

MAP SOURCE SET - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

MAP 1



Map showing the lands assigned to emigrant Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri

United States. Topographical Bureau
Published 1836.

Notes

- From: [Documents concerning Col. Henry Dodge's expedition to the Rocky Mountains], House Document 181, 24th Cong., 1st session, 1835-36, serial 289.
- LC Many nations, 200
- Exhibition: Indians of North America, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., August, 1977.

<http://www.loc.gov/item/99446197>

MAP 2



Indian Territory, with Part of the Adjoining State of Kansas

United States. Army. Corps of Topographical Engineers
Published 1866. Washington, D.C. : Engineer Bureau, War Dept.

Notes: "Prepared from the Map of Danl. C. Major, U.S. Astt. showing the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, the Creek, Seminole, and Leased Indian Country established by authority of the Commrs. of Indian Affairs in 1858-59. and from Lieut. Col. J.E. Johnston's Map of teh Southern Boundary of

Kansas in 1857. The Map of the Creek Country by Lieut. L. C. Woodruff, Topl. Engrs., in 1850-51."

<http://www.loc.gov/item/2011590003>

MAP 3



Indian territory: compiled under the direction of the Hon. John H. Oberly, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by C.A. Maxwell.

Published 1889.

Notes: Shows the lands occupied by various tribes and includes details about land transfers and cessions.

<http://www.loc.gov/item/98687105>

MAP 4



Map of The Indian And Oklahoma Territories, 1894; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources

Rand McNally and Company, Chicago.

Notes

- Scale 1:760,320.
- LC Railroad maps, 288
- Description derived from published bibliography.
- Shows relief by hachures, drainage, Indian areas, districts, treaty dates, roads and trails, and the named railroads.

<http://www.loc.gov/item/98688546>

MAP 5



Premier Series Map of Oklahoma and Indian Territory

Published 1905, Geographical Publishing Co.

Notes: "Indian nations and Indian, forest, grazing, saline, and wood reservations shown by red boundaries."

<http://www.loc.gov/item/2001620495>

MAP GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What place or places does the map show?
- What do you notice first? Describe what else you see.
- When was this map created and by whom? What else do you learn from the bibliographic record?
- Does the map have any special features (e.g., legend, scale, description, notations, compass, etc.)? What information do these features provide?
- What Native American tribes are listed on the map? How are they represented?

Reflect

- Why do you think this map was made? What might have been the creator's purpose? What evidence supports your theory?
- Why do you think the creator chose to include the details shown? What might have been left off the map?
- If someone made this map today, what would be different/the same?
- What did you learn from examining this map? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this map?

Compare & Contrast

- According to these maps, how did Indian Territory change from 1836 to 1905?

SOURCE SET 1 - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

SOURCE 1A

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.*

STATUTE I.
May 28, 1830.

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=458>

SOURCE 1B

Approved on February 8, 1887, "An Act to Provide for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations," known as the Dawes Act, emphasized severalty, the treatment of Native Americans as individuals rather than as members of tribes.

http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/dawes.asp

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What type of text is this (letter, newspaper article, report, advertisement, legal document, etc.)?
- Are there any headers, headlines or other formatting options that call out specific parts of the text?
- When was this text created? Is place relevant to this text? How?
- What does the text describe or explain?
- What specific details are mentioned? What rights were given to the President? What rights were given to the Indians?

Reflect

- Why do you think the creators chose to include these specific details of description or explanation? What information might have been left out of the text?
- Does this text show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What do you feel when reading this text?
- What did you learn from examining this text? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this text?

Compare & Contrast

- What similarities or differences do you find in the language of the two texts? What changes do you notice in the attitude of the U.S. government towards the Native Americans?

SOURCE 1A EXCERPT

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 dol-
lars appropri-
ated.

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 23, 1830.

SOURCE 1B EXCERPT

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall hereafter be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by virtue of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation, or any part thereof, to be surveyed, or resurveyed if necessary, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; To each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and To each other single person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-sixteenth of a section: Provided, That in case there is not sufficient land in any of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: And provided further, That where the treaty or act of Congress setting apart such reservation provides the allotment of lands in severalty in quantities in excess of those herein provided, the President, in making allotments upon such reservation, shall allot the lands to each individual Indian belonging thereon in quantity as specified in such treaty or act: And provided further, That when the lands allotted are only valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual.”

SEC. 3. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 6. That upon the completion If said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every number of the respective bands or tribes of Indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they may reside; and no Territory shall pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, or under any law or treaty, and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, whether said Indian has been or not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States without in any manner affecting the right of any such Indian to tribal or other property.

SEC. 8. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the territory occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Osage, Miamies and Peorias, and Sacs and Foxes, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians in the State of New York, nor to that strip of territory in the State of Nebraska adjoining the Sioux Nation on the south added by executive order.

SOURCE 1B EXCERPT, PAGE 2

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of making the surveys and resurveys mentioned in section two of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid proportionately out of the proceeds of the sales of such land as may be acquired from the Indians under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed to affect the right and power of Congress to grant the right of way through any lands granted to an Indian, or a tribe of Indians, for railroads or other highways, or telegraph lines, for the public use, or condemn such lands to public uses, upon making just compensation.

SOURCE SET 2 - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

SOURCE 2A



<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llrd&fileName=010/llrd010.db&recNum=438>

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llrd&fileName=010/llrd010.db&recNum=439>

SOURCE 2B

The condition of affairs in Indian Territory and California. A report by Prof. C.C. Painter, agent of the Indian rights association.

Painter, C. C. (Charles Cornelius)

Philadelphia, Indian rights association, 1888.

{Begin page no. 11}

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gdc/calbk.052>

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What type of text is this (letter, newspaper article, report, advertisement, legal document, etc.)?
- When was this text created? Is place relevant to this text? How?
- What does the text describe or explain?

Reflect

- Why do you think the author chose to include these specific details of description or explanation? What information might have been left out of the text?
- Does the text show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What do you think the author might have wanted the audience to think or feel?
- What do you feel when reading this text?
- What did you learn from examining this text? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this text?

Compare & Contrast

- How does President Jackson's view of Native American resettlement compare to what C.C. Painter reports?

SOURCE 2A EXCERPT 1

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 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 collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

SOURCE 2A EXCERPT 2, PAGE 1

mined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion!

SOURCE 2A EXCERPT 2, PAGE 2

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the Westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West, by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive terri-

SOURCE 2A EXCERPT 2, PAGE 3

tory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy.

SOURCE 2B EXCERPT

OKLAHOMA. Owing to the impassable condition of the streams, my plan for visiting the Sac and Fox people, and the Shawnees and Pottawatomies, had to be abandoned. From Pawnee I went down through the Oklahoma country to Oklahoma station, (on the A. T. and Sante Fe Branch Road, which now connects through to Galveston, Texas) where stages connect for Darlington and Ft. Reno. This gave opportunity to see the character of this famous, much-coveted country. It is better timbered and watered than any other portion of the Indian Territory I have seen, and grass is abundant; but I do not believe the soil is so good as either east or west of it. It would not better the Wichitas, and the other Indians whom it is proposed to remove into it, so far as the quality of the land is concerned. It is not, as many seem to suppose, the original site of the Garden of Eden, but is far too good a country to be suffered to lie unused when so many of our citizens are seeking homes.

I was asked, both by the President and Mr. Lamar, to give an opinion as to the advisability of removing the Indians west of Oklahoma into this district, so that the reservations now occupied by them might be opened to settlement. After an extended tour and inspection of their reservations, and inquiries into their condition and prospects, I reported that in my estimation it would be unjust, cruel and disastrous to do so.

The theory on which this is proposed is that no treaty stands in the way of their removal, or of the opening of their reservations, since they are on executive order reservations, while there are treaty and other difficulties in the way of throwing open Oklahoma to white settlement.

These reasons are valid in appearance only, but not in reality, while there are very real and urgent reasons why it should not be done. A treaty was made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, for instance, giving them a reservation north of the one now occupied, but we had no right to give them this land, it being in part embraced in the Cherokee outlet, and the Indians did not understand that it was the land for which they were treating, but supposed they were getting the land which is now occupied by them. They refused to move upon it, and we had no right to remove them to it. After correspondence, the President set apart, by "Executive order," their present reservation, in lieu of that given them by the treaty. Of course he had no power to annul, by Executive order, their treaty rights, among which was the right of any individual Indian, head of a family, to have allotted to him 320 acres of land to be secured by a patent. If the President could rightfully give them this land in lieu of the other, their possession of it carried with it all the rights they had on the other tract.

The Wichitas are said to be on a reservation by unratified treaty, and since the treaty has never been ratified by the Senate there could be no legal obstacle to their being removed. The fact is, these Indians claim always to have been the owners of this land, not only of what they occupy, but of a large body occupied in part by the Kiowas and Comanches, Delawares and Caddoes, and also that which was procured from the Quapaws for the Chickasaws, we treating with those Kansas Indians for land owned by them. Their title to it has never been extinguished. So there are virtual legal and treaty obligations in the way of this removal, fully as sacred as those which prevent us from opening Oklahoma, and certainly the moral obligations are even greater.

SOURCE 2B EXCERPT, PAGE 2

These people, especially the Wichitas, have taken deep root in these lands, have built them homes, and opened up farms. This is being done with most encouraging rapidity by the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches. It would be a cruel outrage to force them to remove; it would be a disastrous step backward to induce them to go. The lands to which they would remove are not so good as those now occupied; they are bitterly opposed to the plan and it ought not to be attempted. Oklahoma ought to be opened up. It is not needed by the Indians, it cannot be kept empty and ought not to be so kept; but if treaty and moral obligations must be violated, it is better to do so with reference to vacant lands than with reference to established homes. Steps ought to be taken at once to gain the consent of the Seminoles and Creeks to throw this land open to settlement, and it could doubtless be done if a fair price above the thirty cents per acre which we paid for it, for the settlement of Indians upon it, was offered for it.

We know from good authority that an empty house, though swept and furnished, cannot be guarded against demoniacal possession. The only way to keep it clean is to occupy it. But we ought to have learned something from past experience in regard to the removal of Indians from their homes to satisfy the convenience or the greed of the white man. Much and bitter complaint has been made that the President has failed to appoint a Commission, which he was authorized to do, to treat with the Indians of the territory for a surrender of their treaty rights in regard to land. The appointment of such a Commission, simply to treat with them for their consent, is seemingly a very innocent and proper thing to do, but it is very much like the act of March 1st, 1883, empowering the President to consolidate agencies and tribes, at his discretion, "with the consent of the tribes to be affected thereby, expressed in the usual way," which J. P. Dunn, Jr., interprets to mean "The President is authorized and empowered to drive the Indians from their native homes, and place them on unhealthy and uncongenial reservations, whenever sufficient political influence has been brought to bear upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the Secretary of the Interior, by men who desire the lands of any tribe, to induce a recommendation for their removal. Provided, that before any tribe shall be removed the members thereof shall be bullied, cajoled or defrauded into consenting to the removal." Mr. Dunn reminds us that the Modoc war was caused by attempting to force these Indians to stay on a reservation with the hostile Klamaths, who would give them no peace, nor allow them to raise food. The Sioux war of 1876 resulted from an enforcement of an order for that nation to abandon the Powder River country, which we had guaranteed them as a hunting ground, and to limit them to their reservation, where there was no game.

The Nez Perce war of 1877 was caused by an attempt to force Joseph's band of Lower Nez Perces to abandon their own home, their title to which had never been extinguished, and go upon the Lapwai Reserve.

SOURCE 2B EXCERPT, PAGE 3

All our troubles with the Chiracahua Apaches since 1876 have come from our attempts to remove them from their native mountains to an unhealthy and intolerable place for mountain Indians, to live with a band unfriendly to them. The wars with Victorio's Apaches resulted from the discontinuance of their reservation, and an order for their removal to San Carlos. The war with the northern Cheyennes came from an attempt to make them stay in the Indian Territory, which proved unhealthy for them. The shame and disgrace of the Ponca removal is yet fresh in mind, and a war, which would have marked the path hewn by them from the Indian Territory back to their old home in Nebraska, would have been a legitimate outcome of this outrage had Standing Bear's band been stronger.

The Hualapais, removed to the Colorado River, escaped extermination, so unhealthy was the new home, only by fleeing from it in a body. The list might be indefinitely extended, but those who make our laws touching Indian affairs, and those entrusted with their administration, seem incapable of learning anything from the history of the past.

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs returns, in his last report, to his recommendations in regard to the removal of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Wichitas and associated tribes, so that the clamor about Oklahoma may be hushed, and politicians, urged forward by their constituents who want these lands, are unwearied in their efforts to have this outrage committed. The friends of the Indian ought to take tenable ground in their opposition to this, lest in mistaken efforts to maintain, pro forma, the exact proportions of the treaty, or other rights of these people, they shall lose all. We may as well settle it first as last, and better now than later, that such an immense territory as now lies vacant and worse than useless under the shadow of old treaties, can never, as a matter of fact, be held for such time as the Indian, left to himself, may be able to utilize it and cause it to contribute what it is capable of doing to meet the world's cry for food. But a successful appeal may be hopefully made to the American people as against essential and absolute injustice and cruel wrong, and this appeal should be promptly and distinctly made.

It is already apparent that the time of the land-grabber is short, and that what he does to rob the Indian of his land must be done quickly, before the severalty law gives it to him by an inalienable title. Efforts in this direction will be earnest and unremitting; the vigilance and efforts of the Indians' friends must not be less so.

SOURCE SET 3 - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

SOURCE 3A

Prepare to meet us at Chetopa, Kan. a large area of the beautiful Indian territory open to homesteaders ... for further particulars, call on or address the Indian Territory Colonization Society

Indian Territory Colonization Society

Published Chetopa, 1879

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/rbpebib:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(rbpe+02001900\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/rbpebib:@field(NUMBER+@band(rbpe+02001900)))

SOURCE 3B

Durant, Indian Territory and Bryan County

Published 1906, Citizens Loan & Realty Co.

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.award/ncdeaa.A0579>

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What type of text is this (letter, newspaper article, report, advertisement, legal document, etc.)?
- Are there any headers, headlines or other formatting options that call out specific parts of the text?
- What does the text describe or explain?
 - What specific benefits does the advertisement list for meeting at Chetopa, Kansas? What does the map show?
 - What specific benefits does the advertisement list for Durant, Oklahoma/Indian Territory?

Reflect

- Why do you think this text was made? What might have been the creator's purpose? What evidence supports your theory?
- Why do you think the creator chose to include these specific details of description or explanation? What information might have been left out of the text?
- Who is the audience for the text? What do you think the creator might have wanted the audience to think or feel? Does the arrangement or presentation of words, illustrations, or both affect how the audience might think or feel? How?
- What do you feel when reading this text?
- Does this text show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What did you learn from examining this text? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this text?

Compare & Contrast

- How are these sources similar and how are they different? Which is more appealing to you? Why? Which seems more realistic? Why?

SOURCE 3A, TOP HALF, SIDE 1

(May 1879)

Prepare to Meet us AT CHETOPA, KAN.

A LARGE AREA OF THE BEAUTIFUL

INDIAN

TERRITORY OPEN TO HOMESTEADERS.

ever offered to the People by the Government.

READ THE OTHER

In the above Map, the location of Chetopa shows it to be the best point to start from, as well as the nearest to all points North and East. The black line running southwest from Chetopa is the Stage Line to the Public Lands. The boundaries of this land will be clearly given by our Superintendent of Locations, when you arrive at Chetopa.

In looking over the records of the General Land Office at Washington, by eminent lawyers and land-men, it was discovered that 17 500 000 acres of the most fertile part of the Territory belong intact to the government, and

SOURCE 3A, BOTTOM HALF, SIDE 1

Now is the time to Secure a Home on the finest Land ever

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BILL.

In looking over the records of the General Land Office at Washington, by eminent lawyers and land-men, it was discovered that 17,500,000 acres of the most fertile part of the Territory belong intact to the government, and are not included in the Indian reservations proper.

Since the public have learned these facts, thousands of them are flocking toward the Territory, and taking up their homes, and the tide will continue till every vestige of the public domain is taken. Now that the people of the United States know that they have rights in the Territory, they will go en masse, and no stop can be put to them on the plea of the land belonging to the Indians.

The *Kansas City Times* says: "It is probable that at this writing fully ten thousand immigrants are upon the line of march in the Missouri valley, converging toward Southern Kansas, to occupy the rich and fertile lands of the Indian Territory, from which the Indian title has been extinguished by government purchase. The Black Hills was forbidden ground to the pale-face until the development of the precious metals incited the spontaneous begira of 1876, but there is no treaty barrier to the present movement—and there can be no legal prohibition to the occupation of government lands from which the Indian title has been extinguished, notwithstanding the telegraphic information from Washington that the Cabinet regards it as an open question. There are millions of those idle acres, as finely timbered, as well watered, and the most fertile on the continent, awaiting the subduing hand of civilization, and offering, also, if report be true, mineral resources in lavish abundance. It would not at all surprise us if the valleys of the Cimarron and Canadian rivers should yield as plentifully of the precious ores as the carbonath hills of Leadville and the rocky ribbed hills of the Pacific slope."

For the purpose of settling up this unoccupied government land, the Indian Territory Colonization Society, with headquarters at Chetopa, Kansas, are sending men out daily to this promised land. They have already sent out over seventy families, established a town site, established a stage line, and by the 15th of May will have a saw mill, grist mill and newspaper on that ground.

Chetopa is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and is the last station on the M., K. & T. in Kansas, before entering the Territory. The country around it is a garden spot in Kansas, and living is cheaper than in any portion of the State, and we insure our Territory immigrants the lowest of prices in outfitting them. For full particulars as to cost of outfitting rates, &c., address the Society, at Chetopa, or at any of the branch offices in St. Louis, Chicago or Quincy.

Another reason why you should come to Chetopa; it is sixty-two miles nearer than any other point in southern Kansas from Kansas City, and eighty-five miles nearer from St. Louis, and necessarily you save that much railroad fare. In addition to this, Chetopa is only seventy-five miles from the land, on a direct route southwest, while on other routes you must travel southeast to intercept the Chetopa road. It is the only practicable route to the land, and by taking the through line from Chicago, and the M., K. & T. at Hannibal, or if you come to St. Louis, you take the M., K. & T., and go through without change of cars. The object of the Society is to put you there as cheap as possible, and we guarantee the very best of rates, and will conduct you to the land.

Members of our organization leave Chetopa every week, with colonists, and stage lines run every other day, insuring you a speedy and safe transit.

Now is the time to move, that you may get your home staked out and house erected, and be ready for fall plowing. By moving at this time you will be ready for farming in the spring; can have a large wheat crop, and be self-sustaining in one year. This land is finely timbered, and finely watered, with veins of coal and other minerals cropping out.

People going to the Territory by wagon will also find Chetopa the best route, for here you can lay in a full supply of everything needed, at the very lowest prices. It is only one days staging and two days wagon travel from Chetopa. Remember, we send a guide with any party of fifteen or over from Chetopa; and also remember we leave Chetopa every Thursday of each week with colonists. Thus, by leaving Hannibal or St. Louis every Tuesday evening, we arrive in Chetopa the next day after dinner, which will give you ample time to purchase what you desire. We also give reduced rates on freight as well as passage. Mr. GEO. W. McFARLIN, who is superintendent of the colony, has already gone forward with over 100 people who have gone to stay and locate a town, which is only seventy-five miles from Chetopa, pleasantly situated in a healthy location near the confluence of the two forks of a large river, with good water power, plenty of timber, and excellent building rock. Mr. McFARLIN and others of the society, who have lived in the Territory and have rights of citizenship, are perfectly familiar with every section of the country, and will guide you and give you all verbal information when you arrive at Chetopa, where the headquarters of the Indian Territory Colonization Society can be found, and where all letters of a general nature should be addressed. In order to secure the aid of our society, and become a member, address a letter to us enclosing a stamp, when we will secure you a ticket and freight rates to Chetopa.

We sell round trip tickets from Chicago, Hannibal, St. Louis, Moberly, Higy or Sedalia, good for 40 days, which will give you ample time to explore, lay a claim and return for your family. Considering the unprecedented rush already in this direction, we would advise you to act at once, if you desire to secure either valuable timber or mineral lands.

An expedition will leave Hannibal the second Tuesday in May. It will also leave St. Louis on the same date, and meet at Sedalia Wednesday morning, May 14th.

For further particulars, call on or address the **INDIAN TERRITORY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Chetopa, Kansas, or Hannibal, Mo.**

GEO. W. McFARLIN, Sup't in Territory. W. H. KERNS, General Manager.

Parties who desire, can call on or address the General Manager at HANNIBAL, MISSOURI, where all needed information can be obtained. Headquarters at National Hotel.

SOURCE 3A, TOP HALF, SIDE 2

**THE BEAUTIFUL
INDIAN TERRITORY OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT!**

Over 17,500,000 Acres of Land within the Heart of the Territory
subject to Homestead and Pre-emption by any
Citizen of the Government.

People are Rushing towards this Land in Crowds, and Colonies
are Forming in Every Place.

The Indian Territory Colonization Society, with Headquarters at
Chetopa, Kansas, will Conduct any Party to the Land, which
is Only about Seventy Miles from Chetopa.

The Best Way for you to Do is for a Number in your Community
to Organize, and We will Meet You, Secure you Rates on
Railroad and Conduct you Through,
FREE OF CHARGE.

Soldiers Homestead Lands can be secured, and it is the only body of Homestead Land
in the United States. The entire Tract has been surveyed by the Government, and
recorded. It was purchased from the Indians in 1866, and is open to every
citizen. The Indians have greeted the new comers with a welcome, and are
doing all they can to encourage the immigration, and they are only too
glad to know that there is plenty of Public Land so near to them.

REMEMBER you can or secure Low Rates by addressing the Society at Hannibal or Chetopa. Special
Low Rates given at St. Louis and Keokuk and intermediate points on the Mississippi River by
way of Hannibal to Chetopa, with First-Class Passage on the Fast Running Palace
Steamers of the Keokuk and Northern Line Packet Company.

SOURCE 3A, BOTTOM HALF, SIDE 2

In order that all the facts may be clearly understood as to how the 14,000,000 acres of land became public, and why they are now as much open to homestead and pre-emption as any other government lands, we give below a statement recently prepared by Col. Hoadinot, who is probably more thoroughly informed on the subject than any other man in the country. The following is the statement:

STATEMENT OF COL. E. C. HOADINOT ABOUT THE LANDS AND FACTS.

First—In reply, I will say that the United States, by treaties made in 1850, purchased from Indian tribes, in the Indian Territory, about 14,000,000 acres of land.

Second—These lands were bought from the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Chickasaw; the Chickasaw sold no lands by their treaty of 1850.

The Choctaw, by their treaty of 1850, sold to the United States 8,250,549 acres, for the sum of \$275,100. The Chickasaw, by their treaty of 1850, sold to the United States 2,100,000 acres for the sum of \$225,000.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw, by their treaty of 1850, sold to the United States the "leased lands" lying west of 96 deg. of west longitude, for the sum of \$200,000. The number of acres in this tract is not specified in the treaty, but it contains about 7,000,000 acres. (See 14th vol. Statutes at Large, pages 756,757 and 758.)

Of these ceded lands the United States has since appropriated for the use of the Sac and Foxes 479,067 acres, and for the Potowomac 570,577 acres, making a total of 1,050,644 acres. These Indians occupy these lands by virtue of treaties and acts of Congress. By an unratified agreement the Wichita Indians are now occupying 743,610 acres of these ceded lands. If prompt action will be taken by the United States Government to permanently locate the Wichita upon the lands they now occupy. The title, however, to these lands is still in the United States.

By executive order, Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe, and other wild Indians have been brought upon a portion of the ceded lands, but such lands are a part of the public domain of the United States, and have all been surveyed and sectioned.

A portion of these 14,000,000 acres of land, however, has not been appropriated by the United States for the use of other Indians, and is all probably never will be.

Third—These unappropriated lands are situated immediately west of the 97 deg. of west longitude, and south of the Cherokee territory. They amount to several millions of acres, and are as valuable as any in the territory. The soil is well adapted for the production of corn, wheat and other cereals. It is unsuited for grazing, and is well watered and timbered.

Fourth—The United States have an absolute and uncontroverted title in every acre of these 14,000,000 acres, unless it be in the 1,050,644 acres now occupied by the Sac and Fox and Potowomac Indians. The Indian title has been extinguished. The articles of the treaties with the Choctaw and Chickasaw, by which they sold their lands, begin with the statement that the lands are ceded "in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon." By the express terms of these treaties the lands bought by the United States were not intended for the exclusive use of "other Indians" as has been so often asserted. They were bought as much for the negroes of the country as for Indians.

The commissioner of the general land office, Gen. Williamson, in his report for 1874, computes the area of the Indian Territory at 44,134,230 acres, of which, he says, 17,150,200 are unappropriated; these lands he designates as "Public Lands." The honorable commissioner has fallen into a natural error; he has included in his computation the lands of the

Cherokee west of 96 degrees west longitude, and the Chickasaw Nation which, though surveyed, can in no sense be deemed "public lands." The only public lands in the Territory are those marked on this map, and amount, as before stated, to about, between millions acres.

Whatever may have been the desire or intention of the United States Government in 1850, to locate Indians or negroes upon these lands, it is certain that no such desire or intention exists in 1874. The negro, since that date, has become a citizen of the United States, and Congress has recently enacted laws which practically forbid the removal of any more Indians into the Territory. Two years ago Mr. Mills, of Texas, caused a provision to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill, prohibiting the removal of the Sioux Indians into the Indian Territory; a project at that time contemplated by the Interior Department, and a similar provision in the Indian appropriation bill of last winter, the removal of any Indians from Arizona or New Mexico into the Indian Territory is forbidden. These laws practically leave several millions of acres of the richest lands on the continent free from Indian title or occupancy, and an integral part of the public domain.

To save the time which would be required to answer the many letters I am constantly receiving upon this subject, I have made a plain but accurate map, which I enclose with this letter. I shall be glad to furnish maps and such further information as may be required.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,
E. C. HOADINOT.

WHAT A NEW YORK PAPER SAYS.
(New York Gazette, Feb. 22, 1874.)

The time has come when this Territory should cast away its death shroud and be opened for civilized development. The tide of emigration which has so long been setting towards the regions west of the Missouri, and which has enormously increased in the past two or three years, encounters an artificial barrier in this vast and inviting region, wedged in as it is between the busy States of Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and embracing an area of 60,000 square miles—considerably more than the State of Missouri. The agricultural resources of the Territory are great, the soil being extraordinarily fertile. It possesses great mineral wealth, and a large influx of settlers is predicted, should the measures now pending result in opening the Territory to settlers, so provision would then be made for the protection of life and property by the establishment of an United States Court and other accommodations of civilization. It is really absurd that 41,000,000 acres of land, having a magnificent soil and climate, should be fenced in from development. No injustice should be done, and none, as we understand it, is contemplated to the Indians now inhabiting the Territory. They should have a goodly amount of land reserved to each of them, in conformity, and care should be taken that their tribal lands should not be taken from them without due equivalent being paid. But should this country be opened school houses and churches would spring up as they have done in Kansas, Texas and the other Western States, and education and religion would ere long fill the Indian, whose capacity for civilized culture has already been widely demonstrated in the Territory, into the place of ignorant savagism. Within the Indian Territory there is practically at present a foreign government; its people are citizens of the United States and have neither the privileges nor the responsibilities of citizens. They consist of portions of 8 more or more of Indian tribes loosely connected by considerations of race, owning all the great domains together, but without individual title or ownership, and although they have reached a commendable degree of civilization, the general grade of intelligence among them is low, and the barriers of isolation which

have been so spontaneously erected, as they were probably intended to do, the spread of the customs and improvements of civilization. By the census of 1870 the total number of Indians was 68,150, of whom only 2,407 were whites, 6,378 were colored (mainly slaves previous to our civil war), and 59,365 were Indians. In the eight years since those figures were compiled an immense immigration has poured into all the States and Territories surrounding the Indian Territory, and yet with some of these in more favored respect to soil, climate and general adaptability to civilized progress, this land of the red man shows practically no growth in population, an official estimate in 1877 giving only 68,701 inhabitants, scarcely any increase in those eight years. These facts are forcibly set forth in the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Forty-fourth Congress, to whom was referred a bill to provide for the organization of the Indian Territory under territorial laws, and a bill to now on its passage through Congress for the organization of the Indian Territory into the Territory of Oklahoma, with the same representation in Congress as is accorded to other citizens, with a Governor, Legislative Council, Courts, etc. It is also provided that each person who is a member of any tribe occupying a reservation in the Territory shall be entitled to a homestead of 160 acres of land in the reservation of the tribe in which such person is a member. Absolute title of ownership shall be given from the United States, with a condition prohibiting the sale of the lands by the patentee for a period of twenty years. The remainder of the lands, except such as shall be reserved for school purposes, shall be allotted in severalty to the members of the tribe, and in severalty to the members among those individuals of this property now held in common; and comparatively few of the Indians are only asked to give up their aboriginal tribal relations and accept the relations of citizens. Colonel Elias C. Boodinot, one of the Cherokee Nation, is a strong advocate of the formation of Territorial Government, and in a recent letter he says: "There is not an intelligent Indian in the Indian Territory unacquainted with the villainous ringle who have plundered the Indians for the past ten years, but will heartily endorse the conclusion that for time has come when the Territory should be opened to civilization." He believes that this is the honorable logic of events. He says all the sentimentalism of Quakers and Utopians, all the selfish greed of the Indian demagogues who swarm here every session of Congress in the capacity of Indian delegates, and the concentrated power of the Indian ring cannot prevail it."

With the exception of the retained reservations of the Choctaw, Creek, Seminole and Chickasaw nations, all of the Territory has been surveyed and sectioned. The total area of the Territory is 41,058,798 acres, of which about only 18,149,700 is sectioned. About 15,000,000 acres of the 41,000,000 belong absolutely to the United States, having been bought and paid for under the treaties of 1850 with the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole. All of this has been set aside as a reservation for the Wichita, Potowomac and Sac and Foxes. There are 12,000,000 acres of unceded soil in the Territory which is "public land." The Indian title has been extinguished. Congress has this session passed a law forbidding the removal of any more Indians from Arizona or New Mexico to this Territory, while the Indian Department has abandoned the hostile policy of removing Indians from the northern Territories into the Indian Territory. Now, what are you going to do with these 12,000,000 acres of rich land—so large in area as the State of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and capable of sustaining as many people? This country will be swarmed by the progressive white population of this country within the next three years, whether Congress legislate or not for the Indian Territory.

For Full Particulars in regard to Rates, Routes of Travel, Cost of Outfitting, &c., address all letters to the Indian Territory Colonization Society at Chetopa, Kan., or at the Branch Office Hannibal, Mo.

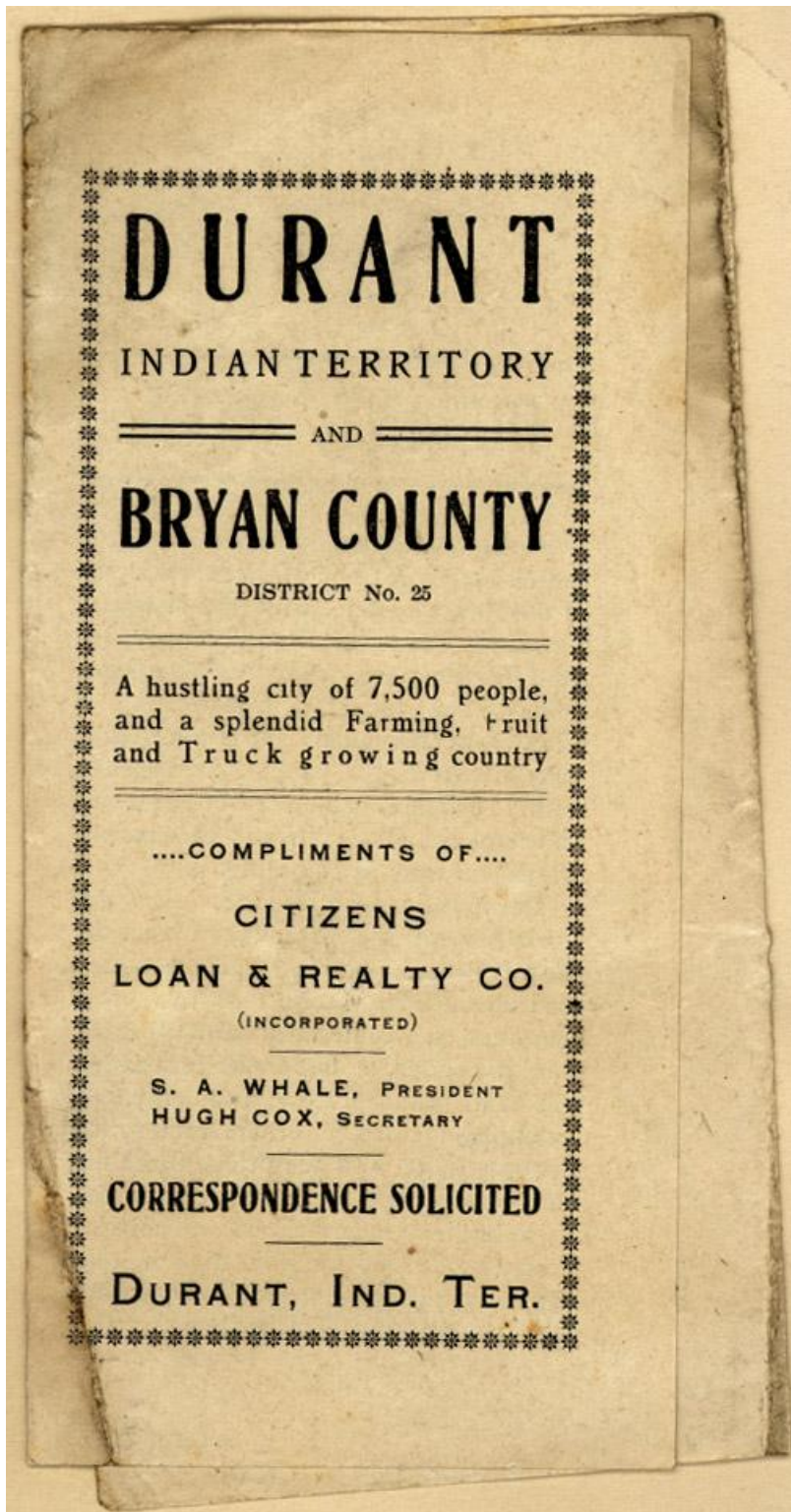
W. H. KERNS, General Manager.

READ THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THIS BILL.

28119

Part 2 #19

SOURCE 3B, TRIFOLD COVER



SOURCE 3B, TRIFOLD INSIDE

DURANT, OKLA.

Durant is located at the crossing of the Arkansas & Choctaw railway, a part of the Frisco system, with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, in Bryan county, Indian Territory, or what will be Oklahoma when the state constitution is adopted in November. It is a hustling, busy city of 7,500 people, no negroes, with 115 business houses built of brick and stone. The citizens are moral, intelligent and law-abiding.

The public utilities are: A water works system, the water taken from the Blue river; a planing mill, a cotton seed oil mill, four cotton gins, a cotton compress, a flour mill and elevator, machine shops, a telephone exchange, a steam laundry, three lumber yards, a canning factory, a broom factory, an electric light and ice plant, three national banks and three trust companies, a wholesale grocery house, a bottling works, a \$25,000 nursery, nine hotels, one daily and three weekly newspapers, one job printing establishment, fine

public school buildings, six churches and a Presbyterian college for both sexes.

Durant's annual commercial revenue is, cotton, \$1,000,000; cotton seed, \$150,000; corn, \$200,000; oats, \$150,000; fowls and eggs, \$50,000; other country produce, \$80,000; fruits (in its infancy), \$50,000; cattle, hogs, horses and mules, \$250,000 each; potatoes, \$50,000; hay, \$50,000—total, \$2,620,000. The annual mercantile sales will, it is estimated, reach over three and a half million dollars.

Bonds have been voted to extend the water mains and to put in an adequate sewerage system. A syndicate is applying for an electric railway, electric light and gas franchise. They propose to put in an adequate street car system for Durant and to build a trolley line to Kemp, eighteen miles.

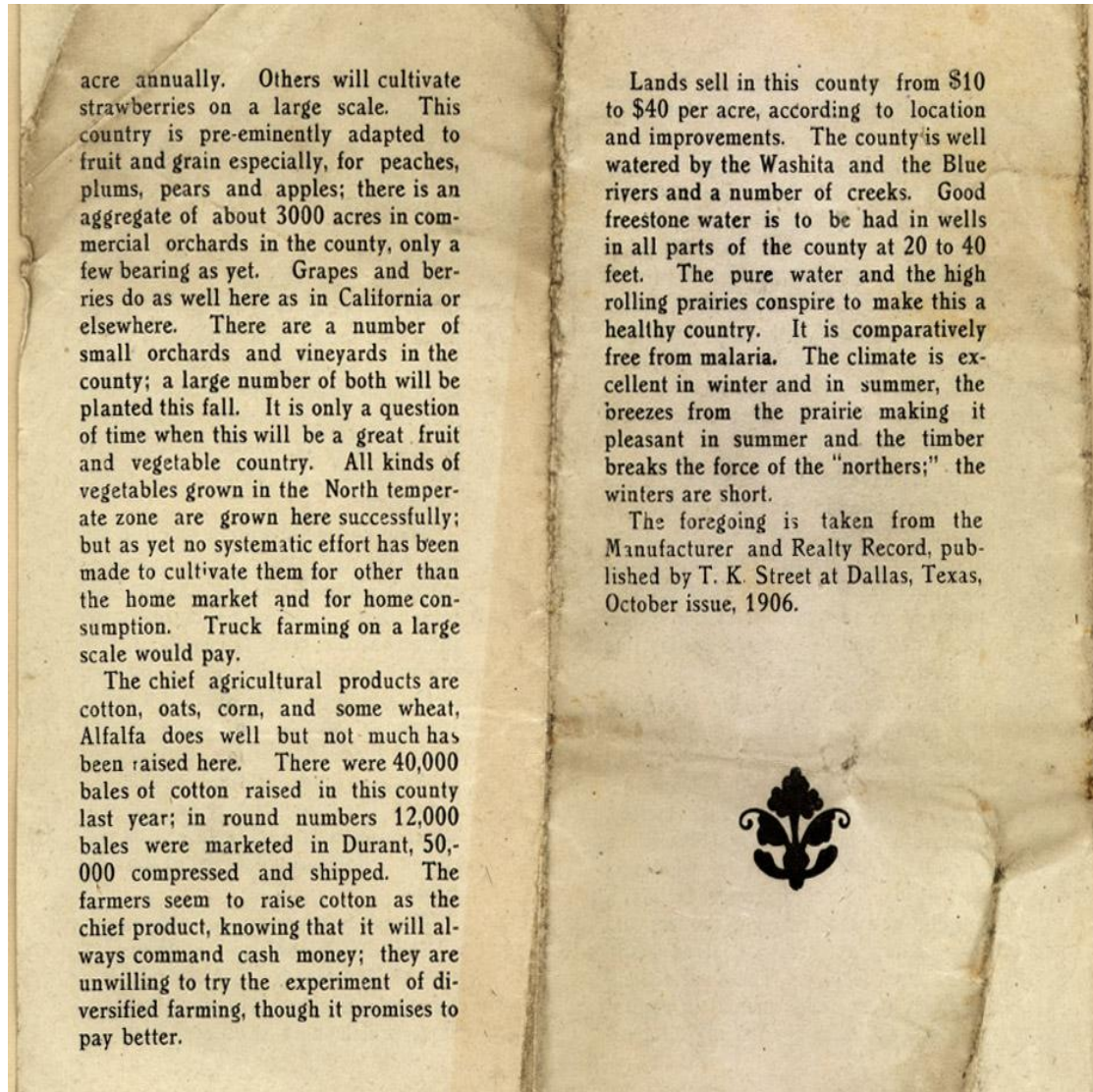
Durant needs, to develop it further, the following industries: A wagon, spoke and handle factory, a small cotton factory, a building and loan company, a barrel, box and crate factory, a furniture factory, a paper mill, a large dairy and creamery, a wholesale dry goods house, a buggy factory, a hospital and sanitarium, a tannery and shoe factory, an artificial stone plant, and a cigar factory. These various enterprises offer inducements to capital to invest in—they are paying proposi-

tions; they would meet with encouragement from the citizens.

The county is about one-third timber—the balance prairie. The timber is cottonwood, bois d'arc, pecan, ash, elm and hackberry, with some hickory and walnut. Most of the walnut has been cut and shipped. The soils of both the timber and the prairie lands are a rich sandy loam, with some black waxy. The sandy soils are not loose, so as to be drifted by the winds, but they have sufficient solid earth mixed with the sand to render the land firm and compact, yet porous and easily cultivated.

Being underlaid with a clay sub-soil they hold the rains; they have a remarkable drouth-resisting quality. But rains come here with such regularity that, as a rule, crops are good. A failure has never been known in this part of the country. We doubt if a better farming country can be found in any part of the United States, both for the productive lands and for uniform seasons. There is scarcely ever a time when crops would be benefited by irrigation. Rains usually come at the right time.

The sandy lands are perfectly adapted to fruit growing and vegetable culture. Trimble & McAlister have a hundred acres in strawberries, near Durant, which nets them over \$100 per

SOURCE 3B, TRIFOLD BACK

SOURCE SET 4 - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

SOURCE 4A

Indian Territory

Gannett, Henry

46 pages, published 1881, New York, C. Scribner's sons

<http://archive.org/details/indianterritory00gann>

SOURCE 4B

“Indian Territory”

Gannett, Henry

Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York, Vol. 27, No. 3 (1895), pp. 272-276

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/197313>

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What type of text is this (letter, newspaper article, report, advertisement, legal document, etc.)?
- Are there any headers, headlines or other formatting options that call out specific parts of the text?
- What does the text describe or explain?
- How does the text portray the Native Americans and the U.S. government?

Reflect

- Why do you think this text was made? What might have been the creator’s purpose? What evidence supports your theory?
- Why do you think the author chose to include these specific details of description or explanation? What information might have been left out of the text?
- What do you think the author might have wanted the audience to think or feel? Does the arrangement or presentation of words, illustrations, or both affect how the audience might think or feel? How?
- What do you feel when reading this text?
- Does this text show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What did you learn from examining this text? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this text?

Compare & Contrast

- What was the tone of each text? How did the author portray the Native Americans and the U.S. government in the text from 1881 versus the text from 1895? What do you think accounts for the similarities or differences in the portrayals?

SOURCE 4A, PAGE 1

Inhabitants.—Besides the Indians who originally inhabited this territory, the United States Government has from time to time moved thither entire tribes, or parts of tribes, from more or less distant portions of the country, assigning to each tribe a definite area or “reservation.” The immigrants now outnumber very largely the

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

SOURCE 4A, PAGE 2

QuickTime™ and a
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SOURCE 4A, PAGE 3

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SOURCE 4A, PAGE 4

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SOURCE 4B EXCERPT

The form of the government of the tribes is quite similar to that of States. They elect a Governor and other executive officers, a legislature consisting of two houses, and they have a judiciary, with the other machinery of the law. The government, however, is very feeble, especially in matters affecting the white residents of the Territory, and most of the administration of law is carried on by the United States authorities.

In accordance with the treaties made with the United States, the lands of these tribes are held in common. They cannot be disposed of by the tribes to any party except the United States. Under their laws, any member of the tribe may take up and use any unoccupied land which he desires. This holding, however, is subject to the will of the tribe, which retains ownership of the land. In this way the Indians have located themselves mainly upon little farms, away from the railroads and white settlements. The whites who have become members of the tribe by intermarriage, on the contrary, with their wide-awake Anglo-Saxon enterprise, have seized upon the cream of the country. They hold the town sites, the coal lands and the finest of the agricultural and grazing lands. Most of these lands they have rented to other white men, paying a small portion of the rental to the nation. Thus we have before us a practical illustration of the workings of Henry George's theory of holding land in common, and it can scarcely be said to be a success. The number of land-grabbers being limited, land-grabbing has gone to a far greater extreme than in any other part of the country. For instance, it is said that the entire reservation of the Seminoles is in the hands of one man, the chief, and that the Indians are practically serfs, and the same is the case in less degree in other nations. Another evil follows closely upon this: owing to the extreme uncertainty of all land titles, or rather to the utter absence of them, few settlers dare to make more than the most temporary sort of improvements. Most of the buildings in the towns are of the most flimsy, temporary character. The policy, naturally, is to skim the cream as quickly as possible and throw away the skimmed milk to sour.

With the large number of whites in the Territory not connected with the tribes, but dependent for their leases, and for the improve-

SOURCE 4B EXCERPT, PAGE 1*Indian Territory.*

275

ments they have made, upon the will of the Indians, it will be surprising if the present condition of things lasts much longer. As their numbers increase relative to the Indian population, they will certainly take possession of the civil authority sooner or later, and of their holdings. Such a revolution seems near at hand. It can probably be effected without material trouble, since the Indian population will be greatly outnumbered.

Foreseeing this possible result, the United States has been, for some time past, attempting to negotiate with these Indians with a view of giving up the tribal governments, divide their lands in severalty, and thus make it possible for the whites to obtain deeds to whatever land the Indians do not actually require. A Commission is at present in the Territory attempting to treat with the Indians, but the latter, influenced probably by the whites who are members of the tribe, and who have every reason to be satisfied with the present arrangement, refuse to treat with them in any way. Indeed, under the circumstances it seems to be a very difficult situation. The only easy solution would seem to be to give every one connected with the tribe whatever he claims, which would result naturally enough, in giving the Indians proper very little and the white men who have married into the tribes the lion's share. On that basis, it is altogether probable that there will be no trouble in coming to an understanding and agreement with the Indians, owing to the influence which these white men among them have over them.

As a preliminary to the allotment of lands among the Indians the United States Government has commenced the subdivision of these lands into townships, sections and quarter-sections. An appropriation of \$200,000 was made by the last Congress for this purpose, being the amount estimated to be necessary for subdividing half of the Territory, with the exception of the Chickasaw Nation, which has already been subdivided. This work was, under the appropriation act, placed in the hands of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, to be executed by the Topographic force connected with this Bureau. The work was commenced in April, 1895, and is being rapidly pushed forward, and by the end of the year 1896, providing Congress continues to support it, the subdivision of the Territory will be completed.

SOURCE SET 5 - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

SOURCE 5A

Ejecting an "Oklahoma boomer" / drawn by T. de Thulstrup from a sketch by Frederic Remington.

1885 March 28

wood engraving.

Summary: Squatter family in wagon being escorted by soldiers from Indian territory

Notes: Illus. in: Harper's weekly, 1885 March 28, cover

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/89714477/>

SOURCE 5B

Boomers entering Oklahoma Territory

c1905

photomechanical print : halftone

Notes: F39291 U.S. Copyright Office

Reproduction of drawing by Albert Richter

Copyright by John D. Morris & Company

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/94506348/>

IMAGE GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- What type of image is this (photo, painting, illustration, poster, etc.)?
- What do you notice first? Describe what else you see.
- What is the physical setting? Is place important?
- What people and objects are shown? How are they arranged? How do they relate to each other?
- What words, if any, do you see?

Reflect

- Why do you think this image was made? What might have been the creator's purpose? What evidence supports your theory?
- Why do you think the creator chose to include these particular details? What might have been left out of the frame?
- What do you think the creator might have wanted the audience to think or feel?
- What do you feel when looking at this image?
- Does this image show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What did you learn from examining this image? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this image?

Compare & Contrast

- What do you think accounts for the similarities or differences in the portrayals of the Boomers in the two images?

SOURCE 5C

Interview about Oklahoma

1940/08/05

Interviewee: Robertson, Mrs. Flora

Genre: Conversation

Notes: Mrs. Flora Robertson talking about Oklahoma.

Location: Shafter FSA [migrant labor] Camp

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/toddbib:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(4119b1\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/h?ammem/toddbib:@field(DOCID+@lit(4119b1)))

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Observe

- Where does the recording take place?
- Is the recording taking place around the time of the events described or later? If later, how much later?
- Is the content easy or difficult to understand because of vocabulary or accent?
- What does the recording relate, describe, or explain?
- What information about boomers, or white settlers, does this oral history provide?

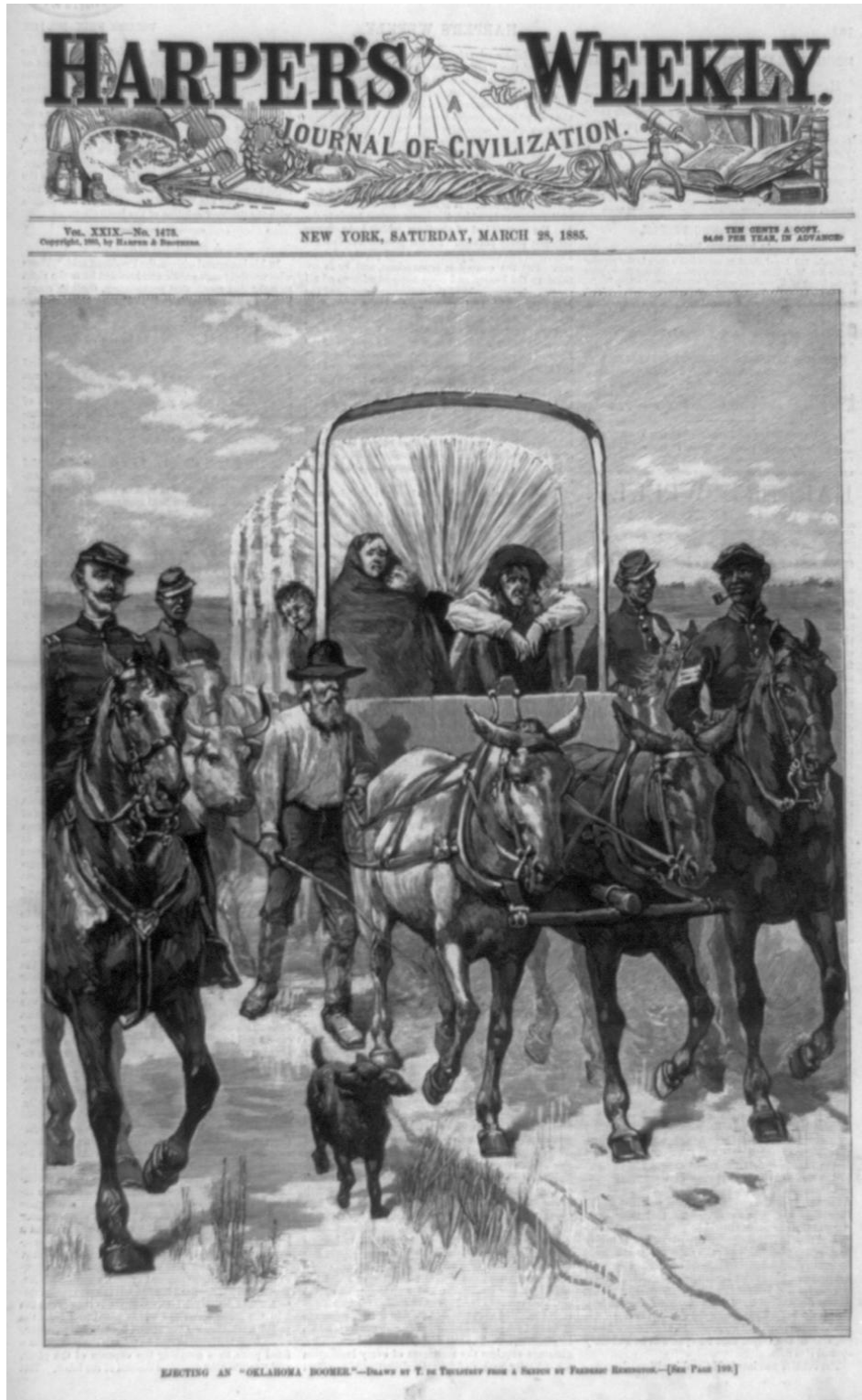
Reflect

- Why do you think this oral history was captured? What might have been the purpose of preserving this oral history? What evidence supports your theory?
- Does this oral history show clear bias? If so, towards what or whom? What evidence supports your conclusion?
- What do you think the interviewer wanted the audience to think or feel about the subject or topic of the oral history?
- What do you feel when listening to this oral history?
- What did you learn from this oral history? Does any new information you learned contradict or support your prior knowledge about the topic of this image?

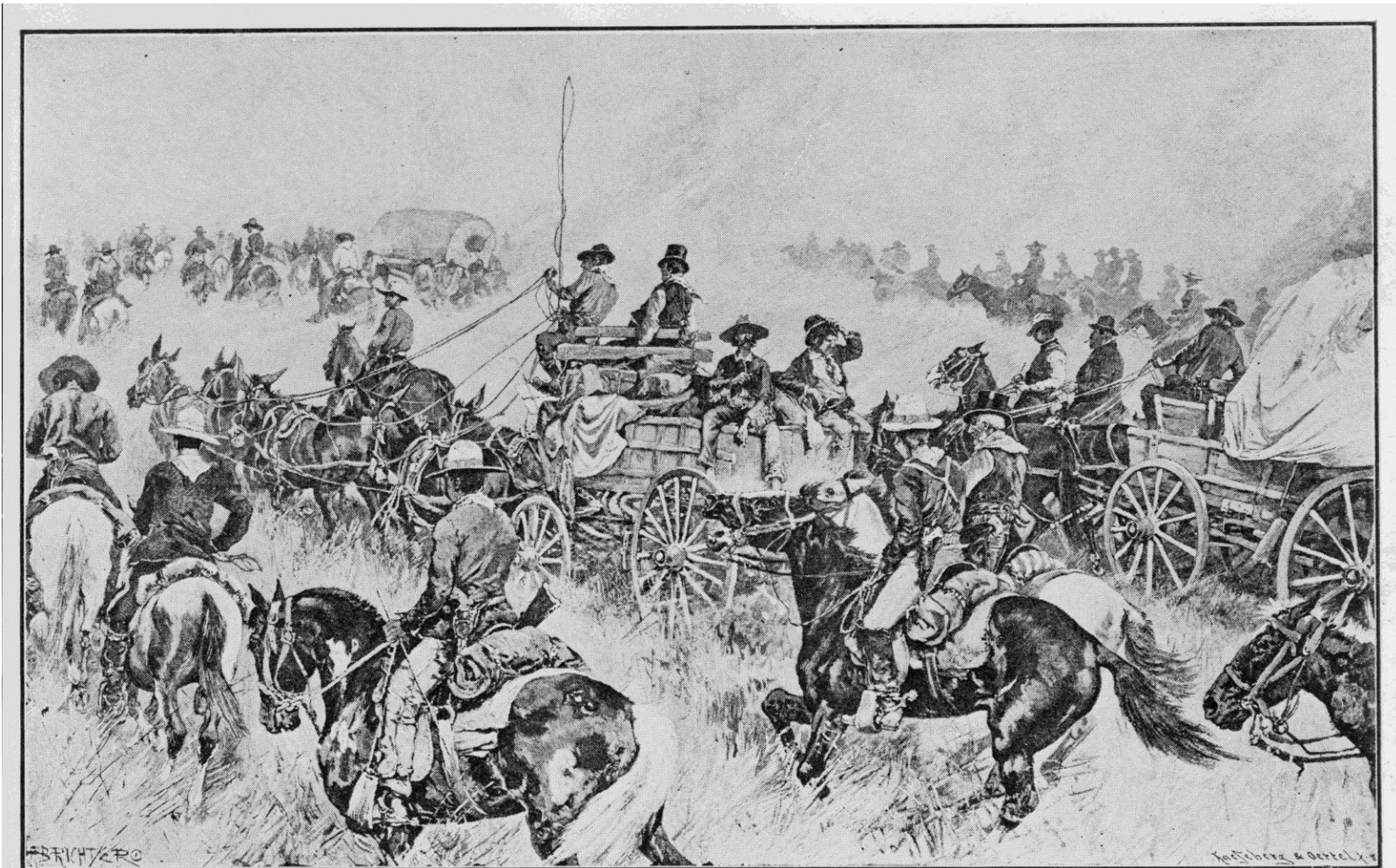
Compare & Contrast

- How does the representation of boomers or white settlers that this oral history describes compare with the representations presented in the images? Are they more alike or unlike? In what way(s)?

SOURCE 5A



SOURCE 5B



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BOOMERS ENTERING OKLAHOMA TERRITORY
Drawing by Albert Richter

EXTRA RESOURCES - INDIAN TERRITORY RESETTLEMENT

PRIMARY SOURCES

[Oklahoma newspapers in the Chronicling America Historical Newspaper Collection](#)

[Homestead Act, 1862](#)

[Dawes Act, 1887](#) (National Archives, includes secondary source summary)

[Curtis Act, 1898](#) (Oklahoma State University Library)

SECONDARY SOURCES

Oklahoma Historical Society: Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History & Culture

[Settlement Patterns](#)

[Indian Removal](#)

[Reconstruction Treaties](#)

[Indian Territory](#)

[Land Run, 1889](#)

[Organic Act, 1890](#)

[Dawes Commission](#)

[Curtis Act, 1898](#)

[Free Homes Act, 1900](#)

[Sequoyah Convention, 1905](#)

[Enabling Act, 1906](#)

[Statehood Movement](#)