
Paraphrased Text

I have given a lot of thought and study to this subject, and have no hesitation in saying that close association with the Anglo-Saxon race is the only means by which the Indians of this continent can be even partly civilized. In order to carry out this plan, I suggest, for the consideration of the department, the following measures: namely, the boundary marking of Nebraska Territory . . . from that point along our established boundaries to the western border of the State of Missouri, and from there back to the starting point. This will give the United States all the agricultural lands south of the Missouri River that are now considered exclusively Indian Territory. . .

Following the instructions of the department, I began, early in the spring, . . . to bring together the various tribes at Fort Laramie . . . to discuss and draw up a treaty. . . The result of the council was a treaty of alliance among the Indians themselves as well as with the Government of the United States.

Commissioner David D. Mitchell, quoted from the 1851 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, December 2, 1851

Following the Horse Creek Treaty negotiations, David D. Mitchell submitted his findings to be included in the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior. In this section, he reflects on the Horse Creek Treaty and its implications on the U.S. government's policies towards Native Nations.