

The History of the Sac and Fox Indian Delegation to Washington, April 1868, and Conclusion of the Treaty for the Diminished Reserve, Oct 14, 1868.

from

Early Days in Kansas, v. 3 by C. R. Green, 1913, p 97-100.

[Editor's note: grammar, capitalization and punctuation are not to modern standards]

This trip I pick out to describe, has Maj. Wiley's old papers to throw light on the manner and customs of Indian Delegations to Washington in those days. In this case, as neither in Indians or Indian Agent had been summoned to Washington, somebody had to put up the cash to make the trip with. So it was arranged that the principal Chiefs should borrow it until the next payment of Annuities, when the Agent would take it out of the Nation's funds. A \$2,000 note was executed, which bore a dollar revenue stamp cancelled by the five signers.

Sac and Fox Agency, August 30, 1867

For value received, we promise to pay Perry Fuller the sum of Two Thousand dollars (\$2,000) out of any money which may become due the Sac's and Foxes of the Mississippi under the provisions of their Treaty concluded at the City of Washington on the 18th day of February 1867 now pending ratification in the Senate of the United States. For services rendered in securing its amendment and ratification

Keokuk his X mark

Four more Chiefs sign with their cross witnessed by Wm. Whistler.

Paper No. 47. On the back of this paper is written "A. Wiley's expenses to Washington." Also my note in pencil, 9 person's composed the delegation, but I do not know the list, 1905. With the light from other papers and some remarks of Henry Clay Jones, of the Nation, I think that Major Albert Wiley, Whistler, Trader, George Powers, Interpreter for the Chiefs, Keokuk, Un quaw ho ko or Grey Eves, Che ko skuk, Pah teckquaw, Waw com mo. The 9th one I never found out. He was an Indian. George Powers had Indian blood or he could not have been counted an Indian for William Whistler was the treasurer on this trip and when they got back he rendered a statement of all expenses, and showed how the \$2000 was expended on this trip for the good of the 7 Indians? I present this paper: A copy—no dates were given.

Expenses to Leavenworth to get the express money	\$55.00
Paid to Isaac Goodell to bring Mo ko ho ko	1.00
Board of 7 Indians at Sol Bower's before starting	15.00
Paid Keokuk to take his team to Lawrence	10.00
Paid Robinson for team to Lawrence	10.00
Tickets to and from Washington, 9 at \$80 each	720.00
Sleeping Car tickets	52.00
Keeping baggage	2.00
Paid Indians \$2 each on car at St. Louis, 7	14.00
Paid 7 Indians \$30 each	210.00
Paid Keokuk, Wa com mo and Grey Eyes \$10 each	30.00
Trip to Mount Vernon	28.00
Nurse bill for George Powers	54.00
Brandy, wine and delicacies for George Powers	24.35
Powers—expense money home	25.00
Pd. To Indians \$6.50 each—6 Indians	39.00

Paid for 6 hats at \$5.00 each	30.00
Paid for 12 pairs of socks 50 cents each	6.00
Paid cash to 7 Indians at \$5.00	35.00
Jewelry at the dollar store	25.00
6 black silk cravats at @2.00 each	12.00
Baggage from the house	4.00
Bill at Beverages Saloon	20.00
Cash divided among Indians before leaving Washington home to purchase truck etc.	180.00
Paid William Whistler at request of Indians	58.00
3 more hats.....	15.00
Circus tickets \$21.00 Theatre tickets \$15.00	36.00
Boatman to get us aboard ship (to Mt. Vernon)	2.00
Tobacco, cigars and papers at Washington and on the road	20.00
Staying all night at Kansas Mo. State Line Depot	16.00
Omnibus and Hotel bill at Lawrence	15.00
2 carriages and 1 wagon at Lawrence to haul us out	50.00
Paid for provisions after return	72.00
Pay of street cars and other expenses	4.65
.....	\$2000.00
Credit by cash raised on the note \$2,000.00.	

There are a number of things that I can throw some light on, for I came to Kansas the year of 1867, in April, and was at Lawrence and out the whole length of Kansas. The Union Pacific Railway was built then to Salina. From the fact that many of the Traders and at times some of the Agents had homes there in Lawrence, after the cars ran as far as that place, the folks at the Sac and Fox Agency made that its business point, though 40 miles away, and always took the cars there. The bank at Lawrence evidently could not cash up \$2000, so there were expenses to Leavenworth, discount on the note, etc. As the note seems to have run nearly 2 years, I do not understand how they got \$2000 out of it. Where did 12percent interest per year come in? It was very necessary that the old chief Mo ko ho ko's consent and approval mark be got on this paper to insure its being paid in the end out of the Nation's fund's[funds], so the boy Isaac Goodell was sent up the Marais des Cygnes several miles to Mo ko ho ko's camp for him to come down and help them out, but he could not see it that way. Half of the warriors were with him then in his fight to break up the Treaty, and his influence was reaching Washington where the Senate was holding it up for an investigation, so the anxiety of these several interested parties who went, and of others, who after the money was raised stayed here in Kansas, that the **"Indian Delegation"** should convince the Senate Committee in crowd, as only 8 show up at the last end. The railroad fares are about what was right. In those days it cost me \$35 to come out from Cleveland, O., but I did not but [buy] any @2 cravats, which item with several others, like "Beverages" and "Truck," cover a multitude of sins. However, all this was nothing to some of the expenses had by Congressional Funeral or Junketing parties in the President Johnson's time that everything was straight and the Sac and Foxes really wanted to move.

It only cost them twenty dollars for the two wagons to go to Lawrence carrying their baggage and nine persons, but on their return more style had to be used at an expense of 2 carriages and one wagon. Powers

imbibed so freely that he liked to have died. I am inclined to think that they shipped him home ahead of the days gone by.

The Indian Delegation, however, must have had some influence with congress for that year, after some amendments the Treaty was passed and proclaimed Oct. 14, 1868. In the meanwhile these Indian Delegations were a nuisance in Washington, hence this order:

Washington, D.C., October 16, 1868

Sir—I have to advise you that as Congress failed to make certain appropriations from which the expenses of Delegations of Indians visiting this city have heretofore been paid, no delegation from any of the Tribes in your Superintendency will be allowed to visit Washington during the present fiscal year, unless especially directed to do so by this office, for the reason that there are no funds at the disposal of the Dep't that can be used to defray their necessary expenses.

You will inform the different Agents under you of the foregoing and take such other steps to prevent Indians coming here as may be necessary to accomplish the object.

Very Respectfully your Ob't Serv't

Charles E. Mix,
Acting Commissioner.

To
Thomas Murphy Esq.
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kan.

After the return of Maj. Wiley and his Indian Delegation in April 1868 from Washington, the Senate, July 25, 1868, agreed to the treaty with the addition of certain new amendments. Then the Treaty had to go back to the Sac and Fox Nation to be agreed to there by the Council, which, as shown by the printed copy I have, was done Sept. 2, 1868; when upon its return to Washington, the President Proclaimed it Oct. 14.

[editor's note: On 07/18/2012 all five volumes of Early Days in Kansas by C. R. Green were available online at www.hathitrust.org. They contain a great deal of Franklin and Osage County history]