

Indiana Territory

The Indiana Historian

A Magazine Exploring Indiana History

Journal of the proceedings of the Executive Government of the Indiana Territory, Vincennes July 4th 1800.
This day the Government of the Indiana Territory commenced.

The Secretary having arrived in the Territory and the Governor being absent July 22, 1800
The following appointments were made.

John Gibson Secretary of the Territory
The following persons were appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Hancock
John Gibson was appointed Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for said County - July 25.

Robert Hunter appointed Justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County of Hancock
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January 10th 1801.
William Henry Harrison Esq^r the Governor having arrived at the seat of Government the usual oaths were administered.

January 11th
The Governor issued a proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature and requiring the attendance of the Judges of the County Courts for the purpose of adopting and publishing such Laws as the exigencies of the Government may require.

January 12th
Abraham Willard appointed Judge of Probate for Hancock County - James Henry Esq^r appointed Justice of the Court of the Territory

January 13th
John Gibson Esq^r appointed Attorney General of the Territory

January 14th
John Gibson Esq^r Secretary of the Territory was appointed a Justice of the Peace in and over the said Territory

January 15th
John Gibson Esq^r Secretary of the Territory was appointed a Justice of the Peace in and over the said Territory

January 16th
John Gibson Esq^r Secretary of the Territory was appointed a Justice of the Peace in and over the said Territory

Focus

Front cover illustration: Two entries from the original Journal of the Proceedings of the Executive Government of the Indiana Territory located in the Indiana State Archives, Commission on Public Records. The upper illustration is the first page, written by Secretary John Gibson. It is dated July 4, 1800, the official beginning of the Indiana Territory. It was not written, however, until July 22 when Gibson arrived in Vincennes. The lower illustration from January 10, 1801 records the arrival of Governor William Henry Harrison (Woollen, 91, 95).

Back cover illustration: A plat map of Vincennes in 1792 located in the Indiana Division, Indiana State Library. The document by Samuel Baird is labeled "Plat of the Village of Vincennes on the Ouabache in the County of Knox & Territory North West of Ohio June 10th 1782." It is 26.5 x 19.25 inches in size.

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The Indiana Historian provides resources and models for the study of local history to encourage Indiana's citizens of all ages to become engaged with the history of their communities and the state of Indiana.

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Indiana was admitted to the Union as the nineteenth state on December 11, 1816. Leading up to that event were many years of preparation as the United States tried to define itself as a nation after the American Revolution.

When the U.S. won the American Revolution, it also won hundreds of thousands of square miles of land east of the Mississippi River. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 with Great Britain defined the borders of the U.S. (Patrick, 8).

An important first step was to survey the land so that it could be sold to settlers. On pages 3-4, there is an introduction to how Congress accomplished that need.

The Ordinance of 1784 and the Ordinance of 1787 were passed by Congress to provide an orderly process of government to form new states. These ordinances are discussed on page 5. Specific steps for the formation of Indiana are charted on page 6.

A brief introduction to the Northwest Territory is on page 7. An introduction to Indiana Territory is on pages 8-9.

Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison spent much time making treaties with Indian tribes to buy their lands. Relations with Indian tribes are briefly discussed on page 10.

A major issue was financing government. A summary is presented on page 11.

On pages 12-13, the question of slavery in the territory is introduced.

On page 14, a journal excerpt and other material provide some insight into life during this period.

The bibliography and additional resources are provided on page 15.

The timeline throughout provides many details for a broader historical context. William Henry Harrison's life and career are highlighted in the timeline.

A plat map of Vincennes in 1792 is reproduced on the back cover. Part of the official record of the beginnings of Indiana Territory is reproduced on the front cover.

You be the historian

- Sites related to the state's territorial and early statehood periods have been preserved. Find out more about those sites.
- Investigate what your town, county, or region was like in the territorial period before Indiana became a state.
- Identify the names and dates of statehood of the thirty-one states that entered the Union under the terms of the Northwest Ordinance. Six more states have subsequently entered the Union. When—and under what laws—did they become states?
- How is land bought and sold to-

day? How important is land survey information today? Compare surveying today with surveying in 1785.

- Discuss the question of the displacement of Native Americans so that Americans could settle the lands. How has this issue continued into the present day?

- Identify and discuss some modern issues of land use and displacement of citizens.

- Discuss how eighteenth-century communication technology affected the early governance of the Northwest Territory. How have advances in technology changed communication over the decades?

Surveying and selling the land

Gaining control of the western land was one of the first goals of Congress. Many of the states had claimed land west of their borders and east of the Mississippi River. States eventually gave up their individual claims to the U.S. government. More difficult were the Indian claims to much of the area designated as the Northwest Territory.

Ordinance of 1785

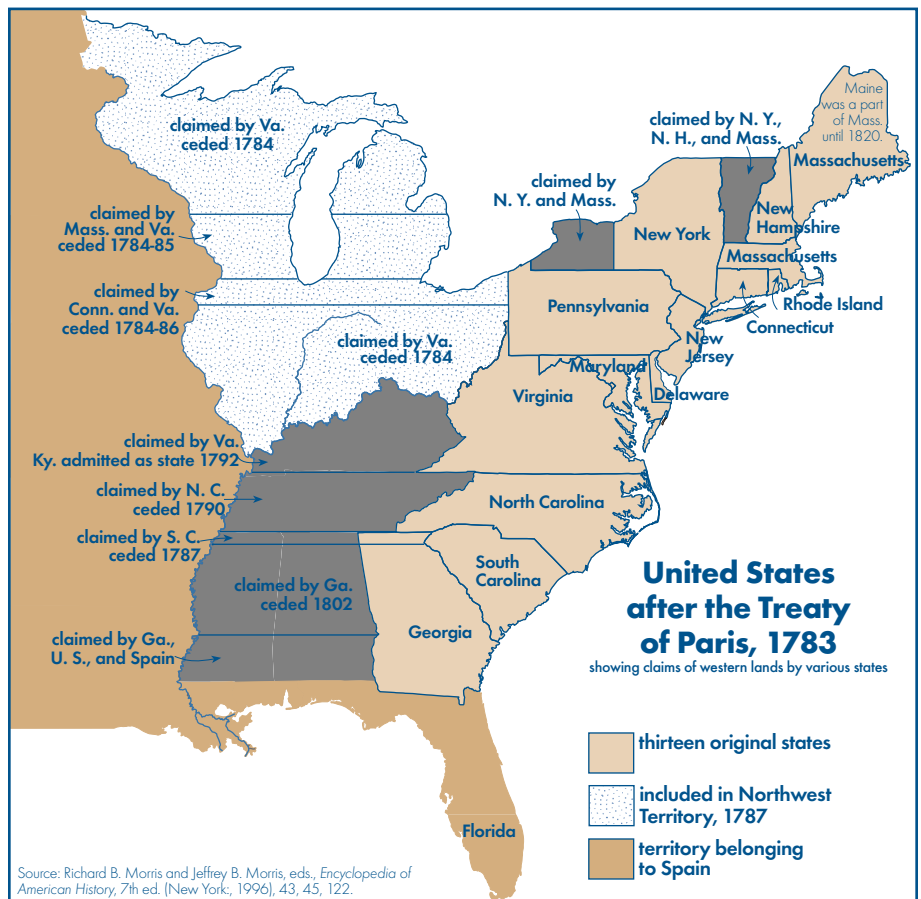
On May 20, 1785, Congress passed the Ordinance of 1785. It contained a procedure for surveying and selling this western land. The money from sales was needed to pay U.S. government debts from the American Revolution.

This ordinance “laid the foundations of American land policy until the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862.”

Under the terms of the ordinance “before any of the publicly owned land could be offered for sale the Indian claims had to be purchased by the government and the land surveyed by the system set forth in the ordinance.”

The ordinance was to be carried out under the direction of Geographer of the United States Thomas Hutchins. He was in charge of the surveyors; one from each state was to be appointed by Congress or a Committee of the States.

According to the ordinance, surveyors would be paid \$2.00 for



every mile run, “including the wages of chain carriers, markers, and every other expense.” Lines were to be measured with a chain, plainly marked on “trees and exactly described on a plat; whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks and mill seats . . . and all water courses, mountains and other remarkable and permanent things . . . and also the quality of the lands.”

In each township, Section 16 was to be set aside for public schools. Sections 8, 11, 26, and 29 were to be reserved for use by the U.S. government. The rest of the land was to be sold for not less than \$1.00 an acre in units of a section or more.

Most settlers had little cash and could not buy that much land. In 1796, the price was doubled. As a result, many settlers farmed public lands as squatters with no legal title to the land. Much of the

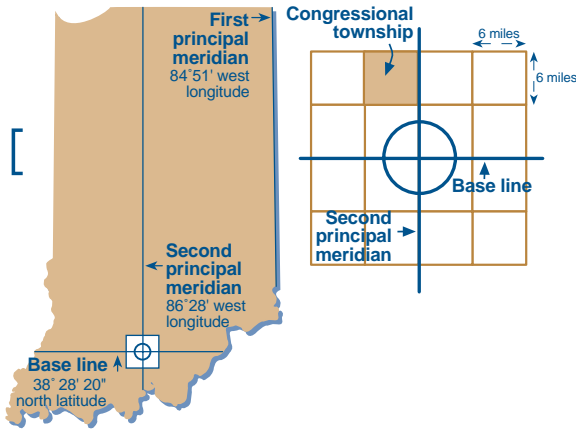
1773	1773	1774	1774	1775	1776	1777
February 9 William Henry Harrison born at Berkeley, Va. (Carruth, 80).	December 16 Boston Tea Party (Carruth, 80).	Spring In Ohio River Valley, atrocities by Indians and whites against each other escalate. Results in Dunmore's War with troops under Gov. Dunmore of Va. Movement to the west increases after this campaign against the Indians (English, 64-65).	September 5-October 26 First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia to resist British tyranny (Carruth, 78).	June 17 Battle of Bunker Hill, Mass. (Carruth, 86).	July 4 Continental Congress approves Declaration of Independence; signed by members August 2 (Carruth, 88).	Colonel Henry Hamilton, lieutenant-governor of Detroit, recruits pro-British Indians to fight American frontier settlements. Indian attacks on Ky. settlers increase (English, 81-85, 215-23).

Public Land Surveys in Indiana Territory

After Governor Harrison acquired the first treaty lands from the Indians, the U.S. began to survey the land to prepare for its sale to growing numbers of settlers. In 1804 Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr. began the base line survey.

The rectangular survey in the Ordinance of 1785 “provided for the establishment of meridian and base lines starting at the point on the Ohio River where the western boundary of Pennsylvania touched The surveyors were first to mark a north-south line which was called a meridian and at right angles to it an east-west line which was called the geographer’s or base line. Other north-south lines would be marked at intervals of six miles, the strip of land between these lines being called a range. East-west lines were also laid off at intervals of six miles from the base line to the Ohio River dividing the ranges into six-mile squares called townships” (Barnhart and Riker, 251).

A Starting at the intersection of the base line and the second principal meridian (located south of Paoli in Orange County), land was measured into Congressional townships measuring 6 miles by 6 miles.

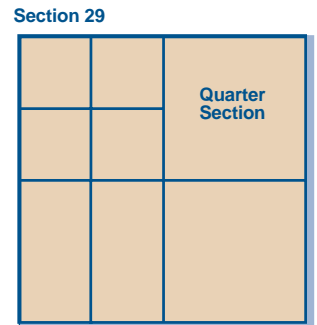


B Congressional townships were divided further into 36 sections measuring 1 mile square. Each section contained approximately 640 acres of land.

Congressional township

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

C Sections were often divided into half-sections (320 acres), quarter-sections (160 acres), half-quarter sections (80 acres), and quarter-quarter sections (40 acres).



Sources: George R. Wilson, *Early Indiana Trails and Surveys* (Indianapolis, 1919), 363, 382, 403-4, 414, 417; J. O. Henderson, *Indiana. The Public Domain and Its Survey* (Indianapolis, 1892), 8, 9.

land was bought by speculators, individuals or companies which hoped to make large profits by reselling the land later at a higher price.

Harrison Land Act, 1800

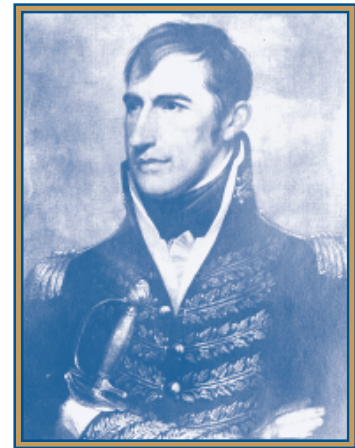
William Henry Harrison, territorial delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory, was concerned that more land be available to individual settlers. He was instrumental in the passage of a law in 1800—called the Harrison Land Act—to help settlers get land.

The act reduced the minimum purchase of land from 640 acres to 320 acres. There was also

a credit provision. One-fourth of the purchase price was required immediately. The balance was to be paid in installments over four years. A fifth year was available if necessary. “This brought land within the reach of at least a large portion of those desiring to settle in the Northwest.”

The minimum amount of land was reduced to 160 acres in 1804. The credit provision was repealed in 1820.

Sources: Patrick, 10; Hawkins, 9, 10, 12, 27; Barnhart and Riker, 251, 252.



Courtesy Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Henry Harrison

From a painting attributed to Rembrandt Peale. The original is in the Harrison home, Grouseland, at Vincennes. (Barnhart and Carmony, facing 336).

1777	1778	1778	1779	1780	circa 1780s	1781	1781
December 10 George Rogers Clark presents plan to Va. Governor Patrick Henry to capture British posts in Illinois Country (English, 87-88).	January 2 Clark receives permission and support for expedition against British; result, Clark captures British-controlled posts, including Vincennes (English, 92-94, 168-77, 192-201).	October 7 Hamilton leaves Detroit to retake Vincennes; succeeds on December 17 (English, 226-34).	February 25 Clark retakes post at Vincennes; British surrender (English, 349).	October 10 Continental Congress passes “Resolution on Public Lands,” which resolves to settle lands west of Appalachian Mountains and create future states (Patrick, 49).	William Henry Harrison attends Hampden-Sydney College, Prince Edward Co., Va. (Goebel, 16-18).	March 1 Last of 13 states approve Articles of Confederation, 1st U.S. constitution (Carruth, 98).	October 19 British General Charles Cornwallis and men defeated at Yorktown, Va. (Carruth, 98).

Governing the new land

Following the American Revolution, the new United States had to decide how to govern the western land it had won from Great Britain.

Ordinance of 1784

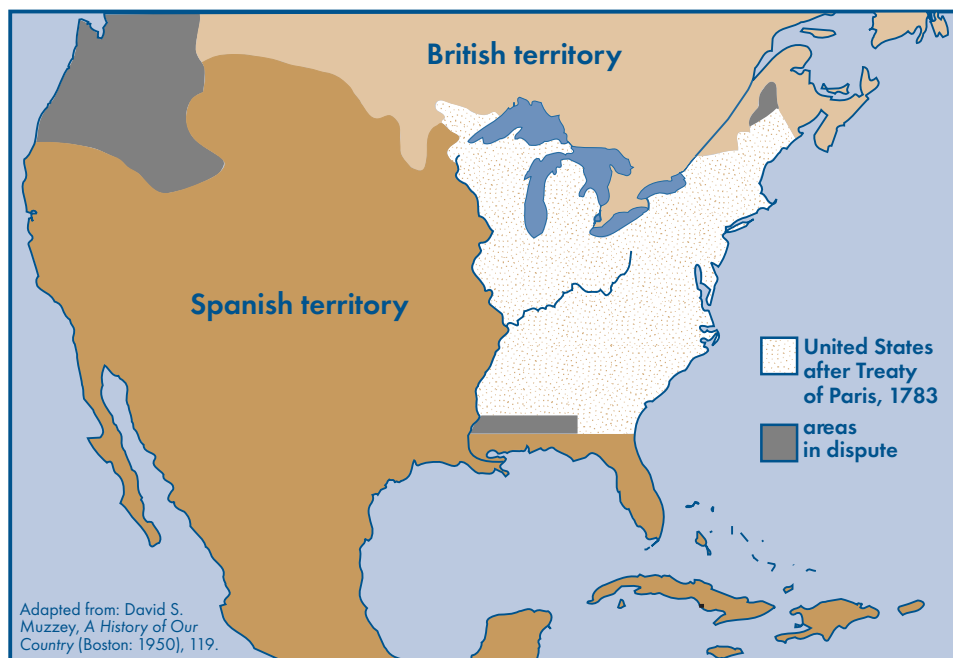
Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, congressional representative from Virginia, the Ordinance of 1784 was passed on April 23. This ordinance provided the means for this western land to become states through a three-stage process.

This ordinance applied to “territory ceded . . . by individual states to the United States as is already purchased or shall be purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by Congress.” It, therefore, applied to all of the land indicated on the map on page 3 showing the U.S. after the Treaty of Paris, 1783.

Jefferson’s provision to outlaw slavery and involuntary servitude was defeated and not included in the ordinance.

Ordinance of 1787

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance—now called the Northwest Ordinance—to govern approximately 265,000 square miles of the western land. The land was located north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Canadian border. It nullified the Ordinance of 1784, which was never implemented, but included some of its ideas.



The Northwest Ordinance has been ranked as one of the three most important documents in American history. Only the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the Constitution of 1787 are placed ahead of it. Eventually thirty-one states entered the Union under the Northwest Ordinance.

The Northwest Ordinance specified a three-stage territorial system providing for orderly settlement and growth. Ultimately, three to five states were to be formed from the area and admitted as states “on an equal footing with the original States.”

The territorial government had a very powerful governor and other officials appointed by Con-

gress. In the second stage of territorial government, the people gained some power with the ability to vote for limited representation in their government. Only with statehood, the third stage, could the people attain the right to govern themselves.

A unique part of the ordinance were the six “Articles of compact between the Original States and the people and States in the said territory.” Included were religious freedom, “utmost good faith” toward the Indians, free navigation of the western waters, and a prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude. Other civil rights and responsibilities were detailed.

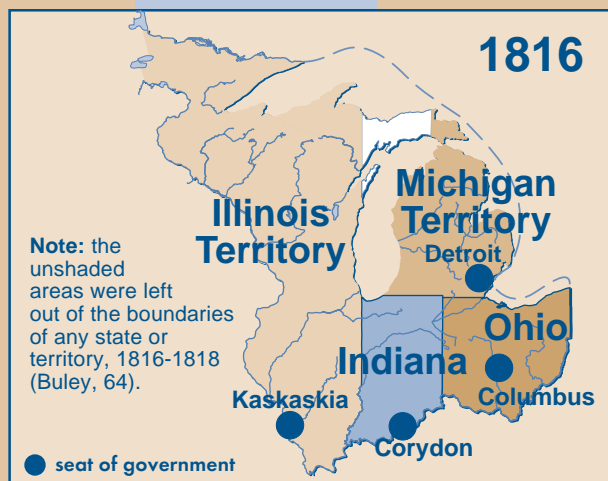
Sources: Patrick, 3, 13, 21, 22, 59; Hawkins, 21-23.

1783	1784	1785	1787	1787	1789	1789	1790	1790
September 3 Treaty of Paris signed, officially ends war; recognizes American independence from Great Britain (Carruth, 100).	March 1 In Virginia Deed of Cession, state of Va. cedes western lands (Hawkins, 5-8).	May 20 Land Ordinance of 1785 allows surveying and selling of land in Western Reserve (now in Ohio) (Carruth, 102).	July 13 The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 establishes and provides system of government for Northwest Territory (Carruth, 102).	October 5 Arthur St. Clair appointed governor of Northwest Territory (Barnhart and Riker, 272n).	March 4 First session of Congress convenes (Carruth, 104).	April 6 George Washington elected 1st president of U.S.; John Adams elected vice-president. Washington inaugurated April 30 (Degregorio, 7-8).	Harrison at Richmond, Va. studying medicine with physician. Then attends University of Pennsylvania’s College of Physicians (Goebel, 18).	June 20 Knox County, Northwest Territory formed, Vincennes is county seat (Barnhart and Riker, 274).

Indiana—from territory to statehood

Stages of government	Elected & appointed officials	Lawmaking body	Expenses of government	Population	Suffrage
<p>First stage May 7, 1800 U.S. Congress passes bill to divide Northwest Territory and to create Indiana Territory. July 4, 1800 is official date of separation.</p>	<p>President Adams appoints and Congress approves William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, John Gibson, secretary, and judges William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh, and John Griffin. Governor Harrison appoints all local and territorial officials.</p>	<p>Indiana's territorial governor and judges make all laws.</p>	<p>Federal government pays \$5,500 yearly for salaries and expenses of government in Indiana Territory; additional territory expenditure is approximately \$200.</p>	<p>In 1800 the total white population in Indiana Territory is approximately 5,641.</p>	<p>White males age 21 and over owning at least 50 acres of land are eligible to vote.</p>
<p>Second stage December 5, 1804 Governor Harrison issues a proclamation announcing Indiana's move to second stage of government. Congressional legislation creating Indiana Territory allows movement to the second stage of government whenever Governor Harrison has evidence that a majority of the landowners desire the change.</p>	<p>Congress continues to appoint governor, secretary, and judges. January 3, 1805, voters elect first Indiana Territory House of Representatives. Governor Harrison selects 5 men from list of 10 nominated by House to serve on Legislative Council (upper house). Representatives and Council together elect Indiana Territory's first delegate to the Congress—Benjamin Parke.</p>	<p>July 29 through August 26, 1805, first legislative session of the Indiana Territorial Assembly meets at Vincennes. Governor Harrison retains his powers to appoint local and territorial officials. He has the authority to convene or dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time and he can veto any legislative measure.</p>	<p>Territorial expenditures average about \$10,000 annually. Federal government continues to pay salaries of the top appointed officials—approximately \$6,687.50 annually. Territorial costs grow to about \$3,500.</p>	<p>In 1810 Indiana Territory's population is 24,520.</p>	<p>In 1809, Congress passes legislation for Indiana Territory which allows qualified voters to elect directly the territorial delegate to the Congress, and the Indiana Legislative Council. In 1811, U.S. Congress passes legislation for Indiana Territory which extends voting rights to all free white males 21 years or older who pay county or territorial taxes.</p>
<p>Third stage December 11, 1811, Indiana Territorial Assembly petitions Congress for permission to form a state constitution and to be admitted to the Union. Indiana's financial problems delay statehood. December 11, 1815, Indiana Territorial Assembly again petitions Congress for statehood. April 19, 1816, Congress passes an Enabling Act, permitting voters in Indiana Territory to elect delegates to a June meeting to determine Indiana statehood. On December 11, 1816, the Congress adopts and President James Monroe signs a resolution admitting Indiana to the Union.</p>	<p>May 13, 1816, voters elect representatives to a convention to form a constitution. August 5, 1816, Indiana voters elect the state's first: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Congressional representative. Voters also elect representatives to the first state General Assembly, county sheriffs, and coroners. November 8, 1816, the Indiana General Assembly elects James Noble and Waller Taylor as the state's first U.S. senators.</p>	<p>June 29, 1816, delegates to Indiana's Constitutional Convention at Corydon complete Indiana's Constitution. November 4, 1816, the state's first General Assembly begins.</p>	<p>Ordinary expenditures of Indiana state government from 1816-1822 average \$23,396.40; tax monies paid into the state treasury average only \$12,808.92.</p>	<p>Census taken in 1814-1815 reports 12,081 white males 21 years and older; 63,897 total inhabitants.</p>	<p>Indiana's 1816 Constitution allows the vote to every white male citizen of the U.S. 21 years or older who has resided in the state for one year.</p>

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 311-12, 314, 317, 320, 345-47, 361, 413-14, 415, 427, 430, 460-61, 462; Carmony, *Pioneer*, 10-13; Carmony, "Territorial," 243, 245, 255, 257, 261; Kettleborough, 1:xcii, 42, 56, 58, 69, 78, 107, 124-25, 128; Philbrick, *Laws*, preceding [90].



1790	1791	1791	1792	1794	1795	1795	1796
<p>September 30 General Josiah Harmar leads expedition against Miami Indians; battles October 19 and 22; Harmar retreats; ends November 3 (Barnhart and Riker, 283-84).</p>	<p>August 16 Quitting medical studies, Harrison enters army, obtaining commission of ensign in First Regiment of U.S. Infantry (Goebel, 19-25).</p>	<p>Fall Harrison's regiment leaves for Pittsburgh, then to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) (Goebel, 25-26).</p>	<p>August Harrison sent to Pittsburgh to join General Anthony Wayne's troops. They return to Fort Washington May 1793; Harrison becomes aide-de-camp to Wayne (Goebel, 31-32).</p>	<p>August 20 General Anthony Wayne's troops, including Harrison, defeat Indians at Battle of Fallen Timbers, temporarily ending Indian hostilities (Goebel, 34).</p>	<p>August 3 Americans and Indians sign Treaty of Greenville; Harrison in attendance (Goebel, 35).</p>	<p>Harrison sent back to Fort Washington, serves at blockhouse in North Bend; marries Anna Symmes in November (Goebel, 35-36).</p>	<p>August Harrison placed in charge of Fort Washington (Goebel, 37).</p>

The Northwest Territory

The government of the Northwest Territory was begun in Marietta (now in Ohio) on July 15, 1788. Arthur St. Clair was the appointed governor. Formation of county governments was begun. Knox County was formed June 20, 1790 with Vincennes as the county seat. The county was much bigger than the present state of Indiana.

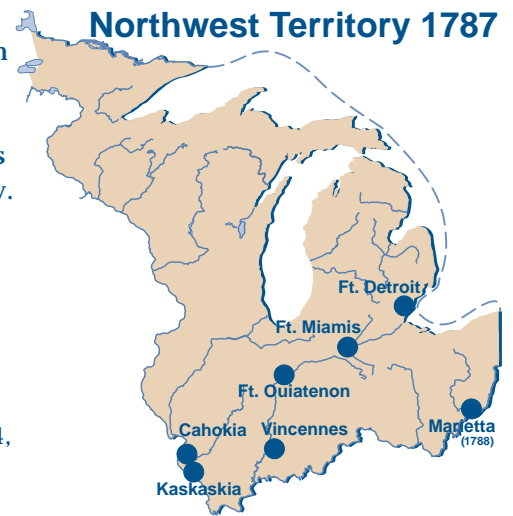
A major problem for the government of the Northwest Territory was relations with the Indian tribes. There was continuing unrest and hostility between the Indians and the settlers.

American General Anthony Wayne led a major defeat of Indian tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794. The resulting Treaty of Greenville was signed on August 3, 1795. "About two thirds of the future state of Ohio and a small portion of south-eastern Indiana was thus freed of Indian claims plus sixteen small tracts at the portages and along the river routes. In Indiana these included the Wabash-Maumee portage, Ouiatanon, Clark's Grant, and the Vincennes Tract around the village on the Wabash." The Indian tribes received \$20,000 in goods and were promised annual goods valued at \$9,500. The annual goods were split into \$1,000 or \$500 portions for each individual tribe.

The territory moved to the second stage of government on October 29, 1798. William Henry Harrison was elected the first

delegate to Congress from the territory in 1799. There was much political agitation about the new financial burdens of government and about civil rights by residents in the western part of the territory. An example of the agitation, excerpted from a Knox County petition, is provided on this page. Harrison helped in the passage of legislation to divide the territory into two governments.

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 272-74, 280-94, 301-5, 308-12.



Petition to Congress, January 1, 1800

"The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Knox in the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio . . .

... your Petitioners experience all the hardships resulting from an enormous territorial tax, to the discharge of which, they are perfectly inadequate, and all the inconveniences to which the inhabitants of a county are liable, where there is not land granted sufficient to admit a population adequate to the support of an ordinary county establishment . . . without the timely and beneficent interposition of the sovereign power of the United States, your petitioners must continue to endure all those disadvantages . . . in conformity to the ordinance of Congress for the government of the Territory, make such division of the same as may to you appear most judicious; which . . . will not only relieve your petitioners from the heavy territorial taxes . . . but bring justice almost to each man's door. . . the present furnishes a favourable opportunity to extinguish the Indian claim to a Tract of country . . ."

Source: Carter, 3-4.

Editorial note: When the Northwest Territory went to the second stage, taxes increased. Settlers wanted to remain in the first stage by the creation of a new territory. Settlers also wanted more land for settlement thus increasing the population and the number of taxpayers.

1796	1797	1798	1798	1798	1799	1800	1800	1800
December John Adams elected president; Thomas Jefferson elected vice president (Carruth, 116).	May Harrison advances to rank of captain (Goebel, 37).	June 1 Harrison resigns from army (Goebel, 37).	July 6 Harrison appointed secretary of Northwest Territory (Goebel, 40).	October 29 Northwest Territory advances to 2nd stage of government (Barnhart and Riker, 308).	October 3 Harrison elected delegate to represent Northwest Territory in Congress; Harrison writes Land Act of 1800 (Goebel, 42-45).	May 7 Congress splits Northwest Territory into 2 territories: Indiana Territory and Northwest Territory (now Ohio, tip of south- east Ind., and part of Mich.) (Hawkins, 24-26).	May 13 Harrison appointed governor of Indiana Territory; John Gibson, secretary; Henry Van der Burgh, William Clark, and John Griffin appointed judges (Goebel, 56-59).	July 4 John Gibson, secretary of Indiana Territory, serves as acting governor until Harrison arrives 6 months later (Goebel, 56).

Evolution of Indiana Territory

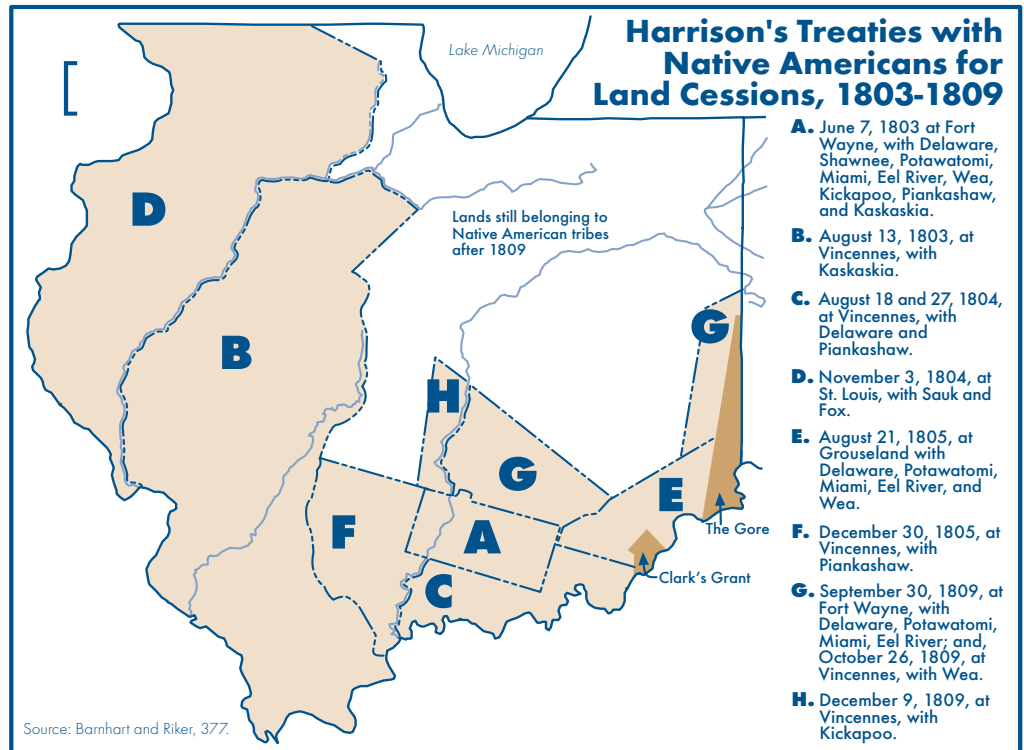
On May 7, 1800, Congress split the Northwest Territory into two sections. The first Indiana Territory included everything west of approximately the western border of present-day Ohio. The large area of present-day Indiana in the southeast—called the gore—remained part of the Northwest Territory.

Indiana Territory was back in the first stage of territorial government. Vincennes was made the capital. William Henry Harrison was named governor by President John Adams; Adams named John Gibson secretary of the territory.

One of Harrison's first and most important tasks as governor was to negotiate with the Indian tribes for title to their land. The land could then be surveyed, sold, and legally settled under the Ordinance of 1785 and subsequent legislation.

Harrison was a hard negotiator with the Indians and proved very successful from the American point of view. In 1800, the area that is now Indiana was primarily Indian land. From 1803 to 1809, Harrison concluded ten treaties with the Indians, bringing millions of acres of land under U.S. control—including much of the southern part of present-day Indiana.

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 311-17, 377; Hawkins, 24-26.



Indiana Territorial Capital at Vincennes



Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 80, 318; Day, 2-3.

Indiana Territory State Historic Site.

Vincennes was the oldest settlement in Indiana Territory. It was established as a French fort in the early 1730s by Sieur de Vincennes. In 1800, the population in and around the town was 1,533—excluding Indians. Vincennes was the capital of Indiana Territory 1800-1813. According to historian Richard Day, "The legislature met in four places. . . . but where they met is uncertain." The legislature met probably in the home of Francis Vigo, in the house of Antoine Marchal, and in Mark Barnett's tavern. It met in the fourth location November 22-December 19, 1811; that building, pictured here, is now preserved at the Indiana Territory State Historic Site, Vincennes.

1801	1801	1801	1802	1803	1803	1803	1804
January 10 Harrison arrives at Vincennes, assumes duties as governor (Goebel, 57).	January 12 Harrison calls judges for 1st legislative session; meet for 2 weeks, pass 6 laws, 1 act, and 3 resolutions (Goebel, 59).	March 4 Thomas Jefferson 1st president inaugurated in Washington, D.C. (Carruth, 124).	August 12 Harrison meets with Wabash tribes at Vincennes; bitterly disputing amount of land to be ceded, Indians eventually sign preliminary treaty September 17 (Goebel, 100-1).	February 8 Harrison reappointed governor of Indiana Territory (Goebel, 56).	February 19 Ohio becomes 17th state (Carruth, 126).	Spring Harrison, unsuccessful in getting Wabash Indians to accept Vincennes Treaty, invites chiefs to Fort Wayne in June; threatening to withhold annuities, Harrison obtains 1,152,000 acres of land; treaty signed June 7 (Goebel, 103-4; Kappler, 47-48).	August 4 Harrison issues proclamation, calls for election to determine if voters want general assembly (Hawkins, 37-38).

Changes in territorial boundaries

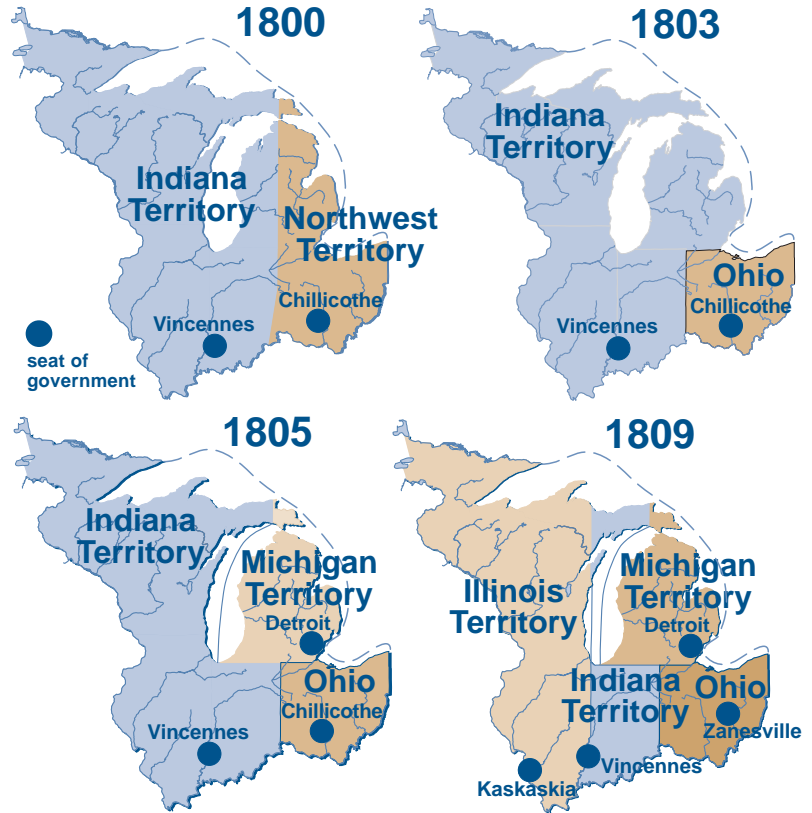
When Ohio became a state in 1803, the land not included in the state became part of Indiana Territory. This included the land now in southeastern Indiana called the gore. In 1804, Indiana Territory voted to enter the second stage of government. Residents in the far northern and western counties sent petitions to Congress asking for relief.

On January 11, 1805, Congress created Michigan Territory.

Congress again divided Indiana Territory on February 3, 1809, creating Illinois Territory.

After Illinois Territory was split off, Vincennes was no longer central. Towns in the southeastern part of the territory lobbied for a change. On March 11, 1813, the territorial assembly selected Corydon, Harrison County, as the new territorial capital, effective May 1, 1813.

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 331-32; Hawkins, 37-39, 42-43, 48-50, 57-59.



People of Indiana Territory speak out to Congress

From Detroit and Wayne County March 20, 1803

"The immense distance from the settlements upon the waters of the Lakes, to the established Seat of that Government, united with the extreme difficulty of carrying on a regular intercourse, thro' an Indian Country of such extent, places us in a situation truly Critical and alarming . . . Detroit which is the nearest to Post Vincennes . . . lies at least, Seven Hundred computed Miles from that place."

October 24, 1804

"in the month of September A. D. 1803, the legislature of the Indiana territory adopted Several laws . . . yet those laws . . . have never yet been seen in this place, of course have not come into operation in this district."

Referred December 6, 1804

"During the last eight years, we have had but two Circuit Courts. . . . Our intercourse with Vincennes, always dilatory, circuitous and difficult, is now almost at an end . . . The people of Vincennes and of Detroit, governors and governed, as well as corresponding traders, can no longer rely on the mail conveyance."

From Knox, Randolph, and St. Clair counties October 22, 1803

"authorize and direct a Road to be marked and opened at the expence of the Government, from the Mississippi, by Vincennes and Jeffersonville . . . to Cincinnati . . . which will greatly promote the sales of the Public lands in the Territory, and facilitate the communication and Intercourse between its Inhabitants, and their Fellow citizens in the United States."

1805

"A ruinous inconvenience . . . arises from the great distance between the said counties of the Territory and Vincennes, the seat of government, which is about one hundred and eighty miles, through a dreary and inhospitable wilderness, uninhabited, and which during one part of the year, can scarcely afford water sufficient to sustain nature . . . while in another it is in part under water, and in places to the extent of some miles, by which the road is rendered almost impassable, and the traveller is not only subjected to the greatest difficulties, but his life placed in the most imminent danger."

Sources: Carter, 99-100, 128, 228, 241; Dunn, 485.

1804	1804	1804	1805	1805	1805	1806	1806	1807
November 3 Harrison treats with Sauk and Fox Indians, obtaining over 50 million acres of land (Kappler, 54).	December 5 Harrison proclaims Indiana Territory advancement to 2nd stage of government, allowing general assembly (Hawkins, 39).	December 6 Petition to Congress by Wayne Co. (now Mich.) for separate territorial government (Hawkins, 40-41).	January 11 Act by Congress divides Indiana Territory, creating Michigan Territory (Hawkins, 42-43).	July 29 First General Assembly of Indiana Territory meets through August 26 (Barnhart and Riker, 347).	August Amid growing Indian unrest, Harrison holds council at Grouseland, his estate in Vincennes (Goebel, 106).	Harrison becomes increasingly aware of influential Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and The Prophet, and their growing hostility against whites (Goebel, 109-11).	December 17 Harrison reappointed governor of Indiana Territory (Goebel, 56).	Indian crisis grows; Harrison demands The Prophet and his followers move away from Greenville, Ohio (Goebel, 112).

Relations with Indian tribes

As Governor, William Henry Harrison had the duty to acquire Indian lands for American settlers and protect those settlers. He was also charged with fair treatment of the Indians.

In 1806, in a message to the Indiana Territory General Assembly, he recognized the unsatisfactory condition of the Indians.

"They [the Indians] will never have recourse to arms, I speak of those in our immediate neighborhood, unless driven to it by a series of injustice and oppression. Of this they already begin to complain; and I am sorry to say that their complaints are far from being groundless. It is true that the general government has passed laws for fulfilling . . . the stipulation contained in our treaty The laws of the territory provide, also the same punishment for offenses committed against Indians as against white men. Experience, however, shows that there is a wide difference in the execution of those laws. The Indian always suffers, and the white man never."

After Harrison negotiated the Fort Wayne treaty in 1809, there was great unrest among the Indians who had been agitated by the Shawnee Prophet, brother of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was leading a movement to unite the Indian tribes into a confederacy which could stand up to the American government.

On November 7, 1811, Harrison's troops defeated the followers of Tecumseh and the Prophet at the Battle of Tippecanoe, near present-day Lafayette; Tecumseh was not present.

The War of 1812 ensued, with many Indian tribes allied with the British against the U.S. The U.S. won that war; "the defeat of the Indians . . . removed the last barrier to frontier expansion."

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 324-31, 378-87, 397-411; Edmunds, 159; Esarey, 1:199. Three issues in *The Indiana Historian* series (September, October, and November 1992) provide more detail on Native American relations. This territorial era is covered in the October 1992 issue.

A List of Merchandise the property of the United States Ship by Sailed Bowman agent for Indian Trade at Brownsville Pa on board of the good Boat Western Hornet whereof is master

Mr. Pearl Jr now riding at anchor in the river Monongahela at Brownsville Pa by order of Genl. John Mayon Superintendent of Indian Trade to the address of Governor Harrison at Vincennes on the 20th of May being marked out numbered as in the margin by

U.S.	No				
Plankashaw	1	1 Hoghead	—	205	
	2	1 Tier	—	177	
Vincennes	3	1 do	—	294	
	4	1 do	—	246	
	5	1 do	—	164	
					11.66 ⁰⁰
U.S.	No				
Kickapoo	1	1 Hoghead	—	205	
	2	1 Tier	—	240	
Vincennes	3	1 do	—	309	
	4	1 do	—	160	
	5	1 do	—	236	
					12.30
U.S.	No				
Wapak	1	1 Tier	—	176	
	2	1 Hoghead	—	311	
Vincennes	3	1 Tier	—	240	
	4	1 do	—	354	
	5	1 do	—	204	
	6	1 Box	—	164	
					1449
					3053277.06

This bill of lading (excerpt), dated May 20, 1812 is to ship 3,853 pounds of U.S. merchandise to Governor William Henry Harrison for Indian tribes around Vincennes. Casks of gunpowder for the Piankashaw are also mentioned. The boat *Western Hornet* is at Brownsville, Pennsylvania on the Monongahela River. The boat captain will be paid when he returns with a signed receipt from Governor Harrison. Presumably, this merchandise was part of the annuity payments to the tribes.

1808	1808	1808	1809	1809	1810	1811	1811
Tecumseh, The Prophet, and his followers move to Prophetstown (near Battle Ground, Ind.) (Edmunds, 111).	February 26 Suffrage Act of 1808 extends vote to those holding town lots with minimum value of \$100; provision added to those of Northwest Ordinance of 1787 (Hawkins, 47).	December 7 James Madison elected president (Carruth, 136).	February 3 Congress passes act dividing Indiana Territory, creating Illinois Territory (Hawkins, 48-50).	September 30 Harrison treats with Delaware, Miami, Potawatomi, and Eel River tribes; obtains about 2.5 million acres of land (Kappler, 73; Goebel, 113-15).	August Tecumseh and Harrison meet in Vincennes; Tecumseh, angry over Treaty of 1809, warns he will not tolerate any more land cessions without consent of all tribes (Barnhart and Riker, 379-80).	March 3 Suffrage Act of 1808 revised by Congress; any free white male, 21 years or older, who has paid a county or territorial tax and has resided 1 year in said territory may vote (Hawkins, 55).	July Harrison meets again with Tecumseh; Tecumseh asks Harrison not to disturb present state of affairs (Barnhart and Riker, 383-84).

Paying for territorial government

The amount of money needed to pay for Indiana Territorial government is tiny by modern terms—“an index of the simple beginnings of the economic, social, and political life of Indiana during its period of infancy.”

The cost of more representative government was a major factor in how the Northwest Territory developed. Indiana Territory was formed in 1800 after the Northwest Territory went to the second stage of government, putting more of the cost of government—therefore more taxes—on the people. Michigan Territory was formed in 1805 when Indiana Territory was moving to the second stage. Illinois Territory was formed in 1809 after years of petitions about being “oppressed with taxes” which did not benefit the citizens.

In the first stage, the federal government paid annual expenses for the governor (\$2,000), the secretary (\$750), and three judges (\$800 each) and provided a \$350 contingent fund. The territory had to raise revenue for a treasurer and an attorney general. There were printing costs, salary and expenses for a clerk for the legislature, postage, and other miscellaneous expenses. They amounted to no more than \$200.

Moving to the second stage meant more expenses were paid for by territorial revenue. Federal salaries increased and the contingent fund continued; the cost is

estimated at \$6,687.50 annually. The territory paid for a treasurer, auditor, attorney general, legislators, and chancellor. Other expenses included public printing (\$750-\$1,000 annually), payments to tax collectors, “firewood, candles, rent, stationery, containers for public records, postage, contested elections, supplies, and other items.” Approximate annual expenditures were \$10,000.

On January 12, 1801, Governor William Henry Harrison and the judges of the Indiana Territory began their first legislative session. The first law enacted required a listing of taxable property. On November 5, 1803, they passed a comprehensive tax law.

In the first session of the elected General Assembly in 1805, a tax on land was passed. Taxes continued to be levied throughout the territorial period to support government costs.

Costs were minimal because “the government continued to limit its activities to . . . very formal and limited duties.” There were no “expenditures for such items as internal improvements, education, charities, corrections, and regulatory purposes.”

Sources: Carmony, “Territorial,” 238-41, 242-44, 251-53, 256-62; Philbrick, 1, 68-81, 147-53.

Indiana Territory, Law VII November 5, 1803

A Law to regulate county levies

“That all houses in town, town lots, out lots, and mansion houses in the country, which shall be valued at two hundred dollars and upwards, and all able bodied single men, who shall not have taxable property to the amount of four hundred dollars, all water and windmills and ferries, all stud horses and other horses, mares, mules and asses, three years old and upwards, all neat cattle three years old and upwards, all bond servants and slaves . . . between sixteen and forty years of age, within this territory, are hereby declared to be chargeable for defraying the county expences . . . to be taxed and collected” (69).

“That the following rate of taxation be observed . . . on each horse, mare, mule or ass, a sum not exceeding fifty cents, on all neat cattle . . . ten cents . . . Every bond servant and slave . . . a sum not exceeding one hundred cents, and every able bodied single man . . . a sum not exceeding two dollars nor less than fifty cents” (73).

Taxes on houses, etc. were not to exceed “thirty cents on each hundred dollars of . . . appraised value” (74).

Money from licenses for taverns and other items was to be used to defray county expenses (75).

Source: Philbrick, 68-81.

1811	1811	1811	1812	1812	1812	1812	1813	1813
September 26 Harrison and 1,000 men leave Vincennes to march on Prophetstown; October 1, troops begin to erect Fort Harrison (near Terre Haute); October 29, continue march to Prophetstown (Goebel, 119).	November 7 In Tecumseh's absence, Harrison defeats The Prophet at Battle of Tippecanoe, ending Tecumseh's confederacy; Harrison returns to Vincennes November 18 (Goebel, 122-23).	December 11 Indiana Territory petitions Congress for statehood; petition denied (Barnhart and Riker, 413-14).	June 18 War of 1812 begins; Americans fight British for control of American lands and shipping (Carruth, 144).	September 17 Harrison receives full command of northwestern army; must take Detroit from British forces; invade Upper Canada (Goebel, 142).	December 2 James Madison reelected president (Carruth, 146).	December 28 Harrison resigns as governor (Ewbank and Riker, 819n).	March 11 Indiana General Assembly passes The State Capital Act, moving territorial capital from Vincennes to Corydon (Hawkins, 57-59).	April Thomas Posey, new governor of Indiana Territory, arrives at Vincennes (Ewbank and Riker, 819n).

Slavery in Indiana Territory

Article VI of the Articles of Compact in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude. Slavery, however, remained in the Indiana Territory. It was a continuing political issue as citizens prepared for statehood.

Beginning in the Northwest Territory, Article VI was generally interpreted to apply on passage in 1787. Slaves in the territory before that date, therefore, remained slaves.

Many petitions were sent to Congress from pro-slavery citizens in the territory asking for relief from Article VI for economic

reasons. Congress did not allow slavery, but territory officials continued to evade Article VI with indenture laws.

From extensive evidence, “it is evident that for some purposes slaves and indentured servants had the status of property—to be bought and sold and bequeathed by will.” Territorial courts did, however, try cases that freed blacks wrongfully held.

The 1800 federal census recorded 135 slaves and 163 free blacks in the territory. The 1810 census recorded 237 slaves and 393 free blacks.

Anti-slavery citizens gained a majority in the General Assembly after the formation of Illinois Territory in 1809 since “the eastern portion of the territory, [was] populated largely by settlers from eastern states and by those from the southern states who had emigrated because of their dislike of slavery.” In December 1810, the General Assembly repealed the slave laws. It did not, however, end existing indentures, and abuses continued.

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 355; Ewbank and Riker, 138-39; Thornbrough, 6-7, 13, 16, 17; Woollen, 83-85.

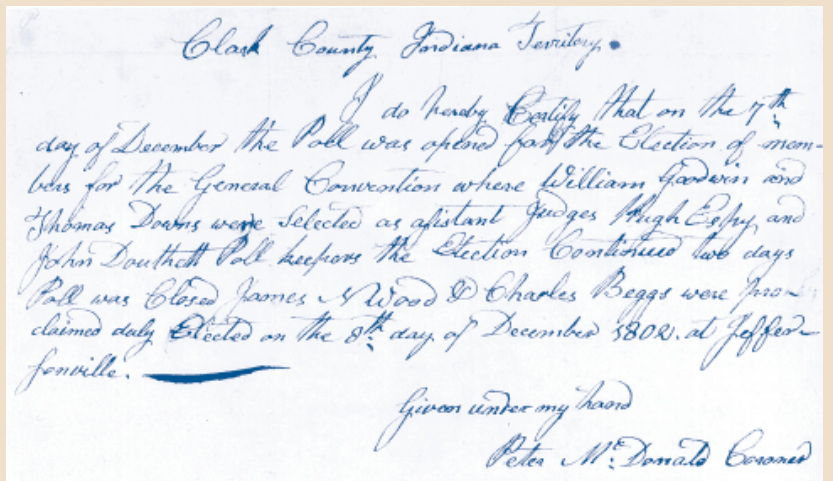
This document, signed by Peter McDonald, Coroner, is the official certification of James N. Wood and Charles Beggs as delegates from Clark County to the Vincennes convention on slavery in December 1802. This most probably is the first election by the citizens of Indiana Territory.

On November 22, 1802, Governor William Henry Harrison called for an election of delegates from the four counties for a convention in Vincennes on December 20, 1802. The convention was to consider “the propriety of repealing the sixth article” of the Northwest Ordinance, which prohibited slavery.

The convention “petition to Congress dated December 28 requested the suspension [of Article VI for ten years] on the grounds that desirable settlers were forced to move west of the Mississippi [River] because they could not bring their slaves into Indiana Territory. It was also requested that the slaves and their children that would be brought into the territory during the proposed suspension should remain slaves after the ten years had passed.” Congress did not act favorably on the petition.

Petitions on the slavery question continued to be sent to Congress from Indiana Territory. In 1808, General W. Johnston, chairman of the congressional committee that had reviewed many of the petitions, presented an emotional report (excerpted following) against slavery:

“[morals and manners may be affected] when men are invested with an uncontrolled power over a number of friendless human beings held to incessant labor; when they can daily see the whip hurrying . . . the young, the aged, the infirm, the pregnant woman,



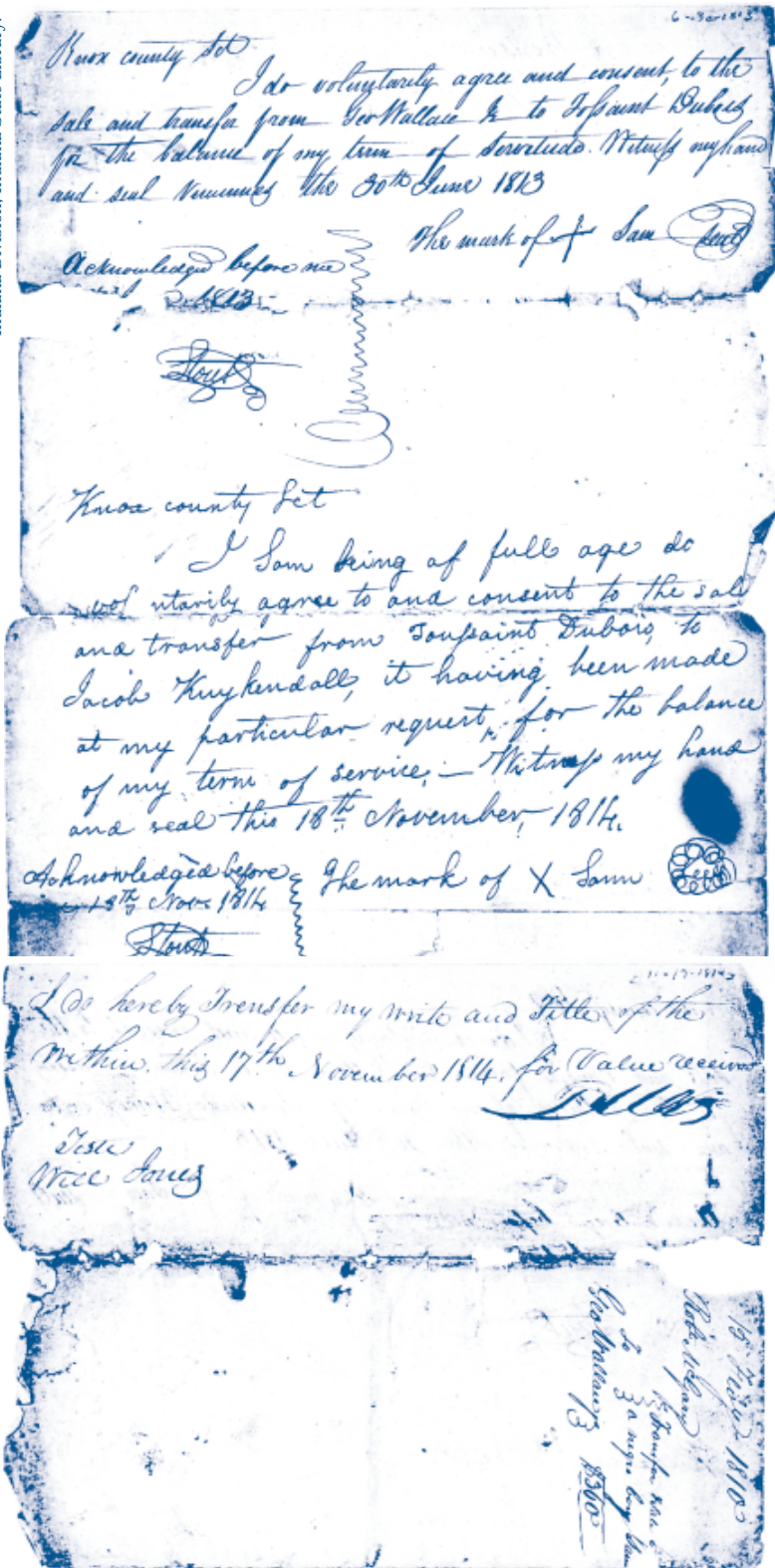
William English Collection, Indiana Historical Society Library.

and the mother with her suckling infant to their daily toil . . . when they can barter a human being with the same unfeeling indifference that they barter a horse; part the wife from her husband, and . . . the child from its mother . . . At the very moment that the progress of reason and general benevolence is consigning slavery to its merited destination . . . must the Territory of Indiana take a retrograde step into barbarism . . .

“your committee are of opinion that slavery cannot and ought not to be admitted into this Territory.”

Sources: Barnhart and Riker, 334-36; Dunn, 461-76, 522-27; Woollen, 113-14.

1813	1814	1814	1814	1815	1815	1816	1816	1816
October 5 Harrison defeats British General Henry Proctor at Battle of Thames, Ontario, Canada; Tecumseh killed, destroying Indian resistance and British power in Northwest (Goebel, 181-83).	May 11 Harrison resigns from army; retires to North Bend, Ohio; negotiates Indian treaty at Greenville, Ohio July 22 (Goebel, 195-98, 204-10; Kappler, 76).	August 24 Washington, D.C. captured by British (Carruth, 150).	December 24 Treaty of Ghent ends War of 1812 (Carruth, 150).	August Harrison negotiates his last council with Indian tribes; Treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) signed on September 8 (Kappler, 83; Goebel, 211).	December 11 Indiana's General Assembly petitions Congress for statehood (Hawkins, 60-63).	April 19 President Madison signs Enabling Act, allowing Indiana Territory to hold constitutional convention (Hawkins, 64).	May 13 Election of delegates to constitutional convention, scheduled for June 10 (Hawkins, 64-67).	June 10-29 Constitutional delegates (43) meet at Corydon to compose Indiana's state constitution (Hawkins, 70-94).



Deed for Sam, "a negro boy"

According to the reverse of the document reproduced here "a negro boy Sam" was transferred and sold for \$360 by Robert McGary to George Wallace, Jr. on February 15, 1810. The location is not identified.

On the front, the two entries are clearly actions in Knox County, Indiana Territory. On June 30, 1813, Sam was sold by Wallace to Toussaint Dubois. On November 18, 1814, Sam was sold by Dubois to Jacob Kuykendall.

The first law relating to servants, thinly disguised to bypass the prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude, was passed September 22, 1803 by Governor William Henry Harrison and the territorial judges. Other laws followed over the years. If Sam had not "voluntarily" agreed and consented, he could have been taken out of the territory and sold into slavery for life.

Sources: Barnhart and Carmony, 336, 347-48; Philbrick, 42-46.

For Sale

This advertisement in the Vincennes *Western Sun* July 22, 1815 is clear evidence of the open toleration of slavery in this area of Indiana Territory.

FOR SALE.

**I HAVE for sale a likely smart
Negro Woman & Child.**

the woman about 18 years of age and has
39 years to serve—apply to

Benj Reynolds,
Gibson county July 17, 1815.

1816	1816	1816	1816	1817-1819	1818	1819	1821	1825	1828-1829
August 5 Jonathan Jennings elected 1st governor of state of Indiana; inaugurated November 7 (Barnhart and Riker, 460-61).	November 4 Indiana holds first General Assembly under 1816 Constitution (Barnhart and Riker, 461).	December 2 Harrison wins seat in 2nd session of 14th Congress (Goebel, 212-13).	December 11 President Madison approves Indiana's admission into Union as 19th state (Hawkins, 95).	Harrison serves in U.S. House of Representatives (Goebel, 217-26).	December 3 Illinois becomes 21st state (Carruth, 158).	Harrison elected to Ohio Senate; serves 2 terms (Goebel, 223, 228-30).	February Harrison returns to North Bend, Ohio (Goebel, 235).	January Harrison elected U.S. Senator from Ohio; serves 3 years (Goebel, 243-46).	Harrison serves as minister to Columbia (Goebel, 254-55, 288).

Territorial days

Immigrants

“In this early period probably most of the immigrants coming to Indiana Territory from the East traveled by wagon or horseback to Pittsburgh or some other point on the Ohio and then took a keel- or flatboat for the remainder of the journey. The first steamboat descended the Ohio in 1811 and it was not until a few years later that steamboat travel became common. Emigrants from the South came overland, bringing their few household belongings by packhorse or wagon” (100).

Mail service

“In 1800 there was only one post office in what is now Indiana; that was at Vincennes. . . . there were not over twenty at the time Indiana became a state. Post riders carried the mail between post offices in their saddlebags. In 1800 Vincennes was receiving mail only once every four weeks . . . after it had been made the capital of Indiana Territory . . . [there was] mail weekly between Louisville and Vincennes” (102).

“It took from six to eight weeks for the Governor to send a letter to Washington and get a reply” (103).

Crime and punishment

“Punishments for different crimes were set forth as follows: for horse stealing the offender should receive from 50 to 200 stripes and be committed to the county jail until the value of the horse was repaid; for hog stealing, a fine of

Excerpts from Lydia Bacon’s journal, 1811-1812

Editorial note: Mrs. Lydia Bacon, wife of Lieutenant Josiah Bacon, quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment of the U.S. Infantry, accompanied her husband from Boston to Vincennes. The regiment fought in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811.

September 3, 1811. “About 30 [Swiss] families had taken up their residence here . . . have planted Vineyards . . . their Wine made from the Maderia & Clarret Grapes is excellent. We purchased some. This place is called Veva, it is in New Swiss.”

September 4, 1811. “Arrived at Jeffersonville . . . boats are preparing to go through the rapids, the water is very low . . . take all the Bagage out & send it by land.”

“This is a pleasant way for traveling, every thing goes on as regular is [as] if at housekeeping . . . have got an excellent waiter, who cooks well & washes admirably. We drink the river water it is very good.”

“Vincennes, October 10. My Husband is gone & I am boarding with Mrs. Jones . . .
“original inhabitants [of Vincennes] . . .

never had much interprise or industry, they are Roman Catholic in their religion. but in their habits & appearance not much superior to the Indians, the local situation of the place is very pleasant . . . doubtless future generations may see this a flourishing place . . . slavery is tolerated here.”

May 15, 1812. “I like travelling on horse back, & slept finely on the ground last night, for the first time in my life, with a bear skin for our bedstead & a Buffaloe Robe for our Bed.”

May 18, 1812. “my feelings are somewhat tried seeing the poor Soldiers wives trudging on foot, some of the way mud up their knees, & a little Child in their arms, only 4 or 5 Waggons allowed to carry baggage, the poor women of course have to suffer”

Source: McCord, 61-66. Printed in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, 40 (1944): 367-86 and 41 (1945): 57-79. The New York Historical Society’s original manuscript was first published in *The Biography of Mrs. Lydia B. Bacon* (Boston, 1856).

\$50 to \$100 and from 25 to 39 stripes on his or her bare back Whipping had to be resorted to as a means of punishment partly because of the scarcity of money for paying fines and the lack of jails” (106).

Early industry

“In 1810 there was one cotton mill in the Territory, 1,380 spinning wheels, and 1,256 looms. These produced in a year 54,977 yards of cotton cloth, 92,740 yards of flaxen goods, 61,503 of mixed cloth such as linsey-woolsey, and 19,378 yards of woolen goods.

“There were 18 tanneries producing leather valued at

\$93,000, and 28 distilleries producing 35,950 gallons of whiskey annually. One nail factory was turning out \$4,000 worth of nails. . . . the census taker listed 32 gristmills and 3 horse mills grinding 40,900 bushels of wheat, and 14 sawmills cutting 390,000 feet of lumber” (118-19).

Source: “Territorial Days of Indiana 1800-1816” published in the *Indiana History Bulletin*, 27:5 (May 1950) and issued as a separate publication by the Indiana Territory Sesquicentennial Commission.

1830	1834	1836	1837	1839	1840	1840	1848	1858
April Harrison returns to North Bend, Ohio (Goebel, 294).	March Harrison nominated for president (Goebel, 306).	Harrison loses presidential election to Martin Van Buren (Goebel, 320-21).	January 26 Michigan becomes 26th state (Carruth, 200).	December 4-7 Harrison nominated for president; John Tyler for vice president (Carruth, 208).	December 2 Harrison elected president (Carruth, 210).	April 4 Harrison dies of pneumonia; buried at North Bend, Ohio (Goebel, 377-78).	May 29 Wisconsin becomes 30th state (Carruth, 230).	May 11 Minnesota becomes 32nd state (Carruth, 258).

A Note Regarding Resources: Items are listed on this page that enhance work with the topic discussed. Some older items, especially, may include dated practices and ideas that are no longer generally accepted. Resources reflecting current practices are noted whenever possible.

Selected Resources

Bibliography

• Barnhart, John D., and Dorothy L. Riker. *Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period*. Indianapolis, 1971.

Excellent standard source for Indiana history during this period.

• Buley, R. Carlyle. *The Old Northwest: Pioneer Period, 1815-1840*. 2 vols. Indianapolis, 1950.

Excellent standard source for Indiana history during this period.

• Carmony, Donald F. *Indiana, 1816-1850: The Pioneer Era*. Indianapolis, 1998.

Excellent standard source for Indiana history during this period.

• Carmony, Donald F. "Indiana Territorial Expenditures, 1800-1816." *Indiana Magazine of History*, 39 (1943): 237-62.

Well-documented, with many references to primary sources.

• Carruth, Gorton. *The Encyclopedia of American Facts and Dates*. 9th ed. New York, 1993.

Extensive, easy-to-read timeline of American history.

• Carter, Clarence Edwin, comp. and ed. *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. Vol. 7, *The Territory of Indiana, 1800-1810*. Washington, D.C., 1939.

Valuable compilation of primary sources.

• Day, Richard. *The Capital of the Indiana Territory*. [Vincennes, 1999].

Typescript summary; available in full on the Historical Bureau Web site.

• Degregorio, William A. *The Complete Book of U.S. Presidents*. 3rd ed. New York, 1991.

Good general reference.

• Dunn, Jacob Piatt. *Slavery Petitions and Papers*. Indianapolis, 1894.

A valuable collection of materials from the territorial period.

• Edmunds, R. David. *Tecumseh and the Quest for Indian Leadership*. Boston, 1984.

Good biography of Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet.

• English, William Hayden. *Conquest of the Country Northwest of the River Ohio, 1778-1783 and Life of Gen. George Rogers Clark*. 2 vols. Indianapolis, 1896.

A standard source.

• Esarey, Logan. *Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison*. Vol. 1, *1800-1811*. Indianapolis, 1922.

Contains valuable primary resources.

• Ewbank, Louis B., and Dorothy L. Riker, eds. *The Laws of Indiana Territory, 1809-1816*. Indianapolis, 1934.

Printed version of useful primary sources.

• Goebel, Dorothy Burne. *William Henry Harrison: A Political Biography*. Indianapolis, 1926.

Good biography of Harrison with emphasis on his political career.

• Hawkins, Hubert H., comp. *Indiana's Road to Statehood: A Documentary Record*. Indianapolis, 1969.

Contains important federal and state documents issued during Indiana's statehood process; available from the Indiana Historical Bureau.

• Kappler, Charles J., comp. and ed. *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties*. Vol. 2, *Treaties*. Washington, D.C., 1903.

Printed version of treaties between U.S. government and Native American tribes from 1778-1883.

• Kettleborough, Charles. *Constitution Making in Indiana*. Vol. 1, *1780-1851*. Indianapolis, 1916.

Provides historical background, text, and changes to the 1816 and 1851 Indiana constitutions.

• McCord, Shirley S., comp. *Travel Accounts of Indiana, 1679-1961: A Collection of Observations by Warfaring Foreigners, Itinerants, and Peripatetic Hoosiers*. Indianapolis, 1970.

Informative material about travelers throughout Indiana. Several good selections from territorial period.

• Patrick, John J. *Lessons on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787*. Indianapolis, 1987.

Contains learning materials directed at secondary schools; has printed documents and background materials.

• Pence, George, and Nellie C. Armstrong. *Indiana Boundaries: Territory, State, and County*. Indianapolis, 1933.

The standard reference for legal boundaries of Indiana from territorial days to 1933.

• Philbrick, Francis S., ed. *The Laws of Indiana Territory, 1801-1809*. Indianapolis, 1931.

Printed versions of useful primary sources.

• Taylor, Robert M., Jr., ed. *The Northwest Ordinance, 1787: A Bicentennial Handbook*. Indianapolis, 1987.

An excellent and concise source.

• Thornbrough, Emma Lou. *The Negro In Indiana Before 1900: A Study of a Minority*. Indianapolis, 1957.

Includes a chapter "Involuntary Servitude," which covers the territorial period.

• Woollen, William Wesley, Daniel Wait Howe, and Jacob Piatt Dunn, eds. *Executive Journal of Indiana Territory, 1800-1816*. Indianapolis, 1900.

Contains helpful annotations. The original handwritten journal is in the Indiana State Archives.

Additional resources

• Clanin, Douglas E. et al., eds. *The Papers of William Henry Harrison, 1800-1815*. Microfilm ed. Indianapolis, 1999.

Supercedes Esarey; ten reels, more than 3,600 documents, printed guide; available from Indiana Historical Society.

• Dunn, J[acob] P[iatt], Jr. *Indiana: A Redemption from Slavery*. Enlarged ed. Boston, 1905.

Discusses the issue in great detail.

• Lindley, Harlow, ed. *Indiana As Seen by Early Travelers*. Indianapolis, 1916.

Selections present a vivid picture of early Indiana.

• Middleton, Stephen. *The Black Laws in the Old Northwest: A Documentary History*. Westport, Conn., 1993.

Good source for laws relating to blacks in the five states created out of the Northwest Territory.

• Sugden, John. *Tecumseh: A Life*. New York, 1998.

Highly acclaimed as definitive biography.

Internet resources

• www.statelib.lib.in.us/www/ihb/ihb.html

Indiana Historical Bureau site has additional information related to the current issue and relevant links. Documents from Hawkins, are being added as possible.

Selected Student Resources

• Faber, Doris, and Harold Faber. *The Birth of a Nation: The Early Years of the United States*. New York, 1989.

Important events involved in the first federal government are reviewed and help place the Northwest Territory in context.

• Fitz-Gerald, Christine Maloney. *William Henry Harrison*. Chicago, 1987.

A good student biography of Harrison's adult life with excellent illustrations; begins with the Northwest Territory.

• Immell, Myra H. and William H. *The Importance of Tecumseh*. San Diego, 1997.

An excellent resource on Tecumseh's life with good illustrations and frequent primary source selections.

• "The Northwest Ordinance of 1787." *Cobblestone*, October 1998.

An easy-to-read summary of the Northwest Ordinance with student activities including planting an American Indian vegetable garden.

• Shorto, Russell. *Tecumseh and the Dream of an American Indian Nation*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1989.

A readable biography of Tecumseh, however, with few illustrations and no index.

Thank you

• **Richard Day**, historian, Indiana Territorial Capitol and other sites, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Vincennes.

