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DEFENCE OF WESTERN FRONTIER.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th ultimo, relative to the plan proposed for the defence of the western frontier; also, what tribes of Indians inhabit the country immediately west of Arkansas and Missouri.

APRIL 1, 1840.
Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1840.

SIR: On the 24th ultimo, the House of Representatives resolved "that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the plan adopted, or proposed to be adopted, by him, for the defence of the western frontier, commencing on the Gulf of Mexico, and extending to the southwest corner of Missouri; what forts have been erected, their location along or near said frontier, the number of troops at each, and what roads connecting with, or leading to, those on the frontier of Arkansas, have been constructed, are in progress, or would be useful, from the interior of said State, or the Mississippi river on its eastern boundary.

"Also, what tribes of Indians, and the number of warriors belonging to each, own or inhabit the country immediately west of the said States of Missouri and Arkansas, distinguishing between those removed there by the Government of the United States, and such as occupied the country prior to such removal; whether there be any navigable, and what, rivers leading to, and, in his judgment, immediately connected with the defence of said frontier; and what would be the probable cost of the construction and the completion of the roads, the repair and erection of forts, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, respectively, deemed material to carry into effect the said plan of defence."

In reply to so much of this resolution as requires information as to the plan of defence for the western frontier, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report of a board of officers, convened by the department in November last, to take into consideration the whole subject of the military and naval defences of the country; in relation to those of the western frontier, extending from Sabine bay to Lake Superior. (See No. 1.)
The views and recommendations of this board coincide very nearly with those presented by this department in 1838; and where they differ, I very cheerfully defer to the superior knowledge possessed by the board on a subject depending so entirely upon military science, and I earnestly recommend that they be adopted and carried into full effect.

It is manifest, throughout this report, that there is a want of that intimate acquaintance with the topography of the frontier which ought to exist, but which this department was unable to furnish to the board; and it is respectfully recommended that the means of prosecuting the necessary military surveys for acquiring this information be no longer withheld. In the absence of that information, the department can only furnish, in reply to the inquiries of the House in relation to rivers and roads, the following general observations.

The natural channels of communication with the posts, which the plan of defence proposes to establish on the southern portion of the western frontier, are—the Red river; the Arkansas, with its tributary the Neosho; and the Missouri, with its tributaries the Osage and the Kansas.

By the Red river we are enabled to approach the left of the line, carrying succor to Fort Towson, and, if necessary, by a short road to the Sabine.

The Arkansas penetrates the centre, and leads to the advanced position of Fort Gibson, at present by far the most important point on that frontier, as well as to Fort Smith, on the border of the settlements; while the Neosho, in seasons of flood, conducts us to the new post proposed on Spring river, its principal branch. The latter, however, is a very circuitous route, and passing, as it does, all the way through the Indian country, would scarcely be practicable in time of war, unless thrown in the rear and covered by offensive movements on our part, in advance of the frontier, as would no doubt be the case.

On the right of this portion of the frontier, the Missouri river is the great channel of communication, first with the existing post of Fort Leavenworth, and next with the new post proposed near the Big Platte.

The Kansas affords navigation for light transports to the post on the interior line at the Marais de Cygne, which is a branch of that river.

Hence it will be seen that all the posts established and proposed on that portion of the frontier, (except Fort Wayne, on the Little Illinois, which is not navigable,) are approachable by water, either by means of steamboats or other light transports.

To what extent those rivers will require to be improved, to render them fully available, it is difficult to say without preliminary surveys. The principal ones, however—that is, the Red, the Arkansas, and the Missouri—are already in a course of improvement. I refer to the removal of the raft from the first—an object of great importance—and to the extraction of the snags and sawyers from the others. The same means applied to the Neosho, the Osage, and the Kansas, would greatly facilitate the communications with the posts on those rivers, and promote the ultimate economy of the service.

It is most probably the only truly useful improvement which can be bestowed on those rivers. In the Missouri its advantages are very evident, for it is found that on passing the snagboat, operating about two hundred
miles above the mouth of the river, the difference in the navigation is very perceptible.

But, with all the improvements which can be made, those rivers will still remain exposed to the droughts of summer, and some of them are liable to be closed by the ice of winter, which together interrupt the navigation for a considerable portion of the year. By taking advantage of the spring floods, however, to forward the annual stock of supplies, no serious inconvenience has thus far been experienced, nor is it believed that, with the observance of the same precautions, any embarrassment need be apprehended for the future—especially as the surplus productions of the border settlements, which are rapidly increasing every year, will become available, not merely in the contingency of a non-arrival of the regular supply, but for the ordinary works of the posts along the line.

But as it would not be altogether prudent to rely exclusively upon a precarious navigation and the border resources, especially in time of war, when our wants would be greatly increased, it is undoubtedly proper to look to communications by land, which might be resorted to in case of need. It is believed, however, that this would not involve the opening of many new roads. In most cases the repair of those already established would be quite sufficient.

We have already a military road from Natchitoches, on Red river, to Fort Towson, and one from the same place towards the Sabine, which has been used, for many years, for the supply of Fort Jesup, midway between the two rivers.

There is also a military road, opened at a very considerable expense, from the Mississippi river, opposite to Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock; from which place it was continued, chiefly by the labor of the troops, to Fort Gibson, passing, of course, by Fort Smith. These two roads establish a great central line of communication by land, from a point on the Mississippi, abounding in resources of men and supplies, to our remotest frontier post. There are besides, several important interesting roads on this great line.

To the south of the Arkansas, a military road, opened by the United States some years since, branches off at Little Rock and leads to Washington, near the Red river, where it intersects the road from Natchitoches to Fort Towson. This is considered an important road, leading, as it does, from the Arkansas across to Red river, by a short and eligible route; and it becomes the more so, since the frontier road, lately opened under the law of 1836, runs far beyond the boundary, through the Indian country, and is wholly unfit for a line of communication in time of war. This is clearly the route by which the upper Red river country should be reinforced, especially in seasons of drought, when the approach by Red river itself becomes impracticable. The Arkansas is rarely so low that boats cannot ascend as high as Little Rock; but, should this be the case, the Memphis road will be available, and, marching by that route to Little Rock, the reinforcements may here be thrown out to the left towards Fort Towson, to the right to Fort Wayne or Spring river, or forward to Fort Gibson and Fort Smith.

A military road was also opened by the United States, some years since, from Little Rock, by way of Jackson, to the southern boundary of the State of Missouri, where it united with a common road leading to St. Louis. From Jackson there is a branch which leads to Fayetteville, in
the immediate vicinity of Fort Wayne, on the Illinois; and there is also,
it is believed, a branch from Batesville to the Arkansas river, above Little
Rock. These are State or county roads. Those opened by the United
States are denominated military roads.

It is presumed that, if the latter and some few of the former were re­
paired, they would be sufficient, or nearly so, for all our wants on that
part of the frontier. The only new road that I would recommend, is a
short one from the Arkansas river to Fort Wayne, branching off from the
Fort Gibson road between Little Rock and Fort Smith—say at Morrison’s
bluff, or Ozark—if the character of the intermediate country will admit a
route from that point. A good road here is indispensable, as Fort Wayne
must draw all its supplies, that cannot be obtained from the border settle­
ments, by land from the Arkansas.

With respect to the repair of the old roads, it would not be expedient,
it is thought, to incur much expense in the attempt to give them what
would be called a complete finish. It would be enough to make them
passable, and to re-establish the bridges or ferries over the streams that
intersect their routes. Troops would thus be enabled to move upon them
with tolerable facility. The contingency of their being required for the use
of our supply trains is regarded as barely possible. With ordinary fore­
cast and arrangement, the necessity for resorting to land transporta­tion for
supplies from the Mississippi to the western frontier can scarcely ever
occur.

There are several roads leading from St. Louis to the western frontier:
one on the north of the Missouri river to Liberty, one on the south to In­
dependence. On both of these routes there are established lines of stages,
which run regularly. From Independence the Santa Fe road branches
off, and runs, for a considerable distance, nearly parallel with the course
of the Kansas. A new road, not exceeding sixty or seventy miles in
length, connecting with the Santa Fe trail, would complete the land com­
munication with the post proposed to be established on the Kansas,
which will probably be at or near the forks of that river.

Along the valley of the Gasconade river, there is a road leading from the
Missouri to the southwest corner of the State, in the direction of the new
post proposed on Spring river; and from Boonville, on the Missouri, a place
of great resources in the way of provisions, there is a road leading to the
southwest, crossing the Osage, and extending in the direction of the
Marais de Cygne. These are the common roads of the country, but will
answer for the movement of troops, and for all the purposes of ordinary
communications. The great facility with which that region may be trav­
ersed, is illustrated by the Santa Fe trade, which, extensive as it is,
passes over a trail of many hundred miles, on which little or no labor has
ever been applied.

The objects most deserving attention are the rivers which have been
enumerated. These should be improved as early as practicable, giving
precedence to those of the most relative importance; the navigation of
which is most seriously obstructed. They might be placed in the follow­
ing order:
1. The Red river.
2. The Arkansas and the Neosho.
3. The Osage.
4. The Kansas.
The roads which deserve our attention may be classed as follows:

1. New road from the Arkansas river—say at Morrison's bluff, or Ozark, to Fort Wayne, via Fayetteville.

2. Repair of the road from Memphis to Little Rock, and thence to Fort Gibson.

3. Repair of that from Little Rock to Washington, and thence to Fort Towson.

4. Repair of that from Natchitoches to Washington.

5. Repair of that from Little Rock towards St. Louis, via Jackson.

To what extent these roads require repairs is not known to the department. Some of them may now be sufficiently good for present purposes, and they should always be kept in a passable condition. They would, most probably, in the event of active operations in that quarter, require to be put in repair again, before they could be available for military purposes.

The accompanying extract from a report of the Quartermaster General (No. 2) contains some further information on these subjects, and furnishes the information required in respect to the forts erected, and their location. It will be seen that he recommends that a road be made from Fort Smith to Fort Wayne; but this department regards the route designated by the law of 1836 as not being such as would secure the advantages of easy and safe communication between those posts. To be useful, the road should run within the State of Arkansas; and it is confidently believed that the road recommended to branch off from the river at Ozark, or Morrison's bluff, will secure, with most certainty and advantage, the transportation of supplies to Fort Wayne.

The number of troops at each of the posts between the Gulf of Mexico and the southwest corner of Missouri is specified in the accompanying statement of the Adjutant General of the army (No. 3); and the information required respecting the Indian tribes immediately west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, the number of warriors belonging to each, &c., will be found in the report and statements of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, herewith transmitted (No. 4).

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1840.

Sir: The board of officers especially directed, by your letter of the 15th of November last, to take into consideration the resolution of the Senate of the 2d of March, 1839, in relation to the military and naval defences of the country, have the honor to report in part; confining their observations, at present, to the western frontier, extending, as defined by the terms of the resolution, from the Sabine bay to Lake Superior, a distance of about eighteen hundred miles.
The principles which should govern in fortifying the seaboard are not considered applicable to our inland frontiers, which will very rarely be found to call for regular fortifications. Hence, in relation to that portion of the frontier now under consideration, the duty of the board will be performed by indicating the military positions or stations which should, in their opinion, be occupied by troops, in order to accomplish the objects in view, and in presenting estimates of the probable cost of constructing the necessary barracks, quarters, and storehouses, combined with such works of defence as circumstances may appear to require to insure their protection against the attacks to which they may be exposed.

The want of personal knowledge, on the part of the board, of our extensive western frontier, and the very limited surveys which have been made in that quarter, have somewhat embarrassed them in the selection of positions; but they desire to be understood as merely designating places in a geographical sense, leaving the particular sites on which the works should be erected to be determined hereafter by minute examinations of the country at and around those positions, which become the more important inasmuch as the original locations of some of the places that will be recommended to be retained have been considered faulty.

The southern section of this frontier, extending from the Sabine bay to the Red river, borders all the way on Texas, and has, it is believed, little or nothing to apprehend from Indian aggressions. The Camanches, the only tribe of any power in that quarter, are represented as gradually receding to the westward; and the progress of the Texan settlements will tend to push them farther from our border. But our relations with the Texan republic, however amicable they may be at present, would seem to require that some military force should be stationed on or near the boundary-line; and the board, therefore, recommend the establishment of two small posts on the Sabine river, suppressing Fort Jesup, which is considered too far within the frontier, or retaining it merely as a healthy cantonment.

As these would be posts of observation, having reference to national police more than to military defence, they ought to be established on the river, where the principal roads cross it; by which we should be enabled to supervise the chief intercourse with our neighbors by land, and, at the same time, control the navigation of the Sabine. The points where the Opelousas and Natchitoches roads, leading to Texas, strike the river, are therefore recommended as the positions which should be occupied, and at which barracks for two or three companies, defended by light works, should be constructed.

The middle section, which extends from the Red river to the Missouri, is by far the most important portion of the whole of our western frontier. It is along this line that the numerous tribes of Indians who have emigrated from the east have been located, thus adding to the indigenous force already in that region an immense mass of emigrants; some of whom have been sent thither, by coercion, with smothered feelings of hostility rankling in their bosoms, which, probably, waits but for an occasion to burst forth in all its savage fury. These considerations, alone, would
 seem to call for strong precautionary measures; but an additional motive will be found in our peculiar relations with those Indians. We are bound, by solemn treaty stipulations, to interpose force, if necessary, to prevent domestic strife among them, to preserve peace between the several tribes, and to protect them against any disturbances at their new homes by the wild Indians who inhabit the country beyond. The Government has thus contracted the twofold obligation of intervention among, and protection of, the emigrant tribes, in addition to the duty which it owes to its own citizens of providing for their safety.

It appears to the board that this obligation can only be properly fulfilled by maintaining advanced positions in the Indian country with an adequate restraining military force; and that the duty of protecting our own citizens will be best discharged by establishing an interior line of posts along the western border of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, as auxiliaries to the advanced positions, and to restrain the intercourse between the whites and the Indians, and serve as rallying points for the neighboring militia in times of alarm.

With these views they would recommend the maintenance of Fort Towson, on Red river, and Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, and the establishment of a post at the head of navigation on the Kansas, and one at Table creek, on the Missouri, below the mouth of the Big Platte, as constituting the advanced positions on this portion of the frontier.

For the secondary line, intended for the protection of the border settlements, the board would adopt the positions which have been selected by a commission of experienced officers, along the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri, at some of which, it is understood, works are already in progress, namely: Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river; Fort Wayne, on the Illinois; Spring river; and Marais de Cygne: terminating, to the north, at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. They would also recommend the establishment of one or two intermediate posts between the Arkansas and Red rivers; if, on further examination of the country, suitable positions can be selected near the State line. It is not deemed advisable to establish those posts on the route of the road lately surveyed, which, especially the southern portion, is considered too far in advance of the border settlements to accomplish the object in view; but if eligible positions cannot be found along the line, then a post on the road where it crosses the Poteau river, which is not very remote from the settlements, might have a salutary influence.

On the northern portion of this frontier, extending from the Missouri river to Lake Superior, the board would recommend the establishment of a post near the upper forks of the Des Moines river, the maintenance of Fort Snelling on the Mississippi, and the ultimate establishment of a post at the western extremity of Lake Superior. The last is suggested with some qualification, for want of the necessary information by which to determine the channel of communication to that remote position. Whether it shall be through Lake Superior, or by the Mississippi and its tributaries, it would, in either case, be difficult in peace, and next to impracticable in time of war. As the position has, however, important geographical relations, and would enable us to extend our influence and control over the Indians within our territory, and afford protection to our traders in that remote region, it would seem to be worthy of early occu-
partion, if its maintenance can be rendered secure—a point which can only be determined by a careful examination of the country.

It is, nevertheless, recommended to retain Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien; Fort Winnebago, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; and Fort Howard, at Green bay. These posts are deemed necessary to protect that portion of our frontier, while, at the same time, they serve to cover an important line of intercommunication between the northern lakes and the western waters.

It has not been thought expedient to continue the interior line of defence suggested for the middle section of this frontier, across from the Missouri to the Mississippi river. Our Indian relations in that quarter assume a different aspect. There is no special guaranty of perpetual occupation of that country by the tribes who now inhabit it; nor can it be doubted that they will ultimately be pushed, by the advance of our population, to the west of the Missouri river. Under those circumstances, it is believed that the intermediate post recommended to be established on the Des Moines river, co-operating with the posts on the Missouri, and those on the Upper Mississippi, will afford adequate protection to the border settlements against any attacks to which they are likely to be exposed.

The board have not felt called upon, by the terms of the resolution under which they act, to project a plan of operations for the western frontier; nor to go into an estimate of the military force that will be required there, farther than was necessary to determine the extent of accommodations to be erected, and the expense which these will involve. They would, however, observe, that the positions which have been designated will not, of themselves, have the desired influence in restraining the Indian tribes and protecting our border settlements, without the aid of a respectable force, of which a full proportion should be mounted, and held disposable, at all times, for active service in the field. To effect this, the works should be so constructed, that, while they will afford adequate accommodations for all the troops when they are not actively employed, their defence may be safely intrusted to a small force. With these precautionary measures, and the co-operation of small but effective reserves posted within sustaining distance of the several sections of the frontier, it is believed that peace may be preserved, and the first onset of war met, until the militia of the neighboring country could be imbodied and brought into the field.

It only remains to recapitulate the positions which have been recommended to be occupied, apportion the requisite force, and present a conjectural estimate of the cost of erecting the accommodations and defences deemed necessary at each.

| 1. For quarters for 100 men at the post on the Sabine where the Opelousas road crosses that river, including defences | $20,000 |
| 2. For quarters for 100 men at the post on the Sabine where the Natchitoches road crosses, including defences | 20,000 |
| 3. For permanent quarters and other accommodations for 500 men at Fort Towson, including defences | 100,000 |
| 4. For permanent quarters and other accommodations for 1,000 men at Fort Gibson, including defences | 180,000 |
5. For quarters for 300 men at the post on the Kansas river, including defences - $60,000
6. For quarters and other accommodations for 500 men at the post at Table creek, near the mouth of the Platte, on the Missouri, including defences - $75,000
7. For quarters and other accommodations for 400 men at the post on the Des Moines river, including defences - $60,000
8. For the enlargement and repair of Fort Snelling, to fit it for the accommodation of 300 men, including defences - $30,000
9. For quarters for 400 men at the post at the western extremity of Lake Superior, including defences - $50,000

**Interior Line.**

10. For quarters for 200 men at the post between the Red and Arkansas rivers, including defences - $50,000
11. For completing quarters and other accommodations for 200 men at Fort Smith, including defences - $50,000
12. For completing quarters and other accommodations for 200 men at Fort Wayne, including defences - $50,000
13. For quarters and other accommodations for 200 men at the post at Spring river, including defences - $50,000
14. For quarters and other accommodations for 200 men at the post at Marais de Cygne, including defences - $50,000
15. For completing quarters and other accommodations in progress for 400 men at Fort Leavenworth, including defences - $50,000

**Total for western frontier** - **$895,000**

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Col. Engineers.

S. THAYER,

T. CROSS,
Col. & Assistant Quartermaster General.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

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**No. 2.**

**Extract from a report of T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.**

"In compliance with your order, directing a report, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th ultimo, as to what forts have been erected on the western frontier, from the Gulf of Mexico to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri; their location on or near said frontier; what roads connecting with or leading to the posts on the frontier of Arkansas have been constructed, are in progress, or would be useful, from the interior of said State or the Mississippi river, on its eastern bound-"
ary; whether there be any, navigable, and what, rivers leading to, and immediately connected with, the defence of said frontier; and what would be the probable cost of the construction and completion of the roads, the improvement of the navigation of rivers, respectively, deemed material to carry into effect the said plan of defence: I have the honor to report that, commencing at the south extremity of the line of frontier referred to in the resolution, Fort Jesup has been established about 24 miles west of Natchitoches; Fort Towson near the mouth of Kiamichi, or Red river, 320 miles north of Fort Jesup; a site has been selected at old Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, near the western extremity of the State of Arkansas, and the work commenced. A work (Fort Wayne) has also been commenced on the Illinois, a small tributary of the Arkansas, 60 miles north of Fort Smith; and Fort Gibson, almost in ruins, is about 40 miles northwest of Fort Smith. There is a common frontier road between Natchitoches and Fort Towson, a good road between the latter place and Fort Smith, and a road from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson. It is necessary to the defence of the frontier that a good road be constructed from Fort Smith to Fort Wayne; that the Memphis road be completed in the best manner, and extended to Fort Smith; that roads be opened from the interior of Missouri, from the White-water settlements, as well as the southwestern frontier of Arkansas, to suitable points on the frontier.

"The Osage, White, Arkansas, (and its northern branch Neosho,) Washita, and Red rivers, might all be advantageously used in the defence of the frontier; and, for that purpose, it is important that the obstructions to the navigation of them be removed.

"The number of new roads required, their direction and termini, as well as the expense of constructing them, of repairing those already opened, and removing the obstructions to the navigation of the rivers, cannot be determined with even an approximation to accuracy, without a careful reconnaissance of the country and a survey of the roads and rivers.

"As to the Indian force on the line of frontier immediately west of the State of Arkansas, I estimate it at twenty thousand warriors. I sent more than five thousand Creek and Seminole warriors to that frontier. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, have among them at least ten thousand more; and the indigenous tribes near five thousand. On this subject, however, the Indian Department can furnish information more correct and more in detail."
ADJUTANT GENERAL’S Office,  
Washington, March 19, 1840.

Statement showing the number of troops stationed at each of the posts on the western frontier, between the Gulf of Mexico and the south-western corner of Missouri; made up from the latest returns, and information received at the Adjutant General’s Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of forts</th>
<th>Situation</th>
<th>Strength of garrison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fort Jesup</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Smith</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gibson</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Towson</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Three companies of dragoons (179) belonging to the Fort Leavenworth garrison are serving temporarily at Fort Gibson.

Respectfully submitted:

E. SCHRIVER,
Acting Adjutant General.

Hon. Secretary of War.

No. 4.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Office Indian Affairs, March 17, 1840.

Sir: In answer to that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th ultimo, inquiring “what tribes of Indians, and the number of warriors belonging to each, own or inhabit the country immediately west of the-(said) States of Missouri and Arkansas, distinguishing between those removed there by the Government of the United States and such as occupied the country prior to such removal”: I have the honor to submit the following report:

The names of the tribes of Indians, with the estimated number of warriors belonging to each, which have been removed by the Government to their present locality immediately west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, are indicated on the accompanying statement marked A. Such as are indigenous to the country now occupied immediately west of the States abovenamed are designated on the enclosed list marked B.

I transmit, herewith, although not coming, in the opinion of this office, within the strict literal construction of the resolution, a statement marked C, designating the names of the indigenous tribes, and the estimated number of warriors of each, who inhabit a district of country within striking
distance of the western frontier, but not immediately west of Arkansas and Missouri.

A recapitulation of the preceding statements shows that the aggregate estimated number of warriors belonging to the various tribes occupying land immediately west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and within striking distance of the western frontier, is 61,239.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,  
Secretary of War.

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**A.**

Statement designating the names of the tribes of Indians, with the estimated number of warriors belonging to each, which have been removed by the Government to their present locality immediately west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of the tribes</th>
<th>Estimated number of warriors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacs and Foxes of Missouri</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawas of Maumee</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowas</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kickapooes</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delawares</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnees</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottawatomies from Indiana</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peorias and Kaskaskias</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piankeshaws</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weas</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quapaws</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecas from Sandusky, Ohio</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecas and Shawnees</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokees</td>
<td>5,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeks</td>
<td>4,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminoles</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apalachechicas</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaws</td>
<td>3,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaws</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>16,310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The table above provides a detailed list of the tribes removed from various locations to the west of Missouri and Arkansas, along with their estimated number of warriors. This information highlights the significant number of tribes and warriors involved in these historical movements.
B. Statement of the names of such of the Indian tribes, with the estimated number of warriors of each, as are indigenous to the country now occupied by them immediately west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of tribes</th>
<th>Estimated number of warriors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Osages</td>
<td>1,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottoes and Missourias</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Statement designating the names of the indigenous tribes of Indians, and the estimated number of warriors of each, which inhabit a district of country within striking distance of the western frontier, but not immediately west of the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of tribes</th>
<th>Estimated number of warriors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sioux of the Missouri and Mississippi</td>
<td>4,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sac's and Foxes of the Mississippi</td>
<td>879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omahas</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawnees</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camanches</td>
<td>3,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kioways</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minaterees</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagans</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assinaboins</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appachees</td>
<td>4,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crees</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrapahas</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gros-ventres</td>
<td>3,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eutaws</td>
<td>3,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>1,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poncas</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arickarees</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaynees</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackfeet</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddoes</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43,385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Recapitulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warriors belonging to tribes removed by Government west of Missouri and Arkansas</td>
<td>16,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warriors belonging to indigenous tribes located immediately west of the said States</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warriors of indigenous tribes within striking distance of the western frontier</td>
<td>43,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61,239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>