Advice to Governor Lucas
sent to the Madrid high school where it is being carefully preserved. Lieutenant Granger, the record discloses, was at that time attached to the Second Fort Des Moines. Little doubt exists that the stone is a rather sinister evidence of the firm hand exercised by the government in enforcing the terms of the Agency treaty.

In 1846 the government arranged with the Winnebagoes to exchange their land along the Turkey and Upper Iowa rivers in the "Neutral Strip," for land on the St. Peters river in what is now Minnesota. In 1848 the Winnebagoes disappeared, the Pottawatomies were moved to Kansas, also, and in July, 1851, the government acquired the title to northern Iowa territory from the Sioux. Thus in less than twenty years after the Black Hawk purchase every legal right of the Indians to Iowa land had been extinguished.

However, some of the Sac and Fox Indians, extremely dissatisfied with their new home in Kansas, drifted back to Iowa. A bad situation developed which finally led to the use of accumulated annuities due these Indians from the government in the purchase of a part of the present Indian holdings in Tama county, along the traditionally-loved Iowa river. This occurred during the governorship of John W. Grimes in 1856. Legislative action was taken the same year, permitting the presence of the Indians "so long as they shall keep the peace."

ADVICE TO GOVERNOR LUCAS

We also have a letter from Burlington, dated the 21st, which gives us little legislative news, but it appears from the drift of the letter that Governor Lucas is about to leave the ranks of his former friends, and cast himself into the arms of the Whigs—this we can hardly credit .... ! He comes out too late—the old General (Harrison) will not re-appoint him, and he had better make up his mind to quit with as good a grace as possible—for out he will go—there's no mistake.—*Iowa Sun*, Dec. 26, 1840.