enlisted in Company M, 14th Kansas Cavalry and served the Union during the war.

The property left behind was used partly by Union forces and partly by the Confederates. When the Shawnees returned at the close of the war, nothing was left.

The tribe was divided into two bands and about the time of the Civil War they became known as the White Turkey and Big Jim bands. The Big Jim band was pure Shawnee. This group furnished the Union Army every able-bodied man over age 16. The White Turkey's were mixed with Creeks.

When they returned to Indian Territory, they located in what became known as the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservation. The Big Jim band was on the north side of the North Canadian. They lived there till 1886. They did not receive annuities from the government.

The government forced them to move to the south side of the North Canadian. Troops effected the removal in November, 1886. They burned the houses and improvements were destroyed. The winter of 1866-67 was thus a hard winter, and the Indians were without shelter. The government had agreed to provide canvas for tents, but this didn't arrive till May. Now the Big Jim band was among the White Turkeys. By 1889 they had comfortable log houses and small fields and growing orchards. About this time there was mention made of the sale of the reservation. Big Jim was opposed to the sale, but the White Turkeys and the Pottawatomies consented. The Commissioners threatened military force. Then Big Jim moved to the sand hills in the most distant and worthless part of the reservation with the idea that the white man would not care for this land. The reservation was sold and allotment was carried out. Each member of this band got 80 acres of same hills and overflowed bottom land of the Little River country. The land upon which they had made their last imporvements was allotted to the White Turkey band and to the Pottawatomies. What remained was allotted to whites. Since then they have never had a good crop. Their crops have either burned up or been overflowed.

The grant of land upon the Brazos River was forfeited because of the disloyalty of the tribe to the Confederacy. It is said that before this time the land was transferred to the United States, but no record of transfer has been found.

In 1854 the reservation in Kansas was relinquished to the United States by the Ohio Shawnees. They had come for 100,000 acres, but there reservation had almost 200,00. This treaty of sale was made without the knowledge or consent of the Missouri Shawnees (since knows as the Absentees) and they had never received directly in indirectly proceeds of the sale which was $829,000.00. Their tlele was in fee simple without reservations. No attempt was made to notify them, though they were within reach and their location was well-known.

Throughout their recent history the Shawnees have been peaceful, industrious, self-supporting and self-reliant, but they have been repeatedly reduced to beggary, starvation and suffering through the policies of a paternal government, while the warlike tribes of the plains have been pampered and fattened in luxury.