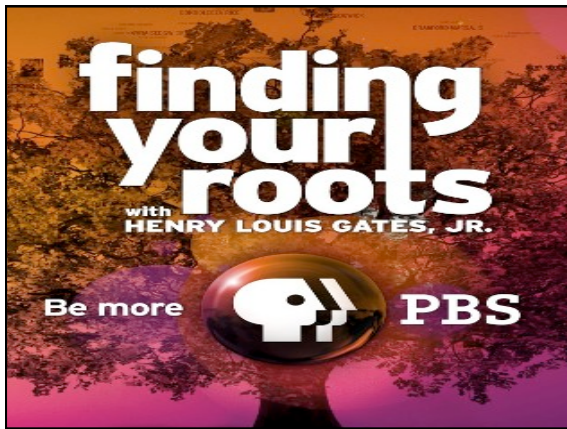
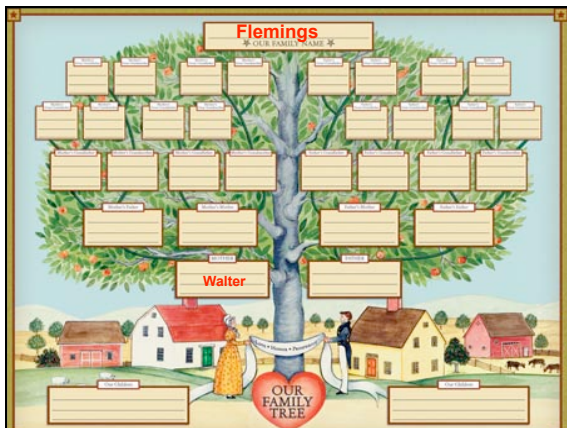
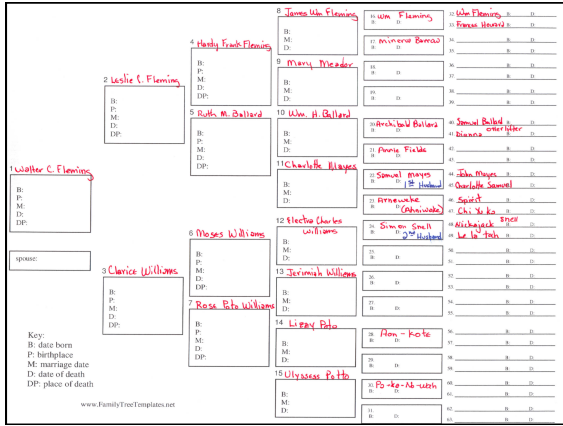


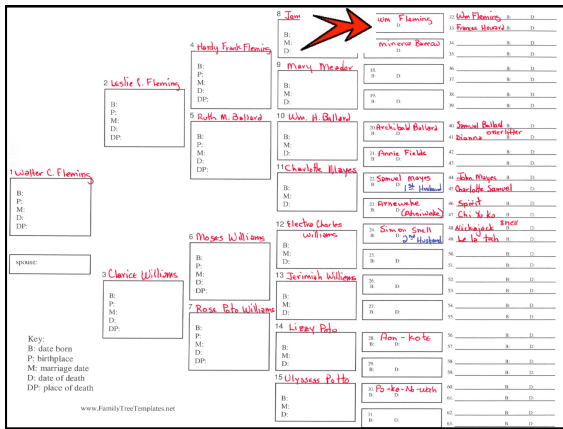
American Indians and the Onset of the Civil War












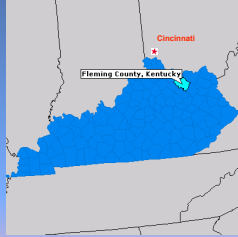
William Fleming

According to family legend, the Fleming family in Oklahoma began when a soldier from Flemingsburg, Kentucky deserted from the army and sought refuge in Indian Territory, among the Cherokee.



Fleming County, Kentucky

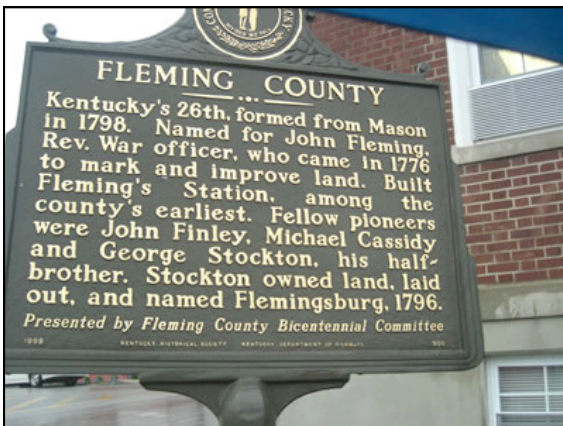
- Founded 1798
- The twenty-sixth county formed in Kentucky, bordered by Rowan, Robertson, Mason, and Nicholas counties, along with the Licking River and its North Fork.



Flemingsburg

- County Seat, Flemingsburg, originally Fleming's Station, founded 1790
- Named for Col. John Fleming
- Built as one of three forts in the county in 1790





Silver Spoons?

- Walter Scott Fleming, born April 16th, 1852
- Son of William Fleming and Eliza Powers Fleming

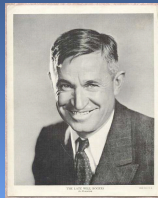


Taylor Cemetery, Madison County, Montana
Near Twin Bridges

Different, and Unknown Fate

- female, name unknown, born June 1852
- Daughter of William Fleming and Black slave, Ann





"I have Indian Blood in me. I have just enough white blood for you to question my honesty!"

Will Rogers aka "The Cherokee Kid"

The Expansion of the American West

- 1804 - Lewis and Clark Expedition depart from St. Louis, Mo.,
- 1841 - First emigrant wagon train for California.
- 1842 - Settlement of Oregon begins via the Oregon Trail.
- 1848 - Gold discovered January 24 in California.
- 1849 - 80,000 prospectors emigrate to California to follow the gold boom.
- 1861 - First transcontinental telegraph line completed
- 1862 - Homestead Act was approved on May 20, grants free family farms to settlers.
- 1869 - Transcontinental railroad completed;.

Great Treaty-Making Period

- Between 1853 and 1856, 52 treaties were negotiated.
- Approximately 174,000,000 acres of land were acquired by the United States.
- This represents an area equal to the area of the state of Texas.



Indian Removal Act of May 28, 1830

The Indian Removal Act, passed with strong support from President Andrew Jackson, authorizes the federal government to negotiate treaties with eastern tribes exchanging their lands for land in the West. All costs of migration and financial aid to assist resettlement are provided by the government. Jackson forces through a treaty for removal of the Choctaw from Mississippi within the year.

Preparations for Removal

- 1824, U.S. army establishes outposts in present-day Oklahoma, at Fort Towson on the Red River and at Fort Gibson on the Arkansas River, in preparation for the removal of the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes from the Southeast to the newly designated Indian Territory.
- 1828, Cherokees of Arkansas agree to give up their land and settle in the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi.
- 1829, Creeks agreed to accept Alabama jurisdiction
- 1830, the State of Mississippi abolished the Choctaw government

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, 1831

- In 1831 the US Supreme Court issued a decision that defined Native Americans as "domestic dependant nations" instead of foreign nations. This redesignation allowed states, such as Georgia, to disenfranchise Native American tribes of their lands. The Supreme Court refused to intervene stating that the Cherokee Nation didn't have control of their lands, because they were not a foreign nation with sovereignty rights. The "Cherokee Tribe is a state in the sense that it is a "distinct political society," but is not a foreign state within the meaning of Article III of the Constitution. It is more like a "domestic dependent nation" with the relation of the tribe to the Federal government like that of "ward to guardian." The tribes are separate nations within a nation."

Worcester v. State of Georgia. 1832

- The Supreme Court rules that the federal government, not the states, has jurisdiction over Indian territories. The case concerns a missionary living among the Cherokees, Samuel A. Worcester, who was jailed for refusing to comply with a Georgia law requiring all whites residing on Indian land to swear an oath of allegiance to the state. In ruling against Georgia's actions, Chief Justice John Marshall writes that Indian tribes must be treated "as nations" by the national government and that state laws "can have no force" on their territories. Defying the court, Georgia keeps Worcester in jail, and President Andrew Jackson, when asked to correct the situation, says, "The Chief Justice has made his ruling; now let him enforce it."



Resistance is Futile

- In 1833, the Choctaw complete their forced removal to the West under army guard.
- In 1835, the Florida Seminoles reject forced removal to the West and begin a seven-year war of resistance under Chief Osceola.



Cherokee Removal

- 1835, the Cherokee finally sign a treaty of removal, giving up their lands in Georgia for territory in present-day Oklahoma.



“Trail of Tears”

- In the winter of 1838 and 1839, 14,000 Cherokees were marched 1,200 miles through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas into Indian Territory.
- An estimated 4,000 of them died from hunger, exposure, and disease.

The Long Death

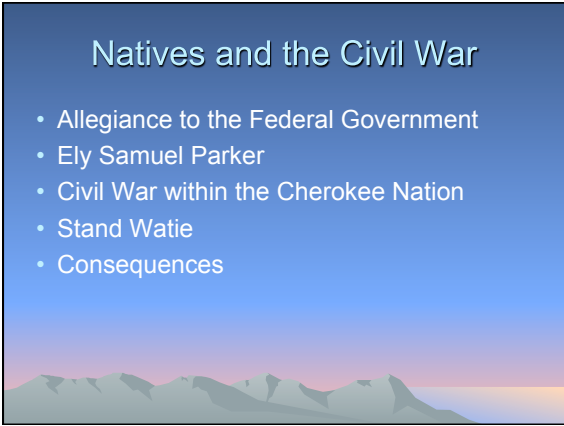
- Some 100,000 Creek, Cherokee, and others were marched westward under military coercion in the 1830s; up to 25 percent of the Natives perished en route.

Indian Territory



Natives and the Civil War

- Allegiance to the Federal Government
- Ely Samuel Parker
- Civil War within the Cherokee Nation
- Stand Watie
- Consequences



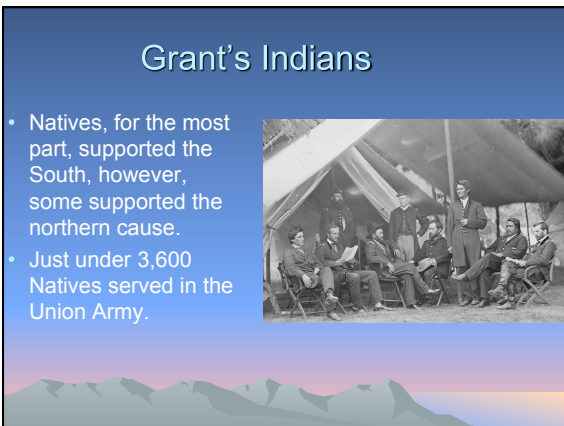
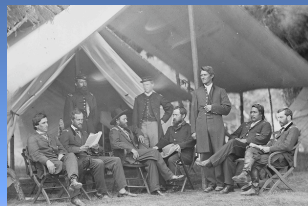
Number of Native Participants



~12,000 Confederates **~3,600 Union Army**

Grant's Indians

- Natives, for the most part, supported the South, however, some supported the northern cause.
- Just under 3,600 Natives served in the Union Army.



Loyal to the Union

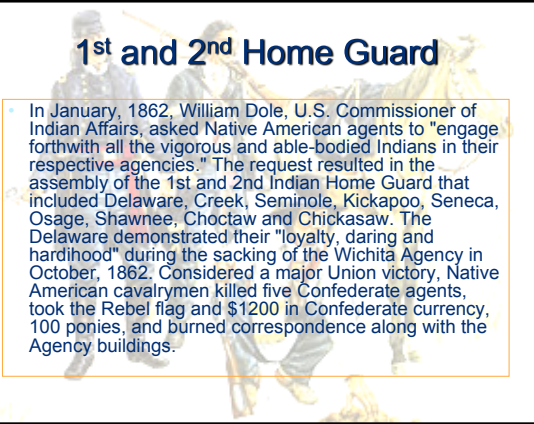
- The Delaware Nation had a long history of allegiance to the U.S. government, despite removal to the Wichita Indian Agency in Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory in Kansas. On October 1, 1861 the Delaware proclaimed their support for the Union. Seeking favor from Washington, 170 out of 201 Delaware men volunteered in the Union Army. A journalist from Harper's Weekly described them as being armed with tomahawks, scalping knives, and rifles.



"Scouts for the National Army in the West," by Henry Lovie in Frank Leslie's Illustrated, Dec. 6, 1862.

1st and 2nd Home Guard

- In January, 1862, William Dole, U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asked Native American agents to "engage forthwith all the vigorous and able-bodied Indians in their respective agencies." The request resulted in the assembly of the 1st and 2nd Indian Home Guard that included Delaware, Creek, Seminole, Kickapoo, Seneca, Osage, Shawnee, Choctaw and Chickasaw. The Delaware demonstrated their "loyalty, daring and hardihood" during the sacking of the Wichita Agency in October, 1862. Considered a major Union victory, Native American cavalymen killed five Confederate agents, took the Rebel flag and \$1200 in Confederate currency, 100 ponies, and burned correspondence along with the Agency buildings.



Michigan Sharpshooters

- The most famous Native American unit in the Union army in the east was Company K of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters. The bulk of this unit was Ottawa, Delaware, Huron Oneida, Potawami and Ojibwa. They were assigned to the Army of the Potomac just as Gen. Ulysses S. Grant assumed command. Company K participated in the Battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and captured 600 Confederate troops at Shand House east of Petersburg.



Ely Samuel Parker

- Best known Native Union military leader was Ely Samuel Parker, a Seneca from New York



“Hasanowanda”

- Parker’s first tribal name was “Hasanowanda” or “The Reader”
- He was later named “Donehogawa” or “Keeper of the Western Door of the Longhouse of the Iroquois.”

Born to Serve

- Parker studied law and engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, NY)
- In 1853, became a captain of engineers in the New York State Militia.

Willing Warrior

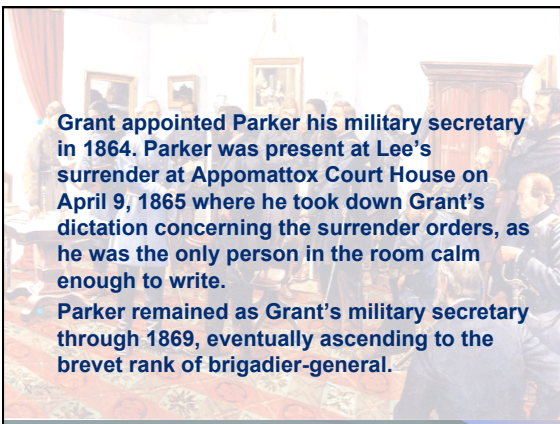
- Parker attempted to join the Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, but could not be released from his construction duties until 1862;
- Even then, he could not get an Army commission due to his Indian heritage.

Getting in the Game

- In March 1862, Parker wrote to the commissioner of Indian Affairs about the Iroquois having been denied entry into the union army and a month later, Iroquois recruits were permitted to enlist.
- He was finally commissioned as a captain of engineers in 1863, and later that year he became a staff officer under Ulysses S. Grant.

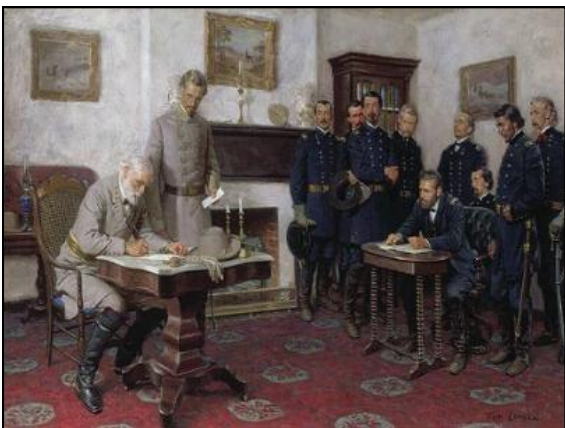


- **Grant appointed Parker his military secretary in 1864. Parker was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 where he took down Grant's dictation concerning the surrender orders, as he was the only person in the room calm enough to write.**
- **Parker remained as Grant's military secretary through 1869, eventually ascending to the brevet rank of brigadier-general.**



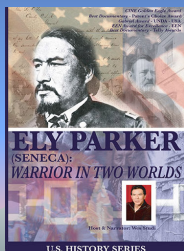
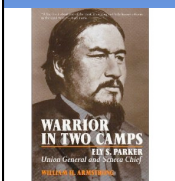


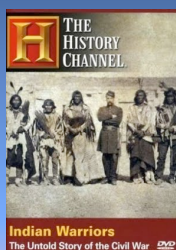




Low Friends in High Places

- Parker married Minnie Sackett on December 25, 1867. Ulysses S. Grant was Parker's best man.





Flemings and the Union

- Captain Simon Snell
- Great-great grandfather, husband of "Grandma" Ahniwake "Spirit" Mayes Snell
- Stationed at Fort Gibson
- Indian Home Guard 1862-1865 – Company "H", Third Regiment
- Began as a Confederate Regiment, but when captured, joined the Union.

Confederate States of America

Natives and the Confederacy

Generally, support for the Secessionist southerners depended upon the locations of the tribes.

Choctaws


- The Choctaws in the Southeast joined the South as did the Chickasaws, although their support wasn't unanimous.



- The Creeks and the Seminoles to the West, along with the Cherokee, had divided loyalties.
- The Cherokee tried to remain neutral and attempted to convince other tribes to follow the same course.

Albert Pike

- In 1861, Albert Pike of Arkansas was commissioned by the Confederacy to rally support among the tribes in Indian Territory.



- Pike negotiated treaties among the Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws that were more favorable to the tribes than those ever made with the Federal government.

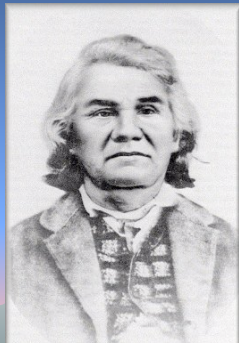
- These treaties compelled the Confederacy to assume the obligations of existing federal treaties and offered tribes the privilege of sending delegates to Congress.

Swearing in of Indian Recruits

- In addition to support for their cause, the South needed soldiers.
- Osage committed 500 warriors to the Confederate army.
- Choctaw-Chickasaw regiment (later three)
- Creek regiment
- Creek-Seminole battalion



Stand Watie



- Confederate delegates at Washington, D.C. From left to right: John Rollin Ridge, Saladin Ridge Watie ([Stand Watie's son](#)), Richard Fields, Elias Cornelious Boudinot, and William Penn Adair.



Stand Watie b. 12 Dec 1806 at the Cherokee town of Oothcaloga, near present day Rome, GA.

His Indian name was Degadoga, *He Stands (on Two Feet)*. His Christian name was Issac S. Watie, and he soon dropped his Christian name and became known as Stand Watie.

- In October, 1861, Watie received a commission as a colonel in the army of the Confederacy. He joined forces with General Ben McCulloch's Texas Cavalry to raise a force to protect the Indian Territory from Federal invasion by Kansas jayhawkers.

Indian Cavalry Brigade

- In 1864, Watie was in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. General Stand Watie's Indian Cavalry Brigade:

- First Cherokee Cavalry
- Second Cherokee Cavalry
- Creek Squadron
- Osage Battalion
- Seminole Battalion.

Last Man Standing

Watie holds the distinction of being the last Confederate general to surrender (at Doaksville, Indian Territory) -- June 23, 1865 -- two months after Lee's surrender in Virginia.

"He was a man who fought hard for his beliefs and stuck to his guns even when the odds were against him. He had supported two lost causes--the Ridges and then the Confederacy--but he had never given up." Jim Stebinger, October 1997 *Wild West*.

Other Opinions

- “In my opinion, Stand Watie and most of his family, his ancestors and descendants, were always siding with the ‘wrong’ side.
 - Most of his family sided with the south during the Civil War which caused tremendous strife and economic upheaval for the Cherokee Nation.
 - Most of his family sided with the Railroad industry which caused an avalanche of ‘intruders’ into Indian Territory, resulting in the establishment of Oklahoma Territory and eventually paving the way for the creation of the State of Oklahoma.”

- Most of his family supported the dissolution of the Cherokee Nation and the establishment of the allotment process,
 - In other words, it appears to me that Stand Watie and most of his family always sided with the side of the color green ...
 - Today, ... his descendants support gaming in Indian Country. Isn't it incredible how patterns repeat in families.”

- In all, Confederate Indian troops from Indian Territory numbered 6,435 men.

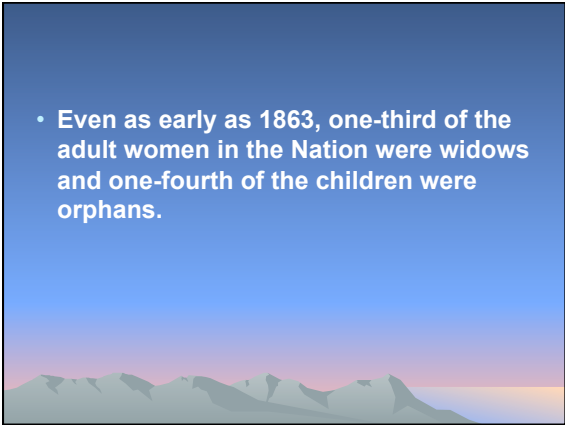
Confederate Flemings

- Most of the Ballards fought with the South
- William Houston Ballard (Father's Mother's Father)

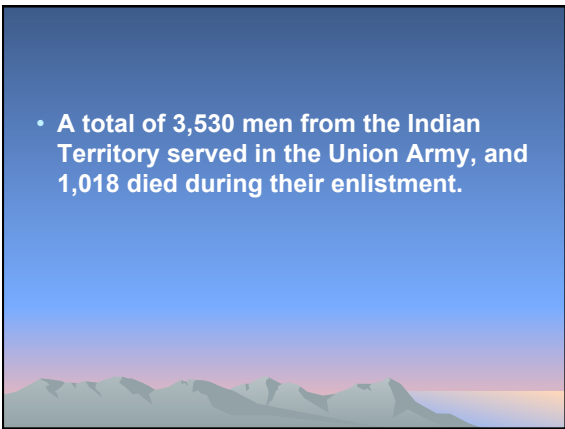
Consequences

- James Mooney, early ethnologist and historian of the Nation, summarized the Cherokee experience, "After five years of desolation the Cherokee emerged from the war with their numbers reduced from 21,000 to 14,000, and their whole country in ashes."

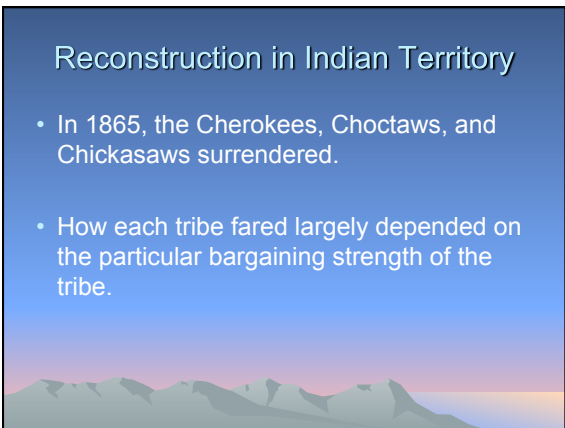
- Some 2,200 Cherokee fought on the Union side; as many as eight hundred lost their lives.



- Even as early as 1863, one-third of the adult women in the Nation were widows and one-fourth of the children were orphans.



- A total of 3,530 men from the Indian Territory served in the Union Army, and 1,018 died during their enlistment.



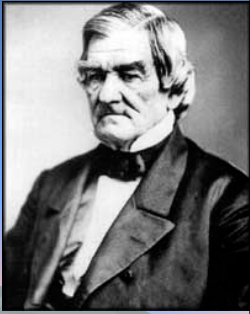
Reconstruction in Indian Territory

- In 1865, the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws surrendered.
- How each tribe fared largely depended on the particular bargaining strength of the tribe.

- Choctaws and Chickasaws received the best terms, ironic considering they were the most ardent supporters of the Confederacy.

John Ross

- The Cherokees were treated better because of the negotiating skills of their chief, John Ross.




- The Creeks and Seminoles, loyal to the Union, were nonetheless required to subscribe to a confession of war guilt.

- Tribes in Indian Territory were forced to cede half their land as a home to other Indians.
- The Seminoles were relocated and were required to agree to the construction of two railroads across their country,

- The Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles were required to grant their freed slaves citizenship and property rights, while the Choctaws and Chickasaws were given the choice of adopting their freed slaves.

The War Out West



Massacre in Minnesota

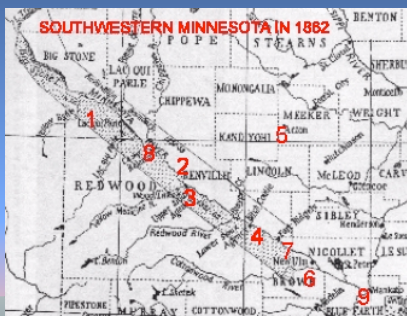
- While the Civil War was raging, tribes in the West found the absence of soldiers on the Plains a welcomed change.
- On one hand, this meant that they could live without interference, yet,
- On the other, the war meant that the government paid less attention to its obligations.



Let Them Eat Grass

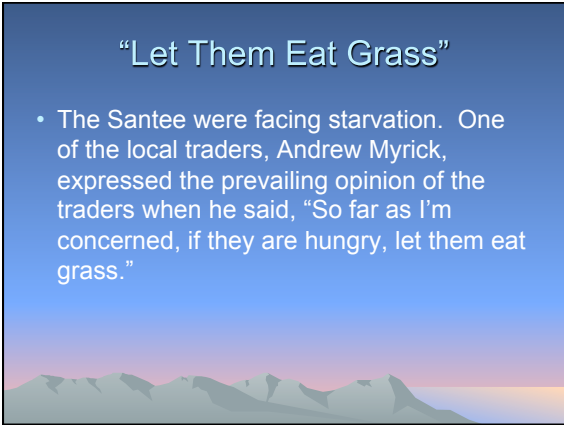
- In 1862, the Santee Sioux in Minnesota were already angry about having lost millions of acres of land.
 - In 1851, the Sioux signed away 30,000,000 acres in Iowa, Dakota Territory and Minnesota and were left with a reservation 10 miles on either side of the Minnesota River
 - In 1858, the reservation was halved, leaving the Santee with a narrow strip of land 150 miles long but only 10 miles wide.

Santee Sioux Reservation



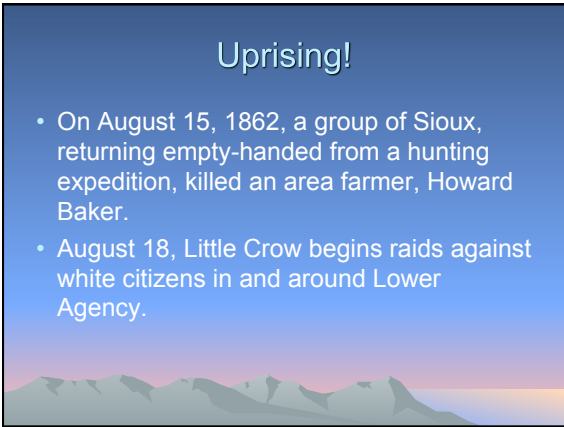
“Let Them Eat Grass”

- The Santee were facing starvation. One of the local traders, Andrew Myrick, expressed the prevailing opinion of the traders when he said, “So far as I’m concerned, if they are hungry, let them eat grass.”



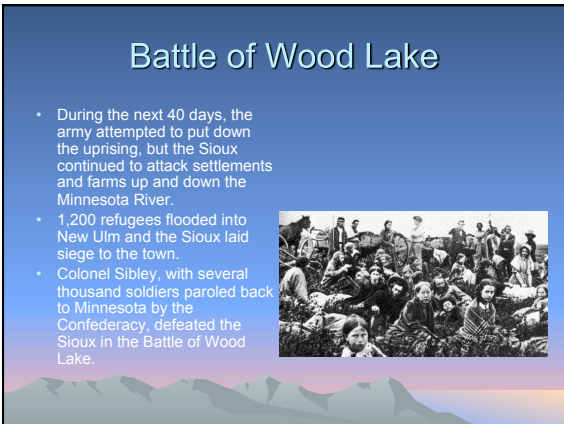
Uprising!

- On August 15, 1862, a group of Sioux, returning empty-handed from a hunting expedition, killed an area farmer, Howard Baker.
- August 18, Little Crow begins raids against white citizens in and around Lower Agency.



Battle of Wood Lake

- During the next 40 days, the army attempted to put down the uprising, but the Sioux continued to attack settlements and farms up and down the Minnesota River.
- 1,200 refugees flooded into New Ulm and the Sioux laid siege to the town.
- Colonel Sibley, with several thousand soldiers paroled back to Minnesota by the Confederacy, defeated the Sioux in the Battle of Wood Lake.



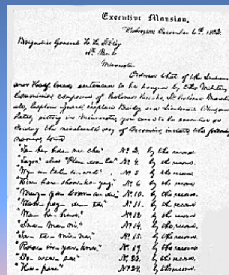
Prisoners of War

- A Military Tribunal, after the Minnesota Sioux Conflict, sentenced 307 Indians to death.



Presidential Intervention

- The list was sent to President Lincoln for confirmation. Lincoln personally reviewed the cases of all those given death sentences.



Text of Lincoln's Review

"Ordered that of the Indians and Half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the military commission, composed of Colonel Crooks, Lt. Colonel Marshall, Captain Grant, Captain Bailey, and Lieutenant Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed on Friday the nineteenth day of December, instant, the following names, to wit [39 names listed by case number of record:] The other condemned prisoners you will hold subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape, nor are subjected to any unlawful violence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States"

Fortunes of War

- Only 39 of the sentences were upheld and they were executed December 26, 1862, in a mass hanging at Mankato, Minnesota.