

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY;

Honoring Our Ancestors

Thursday, December 13, 2012

2 pm

Following the Ceremony at the Cemetery,
led by Chief Wallace and Ceremonial Chief Shawn King,
the following program will be given at the Tribal Annex

Opening Remarks

Prayer

Song

by Talon Silverhorn

REMOVAL PRESENTATION

Larry Dushane, Steve Daugherty, Vanna Koepke, & Ben Dixon

**Reading of names of those
who journeyed here from Ohio
under military escort**

Closing remarks

Reception following

Tribal Signatories

to the **1831 Treaty with the Seneca**

which was Signed in Ohio by the
Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee
and

the **1832 Treaty**

which was signed in Indian Territory.

The later combined the Senecas of Sandusky, who had previously been relocated here, and the
Mixed Band of Seneca and Shawnee
into the UNITED TRIBE OF SENECA AND SHAWNEES.

Methomea (Civil John)
Senecas and Shawnees

first chief

Skilleway (Robbin)

Totala Chief (John Young)

Pe-wy-a-che

Mingo Carpenter

John Jackson

Quash-acaugh (Little Lewis)

James McDonnell

Honede (Civil John's son)

Run Fast

Yankee Bill

Cold Water

John Sky

1832 MUSTER ROLL

(The US military's list of members

Leaving the Lewistown Reserve in Ohio)

Civil John, Head Chief

Totala, 2nd Chief

John Jackson, Head Man

James McDonald

Pe wi a tchee

Skilliway

Yankee Bill

Lewis Dougherty

Colosete

John Daugherty

Civil John's old son

Silversmith

Cornelious Winney

John Smith

Big Ash

Setting Bear

Jo White or Redhead Skillaway

John Bone

Civil Johns Nephew

Cow Killer

Capt. Bull Head

Lame Doctor

White Tree

Seneca John

Seneca Jo

Sally's Black Son

Peter Knox's Son

Powlus Brant

Widow Turtle

Cut Finger's Mother (widow)

Tall Man's Widow

Tall Man's Sister

Tribal Signatories

to the **1867 TREATY (known as the separation treaty)**

which references the Shawnees of the Mixed Band as the Eastern Shawnees

Senecas

John Whitetree

John Young

Lewis Davis

Senecas and Shawnees

S. G. Valier

Ka-she-cah

G. C. Snow, United States Indian Agent, Neosho Agency.

Official records submitted by Indian agents to the commission of Indian Affairs, at the department of interior, supply a restricted view of early history in Indian Territory. The following information includes excerpts of such reports specific to the Shawnees living here near Seneca.

1837

The mixed band is engaged primarily in agriculture. The use of coffee, tea, and sugar is common among them, their cabins are well constructed, combining both comfort and convenience and the arrangements in framing have the appearance of neatness and order. They have a mill, shops and some good mechanics.

1839

The mixed Senecas and Shawnees number 210 souls. A blacksmith, striker, iron, and steel were furnished them and they were awaiting the construction of a saw mill.

1840

The 222 mixed Senecas and Shawnees under the Neosho sub-agency were described as prosperous farmers less addicted to drinking than their neighbors.

1842

The mixed Senecas and Shawnee each had separate annuities and their lands were laid off separately and their location on the Missouri state line affords them an opportunity of getting whiskey near at hand.

1843

The advancement of the mixed Senecas and Shawnees under the Neosho Sub-agency will continue to be retarded so long as they are able to procure liquor in Missouri.

1845

The mixed Senecas and Shawnees numbered 241 and were counted more industrious and less inclined to drink than their neighbors. They were described as high-minded, proud and honorable people. They are unusually friendly and true to their friends, but deadly hostile towards their enemies. They never promise you anything without performing it punctually and anything that is promised them they expect unconditionally.

1848

The mixed Senecas and Shawnees numbered 253 and were engaged in farming although not to the extent the Senecas and Quapaws were. They refused to let teachers come among them.

1849

...they seldom go from home with the exception of the time they take their annual hunt which is during the latter part of the fall and winter season.

1851

...continued advancement in the agricultural pursuits of the mixed band of senecas and shawnees is noted. There is an absence of missionaries and schools among them as Many oppose education for their children. It has been observed that they drink less liquor than any other Indians.

1852

The death of John Jackson, the chief counselor of the mixed Band is noted as well as their opposition to sending their children to school. They adhere to many of the ancient customs and partake of as few of the habits and manners of the white people as possible.

1853

The three small tribes of Seneca, Senecas and Shawnees and Quapaws are extending their agricultural improvements...but the Senecas and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees are the most thrifty. They will realize from their crops of the past year... a sufficiency for their own consumption during this winter and some for sale. Most of them have large stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs. they were more industrious and much more pleasant people, more inclined to imitate the good examples of their white brothers in the States...though many are opposed to education and have no schools amongst them.

1855

the United nation of Seneca and Shawnee Indians were disappointed when the treaty, concluded on August 23, 1854, was not ratified by Congress as they were expecting the money due them under its terms.

1856

The crops this year will be rather more than half a yield but the mixed Senecas and Shawnees have sufficiency to carry them through the winter.

1857

The Neosho agent reported on the continuing dissention within the mixed Senecas and Shawnee, noting that the same old difficulty as related to a division of their land and money still continues, and will continue so long as certain individuals are living with the tribe, or so long as they remain a confederated band.

1858

The Senecas and Shawnees would be able to survive the winter despite a projected reduced corn crop.

1860

...recommending relocating the northern Shawnees on land in Indian Territory adjoining the mixed Senecas and Shawnees which was very much desired by the Shawnees both of the Kansas River and here.

1861

...because of rebel troops I was not able to see the mixed Senecas and Shawnees but I am aware of the aid given them and that they had continued to cultivate their farms.

1862

the lands of the mixed Senecas and Shawnees were ruthlessly plundered of horses and cattle by the army and the result has been these Indians have left their country and gone to the interior of Kansas, and refuse now to return again to their country until the rebellion is more definitely settled in that locality.

1864

The quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees are still residing on the lands belonging to the individual Ottawa Indians. There has been no uneasiness or complaint on the part of the ottawas in consequence of such occupancy.

1865

The refuge Shawnee Indians who have for several years claimed and received aid from the government through the Wichita Agency are not in consultation with the Kansas Shawnees, to be incorporated with them as one people.

1867

The Senecas and Shawnees have sold half of their 60,000 acres to the Miamis and peorias of Kansas.

1868

...after the separation Treaty of 1867-two or three Shawnee families elected to stay with the Senecas and were adopted by them-all of whom had moved in with the Cowskin Senecas. The death of the Chief Lewis Davis was reported.

[around 1868 the Neosho Agency was relocated and renamed the Quapaw Agency]

1872

The Eastern Shawnee numbered 90 and 75 members of the Black Bob Band had settled on their land and were sustained partially by government aid. A school had been established for the Eastern Shawnee, Senecas and Wyandots although few Shawnees or Senecas were enrolled.

..the Eastern Shawnee reserve was comprised of 13,088 acres-half tillable, half timber.

1874

The Eastern Shawnees sold 4,000 acres of their reserve to the Modoc Indians for \$6,000. They failed to get Department of Interior approval and so the land was leased to the Modocs for 5 years for \$3,000 although Congress was urged to confirm the agreement of sale. A noted decrease in drunkenness ...since a trader had been resident among them and they no longer need to travel to nearby Seneca, MO. Population of Eastern Shawnee was 116.

1880

The Eastern Shawnees, that while orderly and generally temperate, punctual and honest, many nevertheless cling fast to the old ways. They have their dance to drive away sickness and the Buffalo Dance, at both of which ...the men and women dance in a circle around the fire and sing.

1883

'In addition to the Eastern Shawnees, 13 Cherokee Shawnees resided with the agency but have no rights. The Eastern Shawnee were the only agency tribe that with regularity keep up the dance...where there seems to creep over the dancers a reminiscence of far-off and mysterious things, while they seem to catch the light of old traditions and to be imbued with the spirit of something belonging to the past which they are about to reveal. The Eastern Shawnee seemed to have had little interest in education.

1889

Eastern Shawnee population is 82.

1890

Allotment of the Eastern Shawnee reservation had been completed...their favorite custom was the STOMP DANCE.

1891

They had taken their allotments but that some full bloods do not willingly support the School. Tuberculosis and an epidemic of measles had been reported at the school.

1892

The Indian Agent was replaced by the Superintendent of the Boarding School.

1894

In Seneca, MO near where the Eastern Shawnees reside, there are very cordial relations between the Indians of the reservations and citizens, the merchants trusting the Indians for their wares until such times as the latter harvest their crops.

1895

Annuity payments totaled \$1.105.

(Annuities were funds paid to them for the sale of lands as established in prior treaties)

1896

Tribal Population was 90.

1902

The tribes of the Quapaw agency are little more than Tribes in name only, even though each has its own Chief and Council and each its own reservation.

1906

“...no tribal customs or laws are observed as in force...Tribal relationship, boundaries and customs are things of the past and there is today but one thought—that of becoming a citizen of the new state of OK.

The preceding excerpts from annual reports by Indian agents offer a limited perception of early tribal history in Indian Territory.

Tribal Rolls and payment rolls

Certain rolls and lists specify heads of households and individuals in the family

1870 roll

BEAVER, George	5
BLUEJACKET, Susan	3
CAPTAIN, Thomas	5
CHOCTAW, James	3
DICK, Billy	8
FLINT, Lazarus	3
FLINT, William Joe	1
JACKSON, John, William, Susan	13
LINCOLN, Boone	2
McDaniel, Mary	2
McDaniel, Much a la the	2
MOHAWK, John	1
PUNCH, Eliza	3
STALK, Corn	2
TURKEYFOOT, Mary	3
THOMAS, Charles	6
Williams, Jane	1
Total	63

1872 ROLL

BEAVER, 8

CAPTAIN, 6

CARTER, 2

CHOCTAW, 1

CORNSTOCK, 1

DICK, 1

FLINT, 1

GRINDSTONE, 1

HAWK, 4

HIGH BILLEY'S, 2

HUNT, 1

JACKSON, 13

KIZER, 2

LOOK DOWN, 3

McDANIEL, 6

McLAIN, 2

MOHAWK, 3

STANDS, 4

TAH PE A SEE, 1

TO TA SEE, 2

TOM, 1

WILLIAMS, 4

total 69

1876 – Rent Receipts from the Shawnee National Farm

GEORGE BEAVER

SUSAN BLUEJACKET

MRS. JIM BOB

MRS, TOM BULL

JAMES, TOM, & MOTHER CAPTAIN

CORN STALK

BILLY DICK

LAZARUS FLINT

GOOD HUNT

JANE, JOHN, MRS. BILLY, OLD MRS. &

STONEWALL JACKSON

KEE CH HOO

BOONE LINCOLN

SAMSON LUZER

MARY & OLD MRS. McDANIEL

JOHN MOHAWK

ELIZA PUNCH

ELLEN QUICK

TOM STAND

CHARLEY THOMAS

TO TA SEE

MRS. SALLEY TOM

MARY TURKEYFOOT

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS

**1877 Rent Receipts from the
Shawnee National Farm**

**BEAVER
BLACKFISH
BLACKHOOF
BLUEJACKET
BULL
CAPTAIN
CHOCTAW
STALK
DESHANE
DICK
FLINT
HUNT
JACKSON
KYZER
LINCOLN
McDANIEL
MOHAWK
PUNCH
QUICK
STAND**

**THOMAS
TOMAHAWK
TURKEY
TURKEYFOOT
WHITEDAY
WILLIAMS**

ROLL 1883

BEAVER 7
BLUEJACKET 3
BOB 1
BOONE 2
CAPTAIN 1
CHOCTAW 1
DAUGHERTY 3
DESHANE 5
DICK 4
DUNCAN 3
FISH 1
FLINT 3
GRINDSTONE 1
JACKSON 9
KYZER 2
LINCOLN 1
LOGAN 1

McDANIEL 2
MOHAWK 1
MUCH -E-LO 1
PARKS 1
PROPHET 3
PUNCH 3
QUICK 1
STAND 4
THOMAS 2
TOMAHAWK 3
TURKEYFOOT 3
WILLIAMS 2

1891 EASTERN
SHAWNEE ANNUITY
PAYMENT roll

BALL 1
BEAVER 4
BLUEJACKET 6
BOONE 1
CAPTAIN 5
CHISOLM 1
DAUGHERTY 7
DICK 3
DUSHANE 5
FLINT 1
GRINDSTONE 1
HAMPTON 3
JACKSON 6
KIZER 1
LINCOLN 1
McDANIEL 1
MOHAWK 1
NICHOLS 2

PROPHET 7
PUNCH 4
STAND 3
SUNCAN 1`
THOMAS 2
THUNQUAH 1
TOMAHAWK 2
TOOLEY 2
TURKEYFOOT 3
WHITEDAY 2
WILLIAMS 1

**For further study of Shawnee Treaties
please search the internet at**

**Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties.
Vol. II (Treaties) in part. Compiled and edited by Charles J. Kappler.
Washington : Government Printing Office, 1904.**

**Summaries of the Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were compiled from
The Shawnee Indians; An Annotated Bibliography by Randolph Noe**

[Reports of Commissioners concerning tribal population
do not accurately correspond with Tribal Roll information]

Tribal Rolls were compiled from

Expanded Index of the Eastern Shawnee, by Gregath Company, Inc.

**Census, per capita rolls and list of guardians and administrators
January 1832-October 3, 1902**

Quapaw Agency-Census. ISBN: 978-0-944619-40-7

(This book may be ordered on the internet from
the Gregath Company for a cost of \$5)

For further research concerning Tribal Members-

Interviews of Eastern Shawnee elders may be accessed on the internet by searching the

Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers