

# MINOOTEENI PARK AT ACIIPHKAHKIONKI

## TREATIES AND THE REMOVAL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Starting in 1795 with the Greenville Treaty in Ohio, the Miami and other Nations ceded land, under great pressure, to the Continental Congress, and later to the United States. Over the course of around 50 years, numerous treaties took almost all Miami lands in modern-day Indiana.

Prior to 1832, the United States government negotiated treaties with Native American tribes, viewing them as sov

ereign nations capable of entering into agreements. These treaties aimed to establish boundaries, ensure peace, and regulate trade and interaction. In some treaties, the United States made promises to tribes, including protection from attacks on their lands, healthcare, education, and financial compensation. Many treaties involved Native American tribes ceding vast territories to the United States. As westward expansion intensified, the United States policies

towards Native Americans ceased from recognizing tribes as independent nations and sought to extinguish Native American land claims. This led to numerous broken treaties and forced removals.

In 1846, most of the Miami people in Indiana were forcibly removed, loaded into boats, and sent to the newly created Kansas Territory. Later, they were forced to move to a reservation in modern-day Oklahoma.

### *Some of the Treaty Cessions and Councils:*

- Vincennes 1775 – The Piankeshaw ceded 37,497,600 acres to the Continental Congress.
- Vincennes 1779 – The Piankeshaw, Potawatomi, and Miami met with Colonel George Rogers Clark and Piankeshaw ceded 150,000 acres at Falls of the Ohio to the Continental Congress.
- Vincennes 1802 – The Potawatomi, Eel River Miami, Piankeshaw, Wea, Kaskaskia, and Kickapoo met with Governor William Henry Harrison and ceded to the US Government most of present-day Knox County, the southern half of Daviess County, the northwest corner of Martin, most of Dubois and Pike Counties, and the northern part of Gibson County.
- Fort Wayne 1803 – Harrison met with the Potawatomi, Eel River Miami, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskia, Kickapoo, Shawnee, and Delaware resulting in land cession of 1,600,000 acres.
- Vincennes 1804 – Harrison met with the Piankeshaw and Delaware leading to land cession of most of modern-day southern Indiana from the Wabash River in Gibson and Posey Counties to Floyd County.
- Vincennes 1805 – Harrison met with the Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River Miami and Wea. Large tracts of land were ceded in modern-day Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, including most of the southeast corner of Indiana.
- Vincennes 1805 – Harrison met with the Piankeshaw and ceded 2,600,000 acres along the Wabash River north of Vincennes.
- Vincennes 1808-09 – Harrison met with Tecumseh and the Prophet.
- Fort Wayne 1809 – Harrison met with the Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami. They ceded 2,900,000 acres in west central Indiana along the Wabash River and Raccoon Creek.
- Vincennes 1809 – Harrison met with the Kickapoo. They ceded 113,000 acres along the Wabash River.
- Vincennes and Prophetstown 1810-11. The Shawnee, Tecumseh, and the Prophet met with Governor William Henry Harrison several times.
- Vincennes 1820 – The Wea and Miami met with Benjamin Parke and ceded more land in Indiana. The Kickapoo also met with Parke and ceded land in west central Indiana.

wiitahkihwiona

– treaties

myaamiaki aancihsaaciki

– removal of the Miami people

Many Indigenous Nations still

see modern-day Indiana

as their homelands.



To listen to audio recordings of the signs in the Myaamia and English languages, use the QR code.

