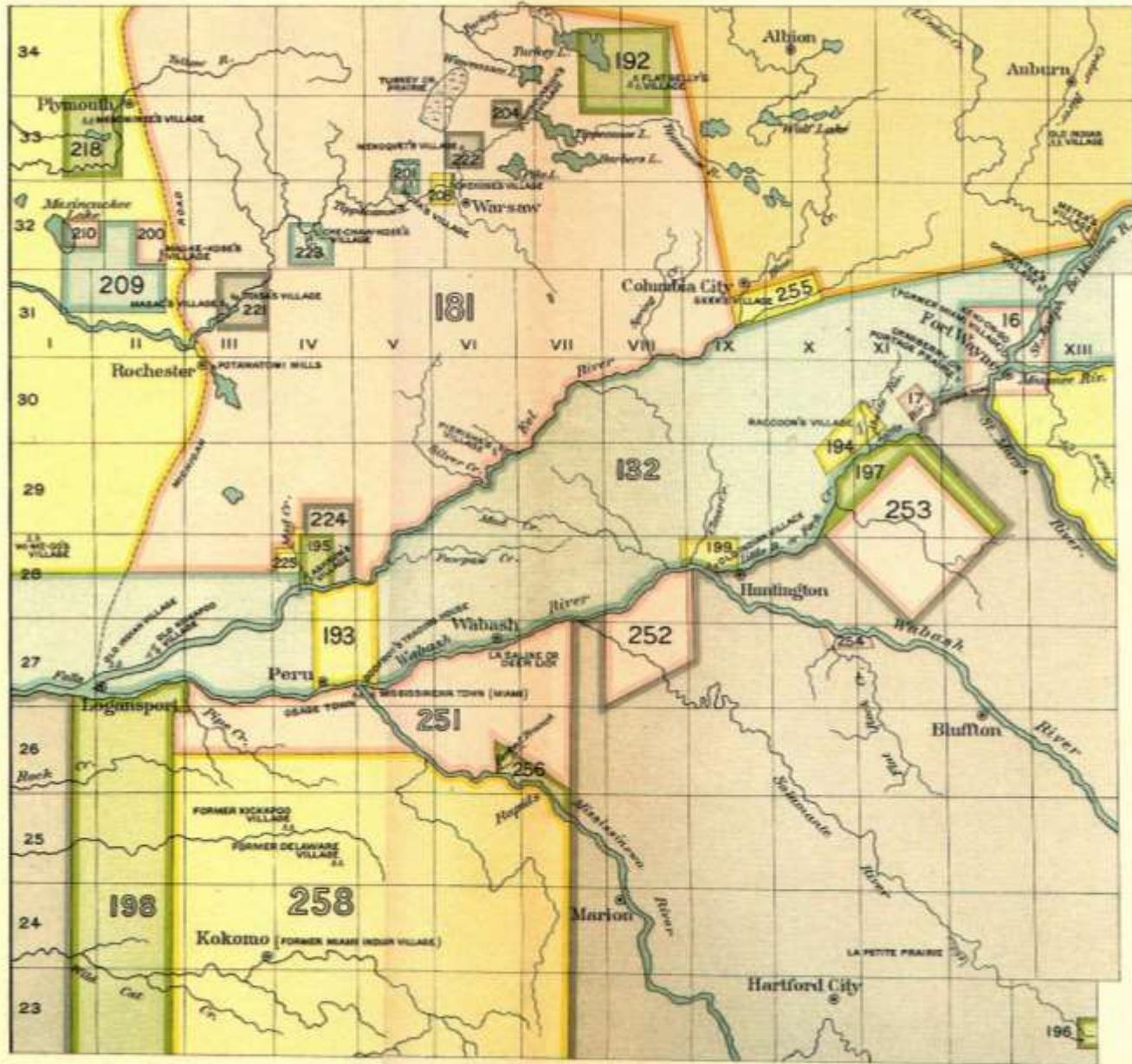
To Jane Turner Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, on the northwest side of the Wabash river, to commence on the west bank of said river, opposite the old lime kiln; thence, down the said river one mile and back for quantity.

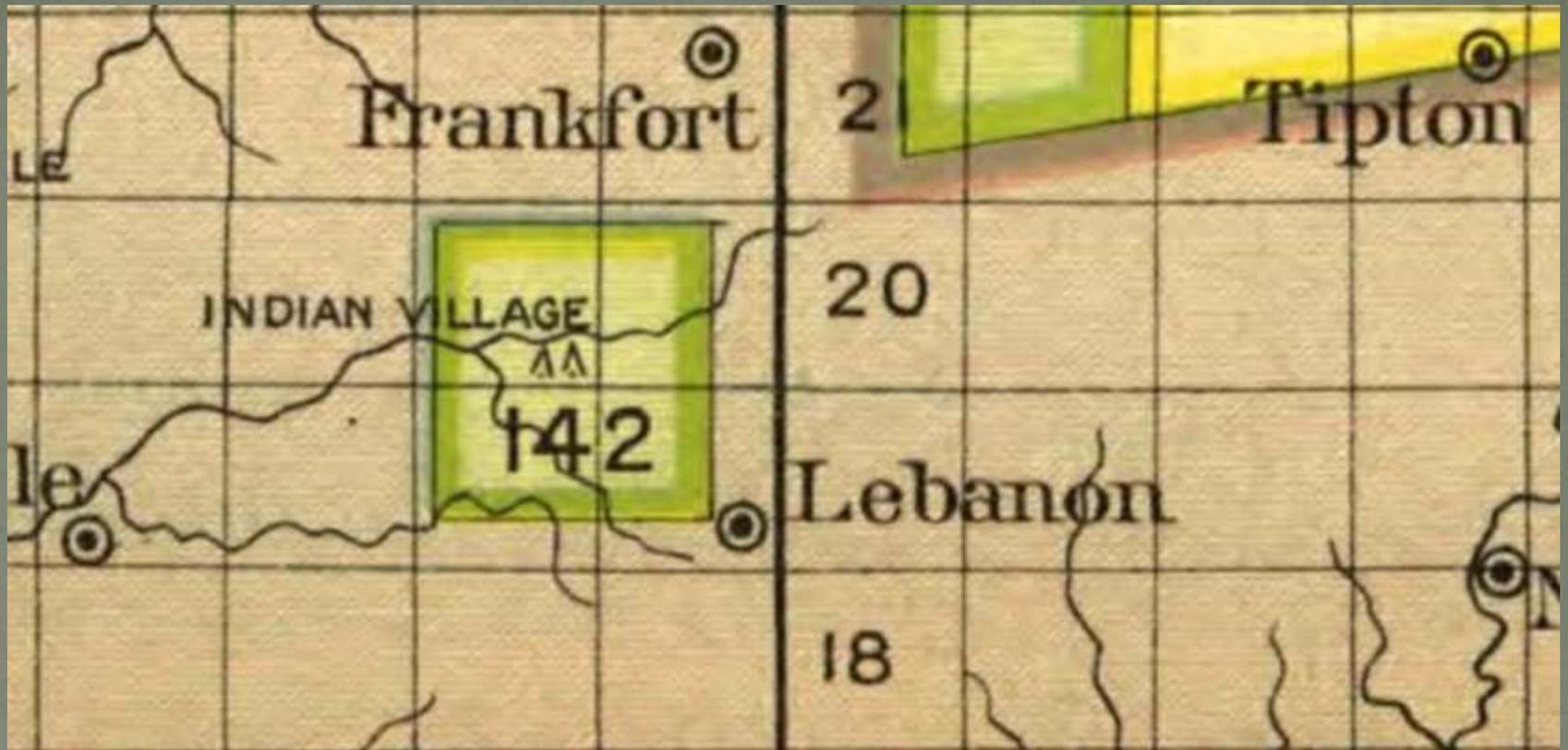
Others benefited as well.

As with many rich, powerful people, Peshawa / Richardville is remembered in a mixed context, but some acknowledge that the numerous private grants he negotiated are responsible for an ongoing presence of Hoosiers who are descended from the Miami Tribe.

By 1840, the Federal Government had secured treaties to the remainder of Indiana. The Miami peoples, isolated among the ever growing farmland, relinquished the “residue of the Big Reserve” (number 258) and the official Miami Nation relocated to Oklahoma.

Curiously, though, due to the private claims negotiated by Richardville, many Miami also remained in Indiana and eventually some of those who had departed for Oklahoma returned.





February 11, 1828 - The Eel River, or Thorntown party of Miami Indians, cede to the U.S. all claim to a reservation of land about 10 miles square at their Village on Sugar Tree Creek in Indiana, reserved to them by article 2, of the treaty of October, 1818.

Notes on History and Terms

The section of this presentation just completed refers to a history charged with emotion for some people. The author appreciates those emotions and acknowledges the overarching sadness of the destruction of the native way of life by the European descendant settlers.

This presentation is intended as an educational and instructional tool for modern Land Surveyors practicing in the State of Indiana. The histories referred to in the above section are for purposes of contextual comprehension.

The term Indian is used to refer to native inhabitants of the area now occupied by the United States, in conformity with the official public record, examples of which are cited above.