

Lucy Tecumseh's relatives as children were as follows, as given me by Alex McCoy--

Lucy

The females as given me were,

- 1---Sah-hau-ye-- FHW
- 2---Tsau-kau-he-- KAA
- 3---Qua-te-ne-- WIV
- 4---Gah-le-stan-yah-- FLW
- 5---Sahl-se-ne-- FLW

Oklahoma History

Q. On what reservations were the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians placed?
 A. The Iowa and Kickapoo were given reservations in the regions west of the Sac and Fox Indians. The Iowa, who had formerly lived in the state of that name, had been removed to Kansas, and from there they came to their new home in Indian territory in 1832.
 The tribe numbered less than 100. In spite of this small number they were placed on a reservation containing more than 100,000 acres.
 The Kickapoo were closely related to the Sac and Fox. Before the Civil war a large band of this tribe had gone to Texas and from there on into Mexico.
 After the Civil war, the United States officials of the Indian department were very eager to have them return. In 1855 this reservation was set aside for them and they were persuaded to come back and occupy it. At this time they numbered somewhat more than 200.

- 1---Sah-hau-ye-- KAA
- 2---Tsau-kau-he-- WIV
- 3---Qua-te-ne-- FLW
- 4---Gah-le-stan-yah-- FLW
- 5---Sahl-se-ne-- FLW
- 6---all as far as known--

Lucy Tecumseh were as follows McCoy--

The 1

- 1 Weel-se-ne---
- 2 Tsau-wah--
- 3---Tesh-ne-lah-tse--

Toad Thornton son of Wallace Minnie Thornton of Vicksburg, Miss. was a great grand child of Johnson Foreman, died, in Vicksburg, Miss., 2-16, 1926 - 11:30 a.m. of heart-failure, so said - at the age of 44 y - 8 mo & 16 days - as per Dawes roll.

from 5-3.

F. J. Boudinot - - - Atty - -

The inequalities of land allotment of the Cherokees, as to real value thereof--
 Many allotments of largest number of acres not worth 5 cents per acre, and when other smaller shares proved to be worth millions, making the poorer allottees paupers and the larger ones of valuable lands worth millions, especially the the oil and the river bottom lands--

The agreement to allot was not endorsed by the majority of Cherokees who in reality owned the lands, and by said system of allotment were rendered penniless by the act--yet we were told that if we didnt knuckle to the rule, that the govvt would do as it thought best in the matter and allot any way--Many and many allotments were not of sufficient value to if sold, to cover the cost of allotment--while the more valuable lands worth on average millions compared with the whole amount--and to the allotments were unequal and unjust when according to the value of the lands it should have been apportioned equally as to real value and in that way and on that basis divided among the people, graded in amounts reference to the real value thereof, supposing there was four grades--considering the number of people to be allotted to, each one sharing his share of the 4 grades--

The system of allotment was unjust and wrong from the fact that a large majority of the Cherokees were made penniless and land poor, and that class who in reality and in fact were the real owners of said land--the Full blood Cherokee Indians--

not formally approved by the Cherokee people--as well as the amendments to the Cherokee Constitution which was not formally approved by the Cherokees--

- 7 The sale of the Neutral lands not complete--reverting same to the Cherokees by not complying with the sale--
- 8 The strip of land in Ft. Smith from the Ark river to the Choctaw boundary line and pointing west to the point on the Poteau river west side and above the M. O. P. R. R. bridge

Property losses on acct of the civil war, when the govvt withdrew its guaranteed protection to the Indians and allowed their country to be overrun by the enemy and devastated--