

right power, and privilege of entering upon, taking possession and holding for his own proper use and benefit, a small parcel of land situate on Winnebago Lake between the Rapids of Fox river and the Grand Butte des Morts, not to exceed in quantity one half section of land, to be selected and designated by said Charles, and reserved to him forever. And we do hereby request the Agent at Green Bay and the Superintendent of the Indian Department and the President of the United States to consent to and approve of the same, by such other acts and confirmations as shall permanently secure the said tract unto the said Grignon and his heirs.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Marks at the Little Butte des Morts, in said Territory this day of October in the year 1835

In presence of
[G. L. P., LX, 58.]

A TREATY WITH THE ONEIDAS.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Duck Creek, Wisconsin Territory, September 16th 1836, by John F. Schermertorn Commissioner on the part of the United States and the Chiefs Head men and Warriors of the several Tribes of New York Indians whose names are hereunto subscribed and who are interested in the lands at Green Bay provided for them by the Menomence Treaty of February 1831 and assented and agreed unto by the New York Indians October 27, 1832.

Article First. The several Tribes of New York Indians the names of whose chiefs and representatives are hereunto annexed, hereby cede, relinquish and convey to the United States all their right title and interest to the Land secured to them at Green Bay by the Treaty aforesaid, excepting and reserving the following Tract on which a part

Schermertorn
Treaty
1832
Oct 27

of them now reside Beginning at the south westerly corner of the French Grants at Green Bay and running thence southwardly to a point on a line to be run from Little Cacadin¹ parallel with the line of the French Grants and Six miles from Fox River, from thence on said parallel line northwardly Six miles, from thence eastwardly to a point on the Northeast line of the said Indian lands and being at right angles with the same.

Article Second. The United States hereby stipulate and agree as an exchange for the above lands to convey by Patent from the President of the United States, as much Land in the Indian Territory west of the State of Missouri to the said New York Indians as *much land*² as they have now ceded or hereafter may cede to the United States or to the State of New York and adjoining the northwardly line of the Lands of the Cherokees and Osages so as to included the lands to the waters of the south bank of the Little Osage river if the same has not already been disposed of by the President of the United States to some other Tribe of Indians and in such case the New York Indians shall be permitted with the consent of the President of the United States to select their Lands in any other part of the Indian Territory aforesaid not already appropriated for other Indians. And if on the removal of the New York Indians it shall be found that they have not a sufficient quantity of land for their accommodation in the above Tract then the President of the United States shall add thereto as much more as he may deem necessary The whole to be conveyed by Patent by the President of the United States according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 1830.

The United States in addition thereto agree to allow to the said Indians the sum of Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000) out of which sum is hereby set apart Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (250,000) for their removal and subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes And Fifty Thousand Dol-

¹ Little Chote.—Ed.

² Repetition of words in the document.—Ed.

lars as a School Fund and for the assistance of the aged infirm orphans which said sum shall be invested in some safe and productive Stocks in the State of New York and the interest thereof shall be applied annually for the objects specified among the New York Indians who shall have removed West of the Mississippi. Out of the above sum of Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Dollars the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars shall be allowed and paid to the Tuscarora Tribe; and the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to the St. Regis Tribe; and the sum of Three Thousand dollars to the Orchard party and the sum of Thirty Thousand five hundred dollars to the First Christian party of Oneida Indians settled at Green Bay as a remuneration for the monies expended and laid out by said Tribes and parties and for services rendered by their Chiefs and Agents in securing the Title to these lands and in removal to the same. The same to be apportioned and paid out to the several claimants by the chiefs and commissioner of the United States as may be deemed by them most equitable and just.

Article Third. If the New York Indians do not all remove to the Indian Territory to the lands provided for them by this Treaty as a permanent home within such reasonable time as the President may prescribe the balance of the amount set apart for their removal and subsistence as shall be unexpended at such time the President may dispose of for the benefit of the New York Indians who may have immigrated as he may deem best for their interest.

Article Fourth. It is hereby understood and agreed that whenever any of the Tribes of the New York Indians or any portion of them are willing and prepared to remove to the Lands provided for them in this Treaty and signify the same to the President of the United States that then the means for their removal and subsistence shall be furnished by the Government of the United States. And any chief conducting a party of not less than One Hundred souls shall be allowed Five Hundred Dollars for his services, and if in the opinion of the agent of the Tribe he be

judged competent to remove the party he shall be allowed at the rate of Twenty Dollars per head for each person belonging to his party and removed by him for their subsistence by the way. And if any Tribe or party so removing in the opinion of the Agent require a removing agent then one shall be appointed for that purpose. The emigrants will be permitted to commute their one year's subsistence for Thirty-three & one third Dollars in cash if they prefer it.

Article Fifth. Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the United States and the New York Indians or the Six Nations of the Ancient Iroquois confederacy, and the United States hereby guarantees to protect and defend them in the peaceful enjoyment of their new homes and hereby secure to them in said country the right to establish their own form of Government, appoint their own officers, administer their own laws, subject however to the Legislation of the Congress of the United States for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. The Land secured to them by Patent under this Treaty shall never be included without their consent within any State or Territory of this Union. They shall also be entitled, in all respects, to the same political, civil rights and privileges that are granted and secured by the United States to any of the several Tribes of Immigrant Indians residing and settled in the Indian Territory.

Article Six. The First Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Nation of Indians being principally interested in the Tract reserved by the First Article of this Treaty it is stipulated on the part of the United States that no portion of the Land so reserved shall be conveyed or relinquished to the United States except by Treaty stipulation and by consent of the chiefs and representatives of the said First Christian and Orchard parties of the Oneida tribe who now reside on said reservation. And it is further stipulated and agreed that all removal from the State of New York by the New York Indians to Green Bay shall cease after the ratification of this Treaty.

Article Seventh. This Treaty after it has been ratified

and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States shall be obligatory on the President of the United States and on the several Tribes of Indians the names of whose Chiefs & representatives are herunto annexed.

In testimony whereof the said John F. Schermerhorn and the chiefs and representatives of the several Tribes of New York Indians have herunto set their hands and seals the day & year above written.

In the Presence of

GEORGE BOYD

U. S. Ind Agt.

JOHN P. ARNDT

SOLOMON DAVIS

M. I. MARTIN

A. G. ELLIS

JOHN DANA

U. S. Interpreter

J. F. SCHERMERHORN

HENRY X POWLIS

ELIJAH X SCANANDOA

ADAM X SWAMP

JACOB X CORNELIUS

NEDDY X ATSQWOC

THOMAS X LODWICE

CORNELIUS X STEVENS

THOMAS X KING

JOHN X AUGUST

DAVID X WILLIAMS

JOHN X CORNELIUS

JOHN X COOPER

DAVID BREAD

JAMES OSGIE

WILLIAM MOUNT PLEASANT

DANIEL X PETER

ELIAZER WILLIAMS

Indorsed: "J. F. Schermerhorn's Treaty with the Oneida Indians at Duck Creek, Sept. 16, 1836."

[Boyd, V. 12.]

SKETCH OF CUTTING MARSH.

BY JOHN E. CHAPIN, D. D.

On the first day of May, 1830, the Rev. Cutting Marsh,¹ a young man lately graduated from the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., landed at Green Bay, then in the Territory of Michigan. His destination was Statesburg, twenty miles up the Fox River from Green Bay, and in near vicinity of what is now South Kaukauna. Here was the Grand Kakalia (Big Rapids), the Indian name from

¹The author is a Presbyterian divine, at Neenah. The paper was originally written as a sermon, but has been condensed by the Editor to fit it for publication in the present form. It is valuable as presenting a summary of the letters, journal, and other documents left by Cutting Marsh, which have been deposited in the archives of this Society by the Presbyterian synod of Wisconsin. These papers are described upon page 59, post, in connection with the publication of a selection therefrom.—ED.

²Cutting Marsh, son of Samuel White and Sally (Brown) Marsh, was born in Danville, Vermont, July 20, 1804. His given name was derived from his paternal grandfather's maternal grandfather, Cutting Moody. The early years of our subject were passed upon his father's farm. From 1819 until 1823 he spent in preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1825 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1829. On April 23, 1829, he was licensed to preach by the Andover Association of Congregational ministers; and on September 24, 1829, was ordained as a foreign missionary at Park Street Church in Boston. In October, 1829, he departed for his field of labor among the Stockbridge Indians of the Northwest, as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Reaching Detroit on his way to Green Bay November 1, 1830, he found that the last boat for the season had been gone for two months. Accordingly he went to Maumee, Ohio, where there was a mission among the Oj-

*Mobile to See
Return to War*

ent State of New-York, particularly the northern and western parts of it, as far even as the Mississippi. This formidable confederacy of nations, has, long since, been broken in pieces. The Mohawks, "the True Old Heads of the Confederacy," as they were styled, emigrated to Canada, with Sir John Johnson, about the year 1776. Fifty-seven of this tribe, only, are at present within the U. States, settled on Sandusky river, Ohio. The Cayugas followed the Mohawks into Canada, leaving in the State of New-York, in 1796, by forty of their number, who are now mingled with the Senecas, and other tribes, having no distinct reservation.

The Tuscaroras, (who are the sixth nation of the Grand confederacy, there being but five before they joined it,) the Mobeekunuk or New Stockbridge, the Mobeagus and Narragansetts, or Brotherton Indians, have been adopted into the confederacy of the Six Nations, and by invitation, are settled in the vicinity of each other, on lands originally belonging to the Oneidas, and near their village. The Tuscaroras, who, in 1708, numbered one thousand two hundred warriors, or about six thousand souls, migrated from the coast of North Carolina. * The Mobeekunuk, to whom the Oneidas gave six miles square of their lands, removed from Stockbridge, in the west part of Massachusetts, with their present venerable and worthy Missionary, Rev. John Sergeant, who has ever since lived with them, as their faithful missionary; and the Mobeagus and Narragansetts, removed with the Rev. Mr. Occum, a celebrated Indian preacher from Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

In 1796, when I visited a part of these tribes, with the late Rev. Dr. Belknap, in behalf of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, the whole population of the Six Nations, including their adopted children, was three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight. In 1818, according to an official return of Jasper Parrish, Esq. Indian Sub-Agent, to the Secretary of War, the number was four thousand five hundred and seventy-five. From the statements of this gentleman to the Secretary of War, and from several valuable communications and documents collected on my

* An affecting account of the war which occasioned the migration of the Tuscarora Indians to N. York, is given by Dr. Withamson in his History of North Carolina, Vol. I. p. 167 to 233.

tour, I give the following extracts, which contain the facts desired by the President.

In his statement to the Secretary, of Dec. 31, 1818, he says, "Agreeably to orders and instructions from your predecessors, I transmit to you a report relative to the Six Nations of Indians, their places of residence, their numbers in each place, with the quantity of land in each of their reservations, and some brief remarks on the subject of their advancement towards civilization.

The Seneca Reservation, on the Alleghany river, contains 30,469 acres, on which reside 597 Indians, including a few Onondagas.

Cattaraugus Reservation contains 26,880 acres, on which reside 389, including a few Delawarees.

Buffalo Reservation contains 83,557 acres, on which reside (Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas,) 686.

Tannewaruta Reservation contains 16,209 acres, on which reside 365.

Tuscarora Reservation, contains 1,920 acres, exclusive of the lands they have purchased of the Holland Land Company, on which reside 314.

On the Genesee river, the Indians have five Reservations, containing together 31,640 acres, on which 456 reside. They have also a small Reservation, containing 640 acres.

The above are all the Reservations and numbers of Indians residing west of this place, (Canandaigua,) in the State of New-York. East of this place, and within the State of New-York, are

The Oneidas, residing in Oneida county, on a Reservation of about 20,000 acres. Their number 1,031.

Stockbridge Indians, who reside also in Oneida county, on a Reservation of 17,000 acres. Their number 438.

The Onondaga Indians, residing at Old Onondaga village, on a Reservation of 7,000 acres. Their number 299.

By the foregoing statement, you will see that the population of the Six Nations of Indians is 4,575. That they own, and dwell on fourteen Reservations, scattered through this State, two hundred and fifty miles from their extreme points, containing in the whole 265,315 acres.

All their Reservations are surrounded by settlements of whites; in consequence of which, there are frequent depredations, petty,

These schools are in a prosperous state, and doing much good. When these temporary schools cease, those who are disposed, send their children among the white people in their neighborhood.

A regular church, of the Baptist denomination, has been formed among these Indians, who have a house for public worship, the only one in the town. The state of morals among this people is commendable. They are nominally independent, appointing a Council of five members, and a Clerk, from among themselves, to manage their civil affairs. Their lands are unalienable, but with the consent of the Legislature. Formerly they had chiefs, but this title has long since been extinct among them.

As to the subject of removal, they say—

"We wish not to be removed into a wild country. We have here farms and houses of our own. Those who will work, may here get a comfortable living; and those who will not work here, would not probably in a wilderness. We have land enough, and wood enough, and living on the salt water, and having boats of our own, have plenty of fish, &c. &c."*

Part of this tribe, emigrated to Oneida and Brotherton, some years ago, with the Rev. Mr. Occum.

Connecticut.

The Mohicans, once a very numerous tribe, whose territories embraced a great part of the present counties of New-London, Windham, Hartford, and Tolland, are now reduced to a small remnant, few of them of unaltered blood, who are the proprietors and occupants, in their manner, of a reservation of about four or five thousand acres of fine land, on the Thames river, half way between New-London and Norwich. A part of the tribe, with other Indians, in all about one hundred and fifty, under the care of Rev. Mr. Occum, by invitation, migrated and settled at Brotherton, near the Stockbridge and Oneida Indians, in New-York. Those who remain have made few advances in any thing which pertains

*The principal part of the foregoing information, was obligingly collected from the Indians, and communicated at my request, by Rev. Oliver Brown, of South Kingdon, near the residence of these Indians.

to civilization; and are gradually wasting away, after the manner of other tribes now extinct. The State has assumed the care of their property, and of themselves, in like manner as the other New England States have done for their Indians. They have such advantages of religious and school instruction, as they are willing to receive, which are few, and the effects proportionally small.

There is also a still smaller remnant of the Pequot tribe, of about fifty souls, in North Stonington. They own about three hundred acres of ordinary pasture land, with here and there a patch for tillage, worth about twenty dollars an acre. Their principal men are Samuel and Cyrus Shelley, Samuel Shentup, and James Ned. With very few exceptions, they are intemperate and improvident; of course, poor and miserable. They manufacture mats, brooms, baskets, &c. which are generally sold or exchanged for ardent spirits. They have the same opportunity of sending their children to district schools, and of attending public worship, as have the white inhabitants of the town, but are generally disinclined to avail themselves of these privileges. A few are apparently pious, and hold a meeting once in a month for religious worship and exhortation, at which they all speak in turn.

In Groton there is an Indian settlement of about the number and character of the above.*

Individuals, a family, and in some places, several families together, are to be found, rarely however, in other parts of New England, than those named; but in no place in such numbers, as to deserve notice in this Report.

M. Report, p. 24. New-York.

Of the few Indians who remain at Montauk Point, at the East end of Long Island, I have received no account, either of their present numbers or situation.

The Six Nations of Indians, so celebrated in the history of our country, were originally the proprietors of a great part of the pre-

* Letter to the author from G. Trumbull, Esq. of Stonington.