The Cherokees' “Trail of Tears” and the forced migration of other Southern tribes during the 1830s and 1840s were the most notorious consequences of Andrew Jackson's Indian removal policy. Less well known is the fact that many tribes of the Old Northwest territory were also forced to surrender their lands and move west of the Mississippi River.

By 1850, upwards of 10,000 displaced Indians had been settled “permanently” in eastern Kansas. Twenty years later only a few hundred—Kickapoos, Potawatomis, Chippewas, Munsees, Iowas, Foxes, and Sacs—remained.

*The Enduring Indians of Kansas* recounts the struggle of these determined survivors. For them, the “end of Indian Kansas” was unacceptable, and they stayed on the lands that they had been promised were theirs forever. Herring shows the reader a shifting set of native perspectives and strategies. He argues that it was by acculturation on their own terms—by walking the fine line between their traditional ways and those of the whites—that they managed to survive, to retain their land, and to resist the hostile intrusions of the white world. The story of their epic struggle to survive will place a new set of names in the pantheon of Native American heroes.

“An engaging account of displaced Indian peoples’ struggles to maintain their respective identities in eastern Kansas.”—*American Historical Review*

“Concise, yet well-documented and thoroughly researched. . . Herring portrays Indian leaders as active participants in this drama, with strengths and weaknesses, successes and failures.”—*Kansas History*

**Joseph B. Herring** previously worked as an archivist at the National Archives, a senior program officer at the National Endowment for the Humanities, and taught history at Kansas Newman College (now Newman University). He is the author of *Kenekuk the Kickapoo Prophet*.

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