

Removal act 1830

NPS  
#231

American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era  
Ronald N. SATZ U. of Nebraska Press  
Lincoln: 1975 970.5

Pg 3 Congress officials had charged  
the Federal government with reneging on  
its 1802 agreement to extinguish all  
remaining Indian title as soon as possible  
in return for the State's cession of  
its western land claims.

Pg 97 chapter 4 Indian Removal

See Pg 101 Van Buren's emphasis  
on speedy removal - w/o clothing etc -  
led to trail of tears - several thousand  
died as a result.

101 - Seminoles also suffered

See Pg 117 for footnote - James Mooney  
Myths of the Cherokee and Sacred Formulas  
of the Cherokees. (1900; reprint ed., Nashville:  
Chas Alder, 1972) pp 130-31

Mooney estimated 4000 of 15000 removed  
under treaty of 1835 died as a result of the trek  
west on circumstances surrounding their  
capture & detention before emigration commenced  
- The mortality of those removed by military  
greater than that of the Ross Party

Pg 107. But in spite of the favorable terms  
promised in the removal treaties, most

immigrants faced unnecessary hardships. The government stubbornly refused to abandon the system of furnishing rations & transportation to the Indians by issuing contracts to the lowest bidder. This policy, more than anything else, contributed to the sorrowful flight of the immigrants which winter has immortalized in portraying the trail of tear. Contractors were businessmen out to make a profit & the quality of rations & transportation vehicles reflect this.

Epilogue - Pg 292 - Indian removal policy was best means of avoiding Indian - white conflict.