

By June of 1839 Lamar had decided that the Cherokees must leave Texas immediately. He appointed commissioners to effect their removal. These commissioners were to evaluate the Indians' property and negotiate terms for removal. One-fourth of the amount could be paid in cash. The rest was to be paid in scrip for which the Indians could receive merchandise from merchants in nearby towns. Later the merchants would be reimbursed by the government of Texas. The Shawnees, Delawares and other tribes which were peaceful and friendly were to be allowed to remain in Texas, at least for the present.

However on August 2, 1839, Texas made a treaty with the Shawnees. By the terms of this treaty the Shawnees agreed to depart from Texas in peace in return for payment in full for their crops and improvements and property they had to leave behind. Texas agreed to provide an escort for them out of the country. They required the Indians to give over their gun locks as a pledge of their peaceful intentions. When the Shawnees reached Indian Territory, they would be given their gun locks back.

The names of some of the Shawnees who were reimbursed for the value of their property at this time were Joseph Ellis and brother, John Griffen, James Hood, Spy-Buck and Spy-Buck's brother, Whet Stone, Nabesheco, Oppossum, Big Field, Long Man, Panther, Old Pecan, Copeake, Linney, Green Grass, Fly, Black Raccoon, Johnson, George McCormey, Metanks, Nepecheca, Little John, George Gibson, Walker, Wilson, George Washington, Checko, and others.

Again, it is not clear just where this group of Shawnees went in 1839. There were at this time some Shawnees living in what is now Oklahoma. They had a village near Edward's Store on the South Canadian, near the mouth of Little River. This was on the boundary between the Creek and the Choctaw nations. Perhaps the Texas Shawnees went to this area to live near their people here.

However some of the Texas Shawnees may not have left Texas, and others of them may have returned to Texas after spending a few years in Indian Territory. At any rate a group of Shawnees, with a band of Delawares, was located among the remnant Caddoan tribes on the Brazos Reserve in Texas. This reserve was 40 miles square, and the state of Texas issued these Indians a patent for the land in 1853. (By this time Texas was part of the United States, being annexed to the U.S. in 1845.) But conditions in Texas grew more and more unsettled as the Civil War drew near. Many Texans continued to be unalterably opposed to any Indians--no matter how friendly--remaining within their borders. Thus in 1859 the Indians on the Brazos Reserve, among them the Shawnees, were made to leave Texas. They went to the area around the Wichita Agency near present Anadarko. There were at least some Shawnees there in 1861, although other Shawnees were living along the Canadian in the Creek country. In 1861 the Confederacy attempted to gain support of the various Indian tribes. The Shawnees around the Wichita Agency signed a treaty of alliance of a number of Indian tribes with the Confederacy. The signer of this treaty for the Shawnees was Chief John Linney. It is not clear whether he was the same Chief Linney who signed the treaty with Texas back in 1839. Many of the Indians around the Wichita Agency moved up to Kansas after 1861 and stayed there throughout the Civil War. Possibly some Shawnees were among those who moved north.