Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department

Arthur Mitchell Fraas
University of Pennsylvania, fraas@upenn.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.upenn.edu/uniqueatpenn
Part of the History Commons

http://repository.upenn.edu/uniqueatpenn/17

Fraas, Mitch. "Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department" Unique at Penn (Posted 5 September 2012):
http://uniqueatpenn.wordpress.com/2012/09/05/preparing-for-a-treaty-at-the-early-war-department/

This paper is posted at ScholarlyCommons. http://repository.upenn.edu/uniqueatpenn/17
For more information, please contact libraryrepository@pobox.upenn.edu.
Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department

Abstract
Contextual essay about a manuscript map depicting the route of commissioners to a potential treaty with Native American groups near present day Sandusky, Ohio.

Keywords
Maps, Manuscripts, Native American Treaties, Early America

Disciplines
History

Comments
Fraas, Mitch. "Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department" Unique at Penn (Posted 5 September 2012):

http://uniqueatpenn.wordpress.com/2012/09/05/preparing-for-a-treaty-at-the-early-war-department/

This working paper is available at ScholarlyCommons: http://repository.upenn.edu/uniqueatpenn/17
Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department

In honor of the start of a new semester at Penn I thought I would feature one of my favorite unique finds so far which comes from right here in Philadelphia.

In this case we know a little about when and why the map was created

The hand-drawn map pictured above depicts the middle states of the US as well as a substantial portion of the great lakes, Michigan, and the Ohio river country. It was never printed as far as I can tell and was likely commissioned and used internally by some organ of the nascent federal bureaucracy in Philadelphia, most likely the War Department.

In this case we know a little about when and why the map was created
For nearly a decade after the American Revolution, the territory beyond the Ohio River was a constant source of conflict between the United States, Native American polities, and European governments. By late 1792 a series of military confrontations and separate agreements left both the United States and several of the most powerful Native American coalitions at an impasse. As Washington’s government in Philadelphia prepared for war to enforce US claims to the trans-Ohio it also could not afford to ignore an invitation to negotiate a settlement. In late 1792 an assembly of American Indian groups (with British backing) invited the US to negotiate terms for a peace which would set firm boundaries for further territorial claims [1]. The meeting eventually took place at Sandusky, Ohio but was originally slated to occur on the Miami [known today as the Maumee] River near present-day Toledo [2]. The map then likely dates to the spring of 1793 when the final location of the meeting had yet to be set.

Though labeled as a “route” map, there are no markings or other information on the map which convey a planned itinerary for the three US commissioners appointed to engage in negotiations [3]. Instead I can imagine the map being used for reference in the War
Department or elsewhere in the halls of government as news of late-breaking events from the northwest arrived. The actual negotiations were held in late July 1793 after many weeks of delays and arguments amongst all parties. The American commissioners refused to budge on demands that the Ohio serve as a hard boundary for United States and the council ended with no treaty in August [4].

The events surrounding the 1793 treaty negotiations are well recorded, with a large number of primary sources available digitally thanks to the work done by the Papers of the War Department project at GMU. However, the possibility that the map was commissioned or used by the War Department remains supposition on my part. The map itself bears no identifying information about its creator. It seems quite possible though that it was drawn by the noted early American mapmaker Samuel Lewis in Philadelphia. Lewis (1754-1822) was a sometime cartographer for the War Department and is most famous for his role in producing many of the maps published in the first atlases produced in the United States [5]. We know for certain that Lewis was on the permanent payroll of the War Department as a clerk from October 1793 where his duties involved drawing maps [6]. Though a bit of a leap it doesn’t seem too far-fetched to surmise that he created this map earlier in 1793 perhaps on contract.

Regardless of who actually drew the map it was by no means an original creation. Most of the details and geographic shapes on the map are taken from Thomas Hutchins’ (1730-1789) A New Map of the Western part of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina first published in 1778 and based in part on his own surveys. Note the almost identical descriptive text below giving information on southern Ohio as well as a note about a local portage [7]:

![Map Image]
Surviving records show that the State Department sent a copy of this Hutchins map to the War Department in 1793 in relation to planning the upcoming treaty negotiations [8]. It seems likely then that the Penn map was drawn by Lewis or some other cartographer from that source shortly thereafter. It remains a mystery how the map came to Penn (sometime before the 1940s judging by the style of the library stamp) but it fits in nicely with the university’s longstanding strength in early American studies and serves as a great example of the kinds of unique and undiscovered treasures available at the library.

---


[2] Not to be confused with present-day Miami, Ohio. For correspondence on the change of venue see the Papers of the War Department Project: Letter from Henry Knox accepting invitation to treaty negotiations: 12 December 1792 and Message of Henry Knox regarding a translation error resulting in confusion as to the location of the meeting: 28 February 1793.

[3] The US commissioners, Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and
Timothy Pickering eventually traveled from Philadelphia to Albany and then to Niagara where they proceeded by boat. See their instructions of 6 April 1793.

[4] The tide in Native American/US relations in the west changed completely the following year with General Anthony Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers on the banks of the Miami.


[6] Lewis appears on the payroll of the War Department for October-December 1793; evidence of payment for his maps exists in 1795 and he later recalled in a 1801 letter to Thomas Jefferson some of his mapmaking duties.

[7] The text block from Hutchins reads "From the Miami Fort to the Lower Shawanoe Town the Country is level & rich, abounding in Streams of Water, and fine Timber, and in many Places the Road directs its Course through extensive Meadows.” The Penn map is identical except for an error in copying, producing "Springs of Water” instead of "Streams.”

[8]. See “Report Relative to the Boundaries of the lands between the Ohio and the Lakes Acquired by Treaties from the Indians” 10 March 1793, which reads in part “…several lines are delineated on the copy of Hutchins’ map accompanying this report…” Printed in Ford ed. *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson* vol. 6 (New York, 1895), p.197.
Preparing for a Treaty at the Early War Department | Unique at Penn

July 4, 1788. Come for the beer, stay for the bibliography.  
In "Posts"

A Lost Gem? Uncovering the Carey-Colwell Library  
In "Posts"

Lincolniana and the Electoral College  
In "Posts"

About Mitch Fraas

Mitch Fraas is the Scholar in Residence at the Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts at the University of Pennsylvania Libraries. He is also the interim director of the Penn digital humanities forum. At Penn, Mitch works on a variety of projects cutting across general and special collections, with a special focus on digital humanities. He holds doctora and master's degrees in history from Duke University and earned his bachelor's degree at Boston College. His doctoral dissertation examined the legal culture of British India in the 17th and 18th centuries, arguing for the existence of a unified early modern British imperial legal culture whether in Philadelphia, Bombay, or London.  
View all posts by Mitch Fraas »

LEAVE A REPLY

The conclusions and views presented on posts within "Unique at Penn" reflect those of their writers and do not represent the official position of the University of Pennsylvania or the University of Pennsylvania Libraries.