

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON: THE ACQUISITION OF INDIAN LANDS

By Barbara Heath

GRADE LEVEL: Middle School

Prepared in partial fulfillment of requirements for  
"INDIANA AND THE NEW NATION, 1776-1876"  
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William Henry Harrison: The Acquisition of Indian Lands

Lesson Plan:

Day 1: Read about William Henry Harrison and his term as Territorial Governor. You may use either an encyclopedia article or the material provided in some American history textbooks. Include some of the treaties.

Day 2: Define and discuss the importance of William Henry Harrison to American history by using the following topics:

- a) The organization of the Northwest Territory and its government
- b) Government of the Indiana Territory
- c) The acquisition of Indian lands (especially those obtained in Indiana)
- d) Politics in the Indiana Territory: Jonathan Jennings Vs. W. H. Harrison
- e) Harrison as a possible future President of the U.S.

Note: This part may take more than a day to complete.

Day 3: Northwest Territory Map  
Show the location of important places of the period, 1800-1812 by labeling them on the map or give the students a list of such places.

Day 4: Students create a newspaper for the period of 1800-1815. They are assigned to write news articles about the events and personalities of this period. These are collected and typed in the format of a newspaper and given a name like those of the day. This can be passed out to the students to keep as part of their study of the period.

Day 5: Students may be assigned to write entries in a diary like William Henry Harrison might have kept as his record of this period and its proceedings. These could also be collected and compiled together as a diary for the class project.

Some events to encourage students' writing:

- 1) Harrison's army experiences
- 2) As a Congressman
- 3) As Governor of Indiana Territory
- 4) Indian affairs
- 5) personal life events: birth of children, etc.

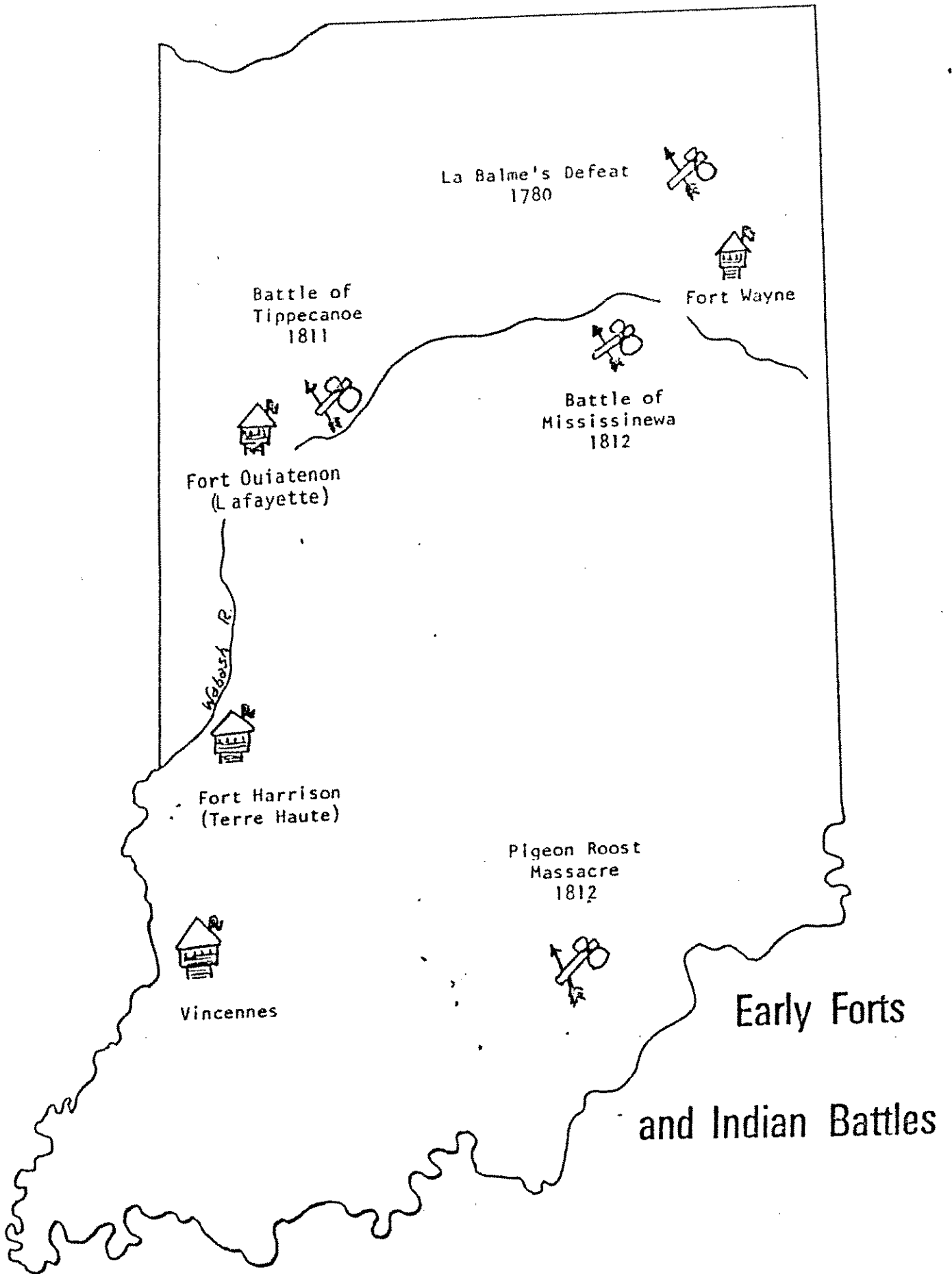
Notable Considerations:

1. Day 2 will probably take much more time than the one day.
2. Day 4 and Day 5 activities will probably need to be assignments given several days ahead of time. They can be long-term projects and even group projects for the class to divide into several groups to work.

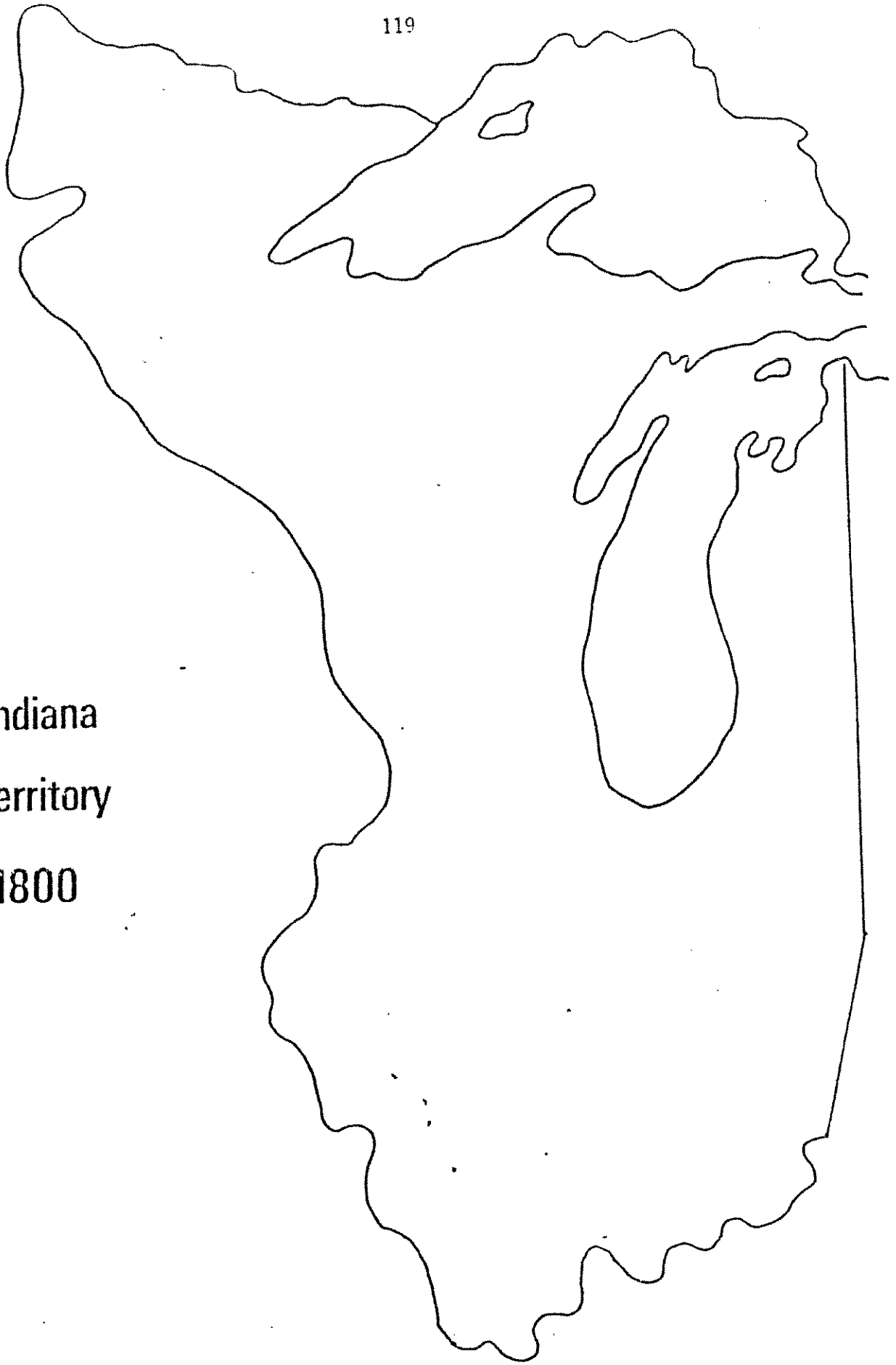


Northwest Territory

1787 - 1800



Indiana  
Territory  
1800



# DAILY GAZETTE

10

Philadelphia's First Printed Newspaper

November 30, 1815

## Lewis and Clark Set Out To Explore by Krista Clark

Thomas Jefferson, after buying the Louisiana Purchase, has sent out an exploratory expedition to explore the region. Headed by Captain Meriwether Lewis of the American Army and William Clark, the brother of George Rogers Clark, the expedition had 23 soldiers, 3 interpreters, and Clark's slave, York. The group left in 1804 from St. Louis. The expedition was made up the Missouri River. In autumn they got to an Indian Village of the Mandans. Then they moved on in the spring toward the Pacific Ocean.

## War of 1812 by Elizabeth Parrott

Americans call this war the "War of 1812", however, the Canadians call it the "War for Defense." It began with American invasions across the Canadian border. In the year 1812 there were 8 million Americans and only 500,000 Canadians. Americans thought this would be an easy task. However, they found that they were poorly supplied and improperly trained. Their first three attempts failed.

## Shooting Star by Heather Carter

Tecumseh is a chief of the Shawnee Indians. His father also was a chief who died fighting frontiersmen in 1774. When Tecumseh was a boy of six, his father died. His name can be translated to mean "Shooting Star." He and one surviving brother have helped settle on the Wabash River in the "land of the Indians."

## Embargo Act by Dara Palmer, reporter

An embargo is the act of a government to limit or stop trade with other countries. The new American law said that the Americans could not export goods or that no foreign countries could import any goods. Jefferson thought these acts would make the British and the French realize the importance of American trade.

## The Election of 1800 by Brian Pickereel

The Federalists again nominated John Adams. Many members of his own party refused to support him.

The Democratic Republicans once more nominated Thomas Jefferson. This time Jefferson won 73 electoral votes to 65 for Adams. The Democratic Republican Party also gained control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

## Burr VS Hamilton: A Duel by Kristen Herron

Burr and Hamilton have never been friends, but should it come to this? It happened at Weehawken, New Jersey in July 1804.

The duel came as a result of a long series of private and public disputes between them. Finally, Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel with pistols. Hamilton didn't want to, but Burr persisted. Each man fired one shot. Burr's shot went into Hamilton's stomach, and he died today...one day after the duel.

Burr is in trouble! He is vice-President. Probably the Democratic-Republicans will refuse to nominate him. His career will be ruined.



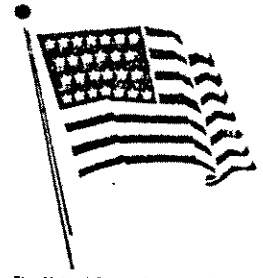
**Indians of Indiana**

WILLIAM  
HENRY  
HARRISON

*W. H. Harrison*



Oil painting on canvas (1840) by Albert Gallatin Holt; National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



The United States flag had 26 stars throughout Harrison's term of office.



JACKSON  
7th President  
1829—1837



VAN BUREN  
8th President  
1837—1841



TYLER  
10th President  
1841—1845



POLK  
11th President  
1845—1849

9TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1841

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY (1773-1841), served the shortest time in office of any President in American history. He caught cold the day he was inaugurated President, and he died 30 days later. Harrison was the first President to die in office.

Harrison is best remembered as the first half of the catchy political campaign slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He had received the nickname "Tippecanoe" after defeating the Shawnee Indians in 1811 at the Battle of Tippecanoe. The Whig party first ran Harrison for President against Democrat Martin Van Buren in 1836. He lost. Then they ran him again in 1840. Using his colorful military career as their theme, the Whigs turned the campaign of 1840 into a circus. This time, Harrison defeated President Van Buren. Harrison was the first Whig President, and the only Chief Executive whose grandson (Benjamin Harrison) also became President.

During his brief term, Harrison showed an interest in running the government efficiently. He made surprise visits to government offices to check on the workers. Upon Harrison's death, his office fell to Vice-President John Tyler, a former Virginia Democrat. The Whigs had nominated Tyler to attract Southern votes. But when Tyler became President, the Whigs unhappily learned that he still believed in many of the ideas of the Democratic party. He vetoed bill after bill, and destroyed the Whig program in Congress.

Early Life

William Henry Harrison was born on Feb. 9, 1773, at Berkeley, his father's plantation in Charles City County, Virginia. He was the youngest of seven children, four girls and three boys. His parents, Benjamin

and Elizabeth Bassett Harrison, came from prominent Virginia families. The elder Harrison had served in both Continental Congresses, and signed the Declaration of Independence.

William received his early education at home. He entered Hampden-Sydney College in 1787, but left before graduation because his father wanted him to study medicine. After his father died in 1791, Harrison dropped medicine and joined the army. George Washington, a friend of his father, approved this decision.

Military and Political Career

**Soldier.** Harrison served in early American wars against the Indians, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. In 1794, he developed a plan which led to an American victory on the Miami River. He was promoted to captain and given command of Fort Washington, Ohio.

**Harrison's Family.** While at Fort Washington, Harrison met and married Anna Symmes (July 25, 1775-Feb. 25, 1864). She was the daughter of John C. Symmes, a wealthy land investor. The Harrisons had six sons and four daughters. Six of the children died before Harrison became President.

IMPORTANT DATES IN HARRISON'S LIFE

- 1773 (Feb. 9) Born in Charles City County, Virginia.
- 1793 (Nov. 25) Married Anna Symmes.
- 1800 Appointed governor of Indiana Territory.
- 1811 Defeated Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe.
- 1812-1814 Served in the War of 1812.
- 1816 Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- 1823 Elected to the United States Senate.
- 1828 Appointed U.S. Minister to Colombia.
- 1836 Defeated for presidency by Martin Van Buren.
- 1840 Elected President of the United States.
- 1841 (April 4) Died in the White House.

"William Henry Harrison" See "The World Book Encyclopedia" Vol. 9, pp. 76-78. World Book Inc., Chicago, 1977.



**Entry into Politics.** Harrison resigned his army commission in June 1798, and President John Adams appointed him secretary of the Northwest Territory. In 1799, Harrison was elected the first delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory. In Congress, Harrison convinced the lawmakers to pass a bill that divided western lands into sections small enough for even a poor person to buy.

In 1800, Adams named Harrison governor of the Indiana Territory, a post he held for 12 years. As governor, Harrison sought to protect the welfare of American Indians living in the territory. He banned the sale of liquor to them, and ordered that they be inoculated against smallpox. In 1809, Harrison negotiated a treaty with Indian leaders which transferred about 2,900,000 acres (1,170,000 hectares) of land on the Wabash and White rivers to settlers. Many Indians denounced the treaty. They united under the Shawnee chief Tecumseh and his brother, known as the Shawnee Prophet. Harrison took command of the territorial militia and set out to drive the Indians from treaty lands. On Nov. 7, 1811, Harrison's outnumbered troops shattered the Indian forces in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

**Army Commander.** When the War of 1812 began, President James Madison made Harrison a brigadier general in command of the Army of the Northwest. Harrison was promoted to major general early in 1813. In October 1813, his troops won a brilliant victory over

combined Indian and British forces in the Battle of the Thames in southern Ontario.

**Return to Politics.** Harrison again resigned from the army in 1814 after a quarrel with the secretary of war. He settled on a farm in North Bend, Ohio. In 1816, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He was accused of misusing public money while in the army, but a House investigating committee held the charge false. His name cleared, Harrison returned to Ohio. In 1819, he was elected a state senator. The legislature elected him to the United States Senate in 1825. He resigned in 1828 to accept an appointment from President John Quincy Adams as the U.S. minister to Colombia. But the blunt-spoken Harrison lasted just about a year in diplomacy. President Andrew Jackson appointed one of his supporters to replace Harrison in 1829.

**Elections of 1836 and 1840.** Harrison was one of three Whig Party candidates for the presidency in 1836. The party was a mixture of persons with conflicting ideas of government, and Harrison's supporters felt he could unify the party. He ran surprisingly well, winning 73 electoral votes. Democrat Martin Van Buren won the presidency with 170 electoral votes.

In 1840, the still-divided Whigs tried to broaden their appeal, which had been confined mainly to big

Horse = "Tippecanoe"



## THE WORLD OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



The world was at peace during Harrison's one-month term. Louis Philippe, known as the *bourgeois king*, ruled in France. Great Britain had begun its great period of colonial expansion under Queen Victoria.

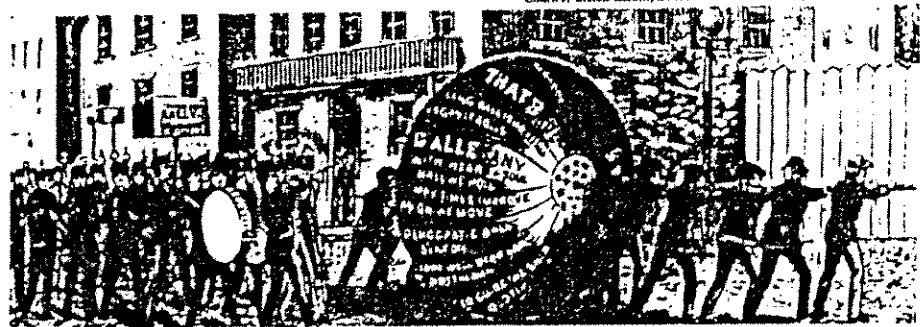


Victory at Tippecanoe won national fame for Harrison. He used the nickname "Tippecanoe" in the campaign of 1840.

The New-York Historical Society

Courtesy Stefan Lorant; from his book *The Presidency*

The Colorful 1840 Campaign presented Harrison as a simple frontiersman. The log cabin and cider barrels on the handkerchief, above, became symbols of his campaign. Whig parades rallied to the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Many other attention-getters were used, like the paper ball, right.



## Harrison Land Act, 1800

From: Hubert H. Hawkins, compiler, *Indiana's Road to Statehood* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1969).

*An ACT to amend the act, intituled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river."*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the disposal of the lands of the United States, directed to be sold by the act, intituled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," there shall be four land-offices established in the said territory: One at Cincinnati, for lands below the Little Miami which have not heretofore been granted; one at Chilicothe, for lands east of the Scioto, south of the lands appropriated for satisfying military bounties to the late army of the United States, and west of the fifteenth range of townships; one at Marietta, for the lands east of the sixteenth range of townships, south of the before-mentioned military lands, and south of a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of the first township of the second range, to the said military lands; and one at Steubenville, for the lands north of the last mentioned line, and east or north of the said military lands: Each of the said offices shall be under the direction of an officer, to be called "The Register of the Land-Office," who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall give bond to the United States, with approved security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and shall reside at the place where the land-office is directed to be kept.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General, and he is hereby expressly enjoined, to prepare and transmit to the Registers of the several land-offices, before the days herein appointed for commencing sales, general plats of the lands hereby directed to be sold at the said offices respectively, and also to forward copies of each of the said plats to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Surveyor-General shall cause the townships west of the Muskingum, which by the above-mentioned act are directed to be sold in quarter townships, to be subdivided into half sections of three

hundred and twenty acres each, as nearly as may be, by running parallel lines through the same from east to west, and from south to north, at the distance of one mile from each other, and marking corners, at the distance of each half mile on the lines running from east to west, and at the distance of each mile on those running from south to north, and making the marks, notes, and descriptions, prescribed to surveyors by the above-mentioned act: And the interior lines of townships intersected by the Muskingum, and of all the townships lying east of that river, which have not been heretofore actually sub-divided into sections, shall also be run and marked in the manner prescribed by the said act, for running and marking the interior lines of townships directed to be sold in sections of six hundred and forty acres each: And in all cases where the exterior lines of the townships, thus to be sub-divided into sections or half sections, shall exceed or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western and northern ranges of sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north; the sections and half sections bounded on the northern and western lines of such townships shall be sold as containing only the quantity expressed in the returns and plats respectively, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity: And the President of the United States shall fix the compensation of the deputy-surveyors, chain-carriers, and axemen: *Provided,* the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars, for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed and marked.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands thus sub-divided (excluding the sections reserved by the above-mentioned act) shall be offered for sale in sections and half sections, subdivided as before directed at the following places and times, that is to say; those below the Little Miami shall be offered at public vendue, in the town of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of April one thousand eight hundred and one, under the direction of the Register of the land-office there established, and of either the Governor or Secretary of the north-western territory: The lands east of Scioto; south of the military lands, and west of the fifteenth range of townships, shall be



Berkeley, Harrison's Birthplace, stands beside the James river, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) from Richmond, Va.

Quoting, Sewers

### HARRISON'S ELECTION

Place of Nominating Convention	Baltimore
Ballot on Which Nominated	.....2nd
Democratic Opponent	.....Martin Van Buren
Electoral Vote	.....234 (Harrison) to 60 (Van Buren)
Popular Vote	.....1,274,624 (Harrison) to 1,127,781 (Van Buren)
Age at Inauguration	.....68

eastern cities. They nominated Harrison again and, for Vice-President, chose John Tyler, a Virginia Democrat.

The Whigs made no attempt to agree on issues or even to adopt a platform. They simply hoped to hang together until they won the presidency. They did this by emphasizing antics rather than issues. Party leaders told Harrison to say "not one single word about his principles or creed." A Democratic newspaper charged that all Harrison wanted for the rest of his life was a pension, a log cabin, and plenty of hard cider. The Whigs turned this sneer to their advantage by proudly presenting Harrison as "the log cabin, hard cider" candidate. Torchlight parades with cider barrels and log cabins on wagons rolled down streets all over the nation. The Whigs blamed President Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, for the hard times the country was having. They contrasted the hungry workers with the aristocratic Van Buren, who they said wore "corsets and silk stockings." Harrison won by only about 147,000 votes, but had a huge electoral majority.

### Harrison's Administration (1841)

Harrison's wife became too ill to travel just before he left for Washington, so he was accompanied by his widowed daughter-in-law, Jane Irwin Harrison. She served as White House hostess during his term. It was a cold, rainy day when Harrison gave his inaugural address.

### VICE-PRESIDENT AND CABINET

Vice-President	.....*John Tyler
Secretary of State	.....*Daniel Webster
Secretary of the Treasury	.....Thomaz Ewing
Secretary of War	.....*John Bell
Attorney General	.....John J. Crittenden
Postmaster General	.....Francis Granger
Secretary of the Navy	.....George E. Badger

\*Has a separate biography in WORLD BOOK.

Anna Symmes Harrison



Courtesy Scott H. Harrison  
The President's Wife, Anna Symmes Harrison, was too ill to join her husband at the White House. Their daughter-in-law, Jane Irwin Harrison, served as the President's hostess and companion during his short term.

Jane Irwin Harrison



Francis Vigo Chapter  
L.A.H., Vincennes, Ind.

dress. He caught a cold which a month later proved fatal.

Harrison spent his energy deciding political appointments. He left the development of a legislative program to Henry Clay, the Whig leader in Congress.

**The Caroline Affair.** Just one week after Harrison took office, the United States faced a serious crisis with Great Britain. Over three years earlier, a member of the American crew of the steamboat *Caroline* had been killed while carrying supplies to Canadian rebels. Much later, police in Buffalo, N.Y., arrested a visiting Canadian who had been one of the party that attacked the *Caroline*. The British waited until Van Buren had left office, then demanded the prisoner's release on threat of war. Harrison turned the problem over to Daniel Webster, who apologized. But tension was not eased until Webster negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842 (see WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY).

**Death.** Harrison sought relief from the pressures of his office by attending to minor details of running the White House. One raw March morning, he went out to buy vegetables, and suffered a severe chill. The cold he had caught on inauguration day now developed into pneumonia. Harrison died on April 4, 1841, 12½ hours short of 31 full days in office. He was buried in North Bend, Ohio.

HUGH ROSSELL FRASER

Related Articles in WORLD BOOK include:  
 Indian Wars (Other  
 Midwestern Conflicts)  
 President of the United States  
 Tecumseh  
 Tyler, John  
 Van Buren, Martin  
 War of 1812  
 Whig

### Outline

- I. Early Life
- II. Military and Political Career
  - A. Soldier
  - B. Harrison's Family
  - C. Entry into Politics
  - D. Army Commander
- III. Harrison's Administration (1841)
  - A. The *Caroline* Affair
  - B. Death
  - E. Return to Politics
  - F. Elections of 1836 and 1840

### Questions

- What "firsts" mark Harrison's presidency?  
 What causes led to Harrison's death?  
 Why was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" a good slogan?  
 Why did the Whigs nominate Tyler for Vice-President?  
 How did the Whigs develop the idea of their "log cabin, hard cider" campaign in 1840?

## Act Creating Indiana Territory, 1800

From: Hubert H. Hawkins, compiler, *Indiana's Road to Statehood* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1969).

*An ACT to divide the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio, into two separate governments.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That from and after the fourth day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river, and running thence to fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by the said ordinance.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers for the said territory, who by virtue of this act shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall respectively exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, and receive for their services the same compensations as by the ordinance aforesaid and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio: And the duties and emoluments of Superintendent of Indian Affairs shall be united with those of governor: *Provided,* That the President of the United States shall have full power, in the recess of Congress, to appoint and commission all officers herein authorized; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, as relates to the organization of a General Assembly therein, and prescribes the

powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Indiana territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof, that such is the wish of a majority of the freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: *Provided,* That until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards in said territory, the whole number of representatives to the General Assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor to the several counties in the said territory, agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards which they may respectively contain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana territory, from and after the aforesaid fourth day of July next: *Provided,* That whenever that part of the territory of the United States which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent state and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such state and the Indiana territory; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislatures of the said territories respectively, Chilicothe, on Scioto river, shall be the seat of the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river; and that Saint Vincennes, on the Wabash river, shall be the seat of the government for the Indiana territory.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.*

Approved—May 7th, A.D. 1800  
JOHN ADAMS, *President of the United States.*

offered in like manner for the sale at Chillicothe, on the first Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and one, under the direction of the Register of the land-office there established, and of either the Governor or Secretary of the said territory: The lands east of the sixteenth range of townships, south of the military lands and west of the Muskingum, including all the townships intersected by that river, shall be offered for sale in like manner at Marietta, on the last Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and one, under the direction of the Governor or Secretary, or Surveyor-General of the said territory. The sales shall remain open at each place for three weeks and no longer. The superintendants shall observe the rules and regulations of the above-mentioned act, in classing and selling fractional with entire sections, and in keeping and transmitting accounts of the sales. All lands, remaining unsold, at the closing of either of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the Registers of these respective land-offices, in the manner herein after prescribed; and the Register of the land-office at Steubenville, after the first day of July next, may proceed to sell at private sale, the lands situate within the district assigned to his direction as herein before described, disposing of the same in sections, and classing fractional with entire sections, according to the provisions and regulations of the above-mentioned act and of this act: And the Register of the land-office at Marietta, after the said first day of July next, may proceed to sell at private sale, any of the lands within the district assigned to his direction as aforesaid, which are east of the river Muskingum, excluding the townships intersected by that river, disposing of the same in sections, and classing fractional with entire sections as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands shall be sold by virtue of this act, at either public or private sale, for less than two dollars per acre, and payment may be made for the same by all purchasers, either in specie, or in evidences of the public debt of the United States, at the rates prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act to authorize the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States;" and shall be made in the following manner, and under the following conditions, to wit:

1. At the time of purchase, every purchaser shall, exclusively of the fees hereinafter-mentioned, pay six dollars for every section, and three dollars for every half section, he may have purchased, for surveying expenses, and deposit one-twentieth part of the amount of the purchase money, to be forfeited, if within forty days one fourth part of the purchase money, including the said twentieth part, is not paid.

2. One-fourth part of the purchase money shall be paid within forty days after the day of sale as aforesaid: another fourth part shall be paid within two years; another fourth part within three years; and another fourth part within four years after the day of sale.

3. Interest, at the rate of six per cent. a year, from the day of sale, shall be charged upon each of the three last payments, payable as they respectively become due.

4. A discount, at the rate of eight per cent. a year, shall be allowed on any of the three last payments, which shall be paid before the same shall become due, reckoning this discount always upon the sum, which would have been demandable by the United States, on the day appointed for such payment.

5. If the first payment of one fourth part of the purchase money shall not be made within forty days after the sale, the deposit, payment and fees, paid and made by the purchaser, shall be forfeited, and the lands shall and may, from and after the day, when the payment of one fourth part of the purchase money should have been made, be disposed of at private sale, on the same terms and conditions, and in the same manner as the other lands directed by this act to be disposed of at private sale: *Provided*, That the lands which shall have been sold at public sale, and which shall, on account of such failure of payment, revert to the United States, shall not be sold at private sale, for a price less than the price that shall have been offered for the same at public sale.

6. If any tract shall not be completely paid for within one year after the date of the last payment, the tract shall be advertised for sale by the Register of the land-office within whose district it may lie, in at least five of the most public places in the said district, for at least thirty days before the time of sale: And he shall sell the same at public vendue, during the sitting of the court of quarter sessions of the county in which the land-office is kept, for a price not less than the whole arrears due thereon, with the expenses of sale; the surplus, if any, shall be returned to the original purchaser, or to his legal representative; but if the sum due, with interest, be not bidden and paid, then the land shall revert to the United States. All monies paid therefor shall be forfeited, and the Register of the land-office may proceed to dispose of the same to any purchaser, as in case of other lands at private sale.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every the payments, to be made by virtue of the preceding section, shall be made either to the Treasurer of the United States, or to such person or officer as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent

of the Senate, Receiver of public monies for lands of the United States, at each of the places respectively where the public and private sales of the said lands are to be made; and the said Receiver of public monies shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond, with approved security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his trust; and it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer and Receiver of public monies to give receipts for the monies by them received, to the persons respectively paying the same; to transmit within thirty days in case of public sale, and quarterly in case of private sale, an account of all the public monies by them received, specifying the amount received from each person, and distinguishing the sums received from surveying expenses, and those received for purchase money, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Registers of the land-office, as the case may be. The said Receivers of public monies shall, within three months after receiving the same, transmit the monies by them received to the Treasurer of the United States; and the Receivers of public monies for the said sales, and also the Receivers of public monies for the sales which have taken place at Pittsburg under the act, intitled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," shall receive one per cent. on the money received, as a compensation for clerk hire, receiving, safe-keeping, and transmitting it to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Registers of the land-offices respectively, to receive and enter on books kept for that purpose only, and on which no blank leaves or space shall be left between the different entries, the applications of any person or persons who may apply for the purchase of any section or half section, and who shall pay him the fee hereafter-mentioned, and produce a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States, or from the Receiver of public monies appointed for that purpose, for three dollars for each half section such person or persons may apply for, and for at least one-twentieth part of the purchase money, stating carefully in each entry the date of the application, the date of the receipt to him produced, the amount of monies specified in the said receipt, and the number of the section or half section, township and range applied for. If two or more persons shall apply at the same time for the said tract, the Register shall immediately determine by lot, in presence of the parties, which of them shall have preference. He shall file the receipt for monies produced by the party, and give him a copy of his entry, and if required, a copy of the

description of the tract, and a copy of the plat of the same, or either of them; and it shall be his duty to inform the party applying for any one tract, whether the same has already been entered, purchased, or paid for, and at his request to give him a copy of the entry or entries concerning the same. He shall, three months after the date of each application, if the party shall not have within that time produced to him a receipt of the payment of one fourth part of the purchase money, including the twentieth part above-mentioned, enter under its proper date, in the said book of entries, that the payment has not been made, and that the land has reverted to the United States, and he shall make a note of the same in the margin of the book opposite to the original entry. And if the party shall, either at the time of making the original entry, or at any time within three months thereafter, produce a receipt to him, for the fourth part of the purchase money, including the twentieth part aforesaid, he shall file the receipt, make an entry of the same, under its proper date, in the said book of entries, make a note of the same in the margin of the book, opposite to the original entry, and give to the party a certificate, describing the land sold, the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time and times when such balance shall become due, and that if it shall be duly discharged, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands; he shall also upon any subsequent payment being made, and a receipt from the receiver being produced to him, file the original receipt, give a receipt for the same to the party, and enter the same to the credit of the party, in a book kept for that purpose, in which he shall open an account in the name of each purchaser, for each section or half section that may be sold either at public or private sale, and in which he shall charge the party for the whole purchase money, and give him credit for all his payments; making the proper charges and allowances for interest or discount, as the case may be, according to the provisions of the fourth section of this act; and upon the payment being completed and the account finally settled, he shall give a certificate of the same to the party; and on producing to the Secretary of the Treasury, the same final certificate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to grant a patent for the lands to the said purchaser, his heirs or assigns; and all patents shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and recorded in his office.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Registers of the land-offices respectively, shall also note on the book of surveys, or original plat transmitted to them, every tract which may be sold, by inserting the letter A on the day when the

same is applied for, and the letter P on the day when a receipt for one fourth part of the purchase money is produced to them, and by crossing the said letter A on the day when the land shall revert to the United States, on failure of the payment of one fourth part of the purchase money within three months after the date of application. And the said book of surveys or original plat shall be open at all times, in presence of the Register, for the inspection of any individual, applying for the same and paying the proper fee.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Registers of the land-offices to transmit quarterly, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the Surveyor-General, an account of the several tracts applied for, of the several tracts for which the payment of one fourth part of the purchase money has been made, of the several tracts which have reverted to the United States on failure of the said payment; and also an account of all the payments of monies by them entered, according to the receipts produced to them, specifying the sums of money, the names of the persons paying the same, the names of the officers who have received the same, and the tracts for which the same have been paid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Registers aforesaid shall be precluded from entering on their books any application for lands in their own name, and in the name of any other person in trust for them; and if any Register shall wish to purchase any tract of land, he may do it by application in writing to the Surveyor-General, who shall enter the same on books kept for that purpose by him, who shall proceed in respect to such applications, and to any payments made for the same, in the same manner which the Registers by this act are directed to follow, in respect to applications made to them for lands by other persons. The Registers shall, nevertheless, note on the book of surveys, or original plat, the applications and payments thus by them made, and their right to the pre-emption of any tract shall bear date from the day, when their application for the same shall have been entered by the Surveyor-General in his own book. And if any person applying for any tract shall, notwithstanding he shall have received information from the Register, that the same has already been applied for by the said Register, or by any other person, insist to make the application, it shall be the duty of the Register to enter the same, noting in the margin that the same tract is already purchased; but upon application of the party made in writing, and which he shall file, he may and shall at any future time enter under its proper date, that the party withdraws his former application, and applies in lieu thereof for any other tract: *Provided always*,

That the party shall never be allowed thus to withdraw his former application, and to apply in lieu thereof for another tract, except when the tract described in his former application shall have been applied for previous to the date of that his former application.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall and may prescribe such further regulations, in the manner of keeping books and accounts, by the several officers in this act mentioned, as to him may appear necessary and proper, in order fully to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Registers of the land-offices, respectively, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, one-half per cent. on all the monies expressed in the receipts by them filled and entered, and of which they shall have transmitted an account to the Secretary of the Treasury, as directed by this act; and they shall further be entitled to receive, for their own use, from the respective parties, the following fees for services rendered, that is to say; for every original application for land, and a copy of the same, for a section three dollars, for a half section two dollars, for every certificate stating that the first fourth part of the purchase money is paid twenty-five cents; for every subsequent receipt for monies paid, twenty-five cents; for the final settlement of account and giving the final certificate of the same, one dollar; for every copy, either of an application or of the description of any section or half section, or of the plat of the same, or of any entry made on their books, or of any certificate heretofore given by them, twenty-five cents for each; and for any entry made on their books, or of any certificate heretofore given by them, twenty-five cents for each; and for any general inspection of the book of surveys, or general plat, made in their presence, twenty-five cents.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents of the public sales, to be made by virtue of this act, and the superintendents of the sales which have taken place by virtue of the act, intituled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," shall receive five dollars a day for every day whilst engaged in that business; and the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow a reasonable compensation for books, stationery, and clerk hire, in settling the accounts of the said superintendents.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the fee to be paid for each patent for half a section shall be four dollars, and for every section five dollars, to be accounted for by the receiver of the same.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands of the United States reserved for future disposition, may be let upon leases by the Surveyor-General, in sections or half sections, for terms not exceeding seven years, on condition of making such improvements as he shall deem reasonable.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That each person who before the passing of this act shall have erected, or begun to erect, a grist-mill or saw-mill upon any of the lands herein directed to be sold, shall be entitled to the pre-emption of the section including such mill, at the rate of two dollars per acre: *Provided*, The person or his heirs, claiming such right of pre-emption, shall produce to the Register of the land-office satisfactory evidence that he or they are entitled thereto, and shall be subject to and comply with the regulations and provisions by this act prescribed for other purchasers.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the "act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," as comes within the purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TH: JEFFERSON,  
*Vice-President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.*

Approved—May 10th, A. D. 1800.

JOHN ADAMS,  
*President of the United States.*

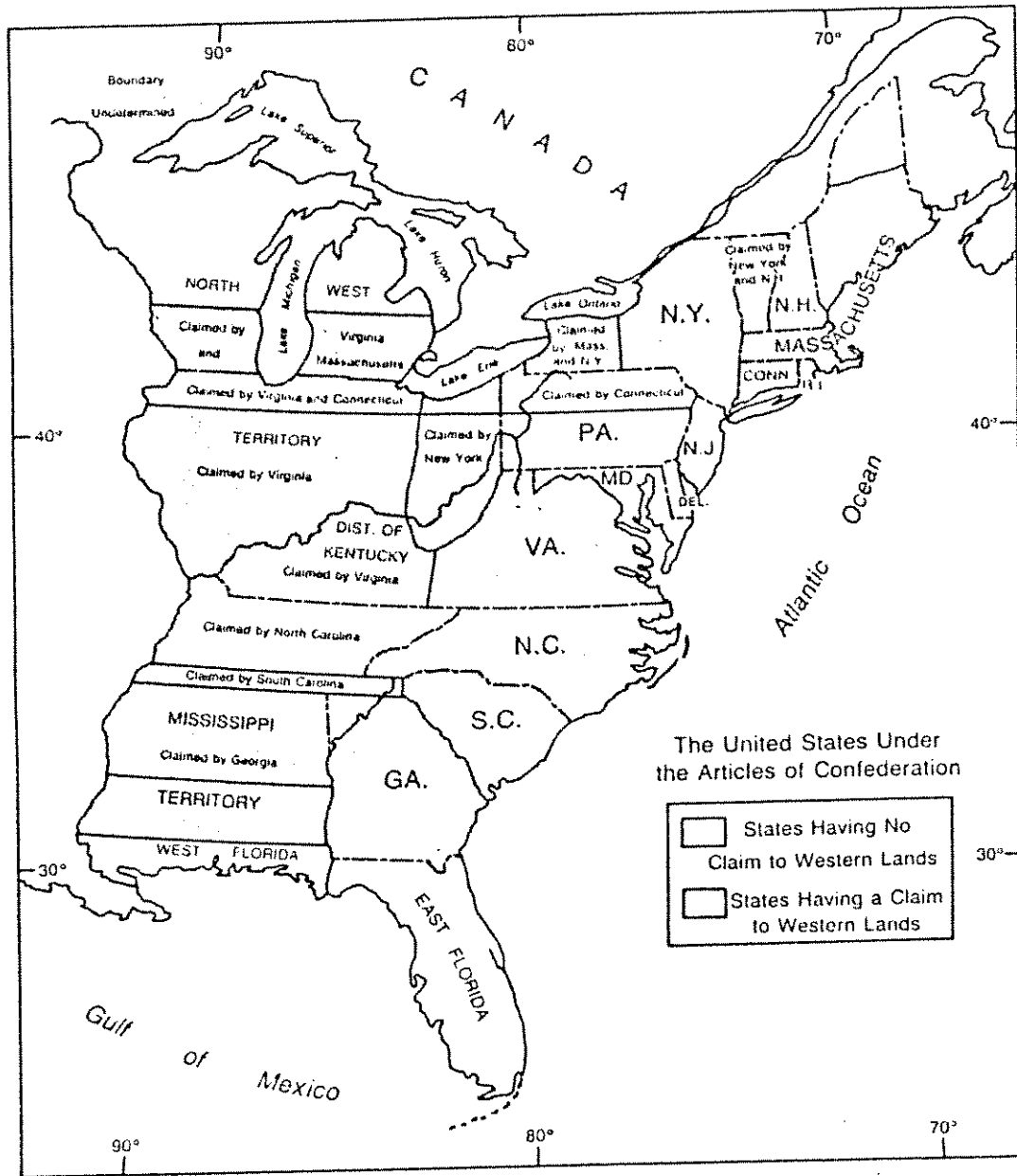


According to R. Carlyle Buley in his *The Old Northwest*, the first task was to clear the land: "Trees to be cleared for the cabin site, trees to be cleared for fields, trees to be

cleared for roads, timber to be cut for cabins and out buildings, split for rails, ricked for fuel." Courtesy Indiana Historical Society.



Appendix C



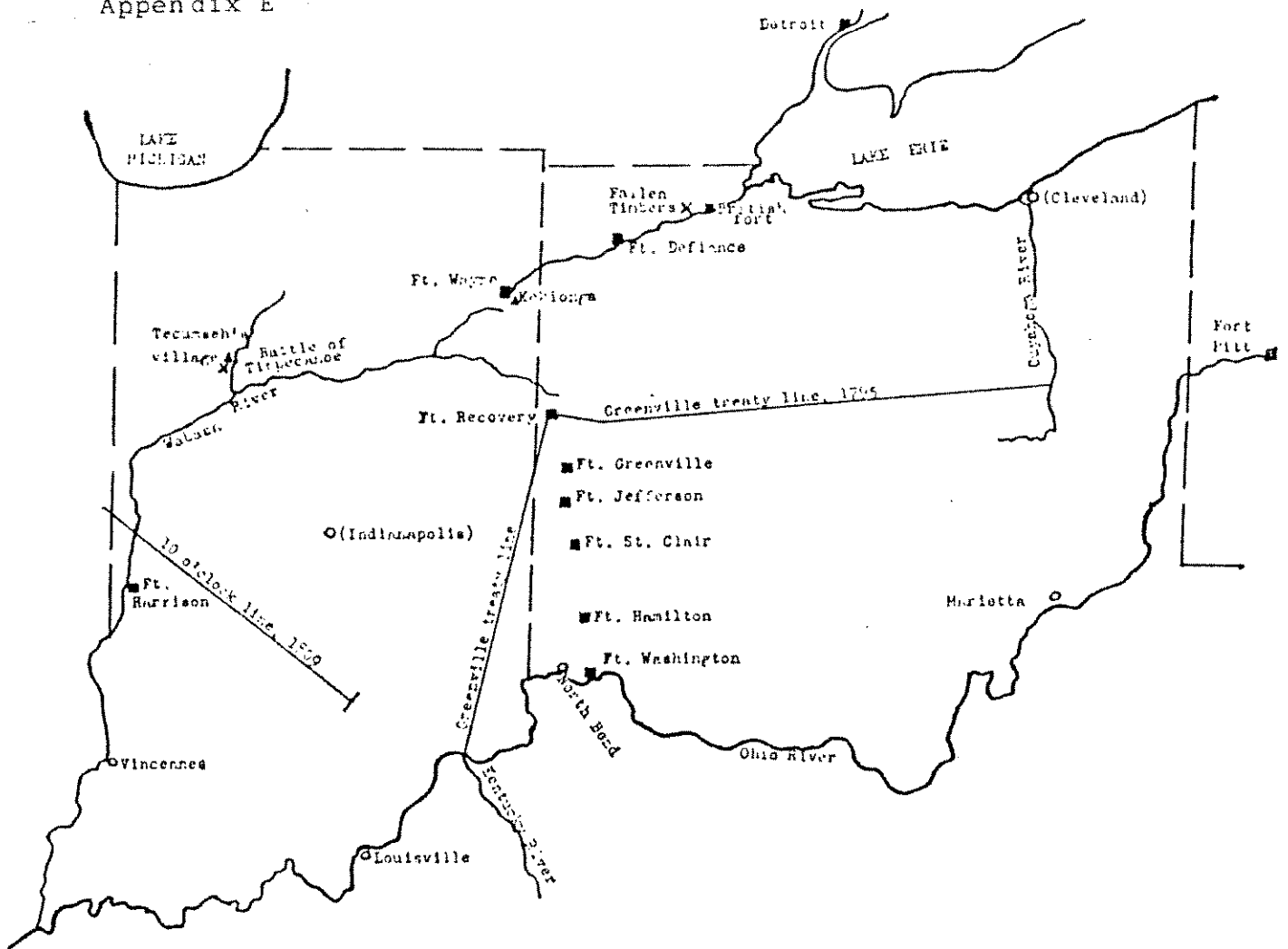
From: Daniel Jacobson, *The Northwest Ordinance of 1787: A Special Teaching Unit* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Alumni Association, 1987).

## CONFLICT WITH THE INDIANS



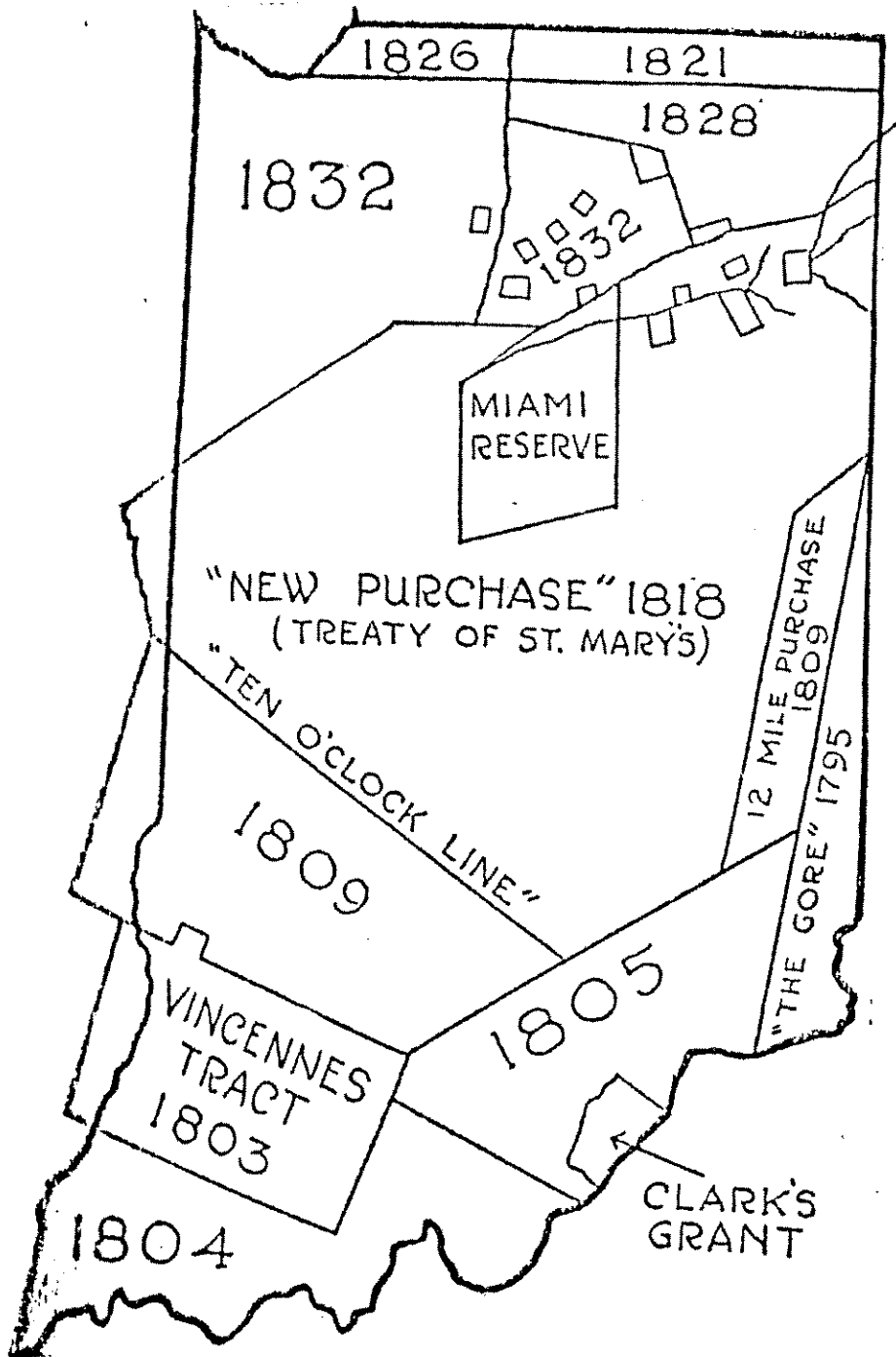
- I. June 7, 1803, at Fort Wayne, with the Delawares, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel Rivers, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia.
- II. August 13, 1803, at Vincennes, with the Kaskaskia.
- III. August 13 and 27, 1804, at Vincennes, with the Delawares and Piankashaw.
- IV. November 3, 1804, at St. Louis, with the Sauk and Foxes.
- V. August 21, 1805, at Grouseland, with the Delawares, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel Rivers, and Wea.
- VI. December 30, 1805, at Vincennes, with the Piankashaw.
- VII. September 30, 1809, at Fort Wayne, with the Delawares, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel Rivers, and Wea.
- VIII. December 9, 1809, at Vincennes, with the Kickapoo.

Appendix E

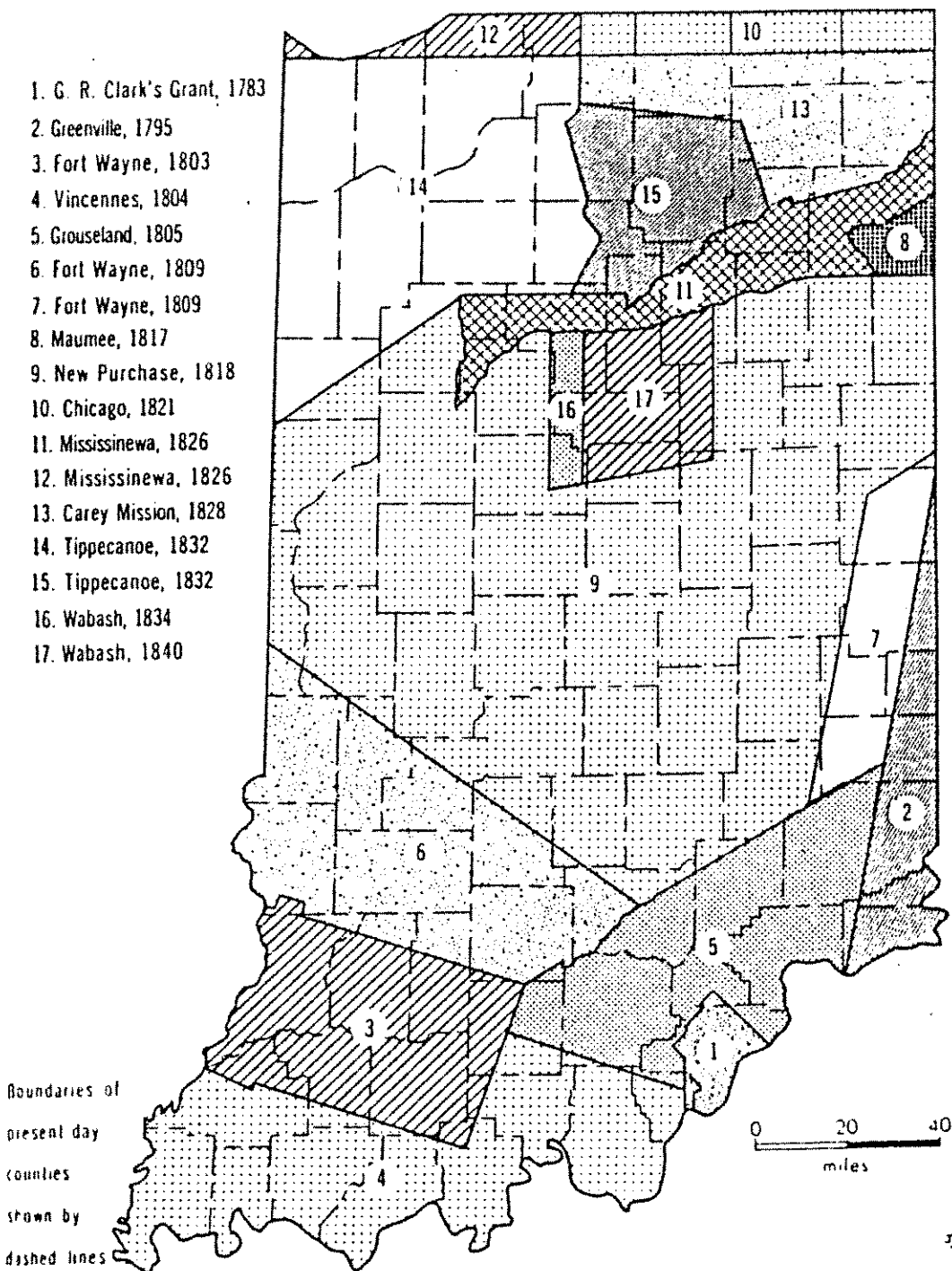


## IMPORTANT DATES IN HARRISON'S LIFE

- 1773 (February 9) Born at Berkeley Plantation, Charles City County, Virginia
- 1787 Entered Hampden-Sydney College
- 1791 Death of his father, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence
- 1792 Received an appointment of Ensign in the Army
- 1795 (November 25) Married Anna Symmes, daughter of a land investor
- 1800 Appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory
- 1803-1809 Signed eight land cession treaties with the Indians
- 1811 Defeated the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1812-1814 Served in the War of 1812
- 1816 Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives
- 1825 Elected to the U.S. Senate
- 1828 Appointed U.S. Minister to Colombia
- 1836 Defeated for Presidency by Martin Van Buren
- 1840 Elected President of the United States
- 1841 (April 4) Died in the White House, first President to die in office



MAP 3.  
Indian Treaties



SOURCE: Robert C. Kingsbury, *An Atlas of Indiana* (Bloomington, 1970), 7

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