

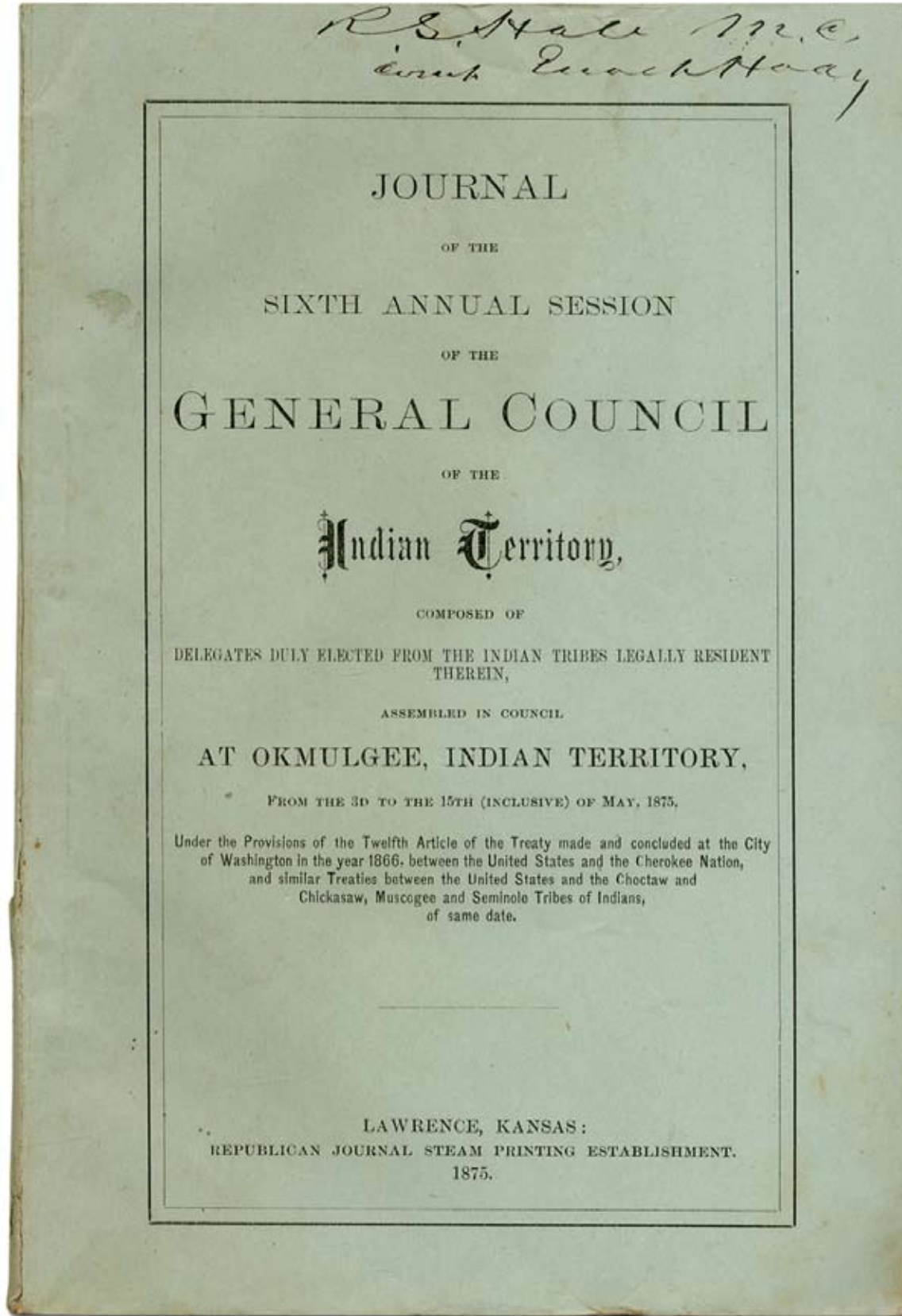
BETWEEN THE COVERS RARE BOOKS

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Journal of the Sixth Annual Session of the General Council of the Indian Territory, Composed of Delagates Duly Elected from the Indian Tribes Legally Resident Therein, Assembled in Council at Okmulgee, Indian Territory...

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Octavo. 114pp. Green printed wrappers. Small tears at the base of the spine, else about fine. Inscribed on the front wrap by Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Most of the text consists of speeches made by representatives of the 30 named represented tribes.

[BTC#399155]

Keechies.

Ted-e-wa-hunta.

Confederated Peorias.

E. H. Black.

Eastern Shawnees.

James Choctaw.

Absentee Shawnees.

John Sparnee.

Black Bob Shawnees.

John Tomahawk.

Ottawas.

Moses Pooler.

Modocs.

Bogus Charley.

Sac and Foxes.Big Walker.
Sah-ke-we-nah-ka-paw.**Mexican Kickapoos.**

Wah-par-na-kair-na.

Wichitas.

Chesta da-dessa.

Ionies.

Joseph Ionie.

Wacos.

Buffalo Good.

Comanches.

To-sho-way.

Towoccanies.

Dave.

Caddos.

Geo. Washington.

Anadarkoes.

Warloope.

Delawares.

Black Beaver.

Kaws.Wm. Johnson,
John Wolf.**Osages.**Racingman,
Saucy Chief,
Big Wolf,
E-pe-sun-cher.**Pottawatomies.**

J. E. Clardy.

Cheyennes.White Shield,
Little Chief,
Starving Elk,
Little Bear,
Plenty Horses,
Feathered Wolf.**Arapahoes.**Left-hand,
Bigmouth,
Yellow Bear.**Wyandotts.**

J. W. Greyeyes.

Quapaws.

R. P. Lombard.

Senecas.

Joseph White Crow.

BY WARLOOPE, OF THE ANADARKOES.

Mr. President, Friends and Brothers: Our people have started a great many houses, had a considerable number of rails made, land broken and fenced, and under cultivation; have about 68 houses up, and have made many improvements upon their farms. They have employed Seminoles, and paid them for their labor on their houses and farms, by selling them horses. We have about 500 hogs left, having lost about 2000 head during the fight last August, between the wild bands and the United States troops at the Wichita agency. We also lost some horses and a good many cattle. Our fences were destroyed and some houses were burned in that fight. We had very good corn. The drouth damaged it but little. The Indians engaged in the fight, destroyed it because we would not assist them against the United States. This caused considerable suffering from hunger. Cherokees, and our other brethren in the eastern portion of the Territory have better protection. We are more exposed to thieves and the lawless. As soon as we get a start in property, the wild Indians steal our corn and other produce, and kill our cattle and hogs. While we lived on the Brazos Reserve we had many horses, hogs, and cattle, and were living like the Creeks. We had houses and farms, raised wheat and oats, corn and vegetables. When we had a good start there, and doing well, the citizens of Palo Pinto and Earth counties, who wanted our reserve, came upon us, and made war against us, causing us to lose the greatest portion of the property we had.

Our people then moved to Fort Cobb, where they took another good start, had farms, and plenty of horses, cattle and hogs, but the United States war broke out between the North and South. Some of our people went south and some north to the Arkansas, near Fort Dodge, where we stayed four years, loosing many of our number by small pox. After returning to the False Washita again, we settled fifteen miles below Fort Cobb. We commenced a large farm, and again made a new beginning. Previous to