Indian Cattle / Cattle Stealing / Cattle

Joseph McCoy

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/sfh

**Recommended Citation**

To order hard copies of the Field Journals, go to shop.symphonyintheflinthills.org.

The Field Journals are made possible in part with funding from the Fred C. and Mary R. Koch Foundation.

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences at New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Symphony in the Flint Hills Field Journal by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. For more information, please contact cads@k-state.edu.
What did a Scot-Cherokee trader and a college-educated easterner have in common? Ties to the region’s first source of marketable beef cattle.

The area’s first cattle ranchers weren’t Texans or Mexicans. They were the displaced American Indians who had been forced into Indian Territory, the land that conspicuously stood between Texas longhorns and the railroads.

Like Jesse Chisholm himself, the cattle he traded were products of a cultural collision. By the 1850s, just two decades after removal from their ancestral home, the Cherokees had amassed large herds of their own variety, a cross between Spanish and English breeds.

During the Civil War, when the Union government put a call out for beef, so-called “Indian Cattle” became targets for profiteers. Like Euro-Americans, American Indians split alliances between the North and the South, with each side viewing the other’s cattle as contraband. With the promise of large profits, even federal and state legal action could not keep some Kansans, including some of the characters later tied to the Texas cattle trade, from raiding the herds of Union-loyal tribes.

Jesse Chisholm, who amassed as many as 3,000 head of cattle at his ranch in present-day Wichita, was among those who sold cattle to the U.S. Government. After the war, he was instrumental in negotiating the Medicine Lodge Treaty, a deal that would clear the way for the railroads and cattle trails, further diminish tribal lands, and put an end to the traditional way of life for Plains Peoples.

As they worked to protect both their decimated herds and grasslands, Cherokees turned to an unlikely ally. In 1880, they hired the man who transformed the cattle trade into the cattle industry.

—Joseph McCoy
The Cherokee and Choctaw Indians in the territory south of us, before the present war, were in a flourishing condition. Many of them had large and well improved farms, and were very thrifty stock raisers. With the mild climate of their country stock was very easily raised and increased very rapidly. But little was required to winter a large herd of cattle. Indeed, they could winter quite well without hay or fodder.

The present war very sadly divided these Indians. One portion gave their adherence to the Union Indians, and the other portion belongs to the rebel Indians. If it is said these rebels like others have forfeited all claims to this property by their taking arms against the Government, then it is very evident the Government is justly entitled to the rebel portion.

Nothing can be clearer than this. A wholesale scheme of driving these cattle in small herds, or hiring certain Indians to drive them out into our settlements, has been going on largely. Not a few avaricious gentlemen have been engaged in what they denominate cattle dealing, but the Government calls it cattle stealing, and the most vigorous measures are going forward now to put a final stop to this disgraceful pilfering.

We have several times alluded to the cattle speculations which are now going on in the Southern and Southwestern part of this State. We have nothing that would warrant us in making charges, but if current reports are anything like true, there is a demand for something to be done on the part of the Government, to put a stop to it, and that speedily. Our Southern frontier is swarming with these speculators. And one report is that 12,000 head of cattle have passed north this summer. We are informed that they are being driven out of the Indian country and Texas, in droves of thousands by Indians from the plains, and that white men pay them for doing it, and they immediately run them north. If the rebels in Indian Territory and Texas have forfeited their right to their property it does not belong to cattle speculators but to the Government.

If half the reports we hear are true, the subject is one that ought to be attended to at once.

This thing will certainly bring trouble upon Southern Kansas from the Texans and Indians, in the future. They will not submit to having their stock driven off without retaliation.

We understand that General Blunt, the new commander of the District, proposes to put a stop to these transactions immediately.