

## Chapter 1 : Ohio Indian Wars - Ohio History Central

*The Northwest Indian War (), also known as the Ohio War, Little Turtle's War, and by other names, was a war between the United States and a confederation of numerous Native American tribes, with support from the British, for control of the Northwest Territory.*

Three separate expeditions were required to remove this obstacle to expansion. Late in a force of Regulars and 1, Kentucky and Pennsylvania militiamen under Brig. Josiah Harmar moved north from Fort Washington Cincinnati and was badly defeated in two separate engagements on 18 and 22 October in the vicinity of present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana. Congress then commissioned Governor Arthur St. Clair of the Northwest Territory as a major general, and he collected a force of about 2, men consisting of two regiments of Regulars men each , levies, and militiamen. This force advanced slowly north from Fort Washington in September , building a road and forts as it progressed. On the night of 3 - 4 November some 1, Indiana surrounded 1, of St. The force was routed, and St. Clair, having lost killed and wounded, returned to Fort Washington. Congress reacted to these disasters by doubling the authorized strength of the Regular Army in and appointing Anthony Wayne to succeed St. Wayne joined his troops near Pittsburgh in June and reorganized his Regulars to form a "Legion" composed of four sub-legions, each a "combat team" consisting of two battalions of infantry, a battalion of rifles, a troop of dragoons, and a company of artillery. After intensive training the Legion moved to Fort Washington in the spring of where it joined a force of mounted riflemen, Kentucky levies. They built fortifications along the way and wintered at Greenville. In the spring of a detachment of men under Capt. Alexander Gibson was sent to the site of St. At the end of June, more than 1, warriors assaulted this fort for ten days, but the Indiana were effectively beaten and forced to retreat. Wayne moved forward in July with a force of some 3, men, including 1, levies from Kentucky, paused to build Fort Defiance at the junction of the Glauze and Maumee, and resumed pursuit of the Indians on 15 August. At Fallen Timbers, an area near Fort Miami where a tornado had uprooted trees, the Indians made a stand. By the Treaty of Greenville, 3 August , the western tribes of the region ceded their lands in southern and eastern Ohio, and the way was opened for rapid settlement of the Northwest Territory. Tippecanoe, 21 September - 18 November In Tecumseh, a Shawnee, and his medicine man brother, the Prophet, with British backing, began serious efforts to form a new Indian confederacy in the Northwest. In the summer of Harrison, with the approval of the War Department, undertook to break up the confederacy before it could organize a major attack against the settlements. In September Harrison moved from Vincennes up the Wabash with a well-trained force of Regular infantry and militia. After building Fort Harrison at Terre Haute as an advanced base, Harrison marched with men toward the main Indian village on Tippecanoe Creek, bivouacking in battle order on the north bank of the Wabash within sight of the village on 6 November. Tecumseh being absent, Harrison conferred with the Prophet who gave the impression that he would not attack while a peace proposal was under consideration. In a wild hand-to-hand encounter the Indians were routed and their village destroyed. Harrison lost 39 killed and missing, wounded; the Indians suffered a similar loss. This indecisive victory did not solve the Indian problems in the Northwest. The tribes of the area were to make common cause with the British in the War of Creeks, 27 July 9 August and February - July The first of the Creek campaigns constitutes a phase of the War of The Upper Creeks, siding with the English, sacked Fort Mims in the summer of , massacring more than men, women, and children. These same Indians, grown to a force of about warriors, were decisively beaten at Horseshoe Bend Alabama late in March by Andrew Jackson and his force of about 2, Regulars, militia, and volunteers, plus several hundred friendly Indians. In many Creeks were sent to the Indian Territory, and most of those remaining in the Southeast were removed there in when they went on the warpath during the Second Seminole War. Gaines, Indian commissioner of the area, attempted countermeasures but soon found himself and his force of Regulars confined to Fort Scott Alabama by the Seminoles. War Department instructions to Gaines had permitted the pursuit of Indians into Florida but had forbidden interference if the Indians took refuge in Spanish posts. He organized a force of about 7, volunteers, militia, subsidized Creeks, and Regulars 4th and 7th Infantry and a battalion of the 4th Artillery , and invaded Florida with part of thin force in the

spring of Jackson destroyed Seminole camps, captured Pensacola capital of Spanish Florida and other Spanish strongholds, and executed two British subjects, Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert Ambrister, accused of inciting and arming the Indians. These activities threatened American relations with Great Britain and jeopardized negotiations with Spain pertinent to cession of Florida Adams-Onis Treaty, Eventually the British were mollified and a compromise agreement was reached with the Spanish under which American forces were withdrawn from Florida without repudiating the politically popular Jackson. As for the Seminole problem, it was temporarily allayed but by no means solved. Following the arrest and release of Osceola, their leader, in Seminole depredations rapidly increased. These culminated 28 December in the massacre of Capt. Clinch, commanding Fort King, took the offensive immediately with men and on 31 December defeated the Indians on the Withlacoochee River. The War Department, meanwhile, had ordered Brig. Winfield Scott, commander of the Eastern Department, to Florida to direct operations against the Seminoles. Nevertheless, Gaines had quickly raised about 1, men in New Orleans and, acting on his own authority, embarked for Florida in February Shortly thereafter Gaines returned to New Orleans. Before the campaign could get underway, Scott was recalled to Washington to face charges of dilatoriness and of casting slurs on the fighting qualities of volunteers. Beginning in December , Maj. Jesup carried out a series of small actions against the Seminoles, and in September Osceola was captured. Numerous small expeditions were carried out chiefly by Regular troops commanded successively by Jesup, Taylor, and Brig. Armistead, and many posts and roads were constructed. This plan was successful in driving a sufficient number of Seminoles from their swampy retreats to permit official termination of the war on 10 May During the long and difficult campaign some 5, Regulars had been employed including elements of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Infantry with a loss of nearly 1, killed. Nearly 20, volunteers also participated in the war which cost some thirty-five million dollars and resulted in the removal of some 3, Seminoles to the Indian Territory. The final campaign against the remnants of the Seminoles in Florida consisted mainly of a series of skirmishes between small, roving Indian bands and the 4th Artillery which was stationed at Fort Brooke. Black Hawk, 26 April - 30 September A faction of Sauk and Fox Indians, living in eastern Iowa and led by Black Hawk, threatened to go on the warpath in when squatters began to preempt Illinois lands formerly occupied by the two tribes. The faction held that cession of these lands to the Federal Government in had been illegal. Black Hawk asserted he would remove the squatters forcibly and attempted without success to organize a confederacy and make an alliance with the British. Henry Atkinson, together with Illinois militia, set out in pursuit up the Rock River. A volunteer detachment suffered heavy losses in a skirmish on 14 May near present-day Dixon, Illinois, and Atkinson had to pause to recruit new militia. Philip Sheridan, commander of the Department of the Missouri, instituted winter campaigning in as a means of locating the elusive Indian bands of the region. When the Modocs, a small and restless tribe, were placed on a reservation with the Klamaths, their traditional enemies, they soon found the situation intolerable. A majority of the Modocs soon left the reservation, led by a chief known as "Captain Jack," and returned to their old lands. A detail of 1st Cavalry troops under Capt. James Jackson became involved in a skirmish with these Modocs on Lost River on 29 November when the troops sought to disarm then and arrest the leaders. Following the skirmish, Captain Jack and about warriors with ample supplies retreated to a naturally fortified area in the Lava Beds east of Mount Shasta. On 17 January Col. By spring of Brig. Canby, commander of the Department of the Pacific, had collected about 1, men elements of the 1st Cavalry, 12th and 21st Infantry, and 4th Artillery to besiege the Modocs. Indian Bureau officials failed in attempts at negotiation, but General Canby and three civilian commissioners were able to arrange a parley with an equal number of Modoc representatives on 11 April. The Indians treacherously violated the truce. Captain Jack, himself, killed General Canby while others killed one commissioner, Eleazer Thomas, and wounded another. The siege was resumed. Davis, who arrived in May to replace Canby pushed columns deep into the Lava Beds, hurrying the Indians day and night with mortar and rifle fire. When their source of water was cut off, the Indians were finally forced into the open, and all were captured by 1 June Captain Jack and two others were hanged, and the rest of the tribe was removed to the Indian Territory. During the course of the siege some 80 white men were killed. Apaches, and George Crook became commander of the Department of Arizona in he undertook a series of winter campaigns by small detachments which pacified the region by

Dissident elements went off the reservations, led by Chato, Victorio, Geronimo, and other chiefs, and raided settlements along both sides of the border, escaping into Mexico or the United States as circumstances dictated. To combat this practice the two nations agreed in to permit reasonable pursuit of Indian raiders by the troops of each country across the international boundary. Victorio was killed by Mexican troops in , but Chato and Geronimo remained at large until May when they surrendered to General Crook and elements of the 6th Cavalry, reinforced by Apache scouts, at a point some miles inside Mexico. Two years later Geronimo and about Chiricahua Apaches again left their White Mountain reservation Arizona and once more terrorized the border region. Elements of the 4th Cavalry and Apache scouts immediately took up pursuit of the Chiricahua renegades. In January Capt. Although Crawford was killed by Mexican irregulars shortly thereafter, his second in command, 1st Lt. But Geronimo and part of his band escaped within a few days 29 March. Although the Chiricahuas again fled, by the end of August they indicated a willingness to surrender. On 4 September , 1st Lt. Nelson Miles who had relieved General Crook in April. Geronimo and his band were removed to Florida and finally to the Fort Sill military reservation. Little Big Horn, Discovery of gold in the Black Hills in , bringing an influx of miners, and extension of railroads into the area renewed unrest among the Indians, and many left their reservations. When the Indians would not comply with orders from the Interior Department to return to the reservations by the end of January , the Army was requested to take action. A small expedition into the Powder River country in March produced negligible results. Thereafter, a much larger operation, based on a War Department plan, was carried out in the early Summer months.

## Chapter 2 : Battle of Fallen Timbers - HISTORY

*The Northwest Territory in the United States (also known as the Old Northwest) was formed after the American Revolutionary War (), and was known formally as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio.*

The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Yellowknife is the territorial capital. Land and People Geographically, the region is largely south of the tree line, which runs roughly northwest to southeast, from the Mackenzie River delta in the Arctic Ocean to the southeastern corner of the territory. Tundra characterizes the land north of the tree line; there the native inhabitants depend on hunting, fur-trapping, and making arts and crafts for income, and obtain many necessities from fish, seals, reindeer, and caribou. Most of the development in the territory has taken place south of the tree line, where the land is well covered with soft woods and rich in minerals. Economy Agriculture in the Northwest Territories is virtually impossible except for limited cultivation south of the Mackenzie River region. A thriving commercial fishing industry, based on whitefish and lake trout, is centered on the village of Hay River, on Great Slave Lake. Oil is pumped and refined at Tulita formerly Fort Norman and Norman Wells on the Mackenzie River; copper is extracted on the Coppermine River; and diamonds and gold are being produced in increasing quantities. The region also has tungsten, silver, cadmium, nickel, zinc, and lead. Important hydroelectric developments are on the Talston and Snare rivers. Transportation and Communication Transportation and communication in the Northwest Territories are difficult. Long winters close the rivers to navigation for all but two months of the year. Despite the Great Slave Railway and the Mackenzie highway system, which links Alberta to the Great Slave area, commerce, supply, and travel continue to be largely airborne. The region has scores of airfields. An ongoing northern roads program, launched in , is helping to open up the area. The Liard Highway, opened in , ties Ft. Simpson to the Alaska Highway. In winter, some frozen rivers and lakes are used for road traffic. There are also extensive telecommunications services. Government The territory is governed by a member assembly that elects a premier and cabinet; an appointed commissioner holds a position similar to that of a lieutenant governor in the Canadian provinces. The territory sends one senator and one representative to the national parliament. History When European incursions into the area began, they encountered the hunting and fishing Inuit and Dene. Vikings from Greenland may have been the first Europeans to venture into the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories, now Nunavut. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first in a long line of explorers to seek a Northwest Passage , but it was Henry Hudson who discovered the gateway to the Northwest Hudson Bay in . Sir John Franklin made scientific expeditions to the Arctic Northwest in the first half of the 19th cent. Some of those lands were added to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Yukon had become separate in . The boundaries of the Northwest Territories were then set in and remained fixed until the creation of Nunavut in . In an agreement between the territorial and federal governments called for Northwest Territories to assume control over public lands and natural resources in . Since the patriation of the Canadian constitution see Canada Act , several land claims by native peoples have been making their way through the courts and the federal government. In , Northwest Territories residents voted to divide the territory roughly along ethnic lines, with the Inuit in the east and the Dene in the west. The new territory of Nunavut, dominated by the Inuit, came into existence on Apr. This split the Northwest Territories along a zigzag line running from the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border through the Arctic Archipelago to the North Pole. Rea, Political Economy of the North , repr. Berger, Northern Frontier, Northern Homeland Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

## Chapter 3 : Northwest Territories

*The Northwest Territory, or Old Northwest, refers to the area that became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota. The region comprises more than , square miles.*

Many of these conflicts were the results of either misunderstandings or of one side trying to take advantage of the other during trading. Early traders between Native Americans and Europeans on the Ohio frontier were primarily between the French simply because they were the first to explore the area and had over the years, set up numerous trading posts throughout the Ohio country. The French had long been exploring North America which they had laid claim as a result of this exploration dating back to the early s. For a long time, the French represented the only traders with the Native Americans in Ohio. But everyone was not happy with that situation. An early rebellion against the French traders happened in Ohio in when the Miami Chief Memeskia led an organized rebellion against the French that led to the burning of a French trading post just south of where Toledo is located today and where years later the British would build Fort Miamis. A French military expedition from Canada laid claim to the entire Ohio Valley. Leading up to this French claim of ownership happened at a place near where the present day Piqua is located and on the property now known as the Piqua Historic Area. Pickawillany was located on a low bluff on the west side of the confluence of the Great Miami River and Loramie Creek, just north of Piqua in Miami County. Pickawillany had become a major trading center. The Miami had been one of the earliest Native American groups trading with the French. Exchanging deer skin, beaver pelts and other Native American products in exchange for French made goods like firearms, ammunition, gun powder, and cooking utensils. Despite this extensive trading arrangement, the Miami felt the French traders treated them poorly. In time, this resentment grew to such a fevered pitch that the Miami refused trade with the French. The Miami leader Memeskia, invited the British to set up a trading post in Pickawillany. This appeared to be a good deal for both the British and the Miami, but the French were not so pleased with the loss of trade. More importantly was the loss of French influence in that part of the Ohio frontier. The French made a final attempt in to convince Memeskia to re-establish trading with the French, but Memeskia refused. The following year, the French decided to use stronger tactics. In , the French sent an armed force that attacked the village. During the brief encounter 2 Miami were killed and 2 British traders were captured. Despite this attack and further threats from the French, Memeskia still refused to change his position. The next year the French returned to Pickawillany with a larger militia force that included Ottawas and Ojibwa warriors who had sided with the French. After this the Miami permanently abandoned Pickawillany and moved further west into what would become Indiana. A few years later, a band of Shawnee laid claim to the area and built a village they called Piqua. Today, archeologists continue excavating the Pickawillany site. This was called the Battle of Piqua. These clashes escalated the hatred between the cultures making it impossible for either side to ever trust the other. Eventually, this distrust would lead to major conflicts until one side or the other gained control through force. Realizing that the settlers were becoming too numerous for any one Native Nation to resist, the Nations began to unite. They also received support from British and Canadian forts that had been built in northwest Ohio. These forts provided arms and supplies to the Native Americans and in return, the British gained allies in the struggle for this land. After the Revolution, America began focusing its attention on the western territories, which included Ohio. In President Washington decided something must be done to settle this conflict with the Native Americans, force out the British influence and make the land safe for further development. This decision led to 3 military campaigns that would ultimately decide the fate for everyone in Ohio. The organization of this force was based on some misguided information. Clair governor of the Northwest Territory which included the lands now known as Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin assumed the Native Americans were nothing more than fearful savages and they would be convinced to surrender when faced by an organized military force. Instead, the military force was anything but organized. The expedition led by General Harmar amounted to about mostly untrained men, plus many of the men brought their wives and children along for the march. In September , the group left Cincinnati and headed north. The Native Americans decided the best tactic was to

withdraw from their villages and pull back. Bolstered by these easy victories, the force moved further north, eventually extending some miles. With little or no support supplies, the force found themselves near present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana, when the force ran into the trap the warriors had set. Clair decided to personally lead this expedition and like Josiah Harmar, this force had little experience fighting in fighting Native Americans. Clair decided to build a string of forts about 25 miles apart that would stretch from Cincinnati all the way to Lake Erie. The problem with this plan was that it took time to build these forts, and, after they were built, they had to leave precious fighting men to man the forts. Clair started out with an army of 3, men, but by the time they reach present day Mercer County, in November their force was down to just Many of the militia fled from the battle field without ever engaging the warriors. Over were killed or wounded, although St. After 3 hours of fighting, the American force retreated to Ft. With not enough supplies to maintain the remaining forces, they retreated further back to Fort Washington. As a result of this defeat President Washington demanded St. Wayne defeated the a confederation of Native Americans at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in August during a battle that lasted only about an hour and resulted in casualties. In , most Native Americans in modern-day Ohio signed the Treaty of Greeneville , relinquishing all of their land holdings in Ohio except what is now the northwestern corner of the state. Indian Wars Continue Indian Wars Continue After the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, many Native Americans changed their position and began to welcome the "white" settlers moving into their hunting grounds. Perhaps they assumed these new people would hunt and fish and maybe move on. Hope soon faded when they heard the axes bringing down the giant trees and saw the cabins being built. The Shawnee, Wyandot, the Mingo and Delaware who once could walk all day and never see another human were now being faced with seeing clearings in the woods and fields as the whites began clearing large swatches of land and planting crops. It was nothing as expected. Settlers were exceedingly distrustful of the Indian. Unable to distinguish between friendly and unfriendly Natives, some settlers reacted out of fear and killed approaching Indians without knowing their intentions. Word spread through the villages that the white men could not be trusted. Agreements between the whites and Native Americans quickly became meaningless. Settlers began moving into areas where agreements specifically set as being off limits to settlers. However, without law enforcers on the frontier, the terms were meaningless. Homesteaders were attacked, their cabins burned, their fields destroyed. War of War of For about 10 years after the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, Ohio became a state and there was a relative peace along the frontiers. Many Native Americans came to the conclusion it would be better exist peacefully and coexist with the Americans rather that live in a constant state of war. The British also began supplying them and paying bounties for American scalps. In William Henry Harrison negotiated a treaty with a small delegation of Native Americans that signed away their supposed rights to 3 million acres of land to the United States. The attack was ill-advised and the village and many of the inhabitants were killed. His main goal was to force the Ohio settlers out of Ohio and south of the Ohio River through a show of force. During his organization efforts, Tecumseh went west in an attempt to bring more Native Americans into his confederation. After the fight, Harrison found British weapons and supplies in the village confirming suspicions that the British were arming the Indians and encouraging them to fight against the settlers. This would be one of the tipping points that would cause America to declare war against Great Britain the following year. In a British expedition under the leadership of General Henry Proctor led an expedition against Fort Meigs in northwestern Ohio just south of where Toledo is today. A brief siege ensued, but the construction techniques used at the fort made that attempt unsuccessful. An expedition party was sent on reconnaissance across the Maumee River and was captured when they fell for an old Indian battle trick. The captured men were butchered despite pleas from Tecumseh to stop. At that point all of the British forces withdrew to Fort Detroit along with Tecumseh and his followers. In what became known as the Battle of the Thames, Tecumseh was killed and his followers secreted his body away from the battlefield and buried him in an unmarked grave. After the war the British tried unsuccessfully to secure land grants in northern Ohio from the Americans that would be given in perpetuity to the Native Americans. Those demands were never agreed to and this marked the end of Native Americans in Ohio and the final remnants of Native Americans would be forced to resign their lands and be moved onto reservations. But even there, they would not be allowed to

remain for very long and would eventually be forced out of Ohio entirely never to return as a nation.

## Chapter 4 : American-Indian Wars - HISTORY

*Post revolutionary American expansion into lands of Northwest Territory: Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota. A genealogical viewpoint. Veterans of the Revolution and Indian Wars obtain bounty land in the future state of Ohio, Symmes, U.S. Military, Virginia Military District, Congressional Lands, Connecticut Fire Lands.*

Army records, it is known as the "Miami Campaign". Many Native American communities perceived the wars as a kind of endemic warfare with European and American settlers that spanned several generations. It followed centuries of conflict over this territory, first among Native American tribes, and then with the added shifting alliances among the tribes and the European powers of France and Great Britain, and their colonials. Despite the treaty, the British kept forts and policies there that supported the natives in the Northwest Territories. In 1794, there were 45, Native Americans in the territory, and 2, French. Army, consisting of mostly untrained recruits supported by equally untrained militiamen, suffered a series of major defeats, including the Harmar Campaign and St. About 1, soldiers and militiamen were killed and the United States forces suffered many more casualties than their opponents. Wayne took command of the new Legion of the United States late in 1794. He led his men to a decisive victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. The defeated tribes were forced to cede extensive territory, including much of present-day Ohio, in the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. The Union blockade around the city of Galveston was lifted temporarily for four days, and Galveston remained the only major port that remained in Confederate hands at the end of the war. Every item we sell is an original newspaper printed on the date indicated at the beginning of its description. International postage is quoted when we are informed as to where the package is to be sent. We do combine postage to reduce postage costs for multiple purchases sent in the same package. We list thousands of rare newspapers with dates from through on Ebay each week. Goldman Historical Newspapers has been in the business of buying and selling historical newspapers for over 45 years. We have hundreds of thousands of historical newspapers and their very early precursors for sale. Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This seller offers shipping discounts on combined purchases for eligible items. Oxford, Maryland, United States Shipping to: Worldwide No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 1. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

*Northwest Territory, U.S. territory created by Congress in encompassing the region lying west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Great Lakes. Virginia, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts had claims to this area, which they ceded to.*

Southwest Territory Randal Rust T Southwest Territory Written by Walter T. The State of North Carolina had ceded the lands and waterways encompassed by the act to the national government on December 22, 1789, and the cession represented the total area of the territory, although its name suggested the possible inclusion of other lands south of the Ohio not yet in federal hands. Congress specified that the territory would be governed under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, the statute establishing the vast Northwest Territory. The lawmakers made one important exception, however. They permitted slavery in the new territory, although they had prohibited the practice in the Northwest Territory. Establishing a federal territory was a political mechanism by which the people of a specific area of the country outside the bounds of the states could be placed under federal authority until such time as its population increased to levels adequate to support the organization of state government. A newborn territory, at its first level, was virtually a fiefdom for the governor. The settlers achieved a voice in government at the second level when the population reached 5,000, a number that permitted them to elect the lower house of a general assembly and nominate the members of the upper house for appointment by the president. The third and final progression was the step to statehood, authorized when the population exceeded 60,000. The creation of the new territory was the result of the dynamics of four separate but related interests. Secondly, the State of North Carolina could sharply reduce the demand on its drained treasury and find relief from the responsibility of protecting western settlers by ceding the overmountain domain and waiving to Congress the potential revenues from future sales of its public lands. Next, the western settlers wanted territorial status and lobbied vigorously for it, believing that the national government would offer better protection against the Indians. Finally, the federal government was anxious to establish control over western lands England had yielded in the Treaty of Paris of 1763 but from which the king had not yet totally evacuated his troops. The Southwest Territory contained 43,000 square miles of surface area, less than one-sixth of the area of the Northwest Territory. In 1789, however, the populations were of inverse ratio: The western district of Virginia, lying immediately south of the Ohio River, constituted the most heavily populated transmontane area. Yet it was a part of neither territory. After a series of conventions that began in 1784 and ended in 1792, the inhabitants negotiated an agreement with Virginia and Congress to provide statehood for the region. Congress admitted Kentucky as an equal member state of the Union on February 4, 1792. Nowhere was the role of the speculator more directly involved with the development of the overmountain West than in the Southwest Territory. In 1789, when President George Washington appointed North Carolina businessman William Blount as territorial governor, Blount and his brothers claimed title to approximately one million acres of the land inside its boundaries. Earlier, in the 1780s, William Henderson, another North Carolinian, had made colossal purchases of western lands from the Indians only to have them invalidated later by the states of North Carolina and Virginia. He succeeded, nonetheless, in promoting settlements in separate areas that later became parts of Central Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. The cession of the western half of the state was a difficult decision for the leaders of North Carolina. Although the general assembly had passed an act to cede the lands beyond the mountains in 1780, the same body repealed its action before Congress could accept it. Five years later, with a treasury that was virtually empty, the state faced an assessment for its share of the national debt incurred during the American Revolution. Its portion was determined by a formula that related the assessment to the land area of the state; consequently, by reducing the size of the state, the tax share would be cut proportionately. That option guaranteed the votes to pass the cession act. Other support came from many North Carolinians living east of the mountains who were eager to be relieved of the burden of protecting western settlers from the Indians. President Washington gave Governor William Blount a second responsibility: Relations with the latter two were so difficult that Blount had to devote more time to Indian matters than to the office of governor. The combined duties of both offices did not prevent him from taking an active role in land purchases and sales,

however. Before the area was certified as populous enough to elect its own house of representatives, the judges and the governor constituted the general assembly with authority to enact statutes. Early in the governor enumerated the population and reported more than enough free white adult males to qualify the territory for the election of a lower house, its next step toward statehood. Blount did not call for elections until December, however, nearly three years later, and only then under pressure from an impatient populace. He clearly preferred to rule without dealing with an elected house but joined the popular cry for elections when he could put it off no longer. President Washington assigned Blount the task of clarifying provisions of the Treaty of Hopewell and, if possible, purchasing some of the Cherokee land south of the French Broad since occupied by settlers. When the governor sought to treat with them, the Cherokees responded hesitantly, but their chiefs came to the treaty grounds after Blount sent James Robertson, formerly a respected agent among them, to urge their attendance. Blount enticed them to give up the right-of-way for a road to connect Southwest Point with the Cumberland settlements and browbeat them into signing over most of the land he sought for an annual payment by the federal government of one thousand dollars. There was no longer a need for clarification of the Treaty of Hopewell. The following year of 1796 was marked by both Cherokee and Creek raids into the territory. The national government, already involved in Indian wars in the Northwest Territory, would not participate in a war against the southern Indians; neither would it permit the frontiersmen to make preemptive strikes, nor to pursue attacking Indians across the line into their own territory. The settlers could take defensive measures only. Such a response from the War Department and Congress infuriated the territorial settlers. Separate groups of unauthorized volunteers from the Holston and Cumberland leveled Cherokee and Creek villages and killed a number of warriors. Pay for the militia, a federal obligation, was withheld until long after Tennessee became a state. Other large groups of warriors also invaded the territory. A force of an estimated Creeks and Cherokees attacked Greenfield station in Sumner County on April 28, 1796, but a few alert defenders drove them off. After elections for the territorial house were held in December, 1796, the representatives chosen met at Knoxville on February 24, 1797, to nominate ten councilors. President Washington appointed Sevier, James Winchester, Stockley Donelson, Parmenas Taylor, and Griffith Rutherford from the group to make up the legislative council, or upper house, of the general assembly. The full General Assembly of the Southwest Territory convened its first session at Knoxville on August 26, 1796, and elected a nonvoting representative to Congress. The territory had reached its second level of progression toward statehood, and there was only one remaining. In a special session that began on June 29, 1796, the general assembly voted to make an enumeration of the population and authorized Blount to recommend that each county elect five delegates to be convened by him for the purpose of determining the permanent form of government for the area and adopting a constitution. When Governor Blount tied the pay of the sheriffs taking the census to the totals reported, even skeptics joined those who believed the population would exceed 60,000. On November 28, 1796, the collected census reports from all eleven counties indicated that there were 77,000 inhabitants in the Southwest Territory, a total comfortably exceeding the minimum required for statehood. The governor called for the election of delegates to meet in convention on January 11, 1797, to begin work on a constitution and form a state government. Once the qualifying enumeration had been made, the final progression under the Ordinance of 1790 had been reached. But it was not clear what was yet to be done to bring the state into existence and into the Union. Blount and his political allies decided on a bold initiative. They would establish the new state, adopt a constitution for it, elect its officials, and petition the national government to accept it on an equal basis with the other states. Fifty-five representatives from the eleven counties of the territory met in convention at Knoxville on January 11, 1797. They elected Blount to be the presiding officer and Daniel Smith to be chairman of the committee to draft a constitution and bill of rights. Consideration of a bill of rights was apparently of the highest priority. The Declaration of Rights closely paralleled the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States, but in its final form it was marked by two distinctly western concerns. It broke with the North Carolina tradition by sanctioning no single church or religion. All white males and all free black males twenty-one years of age or older were permitted to vote. On February 6, 1797, the convention approved the constitution and the name of the new state—"Tennessee"—by a unanimous vote. Before adjourning, the delegates instructed Governor Blount to send a copy of the constitution by express to the secretary of state at Philadelphia so that it could be brought

before Congress before the end of its session. Governor Blount issued writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties in order that the first election for members of the general assembly and governor of the new state could be held. The adjournment of the convention left the constitution firmly in place. There was no requirement for further approval or review, except by the Congress of the United States, and that only for the purpose of determining that it and the government to be formed under its provisions were truly republican. Although Sevier was probably the most popular man in the state, his election reflected decisions by territorial leaders to promote him for governor, Blount and William Cocke for the U. The most powerful offices went to those living in East Tennessee, where the population was larger, but the western, or Mero District, residents were mollified by the inclusion of Jackson and Winchester. The House of Representatives took up the issue and after considerable debate voted forty-three to thirty on May 6 to admit Tennessee to the Union. In the Senate it was a different matter. There the Federalists, who rightly expected the new state would vote against their candidate in the upcoming presidential election, delayed admission until the last day of the session, June 1, Yielding in conference committee to House pressure to admit, the Senate was able to force the new state to elect their United States senators anew, to reduce their electoral college votes from four to three, and to accept a single congressman instead of the two contemplated until the next federal census. The Southwest Territory existed no more, but its leaders had charted a way for other territories evolving under the provisions of the Ordinance of to become equal states of the Union. They had tested and established a method by which those in succeeding westward migrations would be able to achieve full citizenship and enjoy the blessings of representative government. Suggested Reading Clarence E. Masterson, William Blount Citation Information The following information is provided for citations. Article Title Southwest Territory.

**Chapter 6 : Northwest Territory - Ohio History Central**

*Original data: Pomeroy, George Eltweed.. Colonial wars of the Northwest calendrierdelascience.comt: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Michigan,*

See Article History Northwest Territories, region of northern and northwestern Canada , encompassing a vast area of forests and tundra. Throughout most of the 20th century the territories constituted more than one-third of the area of Canada, and they reached almost from the eastern to the western extremities of the country, across the roof of the North American continent. The creation in of the territory of Nunavut out of the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories reduced the area of the latter by more than half. The Northwest Territories are bordered by Nunavut to the east, the provinces of Saskatchewan , Alberta , and British Columbia to the south, and Yukon to the west. In the north the territories extend far above the Arctic Circle to incorporate numerous islands, the largest of which are Banks and Prince Patrick ; several islands also are divided between the territories and Nunavut, notably Victoria and Melville. Yellowknife is the capital and largest city. Area , square miles 1., square km. Land Two main types of landscape blend into one another along the timberline, which runs southeastward from near the Mackenzie River delta on the Arctic Ocean to northwestern Manitoba and is just west ofâ€”and roughly parallel toâ€”the border with Nunavut. Southwest of this line lies the northernmost part of the Canadian boreal forest taiga , extending westward to the mountain ranges that border Yukon. North and east of the timberline stretch the relatively barren grounds of the Arctic: Within each of these two regions, the surface vegetation and the animal life it supports vary with soil and climatic conditions. The Mackenzie Mountains in the west and southwest contain the highest and most-rugged relief in the territories; elevations reach 9, feet 2, metres at an unnamed peak in the southwest near Mount Sir James MacBrien, itself 9, feet 2, metres high. With only about 70 frost-free days, the growing season for herbaceous plants is short. While it lasts, however, wildflowers and grasses flourish, and root and cereal crops can be cultivated. Many species of valuable fur-bearing animals are found in the area, notably muskrat and beaver. Moose, wolves, black and grizzly bears, and mountain sheep and goats also are native. Although the climate of the Mackenzie Lowlands is milder than that of the remainder of the territories, it is still cool enough to limit navigation on the Mackenzie River system to about four months a year and to cause a permanently frozen subsoil, or permafrost , except in a small area south of Great Slave Lake. Permafrost creates serious construction problems, especially where the subsoil is an unstable mixture of fine silt and water. North and east of the Mackenzie Lowlands and the tree line, the terrain changes to that of the ancient and rocky Precambrian mass known as the Canadian Shield , the western edge of which is straddled by the two largest lakes in the territoriesâ€” Great Bear Lake 12, square miles [31, square km] and Great Slave Lake 11, square miles [28, square km]. The Arctic islands to the north comprise the remnants of mountains formed some to million years ago. Tree growth becomes sparse and stunted and eventually disappears, to be replaced by the light but tough vegetation of the Arctic tundra. In these so-called barren lands the soils, where they exist at all on the heavily glaciated surface, are usually sandy and thin. Mosses, lichens, and many small, hardy flowering plants survive in these conditions and support a variety of animal life ranging from small burrowing mammals and their predator, the Arctic fox , to the large caribou and musk ox. The musk ox was in danger of becoming extinct until the Canadian government put it under protection in the early 20th century, and several subspecies of caribou are now at risk. Seals, walrus, and polar bears are prevalent along the coasts. Bird life is plentiful in summer, with some species, notably ptarmigans and ravens, remaining all winter. Mosquitoes and other insects abound during the summers. North and east of the timberline the Arctic climate prevails. Concentrated in the Mackenzie valley area, the Dene belong to several tribes, all part of the Athabaskan language family. Tribal organization was never strong among the Dene, and small bands led by individuals chosen for their skill in the hunt were the effective social unit. This arrangement was easily molded to the needs of the fur trade when it reached the Mackenzie area in the 18th century. Thereafter, the exchange of furs for imported goods became the basis of the Dene economy. Government treaties were made with the groups living south of Great Slave Lake in and with those living farther north only in No reservations were established, but a substantial

number of small indigenous settlements have the same status as reservations elsewhere. The decline of the fur trade in the 20th century left many Dene unemployed. Constituting about one-tenth of the population, the Inuit the aboriginal Arctic people of Canada, called Eskimo in the United States are found mainly in the northern coastal portions of the territories. They are distinct from the Dene in language and culture and generally live apart from them. The vast majority of Canadian Inuit are found in Nunavut. The remainder of the people in the territories are mainly of European descent. Most live in the more economically advanced Fort Smith region, where they find employment in mining, transportation, and public service. Much of this population has always been transient. Settlement patterns The aboriginal peoples of the territories once led nomadic lives; the Inuit in particular survived by adapting to the harsh natural environment. But this balance was disturbed when Europeans established permanent settlements and introduced firearms, resulting in the drastic depletion of the barren-ground caribou, an important food source. Attempts to introduce domestic reindeer and other domesticated animals have not been successful. Most aboriginal people now live in towns and small settlements. Although hunting and fishing continue to provide some food, these settlements rely on imported food, fuel, and other necessities. The territories are among the most sparsely populated habitable regions of the world. Nearly all the population lives in small settlements along the Mackenzie River, with smaller numbers along the Arctic coastlines of the mainland and northern islands. In the late 20th and early 21st centuries the territories had much lower rates of international immigration than the Canadian provinces; they also tended to lose more residents to interprovincial migration than they gained. Economy The economy of the territories depends on the exploitation of natural resources. Services play a significant role in the economy, but manufacturing is negligible. Because royalties and other revenues from natural resource use in the territories are collected by the federal government, the territorial administration relies on funds transferred to it from the federal authority for most of its revenues. Government assistance in the development of major resources has been provided mainly in the form of roads, electric power facilities, mapping, and geologic services. Government agencies produce and distribute electric power throughout the territories and provide certain transportation services. Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing Although there are areas of arable land in the southern parts of the Mackenzie valley, farming is not profitable. Some field crops are grown for local use, but most foodstuffs must be imported, greatly increasing their price. Several sawmills process the timber only for local use. Trapping continues to provide income for some of the aboriginal population. Muskrat, beaver, marten, mink, and lynx are the most important furs taken in the Mackenzie area, while Arctic fox remains the principal fur in the Arctic regions. Fishing and hunting of sea mammals also provide some employment. Whitefish, lake trout, pickerel, and northern pike are fished commercially on Great Slave Lake and some smaller lakes. Seals and small whales are hunted for food, and some sealskins are marketed commercially. Resources and power Mining has been the principal nonrenewable resource industry of the territories. Gold has been mined at Yellowknife on the north shore of Great Slave Lake since the late s. Large-scale lead and zinc mining was carried on at Pine Point from the late s until the s, when the ore deposit became depleted. Smaller metal mining projects have been carried out at widely scattered sites, a few in the high Arctic regions. Silver, copper, tungsten, and cadmium are among the metals that have been produced. Diamonds were first discovered at Lac de Gras, northeast of Great Slave Lake, in , setting off a prospecting boom that led to the discovery of several other commercially significant diamond-bearing properties. The first commercial production of diamonds began in Petroleum fuels for use in the territories are obtained from refineries located at the Norman Wells and Pointed Mountain fields. The Mackenzie delta and Beaufort Sea areas also have substantial oil and gas reserves. Gasoline and diesel fuel are important both for transportation and for electric power generation. Large-scale hydroelectric power development has not been feasible, but a number of small sites have been developed to supply power to local industries and communities. Oil rig, Northwest Territories, Canada. At the beginning of the 21st century about half of the labour force was employed in various service industries. Another fifth of the labour force worked in public administration. Tourism is an important portion of the service sector; adventure tours, driving tours, sportfishing, hunting, and such natural phenomena as the aurora borealis and long summer days attract visitors from other parts of Canada, Japan, and the United States. Transportation Nearly all passenger and much freight traffic is carried by air services. Flights link Yellowknife

and other major settlements along the Mackenzie valley to Edmonton, Alta. The waterway is supplemented in the southern part of the Fort Smith region by the Mackenzie Highway and a railway connecting Hay River to the trans-Canada rail systems in Alberta. Tractor trains and other overland vehicles using temporary winter roadways carry freight into remote areas. Snowmobiles are used for light winter travel. Government and society Constitutional framework Ultimate constitutional responsibility for government in the territories rests with the federal government in Ottawa, but most provincial responsibilities have been delegated to a territorial administration in Yellowknife. The administration consists of a commissioner, who is appointed by the federal government, and the Legislative Assembly, whose members are directly elected to four-year terms. The assembly reflects the distinct ethnic mix of the territorial population. There is no system of political parties, and decision making in the assembly is by consensus determined by majority vote. Members of the assembly choose a speaker, a government leader known locally as the premier, and an executive council cabinet, whose members are appointed to various ministerial portfolios by the government leader. The territories are represented by one elected member in the Canadian House of Commons and, since 1979, by one appointed member in the Canadian Senate. Justice is dispensed by a territorial court system, a police magistrate, and several justices of the peace. Law enforcement is carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Health and education Missionaries provided nearly all the education and health care available in the territories until the 1950s, but since then both have become mainly government responsibilities. The territorial Department of Education, Culture, and Employment provides elementary and secondary schooling, and a number of postsecondary programs and courses are offered by a community college system at several centres throughout the territories. Since the 1970s, local control of education has been strengthened through the development of elected local and regional administrative bodies. Many aboriginal settlements have been provided with schools under federally sponsored programs aimed at improving access to elementary and secondary education for aboriginal children. The territorial government also gives financial assistance to many students who pursue postsecondary education, either inside or outside the territories. Health care is provided through comprehensive territorial hospital and medical-services insurance plans. Cultural life The territorial Arts Council, established in 1979, advises the territorial minister of education, culture, and employment on policies regarding the arts. It also recommends financial awards for various artistic projects. The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife is dedicated to preserving the culture and heritage of the people of the territories.

## Chapter 7 : Official Indian Wars of the United States ( )

*Northwest Territory, first possession of the United States, comprising the region known as the Old Northwest, S and W of the Great Lakes, NW of the Ohio River, and E of the Mississippi River, including the present states of Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., Wis., and part of Minn.*

Visit Website Indians were also a key factor in the imperial rivalries among France, Spain, and England. Meanwhile, the English and their trading partners, the Chickasaws and often the Cherokees, battled the French and associated tribes for control of the lower Mississippi River valley and the Spanish in western Florida. More decisive was the French and Indian War. Particularly serious was the near-annihilation of Gen. But with English minister William Pitt infusing new life into the war effort, British regulars and provincial militias overwhelmed the French and absorbed all of Canada. Visit Website But eighteenth-century conflicts were not limited to the European wars for empire. In Virginia and the Carolinas, English-speaking colonists pushed aside the Tuscaroras, the Yamasees, and the Cherokees. In , an Ottawa chief, Pontiac, forged a powerful confederation against British expansion into the Old Northwest. Most of the Indians east of the Mississippi River now perceived the colonial pioneers as a greater threat than the British government. Thus northern tribes, especially those influenced by Mohawk chief Thayendanegea Joseph Brant , generally sided with the Crown during the American War for Independence. Leger in upstate New York. Western Pennsylvania and New York became savage battlegrounds as the conflict spread to the Wyoming and Cherry valleys. Strong American forces finally penetrated the heart of Iroquois territory, leaving a wide swath of destruction in their wake. The Americans resumed the initiative in , when Clark marched northwest into Shawnee and Delaware country, ransacking villages and inflicting several stinging defeats upon the Indians. To the south, the British backed resistance among the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Choctaws but quickly forgot their former allies following the signing of the Treaty of Paris. By setting the boundaries of the newly recognized United States at the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, that treaty virtually ensured future conflicts between whites and resident tribes. Yet resistance to white expansion in the Old Northwest continued as a Shawnee chief, Tecumseh , molded a large Indian confederation based at Prophetstown. While Tecumseh was away seeking additional support, William Henry Harrison burned the village after a stalemate at the Battle of Tippecanoe in . Indian raids, often encouraged by the British, were influential in causing the United States to declare war on Great Britain in . Several hundred American prisoners were killed following a skirmish at the River Raisin in early . But Harrison pushed into Canada and won the Battle of the Thames, which saw the death of Tecumseh and the collapse of his confederation. In the Southeast, the Creeks gained a major triumph against American forces at Fort Sims, killing many of their prisoners in the process. Andrew Jackson led the counterthrust, winning victories at Tallasahatchee and Talladega before crushing the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in . Alaska and Florida were also the scenes of bitter conflicts. Native peoples strongly contested the Russian occupation of Alaska. The Aleuts were defeated during the eighteenth century, but the Russians found it impossible to prevent Tlingit harassment of their hunting parties and trading posts. But the Seminole Indians and runaway slaves refused to relocate, and the Second Seminole War saw fierce guerrilla-style actions from to . Osceola, perhaps the greatest Seminole leader, was captured during peace talks in , and nearly three thousand Seminoles were eventually removed. The Third Seminole War stamped out all but a handful of the remaining members of the tribe. In the United States, the removal policy met only sporadic armed resistance as whites pushed into the Mississippi River valley during the s and s. The acquisition of Texas and the Southwest during the s, however, sparked a new series of Indian-white conflicts. On the Pacific Coast, attacks against the native peoples accompanied the flood of immigrants to gold-laden California. Disease, malnutrition, and warfare combined with the poor lands set aside as reservations to reduce the Indian population of that state from , in to 35, in . The army took the lead role in Oregon and Washington, using the Rogue River , Yakima , and Spokane wars to force several tribes onto reservations. Sporadic conflicts also plagued Arizona and New Mexico throughout the s as the army struggled to establish its presence. On the southern plains, mounted warriors posed an even more formidable challenge to white expansion. Strikes

against the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahos, Comanches, and Kiowas during the decade only hinted at the deadlier conflicts of years to come. The Civil War saw the removal of the Regulars and an accompanying increase in the number and intensity of white-Indian conflicts. Disputes on the southern plains culminated in the Sand Creek massacre , during which John M. In Minnesota , attacks by the Eastern Sioux prompted counterattacks by the volunteer forces of Henry H. Sibley, after which the tribes were removed to the Dakotas. The conflict became general when John Pope mounted a series of unsuccessful expeditions onto the plains in Regular units, including four regiments of black troops, returned west following the Confederate collapse. Railroad expansion, new mining ventures, the destruction of the buffalo, and ever-increasing white demand for land exacerbated the centuries-old tensions. The mounted warriors of the Great Plains posed an especially thorny problem for an army plagued by a chronic shortage of cavalry and a government policy that demanded Indian removal on the cheap. Using a series of converging columns, Philip Sheridan achieved more success in his winter campaigns of , but only with the Red River War of were the tribes broken. But arable lands and rumors of gold in the Dakotas continued to attract white migration; the government opened a major new war in A series of army columns took the field that fall and again the following spring. By campaigning through much of the winter, harassing Indian villages, and winning battles like that at Wolf Mountain , Nelson A. Miles proved particularly effective. Another outbreak among the Sioux and Northern Cheyennes, precipitated by government corruption, shrinking reservations, and the spread of the Ghost Dance, culminated in a grisly encounter at Wounded Knee , in which casualties totaled over two hundred Indians and sixty-four soldiers. Less spectacular but equally deadly were conflicts in the Pacific Northwest. In a desperate effort to secure a new reservation on the tribal homelands, a Modoc chief assassinated Edward R. Canby during an abortive peace conference in Also unsuccessful was armed resistance among the Bannocks, Paiutes, Sheepeaters, and Utes in To the far southwest, Cochise , Victorio, and Geronimo led various Apache bands in resisting white and Hispanic encroachments, crossing and recrossing the border into Mexico with seeming impunity. Only after lengthy campaigning, during which army columns frequently entered Mexico, were the Apaches forced to surrender in the mids. The army remained wary of potential trouble as incidental violence continued. Yet, with the exception of another clash in during which protesters temporarily seized control of Wounded Knee, the major Indian-white conflicts in the United States had ended. Militarily, several trends had become apparent. New technology often gave the whites a temporary advantage. But this edge was not universal; Indian warriors carrying repeating weapons during the latter nineteenth century sometimes outgunned their army opponents, who were equipped with cheaper but often more reliable single-shot rifles and carbines. As the scene shifted from the eastern woodlands to the western plains, white armies found it increasingly difficult to initiate fights with their Indian rivals. To force action, army columns converged upon Indian villages from several directions. This dangerous tactic had worked well at the Battle of the Washita but could produce disastrous results when large numbers of tribesmen chose to stand and fight, as at the Little Bighorn. Throughout the centuries of conflict, both sides had taken the wars to the enemy populace, and the conflicts had exacted a heavy toll among noncombatants. Whites had been particularly effective in exploiting tribal rivalries; indeed, Indian scouts and auxiliaries were often essential in defeating tribes deemed hostile by white governments. In the end, however, military force alone had not destroyed Indian resistance. Only in conjunction with railroad expansion, the destruction of the buffalo, increased numbers of non-Indian settlers, and the determination of successive governments to crush any challenge to their sovereignty had white armies overwhelmed the tribes. Eric Foner and John A.

**Chapter 8 : Northwest Territorial Mint**

*The Northwest Indian War (), also known as Little Turtle's War and by other names, was a war between the United States and a confederation of numerous Native tribes, with minor support from the British, for control of the Northwest Territory.*

During the first part of the eighteenth century, French and British colonists began to migrate to modern-day Ohio. Each group sought to form alliances with American Indians in the region. The British government attempted to improve relations with the American Indians already residing in the Ohio territory by prohibiting white settlement in the Ohio Country. In addition, the new nation secured all of the land east of the Mississippi River except for British possessions in Canada and Spanish territory in Florida. The American Indians in the Ohio Country took no formal part in the treaty negotiations. Despite this, the British did not abandon the American Indians. They continued to trade guns and other European manufactured goods for native furs. The British hoped that the American Indians, with British weapons, would stop the westward expansion by the newly independent United States. Unfortunately for the American Indians, U. After the signing of Treaty of Paris, settlers faced few obstacles in moving to the Ohio Country other than from the American Indians themselves. The conflicts that followed became known as the Ohio Indian Wars. During the late s, the Northwest Territory was a violent place as U. The United States government lacked the funds to equip an army to deal with the so-called American Indian threat adequately. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, establish a peaceful relationship between the settlers and the American Indians of the region. Clair called for a meeting with American Indian leaders to negotiate an agreement. The meeting took place at Fort Harmar and began on December 13, These attending American Indians hoped that St. Clair would agree to establish an American Indian reservation consisting of the land west of the Muskingum River and north of the Ohio River. Clair refused and demanded that the American Indian leaders agree to a reservation boundary established by the Treaty of Fort McIntosh in They were confined to the western corner of modern-day Ohio with a border that roughly followed the Cuyahoga River on the east. A western border ran north from Pickawillany to the St. He also sought their friendship with three thousand dollars in presents. They claimed that the groups represented at the treaty negotiations did not speak for them. Warfare increased, especially in the western portions of modern-day Ohio. In , Josiah Harmar, commander of the U. Harmar marched from Fort Washington with regular soldiers and roughly 1, militiamen, primarily from Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The militiamen were poorly trained, many did not know how to correctly load and fire a musket, and some did not even have a gun. He intended to attack the Miami, the Shawnee, and the Delaware, along with the villages of other American Indian peoples located in western Ohio. Hardin led his men into an ambush. Most of the militiamen fled the battle. The regular soldiers put up a brief resistance, but the natives killed many of them. Some of the retreating militiamen did not stop until they crossed the Ohio River into Kentucky. Once again, the natives inflicted heavy casualties upon the U. Harmar immediately retreated to the safety of Fort Washington. He had lost men killed or missing in this campaign. In , Arthur St. Clair led another campaign against the American Indians in western Ohio, hoping to succeed where Harmar had failed. Clair ordered the construction of forts in what is now western Ohio. Clair moved against the American Indians living near present-day Ft. His men left Fort Washington on September The men marched twenty miles in two days and then built Fort Hamilton. Leading primarily untrained militiamen, St. Clair faced problems with desertion from the beginning of his campaign. Although it was still early fall, his men faced cold temperatures, rain and snowfall. Clair also had a difficult time keeping his soldiers supplied with food. His men became demoralized. Despite these problems, St. Clair continued to advance against the Miami. By November 3, his men had arrived on the banks of the Wabash River, near some of the Miami villages. Little Turtle led his warriors against the U. Many of the militiamen under St. Clair led the regular soldiers in a bayonet charge. Clair had two horses shot out from under him. Several bullets passed through his clothing and one took off a lock of his hair. The American Indians surrounded the U. After three hours of fighting, the U. The survivors reached Fort Jefferson late that afternoon and evening. With limited quantities of food and supplies at Fort Jefferson, St.

Clair ordered his forces to Fort Washington. The American Indians had soundly defeated St. President George Washington demanded that St. Clair resign from the army. Clair did so on April 7, 1794, but remained governor of the Northwest Territory. He still faced problems with American Indians in the region. The major purpose of this army was to defend U. Washington hoped that Wayne would prove more successful than Harmar and St. Wayne arrived at Fort Washington with additional troops in May 1794. Wayne wanted to move against the American Indians immediately, but small pox and influenza weakened his men too severely. He proceeded six miles to the north of Fort Jefferson and ordered the construction of Fort Greene Ville. His army remained there during the winter of 1794. He also ordered his men to build Fort Recovery on the site of St. With Wayne advancing into American Indian territory, tensions escalated between the U. In early August, he had his men construct Fort Defiance to protect his army as well as to serve as a supply depot. Believing that the American Indians should seek peace, Little Turtle refused to lead the tribes into battle and deferred to Blue Jacket, a Shawnee leader. It was a place where a tornado had knocked down many trees. The American Indians expected the U. The American Indians fasted before the battle to avoid having food in their stomachs. The likelihood of infection increased if a person was wounded in the stomach and there was food in it. By August 20, however, the American Indians were weak from hunger. The fight became known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Wayne followed the American Indians to the fort. Upon his arrival, Wayne ordered the British to evacuate the Northwest Territory. The American Indians realized that they were at a serious disadvantage with the U. On August 3, 1794, the Treaty of Greenville was signed. Representatives from the Miami, the Wyandot, the Shawnee, the Delaware, and several other nations agreed to move to the northwestern corner of what is present-day Ohio. Tecumseh, a Shawnee leader, posed the most serious threat to white settlement of the Northwest Territory and the state of Ohio during this period. Tecumseh decided that the best way to stop white advancement was to form a confederacy of American Indian nations west of the Appalachian Mountains. Tecumseh believed that no single group owned the land and that only all American Indians together could turn land over to the whites. He also believed that, if the American Indians united together, they would have a better chance militarily against the U. In his quest, Tecumseh received assistance from his younger brother Tenskwatawa. Known as the Prophet, Tenskwatawa believed that the natives had to end their reliance on U. The American Indians had angered the Master of Life by becoming dependent on these items. If they returned to traditional customs, the Master of Life would reward his followers by driving the U. He also visited many of the American Indians west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Mississippi River seeking additional people to join his confederation. Many of these natives, unlike those in the Ohio River Valley, faced no real encroachment on their lands by the U. They also accepted white products and customs and did not want to lose access to these goods. Tecumseh had more success in Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indiana Territory. These were areas that whites had attempted to settle since before the French and Indian War. Many American Indians refused to end their trade and friendship with the U.

## Chapter 9 : Ohio and the Indian Wars of the Northwest Territory

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Chickamauga Cherokee In most cases, an entire tribe was not involved in the war; the Indian societies were generally not centralized. Villages and individual warriors and chiefs decided on participation in the war. Nearly Cherokee warriors from two bands of the Overmountain Towns fought alongside the Shawnee from the inception of the Revolution through the years of the Indian Confederacy. In addition, the Chickamauga Lower Town Cherokee leader, Dragging Canoe, sent a contingent of warriors for a specific action. Some warriors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, which had been traditional enemies of the northwest tribes, served as scouts for the United States during these years. Course of the war[ edit ] Map of the Northwest Indian War Still opposed to the US, some British agents in the region sold weapons and ammunition to the Indians and encouraged attacks on American settlers. War parties launched a series of isolated raids in the mids, resulting in escalating bloodshed and mistrust. In the fall of , General Benjamin Logan led a force of Federal soldiers and mounted Kentucky militia against several Shawnee towns along the Mad River. These were defended primarily by noncombatants while the warriors were raiding forts in Kentucky. Native American raids on both sides of the Ohio River resulted in increasing casualties. During the mid- and lates, American settlers south of the Ohio River in Kentucky and travelers on and north of the Ohio River suffered approximately 1, casualties. Settlers retaliated with attacks on Indians. In October , a force of 1, men under Harmar was assembled near present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana. He lost at least soldiers. Clair , who served as governor of the Northwest Territory, to mount a more vigorous effort by Summer After considerable trouble finding men and supplies, St. Clair was somewhat ready, but the troops had received little training. At dawn on 4 November , St. Surprising the Americans, they soon overran the poorly prepared perimeter. The barely trained recruits panicked and were slaughtered in St. Nearly all of the unarmed camp followers were slaughtered, for a total of about deathsâ€”the highest United States losses in any of its battles with Native Americans. The council delayed the final decision until a new grand council could be held the following year, [13] and the Native Confederacy disbanded for the Winter. Clair to improve communications and logistics between Fort Hamilton and Fort Jefferson. Four Soldiers were killed and left in the hay and 15 were captured. Eleven of the captives, including the Sergeant in charge, were later killed, and the four remaining Soldiers were sent to a Chippewa village. Meanwhile, Native American tribes debated whether to continue the war or sue for peace while they had the advantage. A grand council was called, and several nations met at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers. For a week in October, pro-war factions, especially Simon Girty , the Shawnee, and Miami, debated moderate factions, especially the Six Nations represented by Cornplanter and Red Jacket. Clair, and reached Fort Hamilton on 3 November in time to attack close to the United States settlements on the anniversary of St. They captured two prisoners and learned that a large convoy of packhorses had left for Fort Jefferson and was due back in a matter of days. The militia conducted an organized retreat to the fort, losing six killed and four missing, while another five were wounded. Major Adair later criticized Fort St. All horses were killed, wounded, or driven off; only 23 were later recovered. Wilkinson considered the horses to be a loss that would make the advanced forts un-defendable. Joseph Brant countered that the Six Nations had nothing to gain from this demand and refused to concede. Many of the council members doubted whether the United States commissioners even had the authority to negotiate these terms. The council proposed that the U. Wayne accepted the appointment in and took command of the new Legion of the United States later that year, taking time to train and supply the new Army while the United States negotiated terms of peace. The force destroyed an escort and captured or scattered several hundred pack horses used for supply convoys, but failed to capture the fort, which was defended by artillery, dragoons, and Chickasaw scouts. Blue Jacket assumed overall command, but the Indian forces were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in August However, they found themselves locked out of the fort. Britain and the United States were by then reaching a close rapprochement to counter Jacobin France during the French Revolution. In the United States ratified two treaties that

recognized the changes in power. By the Treaty of Greenville , signed by President Washington on 22 December , [42] the northwest Native American tribes were forced to cede most of Ohio and a slice of the Illinois Country ; to recognize the U. Also that year, the United States negotiated the Jay Treaty with Great Britain, which required British withdrawal from the western forts while opening up some British territory in the Caribbean for American trade. General Wayne supervised the surrender of British posts in the Northwest Territory, but suffered a severe attack of gout and died on 15 December , one year after the ratification of the Treaty of Greenville. Future Native American resistance movements were unable to form a union matching the size or capability seen during the Northwest Indian War. In , Tenskwatawa began a traditionalist movement that rejected United States practices. Army records, it is known as the "Miami Campaign". Many books avoid the problem of what to call the war by describing it without putting a name to it, or ignoring it. Similarly, the battles and expeditions of the war do not have "standard" names in U. In the Battle of the Wabash St. Many Native American communities perceived the wars as a kind of endemic warfare with European and American settlers that spanned several generations.